MILLARD FILLMORE'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Paris, May 21, 1856.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me that the National Convention of the American party, which has just closed its session at Philadelphia, had unanimously presented my name for the Presidency of the United States, and associated with it that of Andrew Jackson Donelson for the Vice Presidency. This unexpected communication met me at Venice, on my return from Italy, and the duplicate, mailed thirteen days later, was received on my arrival in this city last evening.

This must account for my apparent neglect in giving a more prompt reply.

You will pardon me for saying that, when my administration closed in 1853, I considered my political life as a public man at an end, and thenceforth I was only anxious to discharge my duty as a private citizen.—Hence I have taken no active part in politics, but I have by no means been an indifferent spectator of passing events nor have I hesitated to express my opinion on all political subjects when asked, nor to give my vote and private influence for those men and measures I thought best calculated to promote the prosperity and glory of our common country. Beyond this, I have deemed it improper for me to interfere.

By this unsolicited and unexpected nomination has been imposed upon me a new duty, from which I cannot shrink; and therefore approving, as I do, the general objects of the party which has honored me with its confidence, I cheerfully accept its prospects of success or defeat. It is sufficient for me to know that by so doing I yield to the wishes of a large portion of my fellow-citizens in every part of the Union, who, like myself, are sincerely anxious to see the administration of our government restored to that original simplicity and purity which marked the first years of its existence, and, if possible, to quiet that alarming sectional agitation which, while it delights the monarchists of Europe, causes every true friend of our own country to mourn.

Having the experience of past services in the administration of the Government, I may be permitted to refer to that as the exponent of the future, and to say, should the choice of the Convention be sanctioned by the people, I shall, with the same scrupulous regard for the rights of every section of the Union which then influenced my conduct, endeavor to perform every duty confided by the constitution and laws to the Executive.

As the proceedings of the Convention have marked a new era in the history of the country, by bringing a new political organization into the approaching Presidential canvass, I take the occasion to reaffirm my full confidence in the patriotic purposes of that organization, which I regard as springing out of a public necessity forced upon the country to a large extent by unfortunate sectional di[illegible]

It alone, in my opinion, of all the political agencies now existing, is possessed of the power to silence this violent and disastrous agitation, and to restore harmony by its own example of moderation and forbearance. It has a claim, therefore, in my judgment, upon every earnest friend of the integrity of the Union.

So estimating this party, both in its present position and future destiny, I freely adopt its great leading principles, as announced in the recent declaration of the National Council in Philadelphia, a copy of which you were so kind as to enclose me, holding them to be just and liberal to every true interest of the country, and wisely adapted to the establishment and support of an enlightened, safe and effective American policy, in full record with the ideas and the hope of the fathers of our Republic.

I expect shortly to sail for America, and with the blessings of Divine Providence hope soon to tread my native soil. My opportunity of comparing my own country and the condition of the people with those of Europe, has only served to increase my admiration and love of our blessed land of liberty, and I shall return to it without even a desire to cross the Atlantic again.

I beg of you, gentlemen, to accept my thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the result of that enlightened and patriotic body of men who composed the late Convention, and to be assured that I am, with profound respect and esteem, your friend and fellow citizen,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Messrs. Alexander H. H. Stuart, Andrew Stewart, Erastus Brooks, E. B. Bartlett, Wm. J. Eames and Ephraim Marsh, Committee.

WHAT IS A TURNER?—In the recent trial of the German Turners for riot, in Cincinnati some discussion arose as to the character of the German Turners' Society, when Judge Stalle, one of the counsel, said:

"The name means gymnast. It was established in Germany in connection with the Universities, to promote and develope the physical man, and also for the improvement of the mind. In Cincinnati it was a social organization, which assembled together, for gymnastic exercises, and for the study of the sciences. The Turners of that city had a library of over seven thousand volumes comprising many scientific and valuable works. Lectures were delivered to them both by the German and American born citizens. The Society was also a charitable and benevolent one, the sick members being cared for and the families of the deceased members allowed an amount per week.—Their meetings were not secret, and members were at all times willing to listen to the suggestion of opinions of those not belonging to them. Persons of all religious beliefs are admitted as members.

From the Baltimore American.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

We devote much of our space to-day to the foreign news received by late arrivals, the special feature of which is the discussion in Parliament on Lord Elgin's inquiry as to the purpose of the British Government in despatching a large body of troops to the North American colonies and the comments of the British press upon the ill-advised reception by our Government of Walker's Nicaragua representative. As isolated facts these items of news are not unimportant, but they assume a momentous gravity when considered in their appropriate connection as parts of the complicated relations existing between the two Governments. The inquiry of Lord Elgin betrays an earnest and manly desire, upon the part of one who by personal inspection is acquainted with the temper and condition of this country, and by friendly association with its government and statesmen has a full appreciation of the strength and multiplicity of the ties binding the two nations together, to have a movement upon the part of his own government that was susceptible of an aggressive and threatening construction towards the country, so fairly and fully explained that no possible acerbity of feeling might result from it. He pictures very truly and forcibly the dangers that would arise from placing the two nations in a hostile attitude towards each other, with arms presented and thoughts of war in the hearts of each. Such a position, with antagonists impetuous in the assertion of their rights and determined in the effort to maintain them, would in fact be war itself. Explanation, concession and conciliation would then be impossibilities. Lord Clarendon in his reply, whilst avoiding some of the points in dispute touched upon by Earl Elgin, adopted a moderate and conciliating tone. He expressed an anxious desire to settle amicably all the questions in dispute between the two governments, and adopting the suggestion of Lord Elgin that a personal conference between himself and Mr. Marcy would lead to an immediate accommodation of all difficulties, he expressed a willingness for the attainment of that object to meet the American Secretary of State some half way point between the two continents. This may have been but a figurative expression of the English minister's willingness to be on friendly terms with us, but we hope it may lead to some less romantic but more practical mode of settling the pending difficulties.

The news of the recognition of the Nicaraguan Minister was received after the occurrence of this debate, and had given cause to further irritation, which, we may be assured, will not be allayed by the quickly following dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the adoption of the platform of the Democratic party at Cincinnati.

The *Morning Post*, of the 30th, says, in reference to a rumor that Walker's Governmen would be recognised by President Pierce:

"We sincerely trust that this is not the case. We cannot but think that such a proceeding on the part of the United States would have a most unfavorable effect in Europe, and especially upon public feeling in this country. No one could misunderstand the true meaning and the inevitable result of such a proceeding. The recognition of Walker is but another name for annexation, as those who now clamor for it well know. But would England, would France look on in silence at this fresh triumph of Democracy? Could they, as arbiters of the destinies and conservators of the peace of the old world, permit so gross a violation of international justice in the new? Are they willing to subscribe to the Monroe doctrine of non-intervention throughout the length and breadth of the American continent? It is because we believe they are not that we regard with uneasiness the future policy of President Pierce; and this feeling is not diminished by the fact that the reply of the British Government to his unreasonable demands regarding the enlistment question must be by this time in his hands."

We also copy elsewhere an article from the London *Times* drawn out by the recognition of Vijil, in which the critical relations between the two nations are presented with a fairness and moderation not always found in the columns of that journal. The article closes with a suggestion that the United States should send to London a special embassador, or accredit the present Minister with plenipotentiary powers to settle the dispute amicably, and with this suggestion also comes a rumor that the English Government will send Lord Elgin or Sir H. L. Bulwer to Washington, with full powers to arrange matters. Either of these suggestions if acted out, we feel assured, will be effectual in disposing of all questions of disagreement. They should receive on our side a cordial and conciliatory reception.—We have done enough in the way of vindication and defence from the suspicion of yielding to our fears, and any further courting of difficulties will imperil the peace of the country and prove the very recklessness of folly.

The Norfolk *News* has the following:—"The Navy Yard in Gosport presents at this time the life of activity and industry not often seen in our public establishments. All our sloops-of-war which have been laid up have been rebuilt, refitted, and equipped for instant service. The steamer Roanoke is rapidly approaching completion, and the Colorado will be ready for launching in a short time. The Powhatan is receiving her new boilers, and will take her armament soon. The same zeal is displayed in all our yards and arsenals."

The latest despatches from Mr. Dallas are said to be unimportant and smack not of war.

THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1856.

The friends of the Steamboat project did not hold a formal meeting last Tuesday, owing to there being so few that heeded the call which we gave by request in our paper last week. The enterprize in contemplation is one which a large portion of our people seem warmly to approve and anxious to have put in operation; yet strange it is, but no less true, we find but few of them disposed to place their shoulders to the wheel. No enterprize can succeed without commensurate exertion. Those who feel the importance of having a Steamboat to convey their produce to the Baltimore market should see the necessity of something more than an expression of a mere wish for that object. The time for this has passed: the season is advancing, and soon crops will be ready for shipment, and unless some *action* be taken at once the facilities of transportation will be the same as heretofore.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—The Literary Debating Club has made we understand the usual arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July in this place. D. IGNATIUS SANDERS has been chosen Orator, and JOHN L. SHACKELFORD Reader of the Declaration of Independence.

MORE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.—The "North" Americans, seceders from the American party, at their Convention on Monday, upon an informal ballot, nominated the Hon. Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the Presidency, and Ex-Gov. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, for the Vice Presidency. A portion of the Convention seceeded and nominated Com. Stockton, of New Jersey, and Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina. The latter nomination is a curious specimen of putting a Southern man upon a Northern platform. The Black Republican Convention met at Philadelphia on Tuesday.

THE OLD LINE WHIGS of St. Mary's county are called on, by advertisement in the *Beacon*, to meet in Mass Convention at Leonardtown, on Saturday 21st instant, to choose delegates to the proposed convention of Whigs of the State to be held in Baltimore on second Thursday in July.

The Guano Convention, which met at Washington on Tuesday week, adjourned after a protracted session that evening.—The time was principally occupied in relation to agricultural experiences. The delegates generally represented the next crops of their several counties decidedly bad from insects and the drought.

At the last dates, per the Daniel Webster, at New Orleans, all was quiet in Nicaragua. Gen. Walker had removed his headquarters to Leon. There was some sickness among the troops. The United States Surveying steamer had reached Panama, and the difficulties with the authorities growing out of the recent sanguinary riot had been amicably settled.

THE STEAMER ALICE C. PRICE took down on Friday, on her regular trip, says the Alexandria *Gazette*, upwards of sixty passengers for the different landings on the Potomac. The Price gives much satisfaction in every respect, and we hope that all on and near the river, will feel it to be a duty to encourage the enterprise. The facilities she affords are such as to entitle her to a liberal patronage. She is the boat for the River.

PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING.—An unusual number of marriages have taken place in our county recently, and we hear of others which are to come off soon. Bachelors, old and young, will of course profit by the example, and improve the opportunities which these occasions afford. Ladies, the prospects are brightening!

It is stated that coffee can be successfully cultivated in the south part of California, and that it will eventually become an article of export from that State.

Three hogheads of tobacco were sold in Lynchburg, Va., last week, at an average of $64 90 per cwt., the highest price being $150 per hundred weight.

A record of statistics, kept by Mr. E. Meriam of Brooklyn, Long Island, of persons killed or wounded, by themselves or their companions, while out gunning for little birds, shows the number of killed to be 262, and of wounded 77, during the years 1852-'3-'4-'5-'6. From this it would appear that gunning is rather more dangerous sport than is generally supposed.

Senator Sumner is staying at the country residence of Mr. Blair.

CONGRESS.

The following proceedings took place in the Senate on Monday last:

On motion of Mr. Brown, a resolution was adopted, calling upon the President of the United States to communicate the instructions to Mr. Buchanan relative to "free ships making free goods," and Mr. Buchanan's letter to Lord Clarendon on the same subject.

Mr. Butler caused to be read a letter from Dr. Boyle, enclosing one from Dr. Miller, in reference to the condition of Senator Sumner, and which, contrary to the note of Dr. Lindsley, which was read in the Senate on Friday last, is not so critical as has been represented.

Mr. Clayton arose to present a measure of conciliation, justice, and peace, relative to the distressing occurrences in Kansas.—He claimed that Delaware, which he in part represented, is a conservative State, and therefore, with the greater propriety, could move in this important matter. He stated that he was opposed, at present to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a sovereign State, and in conclusion presented his project, as follows:

1. That a census of the Territory shall be taken under the authority of the Secretary of State.

2. That the basis for a representative of the Territorial Legislature shall be one thousand, and for a member of the Council two thousand.

3. Within fifty or sixty days after the census an election shall be held for members of the Legislative Assembly, and no one shall be a legal voter unless he shall have resided three months in the territory.

4. Test oaths (relative to slavery) are abolished; and trial by jury is to be according to the terms of the common law.

5. Persons are not to be restrained from advocating or denying the propriety of slavery; and

6. The people are authorized to form a State Constitution when they shall have a sufficient population, according to the federal ratio.

Further proceedings were terminated by the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Adams addressed the Senate in support of his bill to extend the term of naturalization to twenty-one years, and to exclude paupers and criminals from the country. He sustained his position by reference to various statistics, and showed that, by the uninterrupted foreign emmigration, the South has more to fear than the North in regard to her public institutions.

After further proceedings, the Senate adjourned till Thursday.

The House of Representatives was not in session to-day.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The news of Padre Vijil's recognition following so closely on Lord Clarendon's amicable advances, increases the excitement in regard American affairs.

It is rumored that Lord Elgin will be sent as minister plenipotentiary to Washington for the adjustment of the Central American difficulty. Another rumor says that Sir Henry Bulwer will be the envoy.

The London Times, in reference to the recognition of Vijil, says:

"It seems as if the demands on one side and concessions on the other have reached the utmost limit," and suggests that the United States send to London a special ambassador or accredit the present minister with plenipotentiary powers to settle the dispute amicably.

On the 29th, the Bank of England reduced its minimum rate of discount to 5 per cent.

The arrangements for the British deputation to attend the Czar's coronation have been completed. The Earl of Granville heads the company.

Mr. and Mrs. Dallas and Mr. Philip Dallas attended the Queen's drawing-room reception.

Mr. Dallas had been invited to dine with the judges, at the Lord Mayor's, but declined in consequence of business with Lord Clarendon.

PRUSSIA.—A letter from Berlin says that there is a strong party in Prussia desirous that that government, instead of following the example of Russia and Sweeden in regard to the capitalization of the Sound Dues, may take the same course adopted by the United States.

RUSSIA.—The new Russian loan is said to be one hundred million silver roubles, bearing 4 per cent. interest, The loan is principally intended for the construction of railroads in the interior, and partly for the payment of the Danish indemnity for the capitalization of the Sound Dues.

SPAIN.—Spain is fitting out a fleet for operations against Mexico.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY AFFAIRS.—We copy the following items from the Leonardtown *Beacon* of the 12th instant:

A Runaway.—Sheriff Blakistone, yesterday morning, attempted to arrest a runaway negro named Nick, the property of Mrs. Hamilton, of Washington city, when he made battle, and owing to weakness from recent sickness on the part of the Sheriff, managed to escape, and is again at large.—He has been a runaway six or eight months.

Saw Mill Burnt.—On Saturday night last, the steam saw mill on the premises of John H. Key, Esq., in Chaptico district, was entirely destroyed by fire, with an adjoining blacksmith shop and contents.—Loss about $1500, on which we understand, there is no insurance.

Rain.—We had a rain on Tuesday, which though refreshing, was too light to be of much benefit to the farmers, who are suffering greatly for want of rain.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.—The London *Times*, referring to the Central American question, suggests that the United States should send to London a special ambassador, or accredit the present minister with plenipotentiary powers, to settle the dispute amicably. It says:

"When the dispute with regard to Oregon Territory began to assume really formidable pretensions, and seriously to compromise the relations of the two countries, Great Britain, actuated by her sincere desire to put an end to so threatening a state of affairs, waived all ceremony, put aside all etiquette, selected that person whom she believed most likely to be acceptable to the government and people of the United States, and sent him out with powers to arrange the dispute on terms acceptable to both parties. The measure completely succeeded, and the danger of war was, at least for a time, averted. Why should not the United States adopt a similar expedient now, and either send to London a special plenipotentiary, or invest their minister here with full powers amicably to terminate the dispute? Lord Elgin says that Mr. Marcy and Lord Clarendon could settle the matter in half an hour; and Mr. Macaulay has just told us how the negotiations which made so little progress at the conference of Ryswick were dispatched without difficulty by Benedict and Boufflers under an apple tree. We have tried diplomatic correspondence with indifferent success; why should we not try if personal intercourse will not succeed better?"

THE GUANO QUESTION.

The following address has been made to the President of the United States by the Committee appointed under a resolution passed by the Convention recently in session at Washington.

Mr. President: On the part of a Convention of the farmers of our country, recently met in Convention to consider the present state of the guano trade, we come to present to you, with our highest respect, our request that you will continue your negotiations with the Government of Peru (which, though hitherto unfortunate, may yet in the vicissitude of human affairs, be brought to a happier conclusion) for the introduction of guano into our country on the most favorable terms possible to be procured,

In conclusion, sir, be pleased to accept our hearty acknowledgment of your efforts heretofore made for this purpose.

H. K. Burgwyn, of North Carolina; James T. Earle, of Maryland; Allen Bowie Davis, of Maryland; Thos. F. Nelson, of Virginia; John Jones, of Delaware, Committee on behalf of the Convention.

The last resolution adopted by the Convention was one offered by Col. Piper, of Carroll county, Maryland, which recommended farmers to adopt a certain mixture of other guano with the Peruvian article, so as to lessen its price, and, asserted by Mr. A. B. Davis, to increase its effect.

The Intelligencer publishes the following communication from Colonel Piper, giving a fuller explanation of his views:

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

Gentlemen,—Allow me early to put right the resolution submitted by me to the Convention, and by them adopted. The resolution embraced all phosphates, intending to render it as effective for the purposes avowed as it could be made compatible with the interest of the farmer. To have confined the recommendation alone to Columbian guano, however valuable, would certainly be to exclude all other mixtures and other means which we are bound to use to protect ourselves and accomplish our purposes. Therefore, I could not have intended to pass over the Mexican and Peruvian mixtures first recommended by our State chemist, Dr. Higgins, and used with signal success by myself and many others, and thus deprive us of one of our most efficient arms of defence, to protect us from, as we think, the injustice of the Peruvian Government or its agents, and to deprive us of one of our most efficient means to effect the objects of our resolution.

Suppose it practicable to reduce the consumption of the Peruvian guano by the general use of these mixtures, one-half or two-thirds, will it not greatly facilitate and aid our Government in their negotiation with the Peruvian Government, which we have just invoked?

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAS. PIPER, of Carroll county, Md.

Washington, June 14, 1856.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—The Hon. J. Randolph Clay, United States Minister at Lima, writes to Secretary Marcy, under date of April 19th, that neither the governments of Spanish America nor the citizens have the privilege of purchasing guano from the Chinchas, or any other island, belonging to Peru, at a certain stipulated price by treaty, through municipal regulations or sufferance, and that all the guano exported from the islands is shipped for the account of the Peruvian government, and sold in foreign markets under special contracts, by agents, who receive a commission for chartering vessels and on the sale of the article. No exception is made in favor of any foreign nation or its citizens. Peruvian citizens are allowed to take from the Chincha Islands and Pabellon Pica, without charge, a sufficient quantity for the agrieulture of the country, but the government is very careful to prevent any portion of it being exported.

A libeller of the fair sex says the women are all alike. "When they are maids they're mild as milk; once make them wives, and they lean their backs against their marriage certificate and defy you

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The St. John's *Observer* states that another attempt to lay a chain cable for a telegraph across the Atlantic will be made.—The length of the cable will be 2,400 miles, and two steamers, each with 1,200 miles of cable, will meet midway between Ireland and New Foundland, unite the cables, and proceed in opposite directions to land.

THE CAMELS.—It has become quite a common sight to see camels and dromedaries marching through our streets. The camels are now employed in carrying government freight from Powder Horn to the depot. They carry the enormous weight of 1600 pounds, and with the greatest ease. The sight of them stampedes all the horses and mules that come within sight of them.—They are certainly not handsome creatures.

A horse, in a brisk trot, can scarcely keep up with the camels when in a walk.—They apparently go slow with their long measured tread, but in reality they are moving rapidly.—*Texas papers.*

The Hagerstown *Torchlight* published, a few weeks ago, an account of the loss and starvation of two children in Union township, Bedford county, Pa. Since then the mother of these children has followed them to the spirit land, having died from excessive grief, and the father is lying in a very critical condition.

[COMMUNICATED.]

When I was twenty years younger, I had then more hope, because I had more life before me, to hope in, that others would take a more scriptural view of the follies of this world. But I feel myself a sadly insulated being. It appears to me, if I were in any other situation, I would take up my pen and present this whole night revelry and dancing, not so much in a Christian aspect, which reaches not the people of this world, but in a worldly point of view. Its origin, its progress,—coarse expression I acknowledge,—but I would strike the giant Goliah,—its fumes of musk and sweat, (perspiration would not be the word,) throughout the livelong night. The stupid appearance of the revelers in the morning. The destruction of beauty before thirty years of age, loss of health, constitution, &c.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, June 16, 1856.

FLOUR.—Sales of 750 bbls. Howard street, today at $6 12. We quote Baltimore ground family at $9 25a$9 50, and extra do. $8a$8 50.

GRAIN.—There was a fair receipt of Grain this morning, but the market exhibited but little animation.

Wheat—Wheat, except for strictly prime lots, of which there were but few offered, was dull, but prices show no material change since Saturday. We quote good to prime reds at $1 30a$1 37, choice do. at $1 40, good to prime whites at $1 50a$1 60, and choice do. at $1 63. Inferior wheats are very dull, and we continue to quote them at from $1 00 to $1 25.

Corn—For Corn there was a fair demand. The receipts were about 14,000 bushels. Sales were made at 45a 47 cts. for mixed, 48a 51 cts. for white, and 47a48 cts. for yellow.

Rye.—We quote Maryland and Virginia at 55a 60 cts.

Oats—Sales at 28 to 30 cents.

[From the American of Saturday last.]

TOBACCO.—The prices for Maryland Tobacco continue to be well sustained, and all that reaches the market is promptly taken by shippers.—There was apparently a slight falling off this week in the animation which for some time past has distinguished the market, but no stocks accumulate, and the same rates that prevailed last week are obtained this. We continue to quote, viz:—Inferior short seconds at $4 50a$5; common $5a$6; middling to brown $6 50a$7; and brown leafy $7 50a$9. Bay Tobacco, from the upper counties of Maryland, comes in pretty freely, and notwithstanding the very high prices paid for it, all the receipts are promptly taken by shippers. Prices from $6 50 to $8 and $30, according to quality.

The inspections of the week are 1,483 hhds. Maryland, 819 hhds. Ohio, 111 hhds. Ky., and 2 hhds. Virginia—total 2,415 hhds.

ALEXANDRIA, June 14, 1856.

GRAIN.—*Wheat*—The receipts of Wheat are large, and prices during the week have been steady at $1 20a$1 30 for ordinary to prime red, and $1 40a$1 45 for white; to-day, a few small parcel of very prime white brought a fraction over quoted rates.

Corn—Corn is dull at 42a 44 cts.

Rye—56a58 cents.

Oats—31a33 cents.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by Rev. M. L. HAWLEY, Mr. HENRY O. ROSE, of Washington City, and Mrs. ELIZABETH B. WHEELER, of this village.

On the 12th instant, at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, by Rev. Mr. CREW, WM. B. MATTHEWS, of Charles county, and Miss NANNIE, daughter of Col Wm. N. DORSETT, of Prince George's county.

On Tuesday morning last, by Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. GEORGE H. MUSCHETT and Miss NANNIE BRISCOE, both of this county.

NOTICE.

THE County Commissioners for Charles County, will meet at their office, in Port Tobacco, on THURSDAY the 10th day of JULY next, for the purpose of appointing Collectors and signing the Levy for the present year (1856.)

By order of Commissioners,

R. E. BATEMAN, Clerk.

June 19, 1856.

NOTICE.

HAVING determined to close my Tax Books as speedily as possible, I hereby request all those indebted to me for TAXES to settle their bills without further delay, as a longer indulgence positively will not be given.

JOSEPH PRICE Collector.

June 19, 1856—3t

WANTED,

FIVE HUNDRED HEAD OF CATTLE & SHEEP, for which I will pay the highest prices in cash. Address me at Pomonkey P. O., or at Washington City, Navy Yard, No. 673, 3d street, east.

je 19—1y JOHN H. NELSON