



CUMBERLAND, MD. EVANS & MAUPIN, Editors.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 20, 1859.

Opposition Ticket.

For Comptroller of the Treasury WILLIAM H. PURNELL, Of Worcester.

For Congress, HON. HENRY W. HOFFMAN, Of Allegheny.

For State Senate, JAMES SMITH.

For House of Delegates, DAVID W. McCLEARY, AZA BEALL, SAMUEL P. SMITH, JOHN HARTLEY.

For State's Attorney, JACOB BROWN.

For Judges of Orphan's Court, ALEXANDER KING, JACOB ARENDT, WILLIAM R. McCULLY.

For County Commissioners, SAMUEL D. BRADY, WILLIAM COMBS, GEORGE ROBINETT, DOUGLAS PERCY, ISRAEL THOMPSON.

For County Surveyor, JOHN M. STANDISH.

Independent Candidate for Sheriff, HENRY R. ATKINSON.

Election, Wednesday, Nov. 2nd. GEORGE A. PEARRE, ESQ.

Will address the people on the political issues of the day, at FROSTBURG, on Wednesday the 28th of this month, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; and at BARTON on Saturday the 29th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All are invited to come out and hear this able champion of our cause.

Joint Discussion. A joint discussion occurred at the Court House in this city, on Saturday afternoon last, between the competing candidates for this District for Congress, Col. Jacob M. Kunkel and Hon. Henry W. Hoffman. The Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity, and a deep interest was manifested to hear the two gentlemen upon the issues of the canvass.

We have space for only a running review of it. Mr. Hoffman opened the discussion in an able address of one hour. He believed it the duty of every candidate for popular suffrage to address his fellow citizens, and tell them frankly his position upon the great questions agitating the public mind. Said that he had never informed that his competitor, in his Revere-balcony speech at one or two before, had declared that new issues were sprung in this canvass (tariff, &c.), which a free people ought not to talk about. The tariff, he contended was no new issue—it was as old as the Government itself, and he had yet to learn that it was a question which a free people ought not to discuss. He considered it the privilege and prerogative of a free people to discuss any and all questions. Every convulsion which had occurred in the financial world, he said, was born of the tariff—the low-tariff system as advocated by Democrats; as for instance, in 1818, 1828, and 1858. If the Democratic leaders in Congress had been consistent in regard to any one thing, it was uncompromising opposition to a protective tariff. It was the leading issue in the memorable contest between Polk and Grant in 1844. That notwithstanding Free-Trade was a cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party in that canvass, yet in Pennsylvania they recognized the importance and necessity of a Protective Tariff, and rallied under the motto of "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of '42." He entered into a comparison of the various Tariffs which have passed since the foundation of the Government, showing that under every Protective Tariff every branch of business was prospered, while under every Free-Trade Tariff the reverse was the condition of the country. He charged the ill effects we are now suffering upon the Democratic Tariff of 1846, and demonstrated the truth of the charge with documentary evidence. Showed the great frauds practised upon the Revenue under its system of ad valorem duties upon the foreign value, and advanced specific duties to give the Tariff permanency, and thus prevent those disastrous fluctuations in trade and business which are certain to occur under the Democratic ad valorem system. Exhibited the great injury done to the farming, mining and other communities by the Democratic Reciprocity of 1854 between this Government and Great Britain, under the operations of which the wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, coal, lumber and other products of Canada, are admitted into the United States free of duty, thus robbing us of a revenue of about two millions annually. Congress ought to abrogate this treaty; would his competitor say so? Reviewed his course in Congress on this question, and triumphantly vindicated himself from the charge of having favored the Tariff of 1857. He was for giving all our great interests—agricultural, mining, manufacturing and mechanical—all the protection they needed.—(Here his time expired.)

Mr. Kunkel followed in a speech of an hour. He appeared at the instance of Mr. Hoffman. He would have preferred the opening speech here as it was very embarrassing for a public speaker to follow, unless he answered the elaborate argument of his opponent. He did make a speech a few nights ago, and did say there were new issues sprung, such as the tariff, &c., and he meant not to discuss an issue of such magnitude without having his competitor with him. It was a vast broad question. He did not comprehend it, Peace, plenty and prosperity was the work of God, who gives the rain and sunshine, and not of the Tariff. (Will rain and sunshine manufacture railroad iron, mine coal and give it a market, plant and produce corn, &c., coin money and carry on all the daily operations of the Government?) He would ask his competitor whether specific duties were more protective than ad valorem duties?

Yes, sir, responded Mr. Hoffman. Will he explain, continued Mr. Kunkel, how the levying of duties affect the interests of the country. I will give him ten minutes of my time to do so. Mr. Hoffman answered, that under the ad valorem system great frauds were practised by false invoices, which could not occur under a specific system; and read in support of his proposition high Democratic authority, such as President Buchanan, Senator Toombs, Guthrie, and others, who concurred in saying, in the language of Senator Toombs, "that ad valorem duties offered greater facilities for fraud on the customs; that their effect would be to make your revenue under the same rate, less stable and more fluctuating inasmuch as it would make it depend on the prices of the dutiable articles, as well as the quantity consumed, and that its necessary effect would be to raise the most revenue when the Treasury would be least pressed, and give most protection where none might be needed, and least when the most was needed."

Mr. Kunkel resumed. There never has been any statesman in this country opposed to a Tariff. There was more general protection under the black and iniquitous tariff of 1842 than any law that was ever passed. He read from a memorial of Pennsylvania Tariff men, to show that permanency after all, was the great desideratum in a Tariff. He could not speak intelligently upon this subject in the time allotted him. In his haste he forgot things. Read from a book called Old Hickory, "Keep it before the people," &c., but it was not exactly the paragraph he desired to read. Lawrence, Stone, &c., used your interest, fellow-citizens is not much to send a Tariff man to Congress, as an honest man. Do you mean that insinuation for me, asks Mr. Hoffman. Certainly not, responds Mr. Kunkel. I only meant to say, that the Black Republicans ought not to be entrusted with power, with whom my competitor says he will affiliate. I will never vote for a Tariff of protection to the miners in the bowels of the earth while in the lower counties men are sweating in the sun at six dollars a month. Spoke of the contest between Polk and Grant in statesmanship. Mr. Clay was Mr. Polk's superior. But in integrity of character and political honesty Mr. Polk was as far above Mr. Clay as the Allegheny mountains are above a mole-hill. (His time expires.)

calm and dignified political philosopher, while that of his opponent, was the clap-trap harangue of a trading politician. The same judgment, we think, will be rendered upon them at the polls on the approaching 2nd of November.

Mulctum in Parvo.

The Hon. H. W. Hoffman advocates a Protective Tariff—the Hon. Jacob M. Kunkel a Tariff for revenue simply. Mr. Hoffman's policy is to discriminate in laying the duties as to give encouragement to those industries—Mr. Kunkel and his party discard this as heresy, and say that the "Protection of the American Manufacturer, Farmer and Mechanic is in his stout heart and brazen arm." Mr. Hoffman's policy is to protect by laying such a duty as will forbid foreign factories and products coming into ruinous competition with our own. Mr. Kunkel's plan is to protect ourselves against such competition by reducing the wages of the laborer to the pauper-labor system of Europe.

This is the difference. Can any man, then, hesitate a moment as to how he should vote? We think not.

A Word to Miners.

Miners of Allegheny County: your wages rise or fall with the demand for coal. Increase that demand, up goes the price of coal and up go your wages. Lessen that demand, and down falls the price. Coal becomes a drug, and your wages descend with the price of what you furnish. What creates the demand for coal? Domestic use and manufacturing purposes. The more factories and forges and mills there are, the greater the consumption of the coal, which is the product of our labor. Can anything be more foolish in you, than to be opposed to a policy which builds up manufactories in your midst? Can anything be more suicidal than to sustain a party which virtually opposes the creation of manufactories at your door? Why should we live in England a yard of cloth or a fabric of metal when we can create all we want at home? Why should we keep exporting money to buy iron and other goods, even admitting we could get them cheaper, if they can be made at all here, thus furnishing you additional wages, while the money paid for your purchases is kept at home instead of finding its way into foreign pockets to your own impoverishment? If you would stand by the policy that builds up the trade, cease voting the Democratic ticket.

The French Grain Duties.

The patrons of Free Trade in the United States have been within the last few months exceedingly preferring that the Government of France was on the point of relaxing its revenue system, and discarding the doctrines of the protective policy to which it has so steadfastly adhered in spite of the doctrinaire economists. It was said that by this amelioration a new market would be opened for the productions, especially the cereals, of the United States.

We observe, however, that instead of realizing these prophecies the French Government by a recent decree, has reimposed the sliding scale of duties upon all importations of grain. It will be remembered that, owing to the short crops in France during the last six or seven years, it has been permitted by the regulations of the French revenue system to import grain at a fixed rate of duty, but it is now announced that this specific importation has been displaced by the old sliding scale, which imposes a rate of duty upon wheat and flour, according to Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, must, at the existing prices of cereals in France, make any importations of breadstuffs from the United States an impossibility.

HARPER'S FERRY INSURANCE.—About 9 o'clock on Sabbath night last, a band of lawless men took possession of the United States Army post at Harper's Ferry, and having supplied themselves with arms, blockaded the railroad, and refused to let any train pass. The telegraph wires on either side of the Ferry were cut to prevent the transmission of dispatches. Prominent citizens of the town were arrested by the insurgents, and confined. Those who offered resistance were slain.

Various and conflicting rumors are in circulation as to the number of the lawless gang, and the object of their movements. Some of the reports say they were led by a Kansas desperado, who with others, had concocted a negro insurrection. The object was to hold the place until a large number of negroes could be collected, and then a stampede was to be made into Pennsylvania. Others say that it was for plunder. Intense excitement and consternation seized the people.

The latest accounts we have received state that the rioters have been captured, and that the town is filled with military, which, however, is not the case. The military force on the ground, were from Baltimore, who volunteered their services. The Marines from Washington were dispatched thither by the President of the United States. One of the twenty three of whom the party originally consisted, fifteen are dead, three mortally wounded, two unharmed but made prisoners, and three escaped. The riot leader with two of his sons, were killed. Several of the tonnage men, who were from Martinsburg, in attempting to storm the bridge were slain, and several wounded.

All some twenty or thirty persons were killed.

We have not time for particulars, and the reports are so conflicting that there is no certainty about them.

NOTICES.

GOMEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The Book for November is our table. We have often recommended this Magazine to our Lady readers, and we are sure, we could not do them a more acceptable service than to urge upon them all means, to subscribe for the same. Leaving out of view, the beautiful engravings with which it is embellished, and the elevated, pure and chaste literature with which its pages abound, it is worth more to a lady, than double the subscription price, for the patterns and highly valuable receipts on all subjects, contained within its folds. Price \$3.00 per annum.

GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY.—Our readers will please refer to the advertisement of the Great Republic Monthly found in another column. This valuable periodical is winning golden opinions from the press and public, and being now on a permanent basis those who wish a first-rate literary periodical, will find it to their advantage to subscribe for the Great Republic.

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills.—In ulcerous disorders, when the vitality of the parts affected is partially destroyed, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, by their purgative, renovating and unguent, renew the paralyzed flesh and corroded blood the elements of reproduction. While penetrating through the absorbents to the unweakened source of the disorder, it opens the pores for the exhalation of the virus and purulent matter near the surface, and imparts a degree of vigor to all the external vessels, which enables them rapidly to replace the corruption thus discharged, and to absorb the virus, and to expel it in the form of granular suppurations, etc., are readily cured in this way, the cure being assisted and expedited by the internal operation of the Pills.

WM. BLAKE, Merchant Tailor,
Baltimore, Md.

WOULD respectfully invite public attention to his large and beautiful stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which has been selected with great care, comprise the choicest and most elegant assortment in style and quality, to be had in the Eastern market. The stock embraces:

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Fancy Cassimeres for business suits, Cassimeres, and Goods for Boys' Clothing, of all prices, styles and quantities.

All of which will be made up to order in the most fashionable manner, or sold by the yard, cheap for cash.

Also a fine assortment of FANCY GOODS, Embracing Neck Ties, Gloves, Collars, and every article of gentlemen's wearing apparel. I will make shirts to order at the shortest notice; all of which will be warranted as represented. All Clothing warranted to fit.

Oct. 25, 1859. WM. BLAKE.

Kerosene Oil!

The New York KEROSENE OIL COMPANY.
(Established 1854.)

Announce that, having made great improvement in the manufacture of Kerosene Oil, they are now enabled to offer it to the Trade at a Reduced Price.

The attention of consumers is respectfully called to the fact, that the result of a photometrical examination, by R. O. N. Key, Esq., of New York, Chemist, and dated Feb. 3, 1859.

Brand	Quantity	Price
Standard	1,000	\$1.00
Standard	2,000	\$2.00
Standard	3,000	\$3.00
Standard	4,000	\$4.00
Standard	5,000	\$5.00
Standard	6,000	\$6.00
Standard	7,000	\$7.00
Standard	8,000	\$8.00
Standard	9,000	\$9.00
Standard	10,000	\$10.00

Quantity of Light from an equal measure of Oil.

Price of the Oil per Gallon.

Cost of an equal amount of Light.

Reliable orders may be sent by Mail or Telegraph, filled on application to

AUSTENS, Agents,
No. 22 Pearl Street, N. Y.

KEROSENE is also to be obtained at the Manufacturers' Prices, of all the New York Wholesale Druggists, Grocers, Champagne and Foreign Wine Manufacturers and Dealers in Liquor.

N. B.—KEROSENE is the trade mark of the Kerosene Oil Co., and of no other.

Oct. 6, 1859—3m.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

ELECTION RETURNS—OFFICIAL.

Below we present the election returns of Allegheny county for 1857, as a matter of reference. The names of the American candidates are in Roman, the Democrats in Italics, and the names of Independent candidates are marked with a *.

Counties	OFFICERS.	WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
ALLEGANY.	Walter J. Evans, Collector.	Collector.	20 38
	Lloyd M. Smith, Perry Shells, Jos. Eberatt, Wm. L. Dorsey, Edward Hammond, Lambert S. Norwood, Samuel S. Goskins, Samuel Taylor, Nathaniel Williams, Thomas Cross, R. N. Hook, William H. Stern, John J. Bowen, William Billingsley, John P. Price, Josiah Hall, Thomas Thackeray, E. J. Johnson, Joseph T. Brown, F. A. Crouch, E. J. Porter, William James, John Janney, R. M. Walmesley, James E. Bowers, William H. Cox, William T. Richardson, Alexander H. Willitt, John R. Robertson, Arthur Smoot, Thomas F. Garay, James H. Barker, George W. Wilson, Robert Pippin, William H. Barker, John T. Biffenbaugh, Hanson T. Webb, Lewis T. Brown, William S. Brown, Robert Bell, John E. Graham, Thomas Starbuck, Arthur R. Wheatley, John T. Moore, James H. Willitt, William T. Vickers, John Richardson, A. J. Johnson, Z. S. Winters, James Spicer, Charles H. Willitt, E. F. Johns, W. A. Seabrook, Charles H. West, D. B. Chesney, Amos Gilbert, H. S. Gray, James A. Grover, Susannah McCall, James G. Hanley, Seth W. Warfield, Isaac Gable, Thomas H. Babby, William Parker, Joshua Clarke, William H. Willitt, James Mansfield, George D. S. Handy, John Greenwood, Francis H. Willitt, Thomas Culver, George W. Chiswell, Samuel Barnes, Benjamin Faucett, John T. Baker, Uriah Layton, Matthew Field, Samuel Dymon, Samuel Jones, Ferris Lister, William Thompson, John T. Benson, James H. Willitt, Silas Browning, William O. Chappell, Harrison Wallis, George B. Small, Susan C. Higgins, Philip Hill, John R. Walker, John T. Houston, David Barry, William R. Quinn, R. T. Robinson, Thomas H. Oshornes of C. G. H. Willitt, James J. Chow, Samuel Brown, Aaron M. Arlett, William H. Dunham, W. G. Glending, William A. Mansfield, John H. Willitt, John Wright, John F. Hollingsworth, William H. Legg, James W. Stone, James T. Perkins, John T. Abel, James T. Duke, John B. Flower, Samuel M. Head, Leonard Hayden, Philip H. Love, H. M. Langley, H. S. Willitt, W. A. Pickett, John Greenwood, John H. Hayden, James Johnson, Joshua W. Phillips, Samuel H. Doster, John D. Nabb, Clement S. Clarke, R. A. Willitt, William Lowe, Henry E. Grant, J. O. Putnam, R. A. Willitt, Thomas Keller, Thomas Martin, James H. Willitt, Matthew Lewis, John W. Quinn.	Collector.	4,930 19
	Sheriff.	Sheriff.	233 75
	Collector.	Collector.	430 30
	Collector.	Collector.	408 00
	Clerk of Com. Pleas.	Clerk of Com. Pleas.	9,950 00
	Sheriff.	Sheriff.	4,003 03
	Register of Wills.	Register of Wills.	927 85
	Collector.	Collector.	12,491 92
	Sheriff.	Sheriff.	31 18
	Collector.	Collector.	4,112 61
	Sheriff.	Sheriff.	61 00
	Collector.	Collector.	5 40
	Collector.	Collector.	1,304 15
	Collector.	Collector.	125 49
	Collector.	Collector.	78 75
	Collector.	Collector.	74 82
	Collector.	Collector.	51 89
	Collector.	Collector.	14 09
	Collector.	Collector.	95 13
	Collector.	Collector.	350 49
	Sheriff.	Sheriff.	182 00
	Collector.	Collector.	87 07
	Collector.	Collector.	7 00
	Collector.	Collector.	102 00
	Collector.	Collector.	51 42
	Collector.	Collector.	1,702 00
	Collector.	Collector.	272 91
	Collector.	Collector.	123 81
	Collector.	Collector.	21 75
	Clerk Circuit Court.	Clerk Circuit Court.	5,134 08
	Collector.	Collector.	125 49
	Collector.	Collector.	66 49
	Sheriff.	Sheriff.	1,500 12
	Collector.	Collector.	272 91
	Collector.	Collector.	16 16
	Collector.	Collector.	371 25
	Collector.	Collector.	4 09
	Collector.	Collector.	2,966 60
	Collector.	Collector.	49 33
	Collector.	Collector.	100 00
	Collector.	Collector.	87 74
	Collector.	Collector.	208 00
	Sheriff.	Sheriff.	601 95
	Collector.	Collector.	5,441 09
	Collector.	Collector.	2,006 90
	Collector.	Collector.	75 32
	Collector.	Collector.	594 01
	Collector.	Collector.	165 29
	Collector.	Collector.	20 88
	Collector.	Collector.	597 61
	Collector.	Collector.	51 40
	Collector.	Collector.	154 70
	Collector.	Collector.	8,835 25
	Collector.	Collector.	825 06
	Collector.	Collector.	1,691 92
	Collector.	Collector.	1,106 56
	Collector.	Collector.	40 09
	Collector.	Collector.	3,264 53
	Collector.	Collector.	1,134 22
	Collector.	Collector.	329 60
	Collector.	Collector.	2,118 27
	Collector.	Collector.	87 84
	Collector.	Collector.	24 19
	Collector.	Collector.	61 80
	Collector.	Collector.	99 17
	Collector.	Collector.	72 12
	Collector.	Collector.	55 40
	Collector.	Collector.	357 48
	Collector.	Collector.	1,832 82
	Collector.	Collector.	16 81
	Collector.	Collector.	608 10
	Collector.	Collector.	146 26
	Collector.	Collector.	319 74
	Collector.	Collector.	187 09
	Collector.	Collector.	615 80
	Collector.	Collector.	5,725 92
	Collector.	Collector.	1,188 06
	Collector.	Collector.	910 66
	Collector.	Collector.	64 26
	Collector.	Collector.	6 07
	Collector.	Collector.	3,018 27
	Collector.	Collector.	62 73
	Collector.	Collector.	1,164 23
	Collector.	Collector.	2,149 20
	Collector.	Collector.	868 00
	Collector.	Collector.	66 20
	Collector.	Collector.	19 16
	Collector.	Collector.	24 82
	Collector.	Collector.	1,323 32
	Collector.	Collector.	291 24
	Collector.	Collector.	435 50
	Collector.	Collector.	49 79
	Collector.	Collector.	202 49
	Collector.	Collector.	1,810 54
	Collector.	Collector.	85 22
	Collector.	Collector.	47 27
	Collector.	Collector.	475 59
	Collector.	Collector.	40 30
	Collector.	Collector.	255 98
	Collector.	Collector.	1,451 09
	Collector.	Collector.	36 00
	Collector.	Collector.	23 56
	Collector.	Collector.	2,011 58
	Collector.	Collector.	212 00
	Collector.	Collector.	6 07
	Collector.	Collector.	30 27
	Collector.	Collector.	140 00
	Collector.	Collector.	22 65
	Collector.	Collector.	166 00
	Collector.	Collector.	435 65
	Collector.	Collector.	22 65
	Collector.	Collector.	1,247 00
	Collector.	Collector.	26 31
	Collector.	Collector.	662 34
	Collector.	Collector.	402 25
	Collector.	Collector.	4,802 25
	Collector.	Collector.	4,202 27
	Collector.	Collector.	202 49
	Collector.	Collector.	504 81
	Collector.	Collector.	109 27
	Collector.	Collector.	927 85
	Collector.	Collector.	153 92
	Collector.	Collector.	7 70

Agricultural Fertilizers

Peruvian Guano, California Guano, N. York Guano, Columbia Guano, De Burg Guano, Mexico Guano, Kettlewell's Manipulated, Zulu's Phosphate of Lime, Peat, Sumbro Guano, Robinson's Manipulated, Pulverized Bones, Ground Hoopster.

For sale by J. N. HARPER & CO., Alexandria, Va., Oct. 20, 1859.

NOTICE.

St. Peter's Church, Locusting, Md.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company, Locusting, until November 4th for the materials and erection of a frame Church 54 by 27 feet, in that vicinity. Full plans and specifications may be seen at the office by applying to the Rev. A. F. Gould, Rector, or to the undersigned, Register of the Vestry. FREDERICK W. ALEXANDER, Locusting, October 20—1859.

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Baltimore, Md.

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Quantity of Light from an equal measure of Oil.

Price of the Oil per Gallon.

Cost of an equal amount of Light.

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N. B.—KEROSENE is the trade mark of the Kerosene Oil Co., and of no other.

Oct. 6, 1859—3m.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller's Office, ANNAPOLES, Sept. 29, 1859.

In pursuance of the 8th section of chapter 16, of the Acts of Assembly of 1856, entitled "An Act to carry into effect the 35th section of the 3rd article of the Constitution of Maryland, in regard to the eligibility of persons to the office therein specified and mentioned," the Comptroller hereby gives notice that the following persons are in arrears to the State of Maryland in and for the sums of money and on the several accounts affixed to their respective names.

COUNTIES.	OFFICERS.	WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
ALLEGANY.	Walter J. Evans, Collector.	Collector.	20 38
	Lloyd M. Smith, Perry Shells, Jos. Eberatt, Wm. L. Dorsey, Edward Hammond, Lambert S. Norwood, Samuel S. Goskins, Samuel Taylor, Nathaniel Williams, Thomas Cross, R. N. Hook, William H. Stern, John J. Bowen, William Billingsley, John P. Price, Josiah Hall, Thomas Thackeray, E. J. Johnson, Joseph T. Brown, F. A. Crouch, E. J. Porter, William James, John Janney, R. M. Walmesley, James E. Bowers, William H. Cox, William T. Richardson, Alexander H. Willitt, John R. Robertson, Arthur Smoot, Thomas F. Garay, James H. Barker, George W. Wilson, Robert Pippin, William H. Barker, John T. Biffenbaugh, Hanson T. Webb, Lewis T. Brown, William S. Brown, Robert Bell, John E. Graham, Thomas Starbuck, Arthur R. Wheatley, John T. Moore, James H. Willitt, William T. Vickers, John Richardson, A. J. Johnson, Z. S. Winters, James Spicer, Charles H. Willitt, E. F. Johns, W. A. Seabrook, Charles H. West, D. B. Chesney, Amos Gilbert, H. S. Gray, James A. Grover, Susannah McCall, James G. Hanley, Seth W. Warfield, Isaac Gable, Thomas H. Babby, William Parker, Joshua Clarke, William H. Willitt, James Mansfield, George D. S. Handy, John Greenwood, Francis H. Willitt, Thomas Culver, George W. Chiswell, Samuel Barnes, Benjamin Faucett, John T. Baker, Uriah Layton, Matthew Field, Samuel Dymon, Samuel Jones, Ferris Lister, William Thompson, John T. Benson, James H. Willitt, Silas Browning, William O. Chappell, Harrison Wallis, George B. Small, Susan C. Higgins, Philip Hill, John R. Walker, John T. Houston, David Barry, William R. Quinn, R. T. Robinson, Thomas H. Oshornes of C. G. H. Willitt, James J. Chow, Samuel Brown, Aaron M. Arlett, William H. Dunham, W. G. Glending, William A. Mansfield, John H. Willitt, John Wright, John F. Hollingsworth, William H. Legg, James W. Stone, James T. Perkins, John T. Abel, James T. Duke, John B. Flower, Samuel M. Head, Leonard Hayden, Philip H. Love, H. M. Langley, H. S. Willitt, W. A. Pickett, John Greenwood, John H. Hayden, James Johnson, Joshua W. Phillips, Samuel H. Doster, John D. Nabb, Clement S. Clarke, R. A. Willitt, William Lowe, Henry E. Grant, J. O. Putnam, R. A. Willitt, Thomas Keller, Thomas Martin, James H. Willitt, Matthew Lewis, John W. Quinn.	Collector.	4,930 19
	Sheriff.	Sheriff.	233 75
	Collector.	Collector.	430 30
	Collector.	Collector.	408 00
	Clerk of Com. Pleas.	Clerk of Com. Pleas.	9,950 00
	Sheriff.	Sheriff.	4,003 03
	Register of Wills.	Register of	