

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the DISPATCH is larger than that of any other Daily paper in the city of Richmond. It is therefore greatly superior to any other as a medium of advertising.

RICHMOND, VA.: Thursday Morning, May 6, 1852.

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE GOLD DISCOVERIES.

Nearly the entire newspaper press, both of this country and Europe, are engaged in speculating upon the effect which the enormous amount of gold discovered in California and Australia will have upon the business of the world. Upon all hands, it seems to be agreed that, the relative value of gold and silver, will undergo a very rapid change, and some even apprehend that the metal which is now considered the baser of the two, may, at no very remote period, come to be regarded as the more precious. There seems, at the same time, to be but one view with regard to the effect which it will have upon prices all over the world.—These, it is supposed, must inevitably go up, as by the increase of the circulating medium, money becomes cheaper. The most serious apprehensions are entertained with regard to the effects which are to result from the speculating mania which an unusual expansion of the currency has never failed to engender, and which has always, in the end, proved disastrous, not only to those immediately concerned, but to whole nations, and even to the entire commercial world.

That there is great justice in these speculations we have no doubt. That great disasters will occur in the commercial world before things shall have subsided to their proper level, we firmly believe. Yet we are of those who have always believed that an expanded currency was beneficial to a nation, enabling it to undertake great things, and to perform what it has once undertaken. The currency of Great Britain, during the wars of the French Revolution, was enormously expanded, and it was to this expanded currency that she owed not only the mighty achievements of her army and navy, the continuance of those vast combinations which she effected upon the continent, and the final overthrow of Napoleon, but the quiet of her own island, the preservation of her commercial credit, and, finally, her very existence as a nation. Nor is this the only instance in which an expansive currency has enabled a nation not only to do great things, but to save itself from absolute destruction.—Rome was preserved from the arms of Hannibal by an immense extension of the Italian circulating medium. Our own revolution was brought to a successful issue in the same way, and the assignats of France enabled her armies to overrun nearly the whole of continental Europe. It has been said, on the other hand, that the decay of Rome was owing less to the courage of the barbarians, and the infidelity of her children, than to the failure of the gold mines of Greece and Spain. Subsidiary to this, it is well known that the progress which the human race began to make in the beginning of the sixteenth century, has, by the same authority, been attributed to the discovery of the mines of Mexico and Peru, and the continual rise of prices during the two centuries, which took place all over the world, from the constant influx of the precious metals.

We apprehend that disasters, such as those to which we have alluded, are the result, not of an expanded, but of a contracted currency.—As long as the currency continues expanded, and money continues to be plentiful, bankruptcies are seldom heard of. It is when the circulating medium is suddenly reduced, and it becomes difficult to lay hands upon the ready, that men fail to meet their engagements—that protests and bankruptcies become the order of the day—that merchants close doors, and banks suspend payment. If the influx of gold continue to be what it is now, two tons a week from Australia, and \$100,000,000 per annum from California, we see no reason to apprehend a contraction for many years to come. It should be recollected that expansion or contraction does not now, as it had done for many years previously, depend upon the action of banks, or of the legislatures which call banks into existence. They depend upon nature herself. She alone has it in her power to expand or contract the circulating medium, and thus far she has evinced no disposition to prove herself a step-mother. The discoveries in California have been, indeed, characterized as the great currency extension act of nature. No complaint can be made against the currency which it has given to the world. It is not rag-money or shin-plasters. It is gold itself—the most precious of all the metals which are any quarter of the world constitute specie—the very metallic basis on which banks are supposed to rest, when they are allowed to deluge the world with their representatives of value received.

Those who fear the sudden rise of prices all over the world, to the debasement of the gold coin, and the consequent derangement of business, do not appear to us to have sufficiently considered a very important element that should have entered into the calculation. We allude to the enormous increase in the number of persons among whom this coin is to be circulated, as compared with those among whom the gold and silver brought into use by the discovery of America, circulated. For two hundred years there was a regular annual increase from the mines of South America and Mexico of \$25,000,000. At the period of the discovery of America, trade was confined to comparatively a very few of the European States. Spain, Portugal, France, Venice, Naples, Genoa and other Italian States, Great Britain, Holland, and the Low countries generally (then belonging to Spain) and portions of Germany, seem to have monopolized it all. We have no means of ascertaining the amount of their aggregate population, but we should doubt very much whether it exceeded forty million. The empire of Muscovy had not yet taken its station in the ranks of European nations, and there was no trade with the Turks, and next to none with Poland.

The state of things at this time is vastly different. The steam engine, by bringing all nations, as it were, to the door of each other, has wrought a revolution in the affairs of the world, the extent of which it is impossible almost to imagine, much less to calculate with accuracy. Its most extraordinary feat thus far, has been its calling into active participation in the business of the world, whole nations which seem to have been slumbering for centuries.—In addition to the millions now in Europe, more than were there at the discovery of the New World, in addition to the great Russian Empire, now forming a portion of the European family, in addition to the immense population of this country, increasing at the rate of thirty-four per cent in every ten years, in addition to the hundred million of people that must, before the lapse of another century, inhabit the valley of the Mississippi and of the Amazon, to say nothing of Mexico, and the vast country lying between the Mississippi and the American possessions on the Pacific—the increased currency will be distributed among four hundred millions of Chinese, engaged in the active pursuits of life, among 60,000,000 of Japanese, among millions upon millions, destined to swarm in Borneo under the British dominion, and among a mighty Anglo-Saxon nation, the germs of which have already been planted in Australia. We think we do not hazard a great deal in saying that within the space of one hundred years, the currency of the world will circulate among seven hundred millions of persons more than it does at this time. The increase of such circulation will be proportioned to the increase of the precious metals themselves, that is, if we are to judge from the experience of the two hundred years succeeding the discovery of America. That prices will continue to rise, is a matter of course. But provided the rise be gradual, and provided the currency be sufficiently expanded, that is to say, provided the circulating medium be plentiful enough, we know not that this will be of any deleterious effect to the world at large. The great danger lies in sudden contractions, not in undue expansions.

It may be proper here to allude to another cause which, in our opinion, will always prevent gold from falling to the level of silver, and that cause is founded on the pride and vanity natural to the whole human race. When gold shall have become as cheap as some seem to anticipate, and as plentiful as present appearances indicate, luxury will also increase beyond measure. It is well known that the great distress in all the countries of Europe, after the general peace in 1815, was occasioned by the immense quantity of gold and silver which had been withdrawn from circulation, and converted into articles of luxury. There had not been seen since the days of the latter Roman Empire, any thing like the splendor of that epoch. That, too, was at a time when the precious metals were scarce. What will it be now that they are increasing at the rate of 200,000,000 per annum?

P. S. Humboldt says that in 1810, the proceeds of the South American mines had reached £10,000,000 sterling. We have set down only the average for 200 years, which, according to that author, was about as stated above—\$25,000,000.

OUTRAGES AT ACAPULCO. The New York Times gives an account of certain proceedings at this port, which must make the blood of every American boil in his veins. It appears, that on the arrival of the Golden Gate, on the 14th, a number of her passengers went ashore in a ferry-boat belonging to a native ferryman, who charged them fifty cents for the passage—that they demurred, the distance being but a few rods, and the regular rate but twenty-five cents—that all of them paid, except W. H. Taylor, of Iowa, who insisted on paying only the usual price—that this was refused—that upon his at last consenting to pay it, the ferryman would not take it, but said that he must pay five dollars—that upon his refusing to submit to this imposition, he was seized by the Custom House guards, and carried before the Captain of the port, who put a heavy chain about his leg, and fastened him to an anchor in the vestibule of the guard house, where he was exposed to the gaze of two thousand men—that the American Consul immediately demanded the prisoner's release from iron, and a fair trial for him—that he upbraided the Captain of the port, whose reply was, that his word was law, and that if \$50 were not immediately paid for his release, he should be thrust into a dungeon of the castle. The Consul threatened him with the vengeance of the United States, but it had no effect, for the Captain obtained a file of soldiers, and marched the man off to prison as he had threatened. The Consul repeated his threat, and going to the commander of the military division, insisted on the immediate trial of the prisoner, who in two hours was released.

We hope the government of this country will listen to no apology for this conduct. The Mexican authorities are in the habit of treating our citizens as they please, and getting off by apologizing. Such apologies do not prevent them from repeating the outrage, on the first convenient opportunity. We trust that measures will be taken to punish this insult in such a manner that it will never be repeated.—Let a squadron be sent to Acapulco, and let it burn the town to ashes, if the authorities do not consent to ransom it at a high price. The name of an American, like that of a Roman in ancient times, like that of a Briton now, should be a word of terror to all intermeddling foreigners. Let there be action, we say. These Mexicans will compel us to take all their territory, whether we wish it or not. Our voice is for summary and complete vengeance.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL BAGS. A letter from G. A. Ferris to the Postmaster of New York, mentions that the boat contained by the U. S. Mail ran against a snag on the 21st of April, and sank so rapidly, that the mails were saved with great difficulty. The New York Express says they are in a terrible condition, though, in most cases, it is possible to decipher them. That paper, in view of the heat through which these mails pass, takes occasion to deprecate the practice of sealing with wax. The writer says the wax melts, and four or five letters thus become fastened together, which it is impossible to separate, without destroying the address. He recommends wafers by all means.

AN OMISSION. We are reminded by a correspondent, that we overlooked one name, of very considerable eminence, in enumerating the Sons of Fredericksburg, who had made a figure in Richmond—Arthur Morson. We did not overlook Mr. Morson, but we were under the impression, why we know not, that he was under the impression, why we know not, that he was a native of Fauquier. We are glad to have this opportunity of giving our testimony to his high character, fine talents, and extensive acquirements. He is an honor to his native place.

REPORTING FOR THE DISPATCH. We take occasion to say that the very clear and satisfactory reports of the proceedings of public conventions which have appeared in this paper, which have given so much satisfaction, are the work of Mr. F. W. LEEDS, Jr., who has charge of the local department of the paper. The late State Medical Convention entered upon their minutes their thanks to this paper and its reporter for the very satisfactory reports he made of the proceedings of that body. Mr. W. is an accomplished stenographer, and what is perhaps of equal importance, a very excellent sketcher of public proceedings. He well deserves this notice for the fidelity of his reports, and the industry and perseverance he displays in the pursuit of his vocation.

THE EARTHQUAKE. The shock of the earthquake which was felt here last week, seems to have extended throughout the country. A friend, writing to us from Emory and Henry College, speaks of it thus: The shock of an earthquake was felt here to-day, between 12 and 1 o'clock, so sensibly, that one of the Professors sought safety without the building, and a student, lolling on the bed, called out to his chum to stop shaking the bed. The shock was more perceptible in the west wing than any other part of the building, and a gentleman, one mile south-west of the College, says it was more sensible there than here.

Virginia Legislature. WEDNESDAY, May 5. Senate. Mr. Watson, from the Committee of Finance, reported against the expediency of abolishing the offices of the 2d Auditor and Register of the Land Office. The resolution from the House, directing the Finance Committee of the two Houses to bring in a tax bill, and to amend the several laws in relation to the indebtedness and taxable property of the Commonwealth, was agreed to—yeas 19, noes 11.

House of Delegates. Prayer by the Rev. Wm. N. Barbour, of the Universalist Church. A bill was reported incorporating the Clover Hill Academy, in the county of Chesterfield. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Dr. Thomas P. Atkinson, President of the State Medical Convention of Virginia, enclosing the proceedings of the Medical Faculty of Virginia, which late convened in Richmond, and asks that the Legislature will aid the Faculty in their "praiseworthy efforts" as set forth in the proceedings. "The object of the Convention, says the communication, is the protection of society no less than the promotion of the respectability and usefulness of their own profession."

On motion of Mr. Robinson, of R. city, the Committee for Courts of Justice were instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the law in relation to limited partnerships. Mr. Miller, of B., from the Committee of Courts of Justice, presented reports against granting the prayer of citizens of Ohio county and various other counties of the State, for a Maine Liquor Law; and against submitting the question to a vote of the people; against the passage of any further enactments to suppress tippling houses; against prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors; and against prohibiting the sale of liquor to paupers; also, against imposing a penalty on officers conducting elections failing to make returns thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kibby, the Superintendent of the State Armory was directed to report to the House the number and condition of the arms and accoutrements received, and from whom received, since the 1st of January, 1847, and the number and condition of those issued, and to whom, during the same period. A resolution, introduced by Mr. Preston, calling for information in regard to the "Productions of Agriculture in the respective counties of the Commonwealth," as exhibited by the returns of the seventh census of the United States, gave rise to an animated and lengthy discussion which, as it progressed, assumed a strong sectional character. The resolution was adopted, together with an amendment, that said Agricultural productions be classified by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, according to the "Four Grand Divisions of the State."

Mr. Goode of M., gave notice that he would not call up the license tax bill, for further consideration, until after the joint Finance Committee shall have reported on the subject of the general tax bill. Mr. Burdett offered a resolution, prohibiting any member of the House of Delegates from speaking more than fifteen minutes at any one time, which was laid on the table. A bill establishing the "Mechanics' Bank," at Parkersburg, with a capital of not less than \$50,000; and a bill authorizing the Bank of the Valley to establish a branch in Christiansburg, were passed. A bill authorizing the Bank of the Valley of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia to establish a branch at Salem, in Roanoke county, was, after a long discussion, in which Mr. Wallace strenuously opposed its passage, rejected—yeas 43, noes 51. A bill authorizing the people of Fredericksburg to elect a Mayor and other officers, and prescribing regulations for the government of the town, was passed. After 3 o'clock, the House adjourned.

FINE DOINGS. The Amalgamationists, not very well pleased with their reception in New York last year, have shaken the dust of their feet against her, and set up their tabernacle in Cincinnati.—Fred Douglas is the big gun of the congregation. He has been very interesting to have seen big, black, negro men, sitting by pretty, delicate, white women, and exquisites of the first water ogling their black sisters, with lips like sausages, and hair like wool.

But the most interesting part of the whole business, was a letter from Cassius M. Clay. We give two passages from it: "Still there is hope—still there is hope—until there is progress! 'Agitation' is not quieted! The battle 'rages along the whole line!' The State is split—the Church is split! The right of petition is won in the House—now the fight begins in the Senate! The end will be the same! So are parties split! A new element enters into the elections! The right of petition is vindicated! 'Constitutional freedom,' the last hope of tyrants, thank God, is dead!"

And this by way of winding up: Indeed, it does the chivalry grow pale at last! Lady Macbeth! "Out damned spot! out—I say!—one!—two!—Why then, 'tis time to do it—hell is murky! Fie, my lord, fie!—a soldier and afeared! What need we fear, who know it, when none can call our power to account! Yet who should have thought the old man to have so much blood in him?" Yes; there is progress! "Dont give up the ship!"

I have the honor to be Your obedient servant, C. M. CLAY. There, that will do!"

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LOCAL MATTERS.

Without Pass.—A negro belonging to the Manchester Cotton Factory, named Jane, was arrested in default of pass, on Tuesday evening. She attempted to elude watchman Boze, for which offence she was ordered, on yesterday, five lashes.—Another girl named Susan, hired to Mr. Bray, was arrested with Jane, and proved to be a runaway. She was restored to her owner.

FINED.—Mr. Shultz was fined \$1 and costs for placing an obstruction upon the sidewalk in front of his store, in the shape of a box. Reported by L. Wilkinson. Superintendent Diddod, of the lower market, reported James Madison for purchasing several fish in the 1st market and endeavoring to sell them again. He was fined \$5 and costs.

EXHIBITIONS.—The famed Nova Scotia Giant continues to exhibit his colossal proportions at the Exchange Concert Room. He will receive visitors at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. The beautiful Panorama of Eden is exhibited nightly at Odd Fellows' Hall. It is well deserving of a careful examination.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Clifton; or, Modern Fashion, Politics and Morals.—This is a well-written expose of the lights and shadows of fashionable life, and is deeply impregnated with the peculiar political and social views of its author. It will amply repay perusal.

EXCURSION ON THE DANVILLE RAILROAD.—In compliment to the intelligent body of gentlemen brought hither by the National Medical Convention, a pleasure excursion will take place on the Danville Railroad, on Friday morning next. The cars will go as far as the Junction and return. The members of the Legislature and stockholders in the road are invited to participate, or rather to join in doing honor to the guests of the occasion, the members of the Medical Convention.

DISMISSED.—The case of Jackson, who was brought before the Mayor, yesterday, charged with using abusive language towards Miss Talley, was dismissed—complaint not appearing.

HENRICO COUNTY COURT.—Before Justices Carrington, Mayo, Cauthorn, Nuckles, Cox, and Hill, Jr. The Commonwealth's docket was called over yesterday, but no case being ready for trial, the further consideration of sundry cases of misdemeanor was adjourned over until the next term.—Civil business only, transacted.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—Civil business only transacted in this court, yesterday.

ATTENTION! Richmond Lt. Dragoons. Parade in front of the City Hall on FRIDAY next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., fully equipped, except valises. By order of the Captain.

WM. O. GEORGE, Ordly Serg't. TO MEMBERS OF MEDICAL CONVENTION. STEAMSHIP ROANOKE. Those Members wishing to return to NEW YORK per the United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, can secure state-rooms from a plan of the Ship, at our office. The Roanoke leaves Richmond for New York, at 4 o'clock on Tuesday evening.

LUDLAM & WATSON, Office South side of the Bay. CHILD LOST.—A negro boy named PETER, about four years and six months old, strayed off from his mother on Tuesday last, and has not since been heard from. When he left, he had on no pants, but a short sack. He has a scar about the size of a quarter of a dollar over the right eye. Any information respecting him will be gratefully received by his mother, at Mr. James Morris's, on 14th street, near Mayo's Bridge. my 6-1*

ABSALOM.—The Vocal and Instrumental A Performers of the Oratorio Absalom, are respectfully requested to meet THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, for rehearsal, and will please to present their tickets at the door. my 6-4*

FOR SALE, my Roan HORSE, 5 years old, or Harness—to be seen at Blankenship's stable, on Franklin Street. my 6-3*

WILLIAM PERCIVAL. FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. A small black SPANIEL, aged about two months and a half, strayed away, or was stolen from Mr. George Taylor, on Tuesday evening last, for the return of which the above reward will be given. my 6-2*

WANTED, a good second-hand Furniture Wagon, not too heavy for one horse. Any person having one of this description, will probably find a purchaser by applying immediately at this office. my 6-2*

YOUNG MEN who can furnish a small CAPITAL, and who are desirous of entering a permanent and profitable BUSINESS, will do well to call at the Exchange Hotel to day and enquire for Z. Unadmitted references as to character, &c., required. my 6-1*

FOR SALE.—The very valuable property called the Gamble's Hill Mansion. The subscriber is authorized to sell the beautiful square site of Gamble's Hill, called the Gamble's Hill Mansion, now occupied by Jno. Mabey, Esq., embracing the four half-acres bounded by Byrd, Arch, 2d and 4th streets. This property is justly regarded as the most beautiful for private residences in this city. The views of purchasers. A plot of the property can be seen by calling at my office. my 6-2w2*

JUST RECEIVED, at the Cheap Store, 3 J Cartons of black Silk Laces, all widths, to be sold cheap, from 10 cents up to one dollar a yard. Also, a lot of Gimps, Jenny Lind and other trimmings, which will be sold very low. Spool Cotton one cent—colored and white; Needles, the best, 4 cents a paper; Pins 4 cents, Hooks and Eyes 2 cents, Shirtings 3 and 6 cents, and a great many other cheap things. Come one and all, but don't mistake the Store. H. NEWMAN & CO., 205 Broad street. my 6-1*

DR. A. H. WILDER.—Persons having claims against Dr. A. H. Wilder, formerly of this city, will present them without delay to SAMUEL REEVE. my 6-2*

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, two young LADIES, who are competent Milliners, at Mrs. SWORDS' Millinery Establishment, 225, Broad street, Shockoe Hill. my 6-2*

GENTS' SUMMER SEWERS.—SCHEDULE NO. 2, May 5th.—Geet's Patent Leather Monstrey, \$3 50; do Congress; do Patent Leather Sewed Boots 3 50; do do Oxford Ties 1 75 to 3 50; do do do 1 50 to 3 00; do do Patent Leather 1 50 to 2 00, and an endless variety of Valises, Trunks and Carpet Bags, at the new and spacious saloons of WHITE & PAGE, 73 Main street. my 6-2*

DAPIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.—Just received, and for sale at No 303, Main street—Barnes' Notes, explanatory and practical, on the Book of Revelations. The notes of this celebrated work are so well known, this book ought to meet with a ready sale. The other volumes also on hand. The Folded Lamb, or Memorial of an Infant Son, by his mother, with a Preface by his father, Rev. G. A. Rogers, &c. The Widow Directed, by John Angel James. The Royal Preacher, Lectures on Ecclesiastes, by James Hamilton, D. CHARLES WORTHAM, Depository. my 6-2*

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

To the Voters of Henrico County.—A candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, in the Superior Court of Richmond. my 6-2*

To the Voters of Richmond.—Propose to you a ticket for the office to be filled by election on the 4th Thursday of this month, which we think will be received with favor by the PEOPLE. For Judge—Hon. John Robertson. For Commissioner of the Revenue—Edwin Burton, Sr. For Clerk of the Circuit Court—Estace Robinson. For Commonwealth's Attorney—R. H. Howison. For Sheriff—Thos. W. Dowell. my 6-3*

To the Voters of District No. 3, Henrico County.—In compliance with the request of many friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for Constable in the above District. If elected, I will do everything in my power to five satisfaction. JACOB E. BATES.

To the Voters of the City of Richmond.—At the request of many friends, I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney in the Circuit Court of Richmond. my 6-3*

To the Voters of District No. 2, Henrico County.—Fellow Citizens: Under the new constitution you are called upon to elect a Constable. I do not say to you that I have been requested to become a candidate, but that I want the office, and if elected, will devote the many moments of my spare time, to the discharge of the duties of the office, and to the performance of its duties, as my entire time, and I will endeavor to discharge the duties that may devolve upon me, faithfully and impartially. ALFRED LEWELLEN.

To the Voters of Henrico County, 2nd District.—Under the new constitution, it becomes your privilege and duty to elect a Constable for said County. I hereby declare myself a candidate for said office, and pledge myself, if elected, to fill it to the best of my ability. GEORGE B. BARKER.

R. H. Howison is a candidate for the office of COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY in the Circuit Court of Richmond. my 6-3*

To the Voters of Richmond.—In compliance with a nomination of me by "Several Voters," in the Republic (and other papers) of March 27th, and a letter of the same date, addressed to me by a large number of my fellow citizens, I have declared myself and still am a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney in the Circuit Court of Richmond, which is to be filled by you on the 27th of May. If honored by your choice, I will strive to justify your confidence. B. B. MINOR.

To the Voters of Henrico County.—Owing to the indisposition of my health, occasioned by my present occupation, and through the many earnest solicitations of my friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Constable for the county of Henrico, pledging myself, if elected, to attend strictly to all the duties pertaining to the office faithfully and impartially. my 6-3*

Sheriff of Richmond.—To the Voters of the City of Richmond.—FELLOW CITIZENS: It is already known to you that I am a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this city, an office created by the Legislature of Virginia under our new constitution. For the past five years I have acted as Sheriff in the city of Richmond, and have thus afforded you an opportunity of judging of my fitness for the office. I hereby announce to you my intention to continue in the office, and I trust, with the aid of my experience to discharge the duties of the office, as to merit your entire approbation. Yours, respectfully, THOS. W. DOWELL.

Commissioner of the Revenue.—The undersigned respectfully offers himself a candidate for the office of Commissioner of the Revenue for the city of Richmond, at the approaching election. my 6-3*

To the Voters of Henrico County.—The Legislature of Virginia having very recently passed an Act, creating the office of Sheriff for Henrico County, I hereby respectfully announce myself a candidate for that office. JESSE F. KEESSE.

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CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

To the Voters of Henrico County.—A candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, in the Superior Court of Richmond. my 6-2*

To the Voters of Richmond.—Propose to you a ticket for the office to be filled by election on the 4th Thursday of this month, which we think will be received with favor by the PEOPLE. For Judge—Hon. John Robertson. For Commissioner of the Revenue—Edwin Burton, Sr. For Clerk of the Circuit Court—Estace Robinson. For Commonwealth's Attorney—R. H. Howison. For Sheriff—Thos. W. Dowell. my 6-3*

To the Voters of District No. 3, Henrico County.—In compliance with the request of many friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for Constable in the above District. If elected, I will do everything in my power to five satisfaction. JACOB E. BATES.

To the Voters of the City of Richmond.—At the request of many friends, I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney in the Circuit Court of Richmond. my 6-3*

To the Voters of District No. 2, Henrico County.—Fellow Citizens: Under the new constitution you are called upon to elect a Constable. I do not say to you that I have been requested to become a candidate, but that I want the office, and if elected, will devote the many moments of my spare time, to the discharge of the duties of the office, and to the performance of its duties, as my entire time, and I will endeavor to discharge the duties that may devolve upon me, faithfully and impartially. ALFRED LEWELLEN.

To the Voters of Henrico County, 2nd District.—Under the new constitution, it becomes your privilege and duty to elect a Constable for said County. I hereby declare myself a candidate for said office, and pledge myself, if elected, to fill