HUMBOLDT.

Humboldt is the great attraction wherever he goes. In spite of his four-score years he looks as hale and hearty and is as cheerful as a youth of eighteen. He has the kindest, most benevolent countenance, the mildest blue eyes and most gentle manners imaginable; and as to his conversation, it is eloquence distilled, flowing smoothly and unceasingly, charming all to whom he addresses himself, causing them to wonder how the mind of one man could grasp and retain such universal knowledge. I was surprised to learn that it was not until he was thirty years of age that he really commenced his travels; but he had been preparing himself since boyhood, and started forth a geologist, mineralogist, botanist, anatomist and linguist. He travelled under the most favorable circumstances, being personally very easy in money matters, and being aided wherever he went by the different governments and scientific men. Without this he could not have acquired all the knowledge he possesses. Many of your readers are familiar with his travels, but do they know how he has toiled and labored to give his fellow men the benefit of those travels?—We talk of prolific writers, but none will bear mentioning by the side of Humboldt. Some idea of what he has done may be obtained by the fact that one set (I do not mean one edition) alone of his works costs ten thousand dollars! A space of two yards long in his library is occupied by his works on Botany—all folios, and written in Latin. He speaks, understands and writes perfectly the English, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Sanscript and German, besides having a partial knowledge of all other languages. He never sleeps more than four hours, and says that from boyhood he never required more. All the works he has done, all that ten thousand dollars' worth of writing has been done at night, between the hours of eleven and three; he never works at any other time. He is the intimate and beloved friend of the King, and for several years past has resided in the palace At Potsdam and Berlin his handsome suite of apartments are near the King.

As I before said, he goes to bed at three o'clock in the morning in winter, and two in summer, rises at six or seven, takes a perfectly cold bath, then his coffee, and employs the remainder of the day, until dinner time in reading and answering the letters he receives. I say the remainder of the day, but he always reserves two hours, from twelve to two, receiving his friends; but with that exception he does nothing but attend to his correspondence. He says he receives, on an average, between two and three hundred thousand letters a year, and to nearly all of them he sends replies He gets letters from all parts of the globe and from the most remote corners. His evenings are always spent with the King, in his Majesty's private apartments; and thus his life passes, calmly and peaceably; and while engaged in the purest and most elevated of all enjoyments, that of imparting to others portions of the great stock of knowledge he possesses, he patiently waits for the time when he shall be called from the earth he has studied so deeply.

A scientific society never holds a meeting here without receiving some valuable communication from Humboldt, and it is always something new, someting which he seems to have reserved for that especial occasion, and never to have given to the world before. He says he still studies as diligently as he did fifty years ago,—and he does not feel his thirst for knowledge at all diminished.—*Boston Evening Gazette.*

THE UNITY OF THE HUMAN RACE.—*Startling Avowal.*—At the late Scientific Convention at Charleston, Dr. Mott read a paper on the Physical History of the Jews, in relation to its bearing on the common origin of mankind, which gave rise to some debate, in the course of which Professor Agassiz said:

"For his own part, after giving to this question much consideration, he was ready to maintain that the *different races of men were descended from different stocks*, and he regarded this position as fully sustained by divine revelation. The Jewish history was the history, not of divers races but of a single race of mankind; but the existence of other races was often incidentally alluded to, and distinctly implied, if not absolutely asserted in the sacred volume."

This expression of opoinion produced a strong sensation among the members of the body.

MR. GAIL BORDEN, of Galveston, Texas, has published a pamphlet, announcing that he has discovered a new process of preserving the nutritious properties of meat. The invention is termed "meat buiscuit," and it is stated that one ounce of it will make a pint of rich invigorating animal and farinaceous soup. This meat buiscuit is thus prepared:

"Fresh beef is boiled a long time in pure water, and until the nutritive portions of the beef, or other meat, immediately on its being slaughtered, are, by long boiling, separated from the bones and fibrous and cartilaginous matters. The water holding the nutritious matters in solution, is evaporated to a considerable degree of spissitude; this is then made into a dough with firm [fine?] wheaten flour; the dough rolled, and cut into the form of biscuits, is then desicated, or baked in an oven at a moderate heat.—The cooking, both of the flour and the animal food, is complete."

CALIFORNIA is described by Senator Seward, of New York, as "the youthful Queen of the Pacific, in the robes of Freedom, gorgeously inlaid with gold."

From Downing's Horticulturist.

PRESERVING FRUITS, FRESH FOR WINTER USE.

We commend the following to the memorandum books of those of our readers who aim at the choicest results of domestic economy and housekeeping. We have tasted peaches in mid-winter, preserved at Baltimore, after this method, which, cut up and served with cream at the dessert, were almost undistinguishable in appearance and freshness of taste from August rareripes fresh from the tree. We are assured the same results are obtained with strawberries, apricots, plums, &c. which are now extensively prepared in this way for market. As the process is a very simple one, we do not see why this mode of preserving the fruit with its natural flavor, should not largely supersede the cloying preserves made with sugar.—*Ed. Hort.*

DEAR SIR—In answer to your queries, regarding the mode of preserving fruits practiced in this city, I send you the following, as that after which the specimens you tasted were prepared:

Send to your tinsmith and get a sufficient number of tin canisters, very carefully and tightly made. They should be of uniform size; and the shape preferred here is seven inches high by five inches in diameter—uniform cylinders.

Select the fairest fruit,—peaches, strawberries, or what you please. It should be *just* ripe, but not past the mature stage.—Fill the canisters, place the tin lids on their tops and solder them down very carefully. Only a small hole, of the size of a pin, should be left for the escape of air.

The next point is to drive the air out of the canisters of fruit, to prevent its decay. In order to do this, take a broad boiler-pan, (with a flat bottom,) place the canisters in it, and fill it with boiling water within about three fourths of an inch of the tops of the canisters. The boiler being over a *gentle* fire, the water in it should now be made to boil. This will drive the air in each canister through the small hole left in the top, as soon as the temperature approaches 200 degrees; and in order to know precisely when it is all expelled, you must drop a few drops of water upon this hole. When the bubbles of air cease rising through these drops of water, the air is all expelled and then you pass a dry cloth over the hole and let a drop of solder fall upon it.—This seals the canister up, hermetically, so that the fruit will remain unchanged for a couple of years, or longer. The immersion of the cans in the boiling water does not impart the slightest taste of having been cooked to the fruit.

The canisters of fruit should be left in a cool place. When wanted for use, unsolder the tops with a hot iron and the fresh fruit is ready,—having been perfectly preserved without the aid of sugar or brandy.

Yours, W.

COMPLETION OF THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.—The opening of this magnificent structure, looked forward to with so much interest, took place on March 5th.

At 6 1-2 o'clock in the morning three powerful engines, (the Cambria, the St. David and the Pegasus,) of from 50 to 60 horse power each, decorated with flags of all nations and union jacks, steamed up and harnessed together, started from the Bangor station. At 7 o'clock the adventurous convoy, moving at a speed of seven miles an hour, were lost sight of in the recess of the vast iron corridor. They were propelled at a slow pace, with a view of boldly proving, by means of a dead weight, the calibre of the bridge at every hazard. The total weight of the locomotive was 90 tons. The appearance of the interior of the tube during the interesting experiment was of a novel and remarkable character.

The pauses that occurred during the progress of the transit furnished an imposing view of the interior of the gigantic structure, which, as contrasted with that of a tunnel of similar length, was rendered comparatively cheerful by the recurrence at intervals of loopholes of light, which serve the three useful purposes of ventilating and lighting and divesting the tube of steam from the passing engines. The locomotives were brought to a standstill in the centre of each of the great spans, without causing the slightest strain or deflection. The first process—that of going through the tube and returning — occupied altogether ten minutes.

The second experimental convoy that went through consisted of twenty-four heavily laden wagons, filled with huge blocks of Brymbo coal, in all, engines included, an aggregate weight of 300 tons. This was drawn deliberately through, at the rate of from eight to ten miles an hour, the steam working at quarter power. A breathless silence prevailed until the train came out with colors flying, on the other side of the tube, when loud acclamations arose, followed at intervals by the rattle of artillery down the straits. Upon the return, which occupied about seven minutes, similar demonstrations ensued, and during the progress of the train, those who were appointed to ascertain any possible vibration, reported that they could detect no sensible deflection.

An ordeal stronger still was then resorted to; a train of 200 tons of coal was allowed to rest, with all its weight, for two hours in the centre of the Carnarvonshire tube, and at the end of the time, on the load being removed, it was found to have caused a deflection of only four-tenths of an inch. It is calculated that the whole bridge might with safety and without injury to itself be deflected to the extent of 13 inches. These loads, it is most material to remember, are immensely more than the bridge will ever be called upon to bear in the ordinary run of traffic, though the engineers are of opinion that it would support with ease, and without much show of deflection, a dead weight on its centre of 1,000 tons. Twelve miles an hour is the limit of speed at which Mr. Stephenson intends that trains shall at first go through, more particularly as there are sharp curves at the termini of the tube.

About 12 o'clock another testing train was taken through the tube. It consisted of the three engines, the 200 tons of coal and from 36 to 40 railway cariages, containing between 600 to 700 passengers, packed together as closely as figs in a basket, all so clamorous and eager to "go through the tube," that it became impossible to accommodate them.

We glided slowly into the interior, saluted by a loud burst of "Rule Britannia" from an array of Liverpool seamen up aloft in the towers of the entrance, on the front of which, cut deep in the stone, were the words "Erected Anno Domini, 1850—Robt. Stephenson, engineer." As the huge train trailed slowly through the tube, successive salvos of artillery were fired at each end.

The general opinion of the numerons engineers present appears to be that the Britannia tube bridge is as trustworthy as any tunnel on terra firma.—*London paper.*

THE QUARREL IN THE U. S. SENATE BETWEEN BENTON AND FOOTE.

Some very harsh words occurred in the Senate, on Tuesday week, between Messrs. Benton and Foote, which were followed by others on Wednesday, when Mr. Benton complained of the report of Mr. Foote's remarks as given in the Intelligencer and Union. His objection was principally to the following sentence:

"At present he is shielded by his age, his open disavowal of the obligatory force of the laws of honor, and his Senatorial privileges."

Now, in the first place, (said Mr. Benton,) no such thing was said here yesterday; and, in the second place, if it had been said it would have been false. So there are two falsehoods there together. I am remarking on an article in the newspaper, and cannot be called to order.

Mr. Foote, (in his seat.) I hope he will not be called to order by any one.

Mr. Benton. "At present he is shielded by his age, his open disavowal of the obligatory force of the laws of honor, and his Senatorial privileges." Shielded by his age! by his age!—Sir, let any person insult me where an appropriate chastisement can be employed and inflicted upon blackguardism, and he will find out whether I am not young enough to resist; he will find out my age without consulting any calendar at all.

"His open disavowal of the obligatory force of the laws of honor." Take that in any sense, and it is false. Take it in the sense, which it is perhaps intended and it is false. I am not a man to make avowals except when there is a case pending, and then the avowal goes to the single case. It is not true that I ever made such an avowal. It is a false excuse, an afterthought; it is an invention of after time, an invention of cowardice, to shield itself from infamy. That is what it is. Sir, I never made such an avowal. I avow neither one thing nor the other. When any person puts a case they will get an answer, but there will be no avowals before that to go before the country.

"His Senatorial privileges." Sir, I claim no Senatorial privileges. I claim no privilege of attacking any person on this floor. I claim no privilege of insulting any body here. I have never done it in the thirty years I have been here; I have never begun to insult any one; but if it is begun with me, although I may bear with insults a long time, yet, when I once take notice of it, there shall be an end one way or the other. And if the Senate does not know that it is a Senate; if this Senate does not protect itself from scenes which would disgrace the veriest brothel; if this Senate permits language to be used here which cannot be used in the filthiest bothel in the Five Points, or in the suburbs of the city—if they permit such language to be used here, and to be used here with respect to me, I mean from this time forth to protect myself, cost what it may.

Now, sir, I merely give this as a specimen of the falsehood—malicious and systematic—which pervades what I find in this newspaper. I am speaking, about a newspaper, sir, and cannot be called to order.—And perhaps, hereafter, it may be well to wait for the newspaper, and then I can speak of the newepaper. I have given this as an example of the falsehood which pervades that report of what took place here yesterday, and which is to go into the permanent debates of the Congress of the United States—which is to stand in the register of these debates as true and permanent history? I brand it with falsehood before it goes there and shall hold myself ready, upon any appropriate occasion that may require it, to prove the falshood from beginning to end.

Mr. Foote then rose, and after giving an explanation of the manner in which his remarks were reported and revised, added:

There is not a serious charge reported either in the Intelligencer or the Union that was not uttered yesterday; and if there was anything in that speech that could give offence as reported, that I am supposed by any one as not having uttered, all I have to say is that I utter it now.

And now, sir, I will not bandy epithets with any man; but, after this, I think it my duty to say, what I said yesterday, and what I am reported as having said—I am done with the affair here. I did not report that. That was the report of the reporter himself. I said so yesterday, and I say so again. I expressed my opinions; I avowed my sentiments as really entertained; I declared my principles of action; I was satisfied with the altercation as it proceeded; I was satisfied with the result of it, so far as a man can be satisfied with a mere parliamentary altercation; and I announced here, deliberately, in the presence of the Senate yesterday, that, so far as the Senate was concerned, I was done with the affair; I should prosecute it no further here.

Now, I do not care what the Senator says. Why, sir, his voice of denunciation passes by me as the idle winds. Months ago I expressed my opinion of his course. Ten years ago, as he knows, I expressed my opinion of him. I have reason to know, and I can prove, that he was greatly offended with what I then said. I have had occasion very often to speak of that Senator publicly. I did so in a published letter last summer, over my own signature. I have done so here, in a manner evidently very offensive to him, and I did yesterday say, and I repeat again, as much of harsh and disrespectful language as I am reported in the Intelligencer and Union to have uttered. What could I do more? I should dishonor the Senate, should discredit myself, if I were now, after what has occurred, to repeat the language which I used yesterday in the presence of the Senate. I avow the speech as printed. I avow every word that I am reported to have said, and I care not whether that Senator considers it falsely reported or not. His opinion is with me a matter of absolute indifference.

There is a single point on which I have a little curiosity; and that is, to see how this thing will be reported in the morning.

I did say yesterday that the Senator was understood to disavow the laws of honor. I have seen it printed by one of his colleagues in the other House within the last week; I have seen the same fact printed repeatedly; and I have had especial reason to suppose it to be true. A common impression to that effect has certainly existed. I wish to know this morning whether I am authorized to understand—for the language of the Senator is somewhat equivocal; his denial that he had made the avowal seemed to be modified—that the Senator does consider himself responsible to the laws of honor or not? Let him say aye, snd I shall know what course to take. It is not sufficient for him to say that he has never said so and so. Let him say that he does hold himself responsible to the laws of honor, and I give him my word that I will give him an opportunity to prove it.

THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1850.

We understand our County Commissioners have decided that the present Judges of Election are authorized to receive the vote, which will be cast on the second Wednesday in May next, for or against a Covention to form a new Constitution. The term of service for which the judges were appointed will not expire until sometime in June next.

THE DEFENCE IN THE CASE OF PROF. WEBSTER.—In opening the defence, if we may infer its character from the remarks of counsel, it is not difficult to understand it. The homicide is virtually confessed, and we have little doubt but that confession has been made by the prisoner to his legal advisers. If so, the leading object of the defence will be, so to impress the jury with the character of the transactions as to obtain a verdict for a grade of crime less than wilful and deliberate murder. A single witness examined yesterday indicates this purpose. The fact was stated, that the prisoner was subject to sudden bursts of passion.—A sudden burst of passion may therefore be made the medium of escape.

But there are difficulties, and if the Commonwealth has made out the fact already stated, that Professor Webster was not in a condition, pecuniarily, to pay the money, which he said he had paid to Dr. Parkman, the sending for him for that purpose to the College, will establish conclusively the design to perpetrate the offence as charged—He sent for him to pay him money. The State avers that he had not the money to pay. Then for what did he invite him to the College? There is also other testimony preliminary to the act, which coupled with the disappearance of the hammer, the discovery of the knife, and the perforated thorax, wears the aspect of deliberate, desperate murder in all its horrors.—*Sun.*

Since the above was in type, we learn by a gentleman from Washington, that the jury has brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

COURT OF APPEALS.—This Court decided, on the 27th ult., the following cases from this county:

No. 76. Richard Barnes and Robert Fergusson vs. P. W. Crain et al. Frick, J., delivered the opinion of the court. Decree of the Chancellor affirmed with costs.

No. 84. William Morris vs. E. Harris.—Decree of Chancellor affirmed with costs.

MARYLAND SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS.—The Governor of New York transmitted to the Assembly of that State, on Thursday, resolutions from the Maryland Legislature relating to slavery. Pending their reference to the select committee, with instructions to report within five days, the House adjourned.

DESCENT UPON CUBA.—A dispatch from Washington, March 28, to the New York Express, says:

I have to-day received information from a gentleman just returned from the South, that a large force is collecting at Chagres, for a descent upon Cuba. Several hundreds have recently arrived with full compliments of arms.

Lopez, the adventurer, is among them.—The Cubans are said to be fully prepared.

A later despatch says—

In addition to the facts I telegraphed yesterday, I now learn, authentically:

1st. That the Expedition will set out, no matter what may be the prospects of a defeat.

2d. That the command has been tendered to several influential men both North and South; but none have as yet accepted.

3d. That Com. Parker will not exert himself as vigorously as he might to check the invasion.

4th. That there is more known about this enterprise, here, in Washington, than you at the North have a suspicion of.

I have to-day heard other well authenticated reports of other forces leaving this country for the general rendezvouz at Chagres. There can be no doubt that the demonstration will be more formidable than has been anticipated.

I shall telegraph you again, when the "leakings" out justify.

WEBSTER DENOUNCED BY FANATICS.—The meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Monday evening, "of persons who read with surprise, alarm and deep regret, the recent speech of Hon. Daniel Webster," was respectable as to appearance and numbers.—Samuel A. Sewall presided. After some remarks by the chairman, the Rev. Theodore Parker made a long speech, styling Webster "the Benedict Arnold of the age," and concluding by offering a series of resolutions, condemnatory of the the position assumed by Senator Webster.

The next speaker was Wendell Phillips. He too let off some hard pops at Webster, and argued at great length to show that Gorgey, who betrayed the Hungarians last summer, was no more a traitor than Daniel Webster, and that the latter was a "traitor to the Constitution, and an apostate to humanity." Samuel Ward, a colored clergyman, also made a similar speech.

According to the Courier, the resolutions "were drawn up in a very peppery style, and the reading of them excited, of course, much applause from Mr. Garrison, who occupied a seat on the platform, and who, probably, had his fist in them."

The meeting adjourned at a late hour, and the individuals went home, where, the Boston Courier hopes, all found themselves "as well as can be expected." There is nothing like plenty of steam to keep the engine in motion, and now that Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and all compromises have all been damned in Faneuil Hall, the Parkers and Phillips, avowed disunionists, probably feel better.

INTERESTING LETTER.—Com. Stockton has written a long and interesting letter to the Hon. Daniel Webster, in reply to a note from the latter enclosing a copy of his late speech. The Commodore reviews the whole subject of slavery, and the several causes of the present excitement. In the concluding portion of his letter he refers to the colonization of the blacks in Africa, in the following terms:

"The idea that out of the institution of domestic slavery in this country is to spring the regeneration of Africa, derives it seems great force from the recurrence to past history.

"We invariably find that in the dispensation of Providence, nations which have been called to act an important part in the work of human progress, have been led through a long previous discipline of trial; the restraints and endurance of youth, have preceded the power and efficiency of manhood. Primary subjection is the law of stable growth, and seems an indispensable condition of the advancement of our race.

"We have only to look back through a few centuries to find the evidence of this in the annals of our race. Our ancestors were for centuries a down-trodden, enslaved and toiling people. The Anglo-Saxon race have become what they are, by a long training in the school of patient endurance; in the case of England, under oppressive servitude to the Roman and the Norman; in the case of America under the oppression of our mother country and the trying discipline of colonial suffering. In the life of a nation, hundreds of years may be as a day in the life of an individual. It is often necessary for many generations to pass, before a new influence can be made to effect the mass. If all were willing, the work of national preparation might be more rapid, but thousands are to be made willing—and by the Provindential adaptation of the means to the end."

THE COST OF INTEMPERANCE.—A committee of the New York Assembly in their report on Intemperance in the State, estimates the amount annually expended for drinks, at 7000 grog shops existing in the cities of that State, exclusive of the villages, at upwards of twenty-five millions of dollars. They have collected statistics from the various city and county prisons, with the exception of twenty-three, whence no returns have been received, which prove that upwards of 36,000 intemperate persons have been arrested in 1849, and that from four-fifths to nine-tenths of all the crime committed has its origin in intemperance.

THE GREAT JEWISH FEAST.—The memorable Feast of the Passover commenced on Wednesday evening among the Jews.—This Feast is now celebratad by a vast and growing population in this New World.—Every family is previously supplied with unleavened bread for seven days. In a week the Feast will close with two sacred days. The New York Tribune says:—

"The origin of the keeping of two days sacred, in these feasts, where the law of Moses enjoins only one, is found in the embarrassment which the dispersed of Israel at first found in ascertaining the precise day that was celebrated in Palestine. As we wonder at the extraordinary care with which the Jews remove all leaven from their houses, change their dishes, and prepare their new bread, how forcibly are we reminded of the sacred injunction given to the Gentiles—'Purge out, therefore, the old leaven—the leaven of malice and wickeduess!' How appropriate is the Apostolic figure, 'the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.'"

A FUROR IN NEW YORK.—A New York letter of Thursday, says:

The publication of the depositions of witnesses in the Forrest divorce case, in the newspapers to-day, creates an intense sensation in "fashionable circles;" it is the subject matter of conversation with everybody—indeed, so much so, that the Parkman murder loses half of its interest for the while. Parties are already formed, for and against the divorcer and the divorced, and impertinent speculations runs high as to the guilt or innocence of the lady.

STAMMERING.—DR. TURNER, of Newark, N. J., in a published note on this subject, says:—

Permit me to say that stammering is caused by attempts to speak with *empty lungs.* In singing, the lungs are kept well inflated and there is no stuttering. The method of cure is, to require the patient to keep his lungs well filled—to draw frequent long breaths, to speak loud, and to pause on the instant of finding embarrassment in their speech, taking a long inspiration before going on again. I cured one of the worst cases I ever knew on this principle.

SAD RECORD OF DEATH.—The Marlboro' Gazette of the 28th ult., contains the following sad record:

Died at the residence of their mother, near Long Old Fields, in this county, on the 8th instant, Martha, aged 11 years; on the 10th, Sarah, aged 9 years; on the 11th, Susan, aged 16 years; on the 22d, George, aged 7 years; and on the 25th, James, aged 4 years, (all of scarlet fever,) children of Sarah and the late David Stone. On the 24th instant, of scarlet fever, Miss Caroline C., daughter of John and Ann Walker, and sister of Mrs. Stone, in the 24th year of her age.

HO! FOR VIRGINIA.—The Hagerstown Herald says, that four or five of the enterprising farmers of that county have removed to Virginia, within the past week. A number went last spring. They have nearly all located themselves in the same section of that State, not far from the Natural Bridge, and near the James river in Rockbridge county. There will be quite a Washington county settlement in that portion of Virginia.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

SATURDAY, March 30, 1850.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—The supplies continue very small. The sales of ordinary to prime Md. reds have ranged throughout the week at 95a103 cents, and we continue to quote these prices to-day.—White Wheats are selling at 110a115 cents.

Corn.—On Monday the sales of white were at 48a50 cents, and of yellow at 50a51 cents. Since Wednesday inclusive the sales of white have been at 48a50 cents, and of yellow at 49a50 cents, including transactions to-day, and we quote accordingly.

Oats.—This article has been in good demand throughout the week, at 33a35 cents, and sales to-day at the same prices.

TOBACCO.—The market for Maryland tobacco this week has been rather quiet, shippers not being willing to meet the demands of holders, and the latter showing no disposition to give way. The principal transactions, which are not large, have been of common and middling qualities at $3.50a5.50, such sorts only being saleable. The receipts were larger this week, and place a better assortment in the market. We continue to quote as before, viz:

Common Maryland $3.50a$4; good common, $4a4.50; brown, $4a6; and fine brown 6.50a$10.—At the last accounts from Bremen, Maryland Tobacco was quite dull in that market, and but little better in Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The inspections of the week comprise 830 hhds. Maryland; 26 hhds. Ohio—total 856 hhds. The total inspections this year are 2711 hhds. against 2970 hhds. to the same period last year.

NOTICE,

To Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and Others.

THE Sheriff of Charles County, in pursuance of the 5th section of an Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and Others, hereby cautions all persons and bodies corporate or politic, whom it may concern, to obtain a License, or renew the same, according to the provision of said act, before the 10th day of May next.

J. R. ROBERTSON, Sheriff.

April 3, 1850—3t.