From the Southern Planter.

AGRICULTURE IN VIRGINIA.

Extracts from a Prize Essay on Agriculture in Virginia, written by the late C. W, Gooch, in the year 1833. Published by request, as applying in some measure, to the present state of things.

I have given a rapid sketch of some of the great causes of the depressed condition of Virginia, and particularly of her agriculture. But, there are many others, some growing out of these, and others independent of them, which I must leave to suggest themselves to the mind of the intelligent readers.

Now, what is to be done to arrest these evils—to give new hopes and confidence to the desponding minds of our citizens, and retrieve the falling fortunes of the good old *mother State?* This question addresses itself to the heart of every individual patriot—it solemnly appeals to the hearts and the heads of our *Legislators* and all others *in authority* among us. The thing is practicable; and only requires a small sacrifice of pride, individual interest and local feeling. Let us abandon and discountenance that aristocratic feeling which we have inherited from our ancestors, and have too long cherised. Let us attend more in person to our business, no matter what that may be, instead of trusting to agents or deputies—retrench expenditures, particularly of living—bring up fewer of our sons to the learned professions, and more of them to industry in agriculture and the useful trades and arts. In this way we may dispense with many careless and costly overseers, with the number of artists, engineers, skilful mechanics, and even with the hosts of northern schoolmasters, who find annual employment along side of our *idle sons.*—Let us abandon the besting sin of procrastination and making good resolutions that are never executed—adopt an improved system of cultivation—make all the manure we can, and reclaim a given number of acres of land every year, according to our means, if it be but one or two—use better implements of husbandry—prepare for it, and take better care of our crops and stock—reduce the latter to a number that can be well fed and kept in high order, and one-fourth will give more profit than the whole, and as much manure, without extensive and ruinous grazing of the fields. Ought we not, as soon as possible, get the best breeds of stock; and, gradually adopt the *soiling* system; or, in other words, the plan of keeping our stock within limited bounds, and *feeding* them abundantly with food, cultivated and prepared for them, throughout the various seasons of the year? One milch cow properly housed and fed throughout the winter, will give to a family more milk than half a dozen in our common way. But experiments and their results upon this, and almost all the branches of rural economy, have been made known to the public, and may be referred to. The nature of this article prevents my going into specific details; since almost every subject would be the ample ground work of a little volume.

But, why should we not get up agricultural societies in different parts of the State, and *keep them up*, by zealously encountering some little trouble and expense for that purpose? It is an old saying, that "what is everybody's business is nobody's." This aphorism *is not true in politics.* And, why is it, that we cannot feel a kindred zeal in what is the foundation and life-spring of all other human vocations?—In politics every man takes an interest. We are ready to attend public meetings—to discuss the topics of the day around our fire-sides; at cross-roads, and all the *shops* and meeting places in every county. We cheerfully pay our money to support profligate and hired editors, who either gratify our taste for slander, or minister to our bitter prejudices. And, yet, we are unwilling to pay a small sum for the support of an agricultural journal, or an agricultural society! Our civil and political rights are very important. But, there are "matters and things" which address themselves to our next dearest sublunary interests, and which we ought to attend to; because they involve so large a portion of our comfort, prosperity and happiness. The human race in struggling to get *onward*, in almost every thing else, but in the homely pursuit on which all others depend—*agriculture*—yes, every thing depends upon it at last; for it supplies the substantial comforts of life. What a host of men have we in this half-peopled world of *ours*, when there is so much land and such ample elbow-room, who literally *live* upon the industry of the husbandman? It is true that many of them are necessary auxiliaries. But how many of the various *craftsmen*, including the *battern* and *shuttle*, and other *players*; whether in the forum; the sick room, the pulpit; the necessary departments of public service; in the various and ramified employments of commerce; or in the circles of benevolent societies, and other trades devoted to our *instruction and education*—how many, I ask, among all these, are willing to walk upon *old mother earth*, during half the year, without double or treble *foot-clothing!* many of them affording us necessary comforts and conveniences, and even the pretty things upon which we may serve up in style, the productions of the husbandman; and, others by their talent for offering up to Heaven fervent thanks for the privilege extended to all, of *consuming* these savory viands. But, after all, do not the varied and indispensable vocations of human intellect and human industry mainly depend upon the *agricultural* community? Upon that portion of our population, the least respected, and the least regarded by the law makers, and the patrons of other and less valuable pursuits?

Is not husbandry the great preponderating interest in America? Look at the happy varieties of our soil, climate and productions—look at the vast territory of unimproved and uncultivated land, inviting the hand of industry, and promising the *slow*, but *certain* rewards of peace, health, abundance. And with all these things staring us in the face, is it not preposterous in the federal government to wish to hurry things beyond their natural gait—to turn us into a nation of *spinners* and *weavers*, and HANDY-CRAFTSMEN! The talents of the State have been too much devoted to something other than our *primary* interest: And, that is the reason, as I have suggested that Virginia has sunk to what she is. Is not the time for her renovation at hand? Many of us have been unwilling to *run away*, either from the increasing gloom and dilapidation, which annually thicken around us; or from the moral depreciation, including our own faults, in which we find ourselves annually involved. I say that *many* have been influenced by this consideration: We have expected a sense of returning justice on the part of the federal and state governments—We have looked to better times, and suffered present evils, under the confident expectation, that justice would be done to us by the federal government, in relation to the tariff, &c. and that our own drones in the State Legislature would be either removed, or awakened to a sense of their obligations to do something for the farmers and planters; instead of spending their time in abstractions about federal politics, or catering for the interests of deputy sheriffs and clerks of courts.

If the farmers and planters of the United States choose to be made the pack-horses on which all other interests may ride up the hill of prosperity—be it so, in the name of God! We have broad shoulders—brawny hands; and very little ambition, but to surpass the band-box, and handy-craft, and tongue-craft gentry in all the substantials of honest dealing and warm-hearted, though blunt hospitality. I am exclusively a farmer: yet, I have seen something beyond the scope of rural cares and country rusticity. And may I not ask, after all, who, in the whole circle of human employments, enjoys more substantial happiness and feels a loftier independence than the virtuous, warm-hearted *husbandman?* All that surrounds him is his, and depends upon him. Every thing that he consumes is the product of his own industry, except a few luxuries, which he readily procures in exchange for his surplus articles or for the price of them. His necessary exercise in the pure air invigorates both body and mind. Who eats his meals with more zest, or sleeps sounder? Who is less annoyed with ennui—with *dyspepsia*—with other *fashionable* diseases? Who enjoys the company of a friend or neighbor with more than heart-felt pleasure—or is more willing to offer the hospitalities of his roof to the stranger?

But why should not the husbandman, with these pre-eminent claims, receive some share of justice from the government? Some little crumb of comfort—and if not even a *crumb*, why should he not be *expempted* from the maintainance of speculation, cupidity and avarice? We have no hope but in ourselves. Let us then determine upon a change. We cannot be worsted much.—Why should we not instruct our Burgesses to make more ample provisions for educating the people, and for carrying on a system of internal improvement commensurate with the wants and the rich resources of the State? These subjects are intimately connected with the prosperity of agriculture. I will not insult the public understanding by supposing that any thing is necessary to be said in behalf of education. The only difficulty is, that the men of property are too unwilling to pay a small tax to enlighten the minds of the children of their poorer neighbors. They seem to have forgotten that the law of entails is abolished; and that in the revolutions of fortune their own children and grand children may stand in need of a similar mite from the very persons whom they seem now so unwilling to aid. They also seem not to perceive that by some trifling contribution they may dispel some of the clouds of ignorance by which they are surrounded, and improve the morals and habits of their neighbors.

* * * * * * * * *

We have too long trod in the old and beaten tract of our ancestors. Has not the time arrived when the agricultural community ought to rouse from this lethargy—avail themselves of the wonderful improvements of the age—at any rate show a disposition to avail themselves of all new discoveries, and to better their condition? Why should we permit every thimg else to get so far the start of us? Our neighbors to the north, and even to the west deride and shame us, by their superior skill and industry, and the consequent superior advantages and comforts they enjoy! Then, let us "be up and adoing." We have the climate, the soil, and other superior advantages that a kind Providence has bestowed upon us. We have every thing necessary for the exhibition of enviable scenes of rural beauty, prosperity, and happiness—yes, everything but the *industry*—and a *disposition* to do so.—How long will we submit to such a just reproach!!

CENSUS OF BALTIMORE.—We learn from the American that the parties engaged in enumerating the population of Baltimore city, have been busily employed for some time past, and have nearly completed their task. Although the work is not yet finished, enough is known to establish the fact that the population of the city will not be far short of *one hundred and sixty thousand.* The population in 1840 was 102,313, so that the increase will be shown to be nearly sixty thousand.

THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 28, 1850.

To-morrow, we suppose, will be a gala day in Port Tobacco. Large preparations are making for the Whig Mass Meeting and Barbecue, at which is expected Mr. CLARKE and the several candidates for the Reform Convention in this county. All parties are invited to attend.

The Fugitive Slave Bill passed the Senate on Friday last by a vote of 37 to 12, without, however, adopting the amendment proposed by Mr. PRATT.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.—There are to be two elections this fall throughout the State. The first election, for Delegates to the Constitutional Reform Convention, will take place on Wednesday next, the 4th day of September,—each county in the State being entitled to as many delegates as it has members in both branches of the Legislature.—The Reform Convention, thus elected, is to assemble at the city of Annapolis, on the 1st Monday of November next.

The election for Governor of the State will come off on the first Wednesday in October next.

MORE ABOUT THE GROWING CROP OF TOBACCO.—A correspondent in the Marlboro' Gazette, of Friday last, thus corrects the statements which appeared a short time since in the Baltimore American, regarding the prospect of the present growing crop of Tobacco in Maryland. It will be seen that the prospect in Prince George's is equally as gloomy as in Charles, and, we doubt not, throughout the State. The correspondent, after quoting the statements referred to, says:

Now what these letters assert is not the the fact. I can state upon authority which cannot be doubted, and from my own personal observation, that not one-half of the Tobacco crop in Maryland can come to the house—even if we have no frost until December. In every part of Prince George's, Anne Arundel, Charles and St. Mary's counties never more *latter*. From all I can learn it is no more, with a few exceptions, this crop was better in the other Tobacco-growing counties of our State. It is now the latter part of August and the majority of the Tobacco fields are perfectly bare, with here and there a plant not as large as one's hand. This is not a very encouraging prospect for an average crop certainly. We are told "that in some sections the planting was very late, but the weather since has been quite propitious." I do not know what the editors of the American and their correspondents call propitious weather. Perhaps they think the drying winds and scorching sun we have experienced for three weeks, prior to last Tuesday, propitious for the growth of Tobacco. If they are under this impression, I would beg the editors and their correspondents, (for I have not a doubt these correspondents reside in Baltimore,) to take a journey through the Tobacco-growing section of Maryland and behold the influence of what they call "propitious weather," on that crop they represent as looking by "no means discouragingly." The editors say, that "the quantity planted is about as much as usual, and if we have no frost, and good weather in the interim, it is quite probable the crop of Maryland will be an average one." I have to assure the editors of the American that their correspondents are in error. Last spring was the most backward we have known for years, and Tobacco plants were in some locations totally destroyed by the fly. Consequently few Planters have been able to plant more than half their usual crop. What has been planted stands badly, and the prospect for a tolerable yield is indeed a poor one.

NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—One of the assistant marshals in Baltimore, informs the editor of the Sun that, in taking the census of the 19th ward, he found in Fremont st., extended, a colored woman, named Sukey Wright, who exhibited undisputed documentary evidence of being 120 years of age.

OUR TABLE.

We have received from New York the *Christian Parlor Magazine*, devoted to Science, Literature, and Religion. The No. before us is embellished with a fine mezzotint engraving of "The Fall of Babel," and an engraved representation of the medal presented, by resolution of Congress, to Gen. Taylor. A beautiful premium plate will be furnished with the magazine to subscribers for $2, in advance.

Holden's Dollar Magazine, containing original criticisms, biographies, sketches, essays, tales, reviews, poetry, &c., &c., is published in New York, at $1 per annum. We commend Holden's to our readers, as being one of the best magazines published in this country. The price is too low to talk about.

The September No. of *Sartain's Union Magazine* contains several fine illustrations, and a number of cuts representing views in Oregon and California, Paris Fashions, &c. The finer engravings are, "The Victim," and portraits of President FILLMORE and Miss FREDRIKA BREMER. This magazine is published at Philadelphia for $3, in advance; a premium plate also furnished.

For further information call at our office.

MONTGOMERY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The approaching fair and exhibition of the Montgomery Agricultural Society, to be held at Rockville, promises to be highly interesting. The usual extra premiums of $50 will be paid for the following objects:

$20 for the best display of Agricultural Implements—provided the display should be such as in the judgment of the committee is worthy of it; $10 for the best Yoke Oxen; $5 for the second best; $5 for the best Bull; $2 50 for the second best; $5 for the best Cow; $2 50 for the second best; without reference to location.

A. B. Davis, Esq., the President of the Society, states that Dr. Higgins, the State Chemist, will be present at the Fair, to announce and explain the component parts and wants of the different specimens of soils that may or have been submitted for his analysis.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS OF SUN-LIGHT.—Letters from the U. S. Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, written at Whalefish Island, on the Coast of Greenland, June 24, states that as the vessels sailed Northward the days began to grow longer and longer, until at length there was no darkness, and finally the sun remained above the horizon during the whole twenty-four hours. To our men the shining of the sun "all night" was singular enough but to the Greenlanders it was nothing new. In the course of a few months, when winter sets in, the days will gradually shorten until it will be totally dark during the whole twenty-four hours. These days of darkness will continue for about two months.

JENNY LIND left Liverpool for this country on 21st inst. The arrival of the Atlantic will be looked for with interest.

EXECUTION OF PROF. WEBSTER. Sheriff Eveleth, of Boston, has issued a formal invitation to certain persons designated to attend "the execution of John W. Webster, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M., at the Jail in Leverett street, in Boston."

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Intelligence of the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin has reached the Navy Department, dated at Whalefish Island, June 29. All was safe and very well, though ice-bergs had been encountered by the vessels. Lieut De Howen says:

"We shall leave to-day, and proceed to the North, touching at Uppernavik, if wind and weather will permit. Thence we shall make for Lancaster Sound. Should Wellington Strait be open on my reaching it, and finding that none of the English vessels have entered it ahead of me, I shall make a bold push for the North and West in that direction."

A CLERGYMAN DROWNED.—The Rev. Mason L. W. Chesney, of the Baltimore Annual Conference, was drowned on the 15th inst., in the James River, ten miles from Fincastle, Va. He went to the river in company with the Rev. Mr. Wolfe and Mr. John Godwin, to bathe; and finding Mr. G.'s canoe on the opposite side of the river, said he would swim over and get it. When about two-thirds of the way, he was seen to struggle and sink, when Mr. Godwin immediately plunged in after him, but before he could reach him he went down the third and last time in 15 feet water. His body was recovered three hours afterwards. The Baltimore Patriot says:

Mr. Chesney served his apprenticeship in the Patriot office, and subsequently, until he went on the circuit last spring, did he faithfully work at the case as a journeyman. He was one of the best of boys and faithful apprentices, and was a model for all the boys in moral deportment and fidelity to the interests of his employer. While he was learning his trade, he joined the M. E. Church, and was a teacher in the Sabbath school at Exeter street until he joined the Conference. He studied divinity while a journeyman at the case, and last winter attached himself to the Baltimore Annual Conference, when he was appointed to Fincastle circuit, which he was travelling with great promise, when he has thus suddenly been called from

"These low grounds where sorrows grow,"

to the land where all the air is balm, and all the breezes delight.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—This valuable weekly, regularly visits our sanctum. We have no exchange that we open with greater delight. We are always sure of finding some useful information in it, that shall be of essential value to us during the the balance of our lives. We cannot, for the life of us, see how any mechanic can possibly do without it. We speak within bounds, when we say, it is in truth worth $5, per year, instead of $2, the subscription price. Much useful information to the farmer, and indeed every man, is found in it. The present weekly circulation of this paper, is *fourteen thousand.*

So says the Clearspring Sentinel, and we endorse every word of it.—*Ed. Times.*

FOR RENT.

THE OFFICE attached to the Lot on which I reside, will be rented low to a suitable tenant the ensuing year. For terms apply to WM. BOSWELL.

Aug. 21, 1850.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

SATURDAY, August 24, 1850.

GRAIN—Wheat.—There has been a fair supply in the market during the past week and but very little variation in prices. The qualities continue very numerous, and red wheat has sold at all prices, from 50 cts. up to 106 cts., and white ranges from 100 cts., up to 110 cts., and family flour white 115 a120 cts. The quotations at the close of the week are 104a106 cents., for red, and 104a110 cents, for white, good to prime grades.

Corn.—This article has declined a little since our last review but it appears the lower figures have been touched and a better feeling was apparent on Wednesday and Thursday. We quote white at 58 a 60 cts., and yellow at 60 a 61 cts. To-day the sales are at 57a59c for white, and 60a61cts. for yellow.

Oats.—A decline has taken place and we now quote at 25 a 30 cents, as in quality. The supply is large.

TOBACCO.—There is little or no change to notice in the Tobacco market. The demand for the medium qualities of Maryland continue good, and sales are readily made at former rates. There is not much doing in the better grades, holders being rather above the views of buyers. We continue, our former quotations to wit: Common Maryland $3.50a4; good common $4 a 4.50; brown $4a 6; and fine brown $6.50 a 10. The inspections of the week are 523 hhds. Md., 569 hhds. Ohio; and 5 hhds. Ky.—total 1097 hhds. The total inspections this year are 26,144 hhds. against 31,502 hhds. to the same period last year.

The advices from Europe received by the last steamer represent that Tobacco of all kinds is selling at a loss to shippers. The accounts from Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri continue as gloomy as possible respecting the growing crop, and all agree that not more than one half to three fourths of last year's crop can be made, and that the quality will be inferior. In this condition of things, it is expected that prices will advance in the Fall and Winter. It is said that as much as $7 and $7.50 has been offered in Kentucky and Tennessee for crops round, now in the fields, on delivery.—*Baltimore American.*

PORTER & MIDDLETON,

SHEET-IRON WORKERS,

And WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealers in

TIN, BRITTANIA and IRON-WARE,

Pots, Ovens and Kettles:

No. 32 South Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE.

aug 28—6m.

NOTICE.

BY order of Charles County Court, passed July 22d, 1850, notice is hereby given to the Creditors of Dr. JOHN F. PRICE, an Insolvent Petitioner, to file their claims, properly authenticated, on or before the *third Tuesday in October next*, with the Clerk of Charles County Court, for the purpose of having an audit and distribution of the funds among his creditors.

RICHARD PRICE, Trustee.

August 28, 1850.

NOTICE.

In Charles County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity.—July Term, 1850.

Theophilus Hawkins and others

vs.

Frederick Stone, Adm'r of Aloysius Bowling and others.

IN pursuance of a decree of Charles County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, and passed in the above case,

Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of ALOYSIUS BOWLING, late of said county, deceased, to file their claims against said deceased, with the vouchers thereof, in the office of the Clerk of Charles County Court, on or before the *third Tuesday in November*, 1850. FREDERICK STONE, Adm'r of A. Bowling.

August 22, 1850. [au28.t10]

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Court House, in Port Tobacco, on TUESDAY the 17th day of SEPTEMBER next, a tract of Land, called *Marshall's Land*, and commonly known by the name of

CHERRY-HILL.

This land is situate on the Wicomico river, in Charles county, and is believed to contain 258 ACRES, exclusive of some marsh land adjacent or nearly adjacent thereto.—The sale will be made subject to an annuity of one hundred dollars, payable every year on the 31st of December.

For further particulars touching the title to be sold, all persons feeling an interest in the matter are referred to a deed of JOHN JOHNSON, Trustee, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery, to ANN D IRVIN and RICHARD M. SCOTT; recorded 4th April, 1842, among the Land Records of Charles county. It is presumed that any wishing to purchase will view the premises before the day of sale.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-third of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the residue in equal instalments of one and two years, bearing interest from the first of January, 1850, secured by bond with such security as the undersigned shall approve. When the whole purchase money shall be paid, the undersigned will execute a good and sufficient deed to the purchaser.

JAMES IRVIN and ANN D. IRVIN, his wife, and RICHARD M. SCOTT, by GEORGE W. MATTHEWS, their Agent and Attorney.

August 27, 1850. [aug 28—ts]

POTOMAC HERRING & SHAD.

200 bbls. No. 1 Gross Herring
100 bbls. No. 1 do in pickle, for family use
15 bbls. No. 1 Shad. In store and for sale by CREIGHTON & BODKIN.
Union Street, near the Ferry Slip.

Alexandria, Va., August 21, 1850.

CLARIFIED SUGAR.—A lot of very superior Clarified Sugar just received and for sale by WM. BOSWELL & CO.

aug. 21.

THE ORPHANS' COURT of Charles County have adjourned till the *second Tuesday (the 13th) of September next.*

aug 14—1m.

TRUSTEE'S PUBLIC SALE OF GOOSE CREEK LAND.

BY virtue of two decrees of Charles County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell before the Court House door, in Port Tobacco, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, the tract of Land inherited by Mary F. Neale from her mother Mary C. Neale; and also that tract of which the late Dr. Francis Neale died seized—both together constituting the farm upon which the said Dr. Francis Neale lived and occupied at the time of his death, called and known as "GOOSE CREEK," and containing *six hundred and fifty acres* (650 acres,) more or less. This Farm has upon it a comfortable

Dwelling, Barns, Stables and all the necessary out-houses. It is well watered, heavily timbered, and convenient to navigation. The Land is in a high state of cultivation and yields abundantly the usual products of the county. It lies six miles from Port Tobacco, and is convenient to church and mill.

TERMS.—Four hundred dollars cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, to be secured by bond and security to be approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, the Trustee is authorized to convey to the purchaser or purchasers the title of the said Mary F. Neale and the late Dr. Francis Neale to the above described premises, subject to the widow's right of dower in 417 acres, it being that part of the land which the said Dr. Francis Neale held in fee simple; the balance, of 234 acres, free and unencumbered.

N. STONESTREET, Trustee.

August 28, 1850.—ts

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND.

THE Exercises of this institution will be resumed on MONDAY the 2d of SEPTEMBER. The number of Teachers has been increased by two additional professorships. An excellent Philosophical Apparatus now affords facilities for the study of the Physical Sciences not hitherto possessed. For further information direct, post paid, to CHS. STONESTREET, Pres.

aug 21—3t. *President.*

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION.

THE exercises of the Young Ladies Academy of the Visitation, of Frederick city, Md., will be resumed on MONDAY *the 2nd day of September.* The grounds having been enlarged by recent purchases, both the health and amusement of the pupils will be greatly promoted. An excellent philosophical apparatus, not hitherto possessed, now affords facilities for the study of Philosophy and Chemistry. The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, &c. is $119, payable half yearly in advance. Music, Drawing, Languages, &c., form extra charges. Entrance fee $5. For further information direct post paid, to the "Directress of the Academy," Frederick City, Md.

Aug. 21, 1850—2t*

GUNSTON FOR RENT the ensuing year, 1851. For terms, apply to Dr. FRANCIS WILLS, Dr. ALEX. ROBERTSON or JOSEPH YOUNG.

Aug. 21, 1850—3t.

ELECTION NOTICE.

IN conformity to the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1849, entitled "An Act to provide for the taking the sense of the people upon the expediency of calling a Convention to frame a new Constitution and Form of Government for this State, and to provide for the election of Delegates to such Convention,"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an election will be held at the usual places of holding elections in the several election districts in Charles County, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY *(being the 4th day) of September* next, for the purpose of choosing four Delegates to represent said County in the Convention "to frame a new Constitution and Form of Government," which is to meet at the City of Annapolis on the first Monday of November, 1850.

JOHN R. ROBERTSON, Sheriff.

August 21—te.

FALL DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE.

HAMILTON, EASTER & CO., No. 213 MARKET STREET, Baltimore, are now receiving by direct arrivals at Baltimore, and per packets and steamers via New York and Boston, a splendid

Stock of Foreign Fall Goods,

of their own Importation, selected by one of the firm in the best European Markets during the past summer.

The assortment will be found to include RICH FANCY, and the most *select styles* of STAPLE GOODS of every description.

We solicit an examination from *Wholesale Purchasers* generally, and particularly from close buyers *who pay promptly*, to such we will offer goods in quantities to suit at *Importer's prices.*

The great extent and variety of our *stock* can only be appreciated by a *personal examination* which we *urge on all buyers* visiting Baltimore.

Aug. 21—4t.

10 Barrels extra supr. Old Rye Whiskey
15 " double rectified do
3 " pure Boston Rum
3 " domestic Brandy
1 quarter cask fine French Brandy
1 quarter cask sweet Malaga Wine
1 barrel old Apple Brandy
1 " fine Cinnamon Cordial

Just received and for sale by

aug 14. LEWIS WEEKS.