ENOCH PRATT
BALTO.
FREE LIBRARY

dusted over, when it will be fit to sow: if you have no lime handy, ashes will do.

No more seed should be taken to the field in any one day, than can be put in.—Seed in the soak will keep many days, but does not do to be exposed long to sun covered in the earth. The custom is to cover it with a cloth in the cart while being used.

Before putting the wheat in the salt-soak, wash it twice in pure water.

There are a dozen other soaks; but we believe this to be the best, the neatest, about cheapest; and withal, A SURE PREVENTION AGAINST SMUT.

Selection of Seed.—Be sure to get such kind of wheat seed as is best adapted to your soil; let it be hardy, early, and prolific: be sure that there are no cockle, chess, or other weed seed, in it. It is a good custom to pass even the cleanest seed wheat through a good seive before soaking it.

Mode of seeding and putting in.—If sown broad cast, we would prefer ploughing, or cultivating the seed in, not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches deep; to be afterwards harrowed and rolled. Either of these methods more effectually cover the seed, than when done with the harrow, and by placing the seed deeper, serve measurably to protect the roots of the plants from the effects of frost.

Drilling the wheat in by a machine, we think a better plan than either of the above ones; and for the following, among other reasons:

1. It requires 3-8 hs less seed to set an acre of wheat when drilled in, than when broadcasted, it requiring but 5 pecks by the former mode, and 8 pecks by the latter, when well done—a saving of 75 bushels in a hundred acre field, is, therefore, effected.

2. The seed are more equally and eligibly distributed, as regards space and depth, than can possibly be done by hand, however skilfully performed.

3. By drilling, the labor of forming the drill, dropping the seed, covering and rolling, is performed at one and the same time; thus saving the labor and expense of those separate operations, which are indispensably necessary to be performed, whenever wheat may be ploughed in with the cultivator, or harrowed in.

4. By the drilling machine, a slight ridge is raised on either side of the drill, which, to its extent, protects the roots of the plants from the injurious effects of cold and wet, the slight elevation acting as a barrier against the wind and water.

5. Should the roots of the plants be uprooted by the contraction and expansion of cold and heat, the earth forming the ridges settle down on them, and thus afford a tolerably fair protection, rendering it an esay operation in spring, when the frost is out of the ground, and the earth settled and dry enough, to replace the roots, by passing the roller over the field, an operation of infinite service, and which should never be omitted.

6. The space between the drills, gives free circulation to the light and air, matters of great moment to the plant in the course of its growth, thereby letting in the light of the sun and the meliorating power of the atmosphere, whose kindly influences cannot be too highly appreciated; besides which, it opens a direct channel for the revivifying action of the dews, admitting them at once on to the earth, to be there absorbed and taken up as food for the growing plants.

7. Drilling is said by one of the best, one of the most enlighened, and one of the most enthusiastic farmers in the country, to renwheat less liable to *rust*. He does not assign the reason; but we presume the theory of the thing to be this: that, owing to the free admission of sun and air between the drills, the plants do not suffer so much from supperabundance of water, as do those sown broadcast, and, as a consequence, vegetation goes on more regularly; the plants, therefore, are not so liable to be forced into an absorption of an excess of *sap*, and by this means escape the evils which would be consequent upon an exuberance of that fluid; the vessels of the stalks avoid disruption no exudation takes place, so that should the close, murky weather, which so favors the parasitic plants or fungus, to which the rust is referred, occur, the stalks remaining whole, and there being no weeping out of the sap, no lodgments can be made by the parasitic tribe; and they are wafted away without doing harm, by the current of air passing through the spaces of the drills—for the efficacy of this we do not answer.

So much for theory; and now let us see what that sterling, strong-minded farmer, of Wheatland, Delaware, says, with regard to the results of its practical operation. In a letter to the Commissioner of patents, Maj. John Jones, says:

"When I commenced drilling; and for two or three years, I was ridiculed by my neighbors; some would advise me to take implement home, break it up, and cook dinner with it." [Smart neighbors ?]

however, disregarded their jeers, and ered. And now the best evidence an possibly bring forward in support drill, over the broadcast system, is that all my neighbors have adopted for sowing their wheat, and most mall grain; and that we have three drill-builders besides H. W. Pennock, inventor of the improved drills, all of whom could not supply the demands for drills for New Castle County the past season. I think I am warranted in saying, that three-fourths of all the wheat that will be grown in New Castle county the next year, will be from land sown with the drill. One of the great advantages of the drill over the broadcast is, that they can be constructed for sowing the concentrated manures, guano, poudrette, bone-dust, &c. I have one lot of 160 acres, upon which I sowed at the same time with my wheat, fifteen tons of guano; on a part of which I sowed 300 pounds, and other parts 200 pounds per acre."

"The experiments with the *drill*, and broadcast, on Dr. *C. Noble's* field, resulted in a yield of 27 bushels per acre of broadcast, where two bushels had been sown, and 35 per acre, where 1 1-4 bushel had been with the drill; land similar in every respect; the variety of wheat, Mediteranean; showing an increase in favor of drilling (including the saving of seed) of 8 3-4 bushels to the acre.

The yield of additional straw on the drilled acre, 12 per cent.

The yield of additional wheat on the drilled acre, 27 per cent."

Such facts require no comment—they write their own history.

Time of seeding.—We have ever been the advocate of early sowing; and notwithstanding the oft repeated attacks of the Hessian-fly, to which early sown wheat plants are subject, we remain unshaken in our belief of the propriety of the practice. It is not our purpose to designate the day on which wheat should be sown; but merely to urge, that it should be got in as early in this month as possible; and to express the hope, that when done, it may be well done, as the manner of putting in a crop, exerts a powerful influence over its product.

Water Furrows.—So soon as you have finished seeding, run your water furrows, and pass the roller cross-wise over them.

Quantity of seed per acre.—If sown broadcast, it will require 8 pecks per acre: if by drill, 5 pecks, per acre, will be ample; so that, by drilling, 3 pecks of seed will be saved on each acre; a matter of considerable moment to the economical farmer; besides which, out of many experiments made to test the relative productiveness of the two systems, the results are signally in favor of putting in wheat by the drilling machine.

Calcareous matter for Wheat lands—All lands on which wheat may be cultivated, should be either marled or limed, as lime formes a very important constituent in the elements of the wheat plant, being an important part of its structure and substance

Ashes will answer as well as lime, or marl, inasmuch as more than one-half of the body of ashes, is, *in fact*, LIME: perhaps, it would act better, as besides the lime, there are comprised in ashes various other substances, which enter into the wheat plant, and form portions of its food and structure.

Wet lands.—Wheat should never be grown on wet lands: indeed, there are but few of the cultivated plants that succeed well on such soils. By draining, such lands are improved in texture and temperature, are worked at less expense, may be worked sooner in spring, produce earlier, larger, and better crops, and render the place more healthy. These reasons should induce all notable farmers at least to go to work, drain such lands, and thereby add to their solid comforts and wealth.

Spring rolling.—Wheat fields should always be rolled in the spring, so soon as the frost is out of the ground, and the soil sufficiently firm to resist poaching from the horses' hoofs. It serves to replace the roots of plants thrown out by frost and thaws, consolidates the earth, gives an impetus to vegetation, and exerts a beneficial influence generally.

Granaries—the weevil.—Before any new grain is stored therein, granaries should be thoroughly cleansed. In the first place, the floors, walls, and ceilings, should be carefully swept, the dirt, cobwebs, and insects gathered and burnt, not swept out of doors; then the entire interior, should be scoured with hot lye, made strong; and, when dry, should be white-washed, with at least two coats of white-wash. Such a cleansing, would probably destroy the weevil, which proves so destructive to stored grain.

We have seen it stated that by placing several vessels with *tar* in them, in a granary, and renewing the tar occasionally, that the fumes arising from it was so offensive to the sense of smell of the weevil—so suffocating in its effects—as to either kill or drive them from the premises. Of this latter remedy, we have no personal knowledge; but as it is inexpensive, it may be well to test its virtues, as an adjunct to the thoro' cleansing which we have named.

We have seen it stated also, that by sprinkling lime through the grain at the time of storing, it would secure it from the ravages of the insect. This being a cleanly remedy, and easily tried, it would be well to give it a fair experiment—not omitting the thorough cleansing we have recommended.

The following plan, is the one pursued by the Hon. *Wm. Carmichael*, of Queen Anne's County, of this State; we published it in Aug. 1848, but as it is one of those things that will bear repeating, we republish it for the benefit of our friends; and do so with the more pleasure, as it proceeds from a gentleman of great experience and knowledge—one who is always implicitly to be relied upon:

"I last summer, saw some publications in your paper in relation to the weevil-fly and *Black-weevil*. The weevil-fly deposits its egg in the grain, in its green and tender state. If the wheat is threshed soon after harvest, and thrown into bulk, it undergoes a heat, which destroys the egg, and it sustains no injury; but if it remains long in the shock or stalk, the weevil hatches and makes its way out of the grain to its great injury, both in weight and quality. One degree to the north of us, this pernacious insect is but little known. Here I have sometimes marked its absense for several years; but after a mild winter, they generally appear. In the more southern States I believe, they are never absent."

"The *Black Weevil* haunts our granaries where they are generated. Some years ago I suffered much injury from them, but have now an *effectual defence*. When my granaries are clear of grain, I place powdered brimstone in an earthen pan, which, for safety, I put on the floor in a bed of sand, closing doors and windows, and fire it. The smoke either destroys them or drives them off."

Threshing out grain.—It is, we think, always good policy to thresh out and store away your grain as soon after harvest, as your other more pressing labors will permit you, as it places you in an eligible position to avail yourself of any favorable changes of the market. Your grain ready, you can embrace any occasion of a sudden rise in value, to dispose of it, whereas should you have to wait for the operations of threshing and cleaning, a fall in the price might occur before you could have it ready, and thus you might loose the golden opportunity of realizing a handsome profit. But independent of these considerations, the danger of the depredations of insects, and of vermin, as explained by the Hon. Mr. *Carmichael*, in the preceding paragraphs, should at once point out to you the policy and propriety of getting your grain crop out at an early period, and storing them in your granary, as a means of predervation.

THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEP. 12, 1850.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Charles County Agricultural Society, will meet in Port Tobacco on *Tuesday next*, the 17th inst. The members of the Committee are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance to the Society will require it. The time for holding the Exhibition this fall is fast approaching, and to make the Exhibition what it should be, it will be necessary for the Committee to complete without delay their arrangements. The members of the Committee, we know, have the interests of the Society at heart and feel deeply concerned for the prosperity of our county. We sincerely wish we could say as much for *all* of our Farmers and Planters. We should then be taunted no more about "hen-grass fields and barren knolls," which we are now compelled to admit are a disgrace to us as a community. It shows lack of a spirit of enterprise and energy. Yet we rejoice to say that the Society is gradually bringing about a complete renovation of our worn-out lands; but how much faster would this process go on if the Agriculturists of the county would unite their efforts and mutually purpose the same end. Let all who are interested in the matter lend a helping hand, and make old Charles *the* garden spot of Maryland, as her position and advantages entitle her to be.

By a resolution of the Executive Commitee of the Charles County Agricultural Society, we are authorized to announce the following premiums to be added to the list found in another column:

For the second best improved Bull,	$3
" " common do	2
" " improved Milch Cow,	3
" " common do	2
" " Yoke of Oxen,	3
" best Yoke of Young Oxen, 1 to 3 y'rs,	3
" best young Bull of any breed, 1 to 3 y'rs,	3

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS. It is with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction that we record the final passage of four of the most important measures which have ever claimed the consideration of the American Congress. These measures are the the Texas boundary bill; the bill establishing a territorial government for New Mexico; the bill admitting the State of California into the Union, and the bill establishing a territorial government for Utah. The two first named bills were united in one, and passed the House of Representatives on Friday by a majority of 10 votes—yeas 107, nays 97. The vote admitting California stood, yeas 150, nays 56; and that for the territorial government of Utah, 97 yeas and 85 nays.

Both Houses on Monday adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 30th inst. This intelligence will be received with general satisfaction.

An attempt was made in the House of Representatives on Monday to reach the Fugitive Slave bill on the Speaker's table. Two-thirds of the members, however, did not vote for a suspension of the rules, which was necessary for that purpose.

JENNY LIND TICKETS.—At the auction sale in New York, on Saturday, 1,429 tickets to Jenny Lind's first concert were sold, bringing the aggregate sum of $9,119.25, or an average of $6 38 a ticket. It is estimated that $30,000 worth of tickets for this concert will be sold. A ticket for the choicest seat sold on Friday at $225, and others at from $150 up to $200.

Mr. S. H. BEALL of this county, shew us yesterday a "Monmouth" Peach, from one of the trees he purchased of Dr. Bayne, which measured 10 inches in circumference and weighed a fraction over 9 ounces.

ELECTION RETURNS.

CHARLES COUNTY.

The following is the *official* vote in this county for Delegates to the Reform Convention:

	DISTRICTS.					
	Hill-Top.	Allen's Fresh.	Cooms.	Bryantown.	Total.
George Brent, (Nom. Whig,)	107	166	160	150	583
John G. Chapman, "	99	141	147	154	541
William D. Merrick, "	65	160	124	140	489
Daniel Jenifer, (Ind. Whig,)	76	117	94	178	465
William Matthews, (Ind. Dem.)	87	131	73	68	359
Francis Diggs, "	35	169	66	44	314

The following is the result of the election in the whole State:

	Whigs.	Democrats.
Baltimore city,	0	6
Baltimore county,	1	5
Frederick,	3	3
Anne Arundel,	5	1
Calvert,	4	0
Washington,	4	2
Cecil,	0	5
Carroll,	2	3
Kent,	4	0
Prince George's,	5	0
Talbot,	0	4
Dorchester,	5	0
Harford,	0	5
Montgomery,	3	2
Allegany,	1	4
Charles,	4	0
St. Mary's,	4	0
Caroline,	0	4
Queen Anne's,	0	4
Somerset,	5	0
Worcester,	5	0
	55	48

There were six of each party elected on union tickets, and are set down in the above table as Whigs and Democrats.

THE REFORM CONVENTION.—To gratify, says the Clipper, the Whig and Democratic parties, in giving the returns of members chosen to the Reform Convention, we have classed them as Whigs and Democrats, so as to exhibit the political complexion of that body; but the proper classification would be reformers and anti-reformers; for members will not be arranged in the Convention according to their partizan attachments, but as they are for or against reform. How will the Convention stand on that question? Reformers are elected in the following places: Baltimore city 6; Baltimore county 6; Frederick 6; Washington 6; Carroll 5; Allegany 5; Harford 6; Cecil 5—Total 45. These we think, may be set down as certain for extensive reforms in the constitution. And to these may be added—Anne Arundel 1; Talbot 4; Montgomery 2; Caroline 4—making the whole reform strength of the Convention 56; being four more than a majority. Some of the above delegates may not sustain the radical measures which will be proposed by others; but we presume that they will all favor the election of public officers (with the exception of Judges) by the people; a change in the judiciary system and in legal proceedings; and various other matters deemed necessary for the public interests. It is quite likely that the delegates from other than the above named counties, will concur in most of the changes which may be proposed, and that the new constitution may be formed with tolerable unanmity. We hope that the wisdom of the Convention will produce an organic law that will protect all interests, and prove acceptable to the people of the State.

The New York State Fair at Albany attracts great crowds of visiters. The Evening Journal speaks of 75,000 persons being present in the enclosure at one time.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Election will be held in the several election districts of Charles county, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of October next, for the purpose of electing a Governor of the State of Maryland. The polls to open at nine o'clock, A. M., and close at six, P. M.

JOHN R. ROBERTSON, Sheriff.

Sept. 11, 1850.—te.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles county, Md., letters of administration on the personal estate of GEORGE T. SMOOT, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, before the expiration of six months.—They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate.

Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1850. ARTHUR D. SMOOT, Adm'r of George T. Smoot.

THE REFORM CONVENTION.

The following list of names of the members elect to the Maryland State Convention, to amend and revise, or draft, a new Constitution, has been carefully prepared for the Baltimore Clipper, from authentic sources. Democrats are designated by a (*) star:

St. Mary's County.

George C. Morgan,	Wm. J. Blackiston,
John F. Dent,	J R. Hopewell.

Kent County.

James B Ricaud,	Ezek'l F. Chambers,
John Lee,	Joseph T. Mitchell.

Anne Arundel County.

Thos. Donaldson,	Alexander Randall,
George Wells,	James Kent,
Thomas B. Dorsey,	John S. Sellman.*

Calvert County.

George W. Weems,	John Bond,
J. J. Dalrymple,	Augustus R. Sollers.

Charles County.

George Brent,	Wm. D. Merrick,
John G. Chapman,	Daniel Jenifer.

Baltimore County.

Benj. C. Howard,*	Thomas J. Welch,*
Ephraim Bell,*	Hart'l J. Chandler,*
Jas. M. Buchanan,*	James L. Ridgely.

Talbot County.

Edward Lloyd,*	Cor'lius Sherwood,*
Sam'l P. Dickinson,*	Morris O. Colston.*

Somerset County.

John Dennis,	John J. Dashiell,
James U. Dennis,	William Williams.
John W. Crisfield,	

Dorchester County.

Thomas H. Hicks,	Joseph R. Eccleston,
John H. Hodson,	Francis P. Phelps.
W. T. Goldsborough	

Cecil County.

Albert Constable,*	John M. Miller,*
Benj. B. Chambers,*	Louis McLane.*
Wm. McCullough,*	

Prince George's County.

Thomas F. Bowie,	J. M. S. Maccubbin,
William H. Tuck,	John D. Bowling.
Samuel Sprigg,	

Queen Anne's County.

William A. Spencer,*	Enoch George.*
William Grason,*	Henry E. Wright.*

Worcester County.

Levin L. Dirickson,	James M. Fooks,
Samuel S. McMaster,	Curtis W. Jacobs.
Ebenezer Hearn,	

Frederick County.

Francis Thomas,*	John D. Gaither,
Edward Shriver,*	Daniel S Biser,*
Wm. Cost Johnson,	Robert Annan.

Harford County.

John Sappington,*	Samuel M. Magraw,*
Wm. B Stephenson,*	James Nelson,*
Ramsay McHenry,*	

Caroline County.

Richard C. Carter,*	Thomas R. Stewart,*
John Thawley,*	Edward Hardcastle.*

Baltimore City.

Ch's J. M. Gwinn,*	Geo. W. Sherwood,*
David Stewart,*	B. C. Presstman,*
Robert J. Brent,*	Elias Ware, Jr.*

Washington County.

George Schley,	Thomas Harbine,*
Lewis P. Fiery,	Mich'l Newcomer,*
Alexander Neill, Jr.	John Newcomer.

Montgomery County.

J. M. Kilgour,	Washington Waters,
John Brewer,*	Jas. W. Anderson.*
Allen Bowie Davis,	

Allegany County.

William Weber,*	James Fitzpatrick,*
Wm. M. Holliday,*	Samuel P. Smith.
John Slicer,*	

Carroll County.

Andrew G. Ege,	Mordecai G. Cockey,
Joseph M. Parke,*	Elias Brown.*
Jacob Shower,*	

Of the above, 55 are Whigs and 48 Democrats. The whole delegates from Frederick, as well as that from Carroll, together with one member from Baltimore county, were, however, elected on union tickets, and are equally divided in politics.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

September 9, 1850.

GRAIN.—Sales of common and inferior red Wheat at 65 to 90 cts.; good to prime 100 a 103 cts.; white 105 a 119 cts., and family flour white 115 a 125 cts. Sales of white Corn at 58 a 60 cts. and yellow at same price. Oats 30 a 33 cts.

TOBACCO.—The Baltimore American of Saturday says the demand for common and medium descriptions of Maryland Tobacco continues good, and these kinds are readily taken at full prices as soon as they appear in market. There is a moderate inquiry for the finer sorts, and sales of good spangled have been made at $16. We also note a sale of a few hhds. of yellowish and spangled at $15 round. 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 934 hhds. Md., and 652 hhds. Ohio—total 1586 hhds. The total inspections this year are 29,329 hhds. against 33,900 hhds. to the same period last year. The accounts from Bremen state that a very large stock has accumulated there and that prices continue low. This does not have the effect of deterring shippers here from entering the market, and purchasing freely. It is expected, however, that the rates in Bremen will shortly improve.

FOR RENT,

GLYMONT FARM, with Stock and Agricultural Implements.

sep 4—3t. LEONARD MARBURY,

CHLORIDE LIME, just received and for sale by WM. BOSWELL & CO.

je 26.

PATRIOTIC REJOICING AT WASHINGTON. A correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper says: "The Metropolis of the Union was an enthusiastic spectacle of joy and good feeling, up to a late hour on Saturday night last. The passage of the California bill, as also of the bill giving a Territorial Government to Utah, filled the cup of satisfaction to overflowing, and rejoicings were had in all circles and among all classes, without regard to party. Men looked at each other and breathed freer, as they would exclaim in exchanging congratulations—*'the country is safe!'*

"The National Hotel, where Kentucky's gifted statesman has a suit of rooms, was brilliantly illuminated in honor of him and his colleagues who had so nobly stood by the ship of state, and a band of music sent forth its strains of sweetness to the National tunes of Hail Columbia, the Star Spangled Banner, and Yankee Doodle. Sky rockets were sent up from different parts of the city; drummond lights dispelled the darkness of the night, and the shouts of the multitude were heard until a late hour, in perambulations throughout the city, paying their respects to different members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, whose united influence had been put forth to preserve the Temple of Liberty and of the Union, from the torch of the bigot and fanatic.

"Several Senators, as well as the distinguished Secretary of State, made their appearance and addressed the crowd in short and appropriate speeches, and mutual congratulations were freely passed between the recipients, and the bestowers of these demonstrations of respect. Among the Senators called upon were Judge Douglass, of Ill., the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Territories, Gen. Cass, Messrs. Houston and Rusk, of Texas, Dickinson, of New York, Foote, of Miss., and Cooper, of Pa. If such was the outpouring of the heart's gratitude in this city, what will it be in the great commercial marts of this mighty nation? To-morrow the Senators from California will take their seats, thus making the bow of promise of peace and of strength, span the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores."

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Charles County, the undersigned, as Administrator of Dr. Richard Briscoe, late of said county, deceased, will sell at public sale, on MONDAY the 7th day of OCTOBER next, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of—*Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, and Stock, consisting of four Mules, two yoke of Oxen, &c.*, also a lot of MEDICAL and other BOOKS; and also *NINE NEGROES*, if they should not be sold at *private sale* before that day.

THE TERMS OF SALE to be as follows: Upon all sums exceeding thirty dollars a credit of six months, with bonds and approved security by the purchasers—under thirty dollars, cash.

JOHN W. MITCHELL, Adm'r of Richard Briscoe.

N. B.—Cash will be required from persons purchasing the negroes with the purpose of taking them out of the adjoining counties. [sep. 11—ts.]

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF CHARLES COUNTY, July 29th, 1850.

THE following order was passed this day by the Commissioners of Charles County:

"ORDERED by the Commissioners of Charles County, that the Clerk be directed to give notice in the Port Tobacco Times, that the Constable's Bond filed in the Clerk's Office of this county, on the 24th day of July last, by GEORGE A. WILLIAMS, was rejected by the said Commissioners on the 17th day of July, and that said Williams is not a duly qualified Constable of said county, he not having, before he acts as such, given bond to the State of Maryland with good and sufficient security."

Test,—JAMES McCORMICK, Clerk.

sep 4—3t.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

I WILL sell at public sale, on SATURDAY the 14th of September next, in Newport, the following property, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of Land, called "Watson's Chance," containing 80 acres, more or less, situate, lying and being in the second election district of Charles county—levied on and taken in execution to satisfy county levy and State tax due for the years 1843, 1844, 1848 and 1849—assessed in the name of Wilson Turner. Terms, *cash*.

T. A. JONES, Collector.

August 24, 1850. [sep 4—2t $1]

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

I WILL sell at public sale, on SATURDAY, the 14th of September next, in Newport, the following property, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of Land, called "Jones' Enlargement," containing 100 acres, more or less, situate, lying and being in the second election district of Charles county—levied on and taken in execution to satisfy county levy and State tax due for the years 1848 and 1849—assessed in the name of Joseph Waters. Terms, *cash*.

T. A. JONES, Collector.

August 23, 1850. [sep 4—2t $1]

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

I WILL sell at public sale, on SATURDAY the 14th of September next, in Newport, the following property, to wit: a tract or part of several tracts of Land, called "Wood's Wilderness" and "Love's Enjoyment," containing 237 acres, more or less, situate, lying and being in the second election district of Charles county—levied on and taken in execution to satisfy county levy and State tax due for the years of 1848 and 1849—assessed in the name of William Cartwright. Terms, *cash*.

T. A. JONES, Collector.

August 23, 1850. [sep 4—$1]

OILS & PAINTS.—Just received and for sale a supply of Linseed Oil, Turpentine, White Lead, Chrome Yellow and Green, Litharge, Lamp Black, Japan, copal and black Varnish, Prussian Blue, Verdigris, Turkey Umber, Sulph. Zinc and Pumice Stone—also, Paint Brushes.

may 15. E. W. DAY & CO.

CHEWING TOBACCO & SEGARS.—Just received and sale a superior lot of Chewing Tobacco and Segars—also, Smoking Tobacco.

may 15. E. W. DAY & CO.