AGRICULTURAL.

THE FATTENING ANIMAL AND ITS FOOD.

It now remains to say something of the fattening animal. Here the object of feeding is changed; it is not intended to increase the size and weight of its bones and frame, for these have attained their full development; their daily waste is to be fully replaced, and in addition there is to be the greatest possible amount of flesh and fat accumulated upon them in the shortest possible time, and this with the least necessary cost.

Here is clearly a new class of food needed, containing not only phosphates, saline substances, starch, etc., as before, but also an increased proportion of protean bodies, and above all an abundance of oily or fatty matters. The vegetable fats, the animal fats, some of them, in fact, being almost identical: of course, then, transformations necessary to convert them into the various parts of the body are easily accomplished.

It has been argued by some scientific men, that these vegetable oils are not of so much importance as is here ascribed to them; they say that the chief part of the fat in our domestic animals is derived from the starch and sugar contained in their food. The fact already mentioned, that both of these substances may be converted into fat, and doubtless are so converted to a large extent, might seem to countenance such views, had we not direct practical evidence that the vegetable which is most oily in its nature, is found to be most valuable in fattening.—It is only necessary to instance Indian meal, oil cake, linseed jelly, etc., as compared, weight for weight in feeding, with rye, oats, barley, potatoes, or turnips. All experience shows that the first named varieties of food are by far the best.

Starch, sugar, and gum, and especially the two latter, unquestionably aid materially in fattening, and will fatten where there is little else given, but at the same time not so speedily or economically as more oily food would have done. A small portion of this latter food, mixed with larger quantities of more watery or less concentrated nutriment, is found to be an extremely good way of feeding. Thus, in England, for an ox as many turnips as the animal will eat, are given, with four or five pounds of oil-cake per day. They also use linseed jelly made by boiling the linseed in water, and then mixing with cut straw and hay; when it cools, a stiff firm jelly is formed, when it may be turned out in masses. The mixture might well be tried in this country.

It is now becoming the practice here to use Indian meal for mixing with moistened cut stuff, and there is great advantage in so doing; an advantage in the readiness and relish with which the animal takes its food, and also of course in the effect upon its growth.

A cutting machine saves much hay, enables the farmer to consume a large portion of straw by mixing with hay, and at the same time to promote the fattening of his stock by the greater ease with which they eat and digest food already partially prepared for their stomachs. Everything which saves labor to the fattening animal, promotes the increase of its bulk. Hay for such purpose should be mown before quite matured as it contains so much more gum, sugar, etc., than when allowed to stand till fully ripe. The same practice is good with straw. Grain is heavier and better in quality for early cutting; and experience shows that the straw is not less superior for feeding purposes. Some kinds, cut early and, carefully cured, nearly equal to certain varieties of hay, and even superior to most of that which has been suffered to ripen and bleach till it is little better than a mass of dry sticks.

Indian corn stalks, when cut as above, and well cured, make a most admirable fodder. They are then sweet and nutritious to an eminent degree. When cut fine, and mixed with Indian meal, are eaten by cattle with much avidity, and eaten clean, butts and all. Some farmers think that really good stalks are worth about as much as the best hay. When we consider the weight of them to be obtained from an acre of heavy corn they are probably more than equal, taking into an account the respective quantities per acre.

In many parts of the country corn stalks are neglected, or, if carted at all, are only thrown into the barnyard whole. Their butts and stalks come out undecayed in the spring, making manure difficult to handle or spread, and worse still to plow under.—We see hundreds of fields every autumn, where the stalks stand bleached and white till just before snow comes, when perhaps they are carted into the yard as just described, or stacked for the benefit of such unfortunate young stock as may be starved into the idea that they are a tolerable article of food.

When made into small stacks in the field with the butts well out so as to let air in, and the tops tied together, they keep green sweet, and tender, so that all stock relish them highly. Some farmers leave the stalks of one hill uncut, and gather those of eight to sixteen others around it. The centre hill gives stability to the stack, and prevents it from blowing over.—*Prof. Norton's Prize Essay.*

ADVANTAGE OF USING THE ROLLER ON SANDY SOILS.—Writing upon the value of the Roller, a correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph says:—Sandy soils can never be properly cultivated without its aid, as there is requisite a degree of compression which no other implement known in modern husbandry will confer. The extreme lightness and excessive porosity of such lands, while it renders them light and easy to work, prevents the retention of moisture, without a liberal equable supply of which, no soil, however affluent in *humus*, or the elements of vegetable nutrition, can be made to exert its *maximum* force. Manure, applied to such soils, becomes, in dry seasons, but little better than so much wood; it cannot ferment, but dries up, and lays entirely inactive, an injury rather than a benefit to the soil. The consolidating action of the roller, therefore, is indispensably necessary to induce fermentation, and produce that compactness in the arrangements of its constituent particles, which enables the roots to assume and preserve a strong and reliable hold for the maintenance of the peculiar position nature has asigned, and the securement and appropriation of this specific food.

THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 1850.

THE EXHIBITION.—The Third Annual Exhibition of the Charles County Agricultural Society will take place next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, at Mount Bleak, adjoining Port Tobacco. The meetings of the Society during the exhibition will be held as usual at the Court House. The arrangements, as heretofore announced by the Executive Committee, are:—On the first day, the Exhibition will be open for the inspection of the public and the several awarding committees;—the second day, the committees will make their reports to the Society, which will meet at 11 o'clock;—the third day, at 12 o'clock, the Hon WILLIAM D. MERRICK will deliver the Annual Address; after which Premiums will be awarded.

It is requested by the Executive Committee, that Cattle, Sheep and Hogs be sent early, and left in charge of servants until a place is appointed them. Persons having household manufactures, fancy articles, &c. for exhibition, are requested to send them in the day previous to the Exhibiton, when the Committee of Reception will take charge of all such articles and have them properly marked, and the owner's name placed upon the list. For other arrangements, see advertisement.

We trust we shall have a larger display of the useful and valuable this fall than on any previous occasion, and that every year our exhibitions will continue to increase in interest and our county in prosperity. But this will not be unless our farmers and planters, who are interested, engage in it with a spirit of enlightened enterprise and with the same spirit of liberality that has heretofore marked their character. That these Exhibitions are beneficial, who can doubt? We begin to see improvement everywhere in old Charles, and we hope to see still more of it.

A BARN BURNT.—On Friday night last, the Barn of Dr. S. W. DENT, of this county, was set on fire by some incendiary and entirely consumed. The wind was blowing at the time the fire broke out from the south-east, which was fortunate, for had it blown from an opposite direction the Doctor's stables and corn-house, and probably his dwelling, would have been destroyed. It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that $100 reward is offered for the detection and conviction of the incendiary.

TRIENNIAL PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—This General Convention, which was in session in Cincinnati last week, has decided upon the difficulties in the Maryland Diocese, growing out of the question of prerogative between the Bishop and Dr. John's congregation in Baltimore. The case was decided by passing a canon giving the Bishop the right to administer the communion during visitation.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL TRADE.—The National Intelligencer, in noticing the formal opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, says:

"Already the coal of the mountains has reached the tide-water, in boats averaging probably each one hundred tons burden; one of which at least was constructed, as we learn, of timber from trees which were in full vigor of growth on the top of the mountain not more than five weeks before the boat was under way in the canal, laden with coal.

These facts announce the spring of enterprise at the *entrepot* of the coal region, and the arrival there of practical builders and boatmen, who have been taught their vocation on the New York Canals, through whose labors we may expect to see our canal alive with boats this fall for a period of navigation prolonged for weeks beyond the time when the canals of the North are closed by the earlier winter in that region.

MUTINY.—The brig Ann Elizabeth, Eldridge, (sailed from Alexandria for Boston, 13th instant,) returned on the 14th, after having proceeded about 30 miles down, in consequence of a portion of the crew having mutinied, and refusing to do duty.—They were handed over to the authorities for trial.

VIRGINIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. The Convention for reforming the Constitution of Virginia, was organized at Richmond on Monday week, by the election of John Y. Mason as President, (he being nominated by Henry A. Wise,) and Stephen Decatur Whittle as Secretary. There was no opposition to Mr. Mason, and Mr. Whittle succeeded over his competitors after several ballots. The Richmond Enquirer says:

"Every member, but *seven*, was present, and the assemblage presented a very dignified and imposing appearance. We were somewhat struck with the number of young men, who sat by the side of grey-haired veterans and middle-aged men. The Convention has crowded our city with strangers."

ALL RIGHT.—Of six of the Pennsylvania Congressmen who voted for the fugitive slave bill, four of them have been re-elected by increased majorities. The other two were not candidates. Some of those who voted against it have been left at home.—Seven of those who voted for the compromise bills have been re-elected.

POPULATION OF WASHINGTON.—The census returns have not yet been officially made; but the Republic's estimate of the population of that city is as follows:—Whites, 29,500; free colored, 8,500; slaves, 1,900; total, 39,900.

This, the Republic says, is very near the mark, and of course does not correspond with the extravagant statements now going the rounds of the press.

CAPE CHARLES VS. CAPE MAY.—The Norfolk papers state that a company of Baltimoreans have purchased a site on Cape Charles for the purpose of establishing a fashionable resort, similar to that of Cape May, and assert that the natural advantages of the former are superior to those of the latter place. Cape Charles is 170 miles from Baltimore, 22 miles from Old Point, and 35 miles from Norfolk.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO.—Extract of a letter to a mercantile house in Baltimore, dated Franklin, Simpson county, Ky., October 9, 1850.

Since we wrote you last, there has been a killing frost, which has completely laid waste all of the Tobacco that was standing in the fields, and indeed it injured a great deal that had been cut and was hanging on the scaffolds in the fields, not housed.

Running a line North and South through the centre of the section of country comprising Simpson and Logan counties, Kentucky, and Sumner and Robertson counties, Tennessee, it is perfectly safe to estimate the loss at one-fourth to one-third of the *entire* crop on the West side, and one-half, if not more, of the *entire* crop on the East side.

Although there was a little frost on the 30th ult. and 3d inst., the farmers were caught napping, as on the night of the 4th, the heavy frost came upon them. It seems no one was looking for frost before the full of the moon—15th to 20th. Their fancied security in part led to their heavy loss; but it could not have been averted entirely on account of the very late planting of the crop, owing to unfavorable seasons.

The farmer has not only lost his green Tobacco, but has lost an immense amount of ripe Tobacco. It is thought by many that more ripe Tobacco was killed on the night of the 4th than ever was destroyed *altogether* in one section before.

A friend of ours who has been travelling through the Green River counties says that one-half the *whole* crop in that region has been destroyed.

We have heard from Nashville, 44 miles south of this place. The frost there was sufficient to kill all out-standing Tobacco.

THE COADE WHEAT.—In the early part of the summer, the National Intelligencer published a notice of a field of remarkable wheat, then ripening on the farm of Edwin J. Coade, of St. Mary's county, Md. The wheat appears to attract great attention. A letter from Allegany county, from a gentleman who had received samples of it, says that it is regarded with great favor there, and that he has been offered five cents per grain for the specimen he has. Mr. Coade has been offered $20 for a single bushel.—The Intelligencer says that Mr. Coade is making prepartions to seed a large crop this fall; and, if no disaster befalls the crop, he will be able to supply a good many demands.—*Balt. Sun.*

JACKSON CORN.—We have in our office a sample of corn, called the "Jackson Corn," the seed of which was obtained from North Carolina, by Wm. S. Jackson, Esq., of Vienna. The sample we have was raised by B. D. Jackson, Esq., near Cambridge, and is the whitest and prettiest corn that we ever saw. In strong ground it will average two ears to the stalk, and will shell six bushels and a half to the barrel.—*Cambridge Democrat.*

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE for November, which we have had upon our table for several days, is really a splendid No., as any person wishing to convince themselves can see by calling at our office. For the coming year Sartain has issued a new Prospectus, in which he promises to introduce many new features in his magazine, calculated to make it the most popular in the country.

THE TOBACCO CROP.

Tobacco has been attracting considerable attention recently, and prices of both leaf and manufactured have materially advanced, not only on the seaboard but throughout the west. The inspections in Maryland and Virginia, during the year ending the 30th ult., show a material falling off as compared with last year, and the recent heavy frosts have much injured the growing crop. From the circular of Messrs McClure & Crozier, tobacco factors, at Clarksville, Tenn., we make the subjoined extracts:

We are of opinion, from information received from all parts of the country, that the present crop of Western Tobacco will not exceed 50,000 to 55,000 hhds. The highest estimate of the Virginia crop is 30,000 hhds., while many well informed parties estimate it at 25,000 hhds., against an unusual crop of 45,000 hhds. The Western crop of last season proved rather larger than the general estimate, having reached 60,304 hhds., including about 4,000 hhds. stems, which would leave the actual receipts of tobacco about 56,000 hhds.

The consumption of American tobacco has been constantly increasing, while the production during the last five years has been on a stand; this has caused a great reduction of stocks in Europe, and the governments and manufacturers who have been holding back for two years past for large crops and low prices, will, in consequence of their diminished stocks, be compelled to buy largely of the present crop. The home consumption has also increased greatly, and the stocks in the hands of manufacturers have rarely been so small.

The average receipts at New Orleans, during the four years ending the 1st of September, 1846, were 79,838 hhds. against an average of 56,027 hhds. during the four years ending the 1st of September, 1850—Showing an aggregate falling off, in four years, of the enormous sum of 95,224 hhds.; and this too in the face of a constantly increasing consumption throughout the world.

The Spanish contract, made two years since, for 6,000 hhds. annually for three years, has only been partially filled, having been deferred in the hope of low prices; this being the last year, they will be compelled to buy about double the annual quantity from this crop. The French Government is in the same condition, and will have to fill two contracts from this crop.

Two other governments that have been holding off, hoping the present crop would be very large and prices low, must now come into the market. This, together with the competition of the manufacturers of the United States, whose stocks are also small, must create a brisk demand for the present crop, and causes prices, which are already advancing, to reach a point considerably above the highest point of last season.—Planters now have it in their power to dictate to greater extent their own prices.—Hold firmly, there will be a good demand, and buyers must come into terms, notwithstanding they may hold back at first.

The shipments of Western tobacco to France during the present year amounted to only 2,056 hhds., against 10,640 hhds. the year before, which has caused their usual stock to be greatly reduced, and it is a well ascertained fact that almost every government South of Europe has very moderate supplies of Tobacco, and must enter into competition for the present crop, even at higher prices.

Taking all these facts into consideration, together with the great abundance and cheapness of money, which never fails to beget speculation, and we arrive irresistibly at the conclusion that prices will rule higher than they have done since 1839-'40.

The editor of the Annapolis Free Press announces the intended publication of the "Maryland Law Reporter," a weekly pamphlet, which will contain each week a Report of an important Decision in the High Court of Chancery, in a form suitable for binding.

GOOD ADVICE.—We clip the following piece of good advice from the Boonsboro' "Odd Fellow:"

Live in Peace.—Now that the political excitement has subsided, we would suggest that the *hatchet* be burried—that little difficulties and animosities be consigned to oblivion, and those who may have become estranged from each other, or offended while engaged in political arguments or discussions, again renew their friendly relations. That there are scores of instances where individuals through excitement and the heat of passion, made use of offensive and insulting language, there is no doubt. That others have been misrepresented, traduced and villified is equally true, but to harber malice or spite is not the way to mend the matter. Let a spirit of forgiveness take place. Remember—"to err is human, but to forgive divine." Heal up the old sores and live at peace with all men. He who will not forgive cannot expect to be forgiven.

TALL CORN IN VIRGINIA.—The Clarksburg (Va.) Democrat, in copying from the Clipper an account of some tall Maryland corn, thus shows that "Old Virginia" is hard to beat in that line:

Mr. A. F. Barnes, of this town, raised one stalk of corn in his garden, which measured 15 feet and 8 inches in height. And that is not all we can do in Virginia. Mr. Wm. Wæzad, of Preston county (in the vicinity of Evansville,) raised one stalk, measuring 18 feet 3 inches in height, to which there were five ears attached, averaging from 7 to 11 1-2 inches in length.

OBITUARY.

Departed this transitory life, at the residence of her son, Mr. HENRY WINGATE, in Picawaxen, on the 3d inst., Mrs. MARGARET WINGATE, in the 72d year of her age. Few individuals have passed through life in a more exemplary performance of duty, in all her relations with her fellow creatures; and such was her Christian walk that her bereaved family and friends may find consolation in the assurance of Scripture, that, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. BOSWELL & CO. are now receiving their Fall Supply of Goods, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.
oct 22.

FOR RENT,

THE TAVERN AND LOT in Bryantown, for the ensuing year. There is a very fine Meadow attached, which will yield an abundance of hay for the use of the tavern. For terms, apply to the subscriber. WALTER F. BOARMAN.
oct 22—tf.

T. J. HELLEN,

WILL attend to BOUNTY LAND and other CLAIMS against the General Government. Office on 11th Street, a few doors from the Avenue.
Washington City, Oct. 22, 1850.—3w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are prohibited from hunting on Rose Hill Farm with dog or gun.—The law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders. SARAH FLOYD.
oct 22—3t.

$100 REWARD.

MY Barn, standing within twenty yards of my Stable and Corn-house, and containing my Fodder, and all my Farming Utensils, &c., was set on fire by some scoundrel, on Friday night last, between the hours of one and two o'clock, and burned to the ground, with its entire contents.

I will give the above reward for the detection and conviction of the incendiary.
oct 22—3t. S. W. DENT.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE HOUSE, with Barn, Granary, &c. attached, situated four miles below Charlotte Hall, on the "Three-Notch Road," St. Mary's Co., Md. It is within five miles of a landing on the Patuxent river, is remarkably healthy, and has a well of good water in the yard. Possession can be had immediately.

For terms, apply to WM. B. TURNER, on the adjoining farm, or to the subscriber, near Bryantown, Charles County, Md.
oct 22,—3t. AQUILA TURNER.

[St. Mary's Beacon will insert the above 3 weeks, and send bill to this office.]

NOTICE.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the War of 1812 with Great Britain.

A BILL having passed Congress at its late session granting bounty lands to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, as well as to the officers of the Mexican war and the officers and men of the Florida war, the undersigned being engaged in the prosecution of claims before Congress and the different Departments of the Government, offers his services to attend to all claims that may be entrusted to his care, and sends herewith a copy of the Bounty Land Bill for publication in the Leonardtown Beacon, so that persons interested may know the nature of the proof required. The undersigned will send the necessary forms to be adapted, so soon as they are prepared at the Pension Office. The undersigned does not deem it necessary that he should give any references, to persons in whose midst he passed thirty years of his life, and with many of whom he participated in the toils of the war. Applications to Major George W. Matthews, near Port Tobacco, will be attended to and communicated to me.—Charges for a warrant for 40 acres, $5; for 80 acres, $7 1-2; for 160 acres, $10.
WM. B. SCOTT.
Washington City, Oct. 22.—6w.

GRAHAM IN 1851.

GRAHAM has completed the most extensive arrangements to give still higher character and value to his Magazine for the coming volume.

G. P. R. JAMES, the celebrated Novelist, has been engaged to give a series of splendid romances.

GEORGE D. PRENTISS, the Poet of the West, will write *exclusively* a poem for every number.

GRACE GREENWOOD is engaged to give a series of her beautiful stories.

J. M. LEGARE, of South Carolina, will contribute a brilliant set of papers for 1851.

Miss FENNIMORE COOPER, the author of Rural Hours, is also engaged, with WHIPPLE and LONGFELLOW, BRYANT and LOWELL.

T. B. READ, the Artist and Poet, is now at Dusseldorff on his way to Italy, to furnish from the Galleries a superb set of drawings. Artists from America have been sent to London and Paris, and a splendid set of highly finished drawings by the renowned David, of Paris, are to be furnished for Graham's incomparable Ladies' Department, which will excel anything that has ever been produced in Paris, England, or the United States. The first appears in the December number.

All this foretells a year of splendor in this Magazine for 1851—and as ever, Graham's readers will be astonished, Graham also abolishes the system of *canvassing* agents, and constitutes every Postmaster and Editor Agents. Now is the time to form Clubs, as the December number closes the volume.

Terms, single copies, $3.

PRICE OF CLUBS FOR 1851.—All orders for Graham's Magazine, commencing with 1851, will be supplied at the following rates:—Single subscribers, $3; Two copies, $5; Five copies, $10; and Ten copies for $20, and an extra copy to the person sending the club of ten subscribers. These terms will not be departed from by any of the three dollar magazines.

All orders addressed to
GEORGE R. GRAHAM.
oct 22. 134 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

BALTIMORE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of BOUDOIR, GRAND and SQUARE PIANOES, request those who would be assured of a first class Piano, that ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage—one that the touch can be instantly adjusted to the exact strength of the fingers and movement of music—one that will stand in concert tune—one that the tone will not become shrill and grating, that is chaste of style and elegantly made up of straight and regular curve lines, that will last an age—to give them a call. The ancient standing of the Baltimore Factory and liberal patronage of citizens and others of the first order of artistic taste and science, concede at once the most critical have been fully anticipated. Their recently finished Grand Piano, minutely reviewed by the most accomplished civil engineers and master artists, and denominated truly a GRAND PIANO; also, that their late BOUDOIR, for style, power and compass of tone, is not surpassed, if equaled, in the world. Friends and customers, please call and examine for yourselves.
oct 22—6m. J. W. WISE & BRO'S.

SIMON EYTING,

FURNITURE AND VARIETY STORE,

NO. 86 BALTIMORE STREET,

(Between Gay and Holliday sts.)

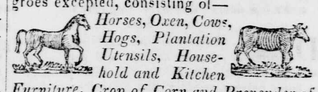
THE undersigned takes this occasion to inform his friends and customers and the public generally that he has removed his large establishment from No. 2 S. Charles st. to the extensive premises No. 86 BALTIMORE STREET; where he has now arranged for sale, with many additions, his large stock of *HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE*, of every kind, together with a very extensive assortment of plain and fancy *JEWELRY*, consisting of Gold and Silver Lever and Lepin WATCHES at every price; low priced and costly mantel and other CLOCKS; diamonds and diamond Breastpins; finger and earings: Also a good variety of very costly *Silver* and *Plated Ware, China* and *Glass Ware*—a splendid assortment, in whole setts; *Hardware, Cutlery, &c.* in great abundance and of every value.

The stock now on hand, to which he is adding every day, embraces every article in housekeeping, useful, fanciful and ornamental, and at such prices as cannot fail to please those who call upon him, and he flatters himself that, with these and other inducements, he may continue to receive the patronage and confidence of his numerous friends and customers. SIMON EYTINGE,
oct 22—3t. No. 86 Baltimore street.

[St. Mary's Beacon will insert the above 3 times.]

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Charles County, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 12 day of NOVEMBER next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of William I. Thompson, dec'd, all the personal estate of said deceased, negroes excepted, consisting of—



Horses, Oxen, Cows, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Crop of Corn and Provender of every description.

TERMS.—A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with security to be approved by the undersigned, bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required.
WALTER A. HAISLIP, Ex'er
oct 16—ts. of William I. Thompson.

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 ZEPHANIAH GOLDSMITH, 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 15th day of October, 1850. BENJ. H. GOLDSMITH, Adm'r
sep 11. of Zephaniah Goldsmith.

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 GERARD BOND, late of said county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouches thereof, to the subscriber before the expiration of six months. They may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of said deceased's estate.

Given under my hand, this 15th day of October, 1850. EDWARD P. LONG, Adm'r
oct 16—4t. of Gerard Bond.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles county, Md., letters of Aministration on the personal estate of THOMAS HIGHFIELDS, late of said county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, 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 15th day of October, 1850. THOMAS GROVES, Adm'r
oct 16—4t. of Thomas Highfields.

INSOLVENT'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of WILLIAM E. ACTON, that a personal dicharge hath been granted to said debtor, and that the third Monday of February next, being the first day of our county court succeeding this date, hath been set apart for the final hearing in his case, when his creditors may attend and shew cause, if any they have, why a final discharge shall not be granted said debtor. R. H. MITCHELL, Clerk
October 16, 1850. Charles County Court.

INSOLVENT'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of JAMES AUD, that a personal discharge hath been granted to said debtor, and that the third Monday of February next, being the first day of our county court succeeding this date, hath been set apart for the final hearing in his case, when his creditors may attend and shew cause, if any they have, why a final discharge shall not be granted said debtor. R. H. MITCHELL, Clerk
October 16, 1850. Charles county court.

JUST RECEIVED—Alcohol in barrels (best;) Canary Seed.
Riggs's Military Shaving Soap (genuine.)
Glauber Salts, in barrels.
Extract of Logwood in boxes.
Plunett's Bitters.
WM. STABLER & BRO.
Alexandria, 10th mo 16.

GLASS—Just received a lot of 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, which will be sold low by WM. BOSWELL & CO.
Oct. 2, 1850.