ed, or Tobacco Harrows, or Cultivators. It is therefore recommended, that premiums be awarded to Charles H. Drury for the above named implements. All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. JENIFER, Chairman.

Report of Committee on Wheat Fans.

The Committee on Wheat Fans, Corn Shellers and Horse Mills would respectfully submit this as their report: That there being no others exhibited, except those of Mr. Charles H. Drury, which were such as we would take great pleasure in recommending. We therefore award the following premiums to this gentleman: for Wheat Fan, a premium of three dollars; for Corn Sheller, a premium of one dollar, and for Horse Mill, a premium of three dollars. All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. G. WATSON,
CHARLES H. WILLS.

Report of the Committee of Arrangements.

The Committee of Arrangements report, that they received and arranged the following articles deposited with them by the ladies:

30 pairs Wollen Socks, 6 pairs Cotton Stockings, 4 pairs Cotton Socks, 7 Quilts, 2 pieces of Flannel, 1 Hearth Rug, 3 pieces twilled Yarn Cloth, 1 piece of striped Cotton, 4 Shirts, 8 Counterpanes, 1 pair babies' Stockings, 4 pieces Cotton, 4 pieces cotton striped Cloth, 1 piece striped Cassamere, 1 piece Stair Carpeting, 8 lots Apples, 3 lots Lemons, 1 lot Grapes, 4 bottles Domestic Wine, 2 lots assorted Fruit, 6 lots printed Butter, 6 lots potted Butter, 5 lots Corn Bread, 6 lots light Wheat Bread, 5 lots home-made Soap, 5 lots Tobacco.

The Committee take this occasion to say, that although the articles exhibited are not so numerous as last year, yet the ladies have shown that they have not lost any of their qualifications and charms to render themselves worthy the attention of the "lords of creation;" and although the lords may consider themselves a superior race of beings, and carry their heads high, and consider the handiwork of the ladies as beneath their notice, yet the Committee are aware that many of them would give their "two eyes" to be blest with a look and gentle smile from the fair ones of Charles county.

JAS. MCCORMICK,
R. H. MITCHELL,
W. B. MATTHEWS,
HENRY FERGUSSON.

THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1850.

Next week we will publish the Agricultural Address of Col. MERRICK.

THE RACES in our county closed on Thursday last. We regret to say that old Charles has been badly beaten upon her own soil. The purses of $300, on the first day, and of $200, on the second day, were taken by Mr. GILLIAMS of Virginia; and the Proprietor's purse of saddle, bridle, whip, spurs and martingale, was taken by Mr. MADDOX of St. Mary's county. It is conceded by our friends that the purses were fairly won, (according to the rules that govern sportsmen,) and, of course, they are satisfied with the result, but not discouraged.

As we stated in our last, our county, during the Races, was disgraced by the presence of several notorious *Blacklegs.*—These fellows had their roulettes, sweat cloths, &c., near the race ground; and we undrstand, some of our countymen were relieved of the "pewter" with the greatest ease imaginable. While some of our good citizens, headed by the Sheriff, were preparing to make a descent upon the gamblers, two of them took the hint and *vamoosed*, leaving the *renowned* JAKE FRESH in *his* glory upon the ground. Jake was arrested, brought to town, and, by a skillful manœuvre, made his escape by mounting a horse, which, it seems, was in readiness for him close by. Jake acknowledged very frankly that he had violated the law; yet "thought he had not acted dishonorably, as he was countenanced by some of our citizens."—We suppose every profession has its "code of honor." Are we to be governed by the Gambler's code, which declares it *not* dishonorable to violate law and good morals?

A LUCKY EDITOR.—The editor of the Port Tobacco Times must be well supplied with his winter stores, as we notice in his last number he returns thanks to no less than four ladies for "a considerable supply of print butter;" to another for "a loaf of wheat bread," and to three of the other sex for a bushel of Irish potatoes, a slaughtered mutton, and a lot of cabbage. If he be the generous man we take him to be, he will invite some of the many half starved editorial fraternity to help devour his stock of provender. We move that an extra session of the editorial convention be called to meet at Port Tobacco on Christmas day.—*Balt. Clipper.*

We second the motion, Mr. "Clipper," most heartily. Will the President put the question? We should be glad to see the whole fraternity—half-starved or well-fed—with us at the time designated. It would be a right merry Christmas, doubtless.—Come one and all, and we will endeavor to sustain the wide-spread reputation of old Charles for hospitality.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

It seems the editor of the St. Mary's Beacon and ourself are at issue as to whether these Societies are beneficial or not to the agricultural community. To our response to the remarks which appeared in the Beacon some few weeks since, the editor of that paper replies:

"All poetry and puns, my dear fellow! The sole object of these Societies seems to be to get up an annual Exhibition; and, in point of actual benefit to the agricultural community, one number of the *American Farmer* is worth the best half dozen of these affairs ever held."

"The American Farmer" is undoubtedly valuable to our farmers and planters who read it, and we have from time to time taken great pleasure in recommending it to all those who did not subscribe for it. However, we cannot agree with the editor of the Beacon in the comparison he has instituted between Agricultural Exhibitions and the "Farmer." We think it is very evident that that journal has derived most of its usefulness from agricultural societies and the men who have been most prominent in advocating them. Look over its pages, from time it was first issued by Mr. SKINNER up to the present time, and it is evident there has been a gradual improvement in its pages as agricultural societies have multiplied in different sections of our country. The fact is, Mr. Beacon, agricultural journals and agricultural societies are assisted by each other, and both are inseparably connected with the interests of Agriculture.

Since the Beacon seems to place but little or no value upon these societies, it will be well to examine into the merits of the subject, so that we may arrive at the truth. If the Beacon is right, we are wrong. Our object is to benefit the community in which we live, (which, like that of St. Mary's, is purely agricultural,) and to gain an honest livelihood—motives, we are sure, which also prompt our neighbor. As no arguments are offered by the Beacon to prove these associations valueless to the farmer, and never having seen or read one from any quarter, we feel some curiosity to know what it is that can be urged against them. It is true, complaints are sometimes made that they are not as beneficial as they might be; but this is no *argument* against them. It only proves that they are not as perfectly organized as they should be; and we reply in a homely phrase, "the child must crawl before it can walk." It is the duty of every one to do his best to perfect these associations, and not stand off with folded arms and find fault. We have thought that probably our neighbor's opinion has been influenced somewhat by the *lean* display made at a Cattle Show in Leonardtown some two or three years since, but as this is mere surmise we will say no more about it. Having the interest of our adopted county at heart, and believing that well-regulated agricultural societies are second to no auxiliaries in begetting a spirit of improvement among our farmers generally—and especially in awakening the dormant energies of that class of them who still persist in rejecting "book farming" as a humbug, and consequently never read for imformation,—we have made a few extracts from the productions of eminent men in the country to support us in the position we have taken.

We will begin with an extract from the Address, delivered by the Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, at the Montgomery County Agricultural Exhibition, in 1849. Mr. Whittlesey himself extracts, it will be seen, from a letter written by President WASHINGTON—that great and good man, in whose judgment every American has reason to confide. Mr. Whittlesey says:

His remarks (Washington's) upon the formation of agricultural societies, and the application for aid from the State and National government, is well timed, and most ably and forcibly stated:

"Associations, when harmonious, give strength and energy to the various plans and objects to which they may be directed. 'A three-fold cord is not easily broken.'" The establishment of agricultural societies was a cherished object with President WASHINGTON. In his letter to Sir John Sinclair, in 1792, he says: "It will be some time, I fear, before an agricultural society, with congressional aid will be established in this country. We must walk, as other countries have done, before we can run.—Smaller societies must prepare the way for greater; but, with the light before us, I hope we shall not be so slow in maturation as older nations have been." He mentions that an attempt was then maturing to establish a State society in Pennsylvania.

[Speaking of the organization of county and State agricultural societies, Mr. Whittlesey goes on to say:]

These are now being extensively established, and are patronized in some of the States by annual appropriations from the State treasuries. Each has its appropriate sphere of action. The county organization brings the subject immediately before the people; they can conveniently attend and participate in the exhibitions and discussions; and seeing what others have done, by improved stock and modes of culture they are prompted to vigorous action.

The invitation by your excellent Chairman of the Executive Committee to the farmers, mechanics and ladies, to bring *something*, was quite appropriate, and it has been responded to in a manner highly gratifying, giving an earnest that you have devoted yourselves to the work. There are specimens of needle-work and of hosiery, of family manufactures, that cannot be surpassed.—The names of the ladies who have excelled will be recorded on the books of the association, to be transmitted to posterity, and their work commended as worthy of imitation.

[We next offer the views of the Hon. J. A. PEARCE, as found in his address delivered before our State Society, in 1849. He says:]

The multiplication of agricultural books, treatises, encyclopedias and periodicals, is quite a feature of the times, and to these the institution of agricultural societies has, I am very sure, been a powerful auxiliary.

To the two may be ascribed the awakened spirit of enquiry and emulation which are now producing such happy results in our State. Within the last few years I have seen many sterile fields (my own among the number) exchange the pale livery of the poverty grass for the rich and fragrant bloom of the clover. * * * * *

Therefore, gentlemen, when you formed the State Agricultural Society, you were not merely preparing agreeable associations for yourselves, and furnishing an inducement for the improvement of your own systems of farming, and so of furthering your individual interests, but you were engaged in a patriotic duty, which I do not doubt will yield fruit honorable and profitable to the country as well as to yourselves. You will collect and diffuse much valuable information—you will make the experience of each available for the benefit of all, by making and communicating the results of experiments to test the value of any alleged discovery, invention, or improvement—by giving and receiving suggestions as to the preparation of the land for seed, the manner of sowing, harvesting, and securing after harvest—the use of new and improved implements—the choice of seeds—the breeding and care of stock, and above all, the preparation, preservation, and application of home made manures—a subject, in itself, of the greatest consequence, as well as of much variety; to which I may add, as only second in importance, the purchase, adaptation and application of foreign manures and ameliorators. If besides these we consider the business of the dairy, the products of the kitchen garden, vineyard, orchard, and flower garden, any one may see how large a field there is for the investigation of the agriculturist, furnishing him with materials for observation, reflection, study and experiment, enough to engage all his energies; and in connection with the sciences cognate to agriculture, to supply all the intellectual exercise and gratification that the mind of man can desire. The intelligent farmer who directs his energies towards these subjects with the zeal and spirit which begin to characterize his class—who looks at his profession with pride and pleasure, and considers agriculture an art to be associated with, and assisted by scientific enquiry, is far superior to the silken dandy, who may think him a clod-hopper, as one class of beings can be to another. The one is the prop of the State—the other a trifling excrescence upon it. To the intelligent farmer nature unfolds her beauties as well as her bounties. His is the honest heart, the liberal soul, the ardent mind, the fresh imagination. He makes the best of parents and citizens, the most disinterested of patriots. Between the well systematized labours of his life are intervals of leisure for general reading and improvement, enough to give him all the information necessary for individual culture, and social enjoyment. That the labours of your society may tend to form such a class of men, to improve your own condition and benefit your country generally, I earnestly hope and beileve.

[Here is what the Committee on Patents, in their Report to Congress, say:]

Thanks to agricultural journals and societies, the people will soon discover that labor and capital devoted to tillage and husbandry are as worthy of legislative consideration as labor and capital employed in mining, commerce, and manufactures.

[Dr. DARLINGTON, of Pennsylvania, in an agricultural discourse, thus argues:]

Man is by nature a gregarious animal, and evidently intended for the performance of mutual good offices. Even in his rudest condition, he soon learns the importance of co-operation with his fellows in producing desired results; and as he advances in civilization and refinement, he discovers that the benefits to be derived from combined skill and energy are in a direct ratio with his progress in improvement. The developements of science not only excite a salutary emulation among individuals, but they also show how much more may be accomplished by a concentration of effort—by a skilful union and concert of individual talent and energy. Hence the resort to *societies*, for the promotion of desirable objects. By a judicious combination of their several means and capacities, in the mode best suited to render them all available, men have accomplished purposes which, *individually*, they could never hope to perform.

Associated efforts having been found thus valuable in all great works of art requiring skill and force, and in the prosecution of researchers after scientific truth, the inquiry is naturally suggested, why the important business of *agriculture* may not also be benefited by a resort to similar expedients. Is there no sort of knowledge involved in successful agriculture which may be reciprocated, with good effect, among the members of a society—or promoted by a generous co-operation? Is there no scientific or practical skill requisite in the amelioration of soils—the culture of plants—or the management of stock—which may be advantageously imparted by the experienced for the benefit of young beginners? If there are truths in nature which farmers are interested to know—or processes in art wherein dexterity and economy are desirable—can any good reason be assigned why the cultivators of the soil should not associate to secure to themselves those advantages?

[We have another powerful advocate for agricultural societies in Dr. JAMES HIGGINS, State Agricultural Chemist, who has visited several counties on the eastern and western shores of Maryland during the past two years, and having associated much with the farmers, and feeling an interest in common with them, doubtless reflects their sentiments correctly in the following extracts from his Report, made to the House of Delegates last winter:]

But it is not enough to make mere scientific researches. After being made, their results should be carried to the doors of the people. THEY SHOULD BE DIFFUSED THROUGH THE LAND.

The experience of all should serve to guide each one that tills the soil, and to all should be given the benefit of whatever knowledge is beyond their reach. To effect this diffusion, *agricultural societies or clubs of practical farmers* are of great use. In their meetings, the knowledge of one becomes the property of all, each adds something to the general stock and receives something beneficial in return.

By the very act of communicating knowledge once acquired, we *improve* our minds, cultivate our understandings, enlarge our capacity for the observation of new facts, and increase our ability to investigate them correctly, when observed. But the benefit is not merely one of a mental or pecuniary nature, the social good accomplished is of vast consequence. Farmers would think favorably of each other, as they become better acquainted. They would be more united to resist aggression, more united in all efforts to promote their common welfare, and ever "in union there is strength." Frequent association, and the habit of free discussion, do much to promote the intelligence and good feeling of every class.—This is especially remarkable in the legal profession. Though often adversaries, they are always united in whatever concerns the best interests of their pursuit. We can easily see what excellent results would follow from a more intimate union of those who have a common interest to advance and who meet not to confute, but to aid and assist each other. I have witnessed the great good done by associations of *practical farmers*, with freequent meetings for the discussion of agricultural subjects, and as great aids to, would recommend their formation in every neighborhood of our State.

[Coming nearer home, we have the opinion of "*Patuxent Planter*" with us. We know this gentleman personally, and he is well known to this community as one of the most enterprising and successful farmers in Prince George's county. Hear him:]

Agricultural Societies have performed wonders. By means of these associations and the spread of your valuable paper, Mr. Editor, great has been the increase in crops—in value of land—in value of stock—in dissemination of practical knowledge—in the improvement of the minds of our people, and manifest great in the embelishment of our home-steads, and in the improved beauty of the country. Any traveller can tell by passing through a man's farm whether he is a member of the Agricultural Society or not, or a reader of an Agricultural newspaper. Look to the lower counties, to Talbot—to Frederick—but especially to old Montgomery and Prince George's. Old fields that before these associations were established were hardly said to be taxable, so low was the estimate put on them, now groan under the weight of 30 or 40 bushels of wheat, two and three tons of grass, and as much as a hundred bushels of corn per acre. The mule and the ox are taking the place of the expensive horse. A cow's milking is reckoned by gallons, not by pints as formerly. A fleece of wool is now 8 lbs. instead of 3 lbs., and so in all things from great to small.

We could still go on making extracts, until our columns were filled; but why attempt to prove, that which is so generally acknowledged? We will, however, refer the editor of the Beacon to our intelligent fellow-countymen for futher proof, if he needs it—to the Reports on our first page, and to the Address of Mr. MERRICK, which we intend publishing next week.

COME TO THE OLD OAK TREE!

WHERE the people come to make their shillings tell upon the destinies of their children; as a wise man has said "a penny saved is two pence clear." We need scarcely notify our numerous customers who are coming by the dozens, that *we are now opening one of the* LARGEST *and* CHEAPEST STOCKS OF GOODS ever brought to the Bumpy Oak, but for the information of the hitherto incredulous, we would say, come and examine our stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery; Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. &c,

and if we don't make your shillings go as far, or a little farther than any other house, then has our invitation failed to meet our expectation as well as yours.

Thankful to a liberal public for their patronage, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, assuring them that we will endeavour to do them good. MONROE & BRO.

Bumpy Oak, Nov. 1850. [nov 13—tf]

THE STATE CONVENTION to reform our Constitution met at Annapolis on Monday, the 4th inst., and in consequence of there not being a quorum present, adjourned over to the next day, when all the members were present except three. A committee was appointed on Tuesday, to wait on the Governor and request of him the returns of election for delegates, which duty having been performed, the returns were delivered by the Secretary of State. The Convention on Wednesday went into the election of a Presidens *viva voce*. JAMES B. RICAUD, of Kent county, nominated Gen. JOHN G. CHAPMAN, of Charles county; ANDREW C. EGE, of Carroll, nominated Hon. WM. COST JOHNSON, of Frederick county; ALBERT CONSTABLE, of Cecil, nominated Gen. BENJAMIN C. HOWARD of Baltimore county.—Messrs. JENIFER and CONSTABLE were appointed tellers, and a resolution passed "that a majority of all the votes cast be required for a choice."

The first vote resulted: Chapman, 48; Howard, 41; Johnson, 9. Whole number of votes cast 98. Necessary to a choice 50. The second ballot resulted the same. The third and fourth gave the same result, with the addition of one vote for Gen. Howard.

The Convention then adjourned, and on Thursday proceeded again to ballot for President with the following result:

	Chapman.	Howard.	Johnson.
5th vote,	47	42	9
6th "	47	41	9
7th "	47	42	9
8th "	46	43	8
9th "	46	43	8

The decrease of 1 vote to Chapman, as compared with the above, was occasioned by the temporary absence of Mr. TUCK.

On the 8th and 9th votes, Mr. RIDGELY ceased voting for Col. Johnson, and voted for Gen. Howard. At the close of the 9th vote,

Mr. JENIFER addressed the Chairman, deprecating the existing state of affairs, and said he came here to accomplish no party purposes, but to lend his aid in reforming the present Constitution, but what did he find? On the first night there was a Whig caucus, a Democratic caucus, and, a Union caucus, if you please He should not have gone to a Whig caucus, if there had been no Democratic or Union caucus. He concluded by offering a resolution, that when the Convention adjourn, it adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. SPENCER stated that he came here as a Reformer—had not attended a Democratic caucus nor would he. The caucus he had attended was a Reform caucus. He was ready to vote for any member who was known throughout the State to be a Reformer, be he Whig or Democrat.

Mr. CONSTABLE said the body was a Convention as now organized, and suggested that they go into the election of Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper.

Judge CHAMBERS moved to lay Mr. Jenifer's resolution on the table.

Mr. JENIFER called for the yeas and nays, and they were taken as follows: Yeas, 84—nays 15.

On Friday morning, Hon. WM. COST JOHNSON arose and returned his thanks to those who had nominated and supported him as President, but finding themselves in so small a minority, he expressed the hope that they would cast their votes for some other gentleman.

The Convention then proceeded to the business of electing a presiding officer, which resulted as follows:

	Chapman.	Howard.	Ridgely,
10th vote	49	48	2
11th "	50	48	2
12th "	49	49	2
13th "	49	49	2
14th "	48	48	4

Mr. MCMASTER then offered a resolution to cease voting, and declaring Gen. Chapman president of the Convention. Mr. STEWART, of Caroline, moved to strike out "Chapman" and insert "Howard."

On motion of Mr. MITCHELL, the resolution and amendment were laid on the table.

After the 14th trial, Ex-Gov. Thomas renewed his motion to adjourn, and it was carried.

The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday evening, says:

If this body is as unsuccessful in coming to a decision upon the provisions of the new Constitution, as they have, so far, been in organizing, it will be a long while before they get to the end of their business. Up to the adjournment yesterday, no President had been elected. The vote for Gen. Chapman yesterday was only one short of a majority, and this would have been given had not one of the members been absent. It is supposed that he will be elected to-day.—He has every qualification for the office, and the Convention could not do better than elect him.

We are very glad to be able to say that the report we had yesterday of the death of W. H. TUCK, Esq, one of the members of the Constitutional Convention from Prince George's county, is incorrect. Mr. Tuck was in his seat in the Convention yesterday, in good health. The report grew out of the sudden illness of W. G. TUCK, Esq, of Annapolis, who was said to have died on Thursday, but who was still alive yesterday.

SERVANTS FOR SALE.

SIX YOUNG MEN and BOYS, the oldest 28 years and the other 14, will be sold at *Private Sale* if applied for in a few days. They will be sold at reasonable prices to persons residing in the county, for *cash*; and if not disposed of in this way in eight or ten days they will be sold, to any person that applies for them, to leave the State. For terms, apply at Swan Point, Charles county, Md.

Nov. 13, 1850.—2w.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

November 9, 1850.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—The supplies have been pretty fair as to quantity, and an advance in prices has taken place. To-day we quote good to prime Md. and Va. reds at 100a105 cents, with sales; and inferior reds lower as in quality. We quote white wheats at 105a108 cts., and family flour white at 110a115 cents.

Corn.—The sales of old yellow have been uniform throughout the week at 62a63 cents, and we quote these prices to-day. New corn is now selling at 48a55 cents, for both sorts, according to condition.

Oats.—We quote to-day at 35a39 cents,

TOBACCO.—In the early part of the week the demand from shippers for Maryland descriptions was very active, and prices manifested a decided improvement. Finding, however, that prices on this side were advancing beyond any thing that could be justified by the accounts from Europe, shippers were compelled to withdraw from the market. The very great demand from manufactures, however, fully sustains former rates, and the sales of the last few days have been mostly to them.—The sales comprise nearly all the unrestricted lots in market. We quote Common Maryland $5.50; good common $6; brown $5.50a7; and fine brown $7a10. We noticed, two weeks ago the sale of 1000 hhds. ordinary quality of Maryland at $5.50. Within a few days past this lot has been again re-sold in the market at a considerable advance. Some parcels of Ground Leaf, of the new crop, mostly of common descriptions, have reached the market this week, and are held at $5.50a8.—The inspections of the week are 271 hhds. Md., and 230 hhds. Ohio—total 501 hhds. The total inspections this year are 38,663 hhds. against 43,473 hhds. to the same period last year.

NEW GOODS
AT THE NEW CASH STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and the public that he has just received a *large and well-assorted stock of*

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which will be found equal to any offered in Charles county, and will be sold on such terms as shall fully sustain the well known reputation of the CHEAP CASH STORE.

LEWIS WEEKS.

Port Tobacco, Nov. 13, 1850.

NEW GOODS
AT THE
NEW STORE IN PORT TOBACCO.

HAVING opened a new and well-selected stock of Goods in the store house on the Public Square, opposite the residence of Dr. F. H. WILLS, the undersigned feel it their duty to make it known to the public, so that those in want of *Cheap and Desirable Goods* may not go amiss to find them. We have a good assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c, &c.

We solicit a call from purchasers, satisfied that we can offer as good, and probably better bargains than can be found elsewhere in the county.

KING & NORRIS.

Port Tobacco, Nov. 13, 1850.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER.

E. W. DAY & CO. have just received one of the finest, largest and well-selected stock of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS ever offered in Port Tobacco.—Their supply of *Groceries, Glass, China and Queensware, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Saddlery, Books, Fancy Articles, Medicines, Dye-stuffs, Cigars*, &c., cannot be surpassed by any store in the village. Having understood that there will be considerable competition in the village this fall and winter, they take this oppprtunity to say to their customers and the public generally that they can and will sell as low as any other merchant in this market.

Nov. 13, 1850.

Come, for all Things are Ready
AT MY NEW STORE,
AT OWENSVILLE.

I HAVE just received a large and desirable stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, embracing nearly every description of ladies' and gentlemen's wear, servants' clothing, &c. My *Groceries* were purchased when at a much lower figure than they can now be obtained at, in anticipation of the present rise. My stock of *Boots and Shoes* have been selected after the most careful examination of the different markets, and I think will compare favorably, as to price and quality, with any market.—Farmers and others in want of *coarse Brogans and Boots*, will do well to give me a call before buying elsewhere. The above, with all the other varieties of goods kept in a well-assorted Country Store, I have in such quantities, qualities and prices as must command attention by all who will favor me with a call. I wish it distinctly understood, that my goods are for sale, and no man, woman or child, need go empty away for the want of a price to suit.

Thankful to the public for the indications of favor received, I assure them that nothing shall be wanting on *my part* to merit their increased patronage. J. H. MONROE.

Owensville, Nov. 1850. [nov 13—tf.]

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, the subscriber will sell at public sale at "Auburn," the late residence of William H. Lyles, deceased, near Piscataway, on *WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of DECEMBER* next, all of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of EIGHTEEN VALUABLE *NEGROES* of both sexes, House Servants, Seamstresses, Cooks and Field Hands;

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Hay, Crops of Corn and Tobacco—Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums of and under $10 cash—for all sums above that amount six months credit, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM LYLES, Ex'r
of William H. Lyles.

Nov. 13, 1850.—ts

A lot of very superior CIGARS and TOBACCO, just received and for sale by
nov 13. LEWIS WEEKS.

COTTON YARN, assorted Nos., just received and for sale by LEWIS WEEKS.
nov 13.