tion, the interest on that price. There are about 400 acres in the tract—350 now cleared and arable, and 50 acres in wood, the original forest growth. About 300 acres have been, from time to time, in the course of the last ten years, limed at the rate of one and two hundred bushels of oyster shell lime to the acre. Wherever the lime has remained as long as a year upon the surface, before cultivation, it has invariably yielded me the first crop, and without any other manure, from four to six barrels of corn per acre; but this result has in no instance been reached so soon, where the lime has remained a less time upon the surface, or where it has been applied immediately before cultivation. As the stables, farm-yards, compost heaps, and the other putrescent materials produced and collected on the farm, could be brought to bear, I have given the greater part of these three hundred and fifty acres, at various but considerable intervals after liming, one good dressing of these home-made fertilizers, and the results have in every instance surpassed my expectations, the succeeding crops averaging from eight to ten bushels of corn, and about twenty bushels of wheat per acre, and every year increasing, and the land growing richer without any futher additions of manure.—Some of this land has been more than seven years without any further manuring, having within that time produced three abundant crops, the last the best, and is manifestly still growing richer every day. Whilst I have other lands, in the same neighborhood, and on the same table, of better quality originally, which have not been limed, but which have been twice well manured with putrescent manures within the same period of seven years, that are now nearly, if not quite as poor as before any manure was applied. Upon these results of my own practical experience it is that I venture to recommend to you the course of improvement before indicated. By the free use of lime in the one instance, followed at a proper interval by putrescent manures, I have produced and still produce fine crops, where none would grow before. And I have so much improved a small waste and abandoned tract of land, that though I considered it ten years since, not worth more than three dollars per acre, I should be extremely unwilling to take forty for it now; and at the same time, in another instance, I have lost probably four-fifths of the value of large quantities of rich putrescent manures, by not liming the lands previous to its application. Of the improved land where I live I have laid down this fall two fields, containing together 150 acres, in wheat, a portion of it I have treated to 200 lbs. Peruvian guano per acre, another portion to 10 bushels of crushed bones, and a third portion I shall top-dress during winter with putrescent manures of home-manufacture, and a fourth portion I shall leave without any further aid than that formerly given to all by lime and one dressing of putrescent manure. Of the results I cannot of course now speak, but you shall be informed of them when they shall have been matured; but my expectation is that the unaided portion will not be far behind the best, and the best will be that to which the crushed bones are applied.

Next in importance to your manures, and indeed, in some instances taking precedence even of them, is the drainage of your lands. Many, very many of our fields, all unknown to their owners, fail annually to produce to the full amount of their capacity, and not a few fall short of what would otherwise be their product by one-half or more, for the want of proper drainage. Our lands are all, or almost all, either table lands, river bottoms, or of the same character with river bottoms—swamps, which end in creeks or rivers—and the slopes of the hills falling from the tables to the river bottoms and swamps. Our table lands rest upon a hard clay pan, through which water percolates very slowly, and are mostly level, or having very slight irregular undulations, forming not unfrequently basins of greater or less extent, with a depression in the centre sometimes of only a few inches, and again of as many feet. These, or the deepest of them, become lakes or ponds filled with rain water in wet seasons, and stagnant pestiferous pools in summer and autumn, and have sent many a valued citizen to an untimely grave. The more shallow, or those of only a few inches depression, do not retain, after rain, water enough to shew long upon the surface, but still enough thoroughly to saturate the land and keep their whole surface in a semi-fluid state during all open weather in winter and in spring, and after very copious rain in summer, until the water is all evaporated by the sun, and the land so baked in the process that what was slush before is *adobe* now. It is impossible for any useful plant to thrive in either of these situations. The ponds are usually surrendered to the frogs and musquitoes, and serve as reservoirs of bilious disease; the slighter depressions, which are much the most numerous, and often commence within a few feet of the crests of the hills, are ploughed and filled with other parts of the fields, but rarely drained, and never repay in wheat, and very rarely in corn, for the labour of ploughing them. All these are easily drained by surface drains. In many instances a few deep furrows will accomplish it. But whenever the rim of the basin is too high for that, ditches of proper depth and capacity should be resorted to. The saving in doctor's bills, to say nothing of suffering and deaths, will pay for the drainage of all the ponds on your farms twice over in every year; and the increase in your crops will pay you twenty fold and more every season for all the expense and trouble of letting off the surplus water from those more shallow but wider-spread depressions, which you have so long tilled to no profit. Indeed, paradoxical as it may seem, I yet must say, that most of our up or table lands, on the Potomac side of the county, require, to produce good crops of wheat, as careful drainage by water furrows and open ditches, as our river bottoms. More towards the Patuxent the substratum as well as the surface is of a different texture, and the water percolates more freely through both, but even there their farming would be much improved by more thorough drainage. The slopes of the hills of course shed their water freely, and require attention only to prevent washing by its too rapid descent. This can generally be effected by horizontal tillage, the ridges of which break the force of the direct descent of the water and lead it off in smaller volumes and by more gentle grades. But to do this the tillage, though so called, should not be exactly horizontal, but should cross that line at a small angle regulated by the local circumstances. At the base of the hills and at various distances further on in the bottoms, the strata of water-bearing clay, on which the hills rest, crops out, and springs arise, not unfrequently sufficiently copious to form extensive bogs a thousand times more injurious to health than the tide-water marshes, which are more or less cleansed by every reflux of the tide; whereas these bogs, their supply of water diminishing as the dry season approaches, become in midsummer and early autumn beds of stagnant putrescence and sources of the most poisonous malaria. A little pains and labor will effectually drain them all, and give you in place of pestilence and death, beautiful meadows or the richest arable land. It not unfrequently happens that these supplies of water, thus flowing or percolating into the bottom lands, are not sufficient in quantity, or are too much diffused to form springs or bogs, but yet keep the land cold and wet, and greatly impair its productiveness. For all these, the simple, certain and easy remedy is covered or secret drains. To be effectual, the ditches must be sunk along the highest line at which the redundant moisture is perceived—to sufficient depth to reach below and intercept the supply of water in its natural course; the sufficiency of depth is known by coming in contact with a stratum of clay or very fine and compact sand, through which the water does not descend by percolation at all, or so very slowly that it rests upon or flows over it. Having reached this stratum, which in such situations is not usually far below the surface, and adapted the capacity of your ditch to the supply of water, and given to it of course the proper inclination and vent to some open drain or adjacent flowing stream, by which the water will be finally carried off, all you have to do is to lay along the bottom of your ditch a line of *green pine* poles on each side, two, three or more inches apart, according to the volume of water to be discharged, (but there are very few instances in which three inches will not afford space enough,) and cover these, first by laying another line of poles along on the top of them, of such size and in such manner as for the top pole to rest on the top or side of each of those beneath it, then pack in upon both sides and on top of all, a quantity of *green pine* brush and cover all up even with, or a little above the general surface, with the earth taken out in cutting the ditch, taking care, if the surface earth be sandy, to pack in, first, the earth taken from the more adhesive stratum at the bottom of the ditch, and your drain is complete and will last many years. It will have cost you a fourth more than an open ditch, but it will effect your purpose, which an open ditch would not long do, and it will last twenty times as long. I have specified *green pine* as the material to be used, because, though for the most part a worthless wood upon the surface, if used *green* and placed out of the reach of atmospheric influence, in moist situations, it is very durable and will undergo scarcely any perceptible change for a very long time. I have many such drains, some of which have been standing sixteen years and still operate effectually; nor have I ever failed of success in this way but in a single instance, and that was because of the imperfect manner in which the work was done. It is needless to descant upon the superior advantages of secret drains, for the purposes to which they are adapted, over open ditches. Their greater efficacy and greater durability are enough; but there is still another striking advantage that far from forming any impediment in the way of cultivation, you plough over them, as if they were not there, and grain and grass or other crops will be found to grow as well on or over them, and indeed better than elsewhere. Tile are about being made of a particular shape and quality to be offered to us for sale at a high price for this purpose. I want none such as long as I have access to *green pine*, and of this article we Charles county people are not likely to be in want for many, many years to come.—I should add that many of these bogs or lagoons are depressed towards their centres and fall below the level of the lands intervening between them and the rivers, creeks or large streams beyond, in consequence of which, the rain or surface water is apt to collect in them after your covered drains have been completed. Wherever this is the case, open ditches must be resorted to within or below the covered drain, to carry off this surface water in the most convenient direction, so they do not bisect or traverse the covered drain. In many of our necks and other extensive flat and low lands, there are also often most injurious accumulations of surface water in winter and other wet seasons; the remedy for this is *deep* open ditches and a plenty of them; more, much more depends upon the *depth* than upon the width of these ditches, because by depth you open what are called the land veins in such situations, from which the operator will often see the water spout out in a volume of an inch or more in diameter after his spade, and through these and by percolation directly into the ditch, you drain more water from the adjacent field than will commonly flow into it over the surface. Besides, by cutting to the depth of two or three feet, we not unfrequently reach a porous stratum of earth, through which the water flowing into the ditch will sink away rapidly, superceding the necessity of venting it elsewhere. Concurrent with these ditches should be deep, thorough tillage, in ridges, with numerous and well opened water furrows, and these lands will then be prepared, if already rich, to pay well for the care and industry bestowed upon them, or if not already rich, they will be ready to become so in an eminent degree by the use of lime and putrescent manures. I cannot repeat too often, nor urge too strongly upon each and every farmer who hears me, the absolute necessity of freeing his lands from redundant moisture. Water is essential to vegetable growth, so it is to the life of man, but too much will drown both the one and the other. Upon wet lands without sufficient drainage, the wisest and best and most liberal system of improvement, persevered in with the most prudent economy and untiring industry, will end only in disappointed hopes, exhausted energies and early poverty. Preceded by proper drainage the picture must be reversed, and abundant harvests, gratified expectations, full granaries, and overflowing coffers will crown the youth and rejoice the old age of all who thus practice such a system.

One great essential to success in farming, as in everything else, is the proper adaptation of means to ends. We should never attempt more than we have means to accomplish, and all that we do attempt let us do well and thoroughly. Land is the most grateful of all things and repays most liberally kind and generous treatment, but it cannot be cheated, and cold and scanty are its acknowledgments to scanty and grudging givers—of wordy promises it takes no heed. Most of us attempt to cultivate too much land, consequently we improve little or none. We do not manure, we do not drain it, we imperfectly till it, and we reap scanty harvests. We do not proportion our means to the end proposed, but nature enforces the harmony we have disregarded, and we find the results proportioned to the insufficiency of our means. Let us be content with smaller beginnings and enlarge our operations as our means increase. Let us see what our capital is—what amount of labor we can command, and then fix by these upon the quantity of land we are to cultivate, taking care to let that amount be not greater than we can manure in some way during the year and cultivate perfectly, remembering always, that the expense of tilling an acre of land for a year is quite equal to the cost of manuring that acre. An acre manured will produce more than two acres not manured. Then, if we have cultivated two acres before without manuring, let us now cultivate but one, and apply the balance and expense heretofore bestowed upon the tillage of the second acre, to manuring the single one we now till. So we shall have produced better crops and added besides an acre of improved land to our solid wealth. If your means enable you thus to cultivate fifty, or an hundred, or a thousand acres annually, this reasoning will equally apply. The truths are the same, without regard to quantities, they are written upon the book of nature by the hand of God and cannot be changed. Be sure to have always the best tools and implements and a plenty of them. Let your laboring men and laboring beasts be well and abundantly provided for. It is as idle to expect beasts to labor effectually without sufficient food, as it is to expect your crops to grow without rain or dew. Let them then be abundantly fed. To this end your early care should be to make good meadows. These make good stock, and good stock make good team, full meat houses and large manure heaps. So you will go on, finding as you progress and thrive and prosper, that one good thing produces another, and another, and another, realizing for you what I sat out with telling you, that all the various ways of restoring and improving our lands and our system of agriculture are the ways of pleasantness and peace.

But, Mr. President, of what avail is it that I speak thus? How can we apportion means to ends when we have no means; when all our means are dissipated by vanity and ostentation, or something worse? How can we hope for solid improvement, how to see our county smile and bloom and blosom like the rose, as it can and should do, when our hearts are not at home, and our admiration, our affections and desires are fixed on the vain frivolities, the tinsel and display, the idleness and dissipation of distant cities, fashionable watering places, or other contrivances to delude and plunder and ruin us and ours? God has given us as fine a country as man need desire to inhabit. He has blessed us with good intelligence and ample means to acquire and enjoy independence and the perfection of human happiness, yet our county is exhausted and poor, and we make ourselves poor cringing dependents upon the least important, (I purposely use mild terms,) most insignificant of mankind, and we import, and practice, and diffuse their follies, their views, their heartlessness in our families and amongst all our people. The time was when these things were not. God grant it may come again and speedily. It is coming, I believe; but it is not.—Which of us, Mr. President, can make a short circuit in his neighborhood and not come in view of the site of the once happy home of a prosperous and happy family, now waste and desolate, over the hearth stones of which, where once went round the sparkling jest, the merry laugh, or ascended the solemn prayer, the wind now moans in solitude to the echoing woods; and when you ask yourself, where now are these that once dwelt here, where their families and descendants, echo again answers—where? Alas, sir, they are gone—all gone—the victims of folly, idleness, vanity and dissipation! Perhaps some remnants yet survive as wanderers in distant regions, gloomy and sad, with hearts all seared and scored, as one by one the ties of parent, child, sister, brother, kindred, home have each been broken and dried up. The fate that has attended others, that fate will attend upon us and ours if we follow in their footsteps. With us of the present day, I fear, Mr. President, though the modes of folly may have changed since fifty years back, the folly still exists. We do not race, nor cock-fight, nor drink, nor game as much, I hope, as once was done by our predecessors, but we ape the towns and cities, we affect magnificence, we pay court and deference to the fastidious, we are extravagant in our habits and our modes of living, and we do not cultivate enough the love of home and neighborhood, and all their sweet and simple pleasures—sweet, because they are simple and true to nature. Here, sir, here let our reform begin. Let us remain more at home, and save the means rambling costs us. Let us learn to love, respect and encourage one another in useful employments of all kinds. Let us bring less from abroad and sell more. Let us learn that home people and home-made things are at least as good, and generally much better, than those from abroad. Let us patronize amongst us our own honest and fair-dealing merchants, mechanics and manufacturers, recollecting that if they supply us as cheaply, we have an interest in giving them a preference, for they are much less likely to defraud us, and the wealth they may acquire remains amongst us and adds to the value of our property. Let us cut up our extravagancies by the roots—live comfortably, abundantly, hospitably, yet plainly, and save all the money extravagance and affectation of style have cost us heretofore, and we shall begin to find we have means with which to improve our lands. How often do we see amongst us a young couple just married and about to begin life, possessed of a small farm, which, if improved, would render them wealthy, but without improvement will afford only a scanty subsistance, instead of cultivating neighbourhood associations, practicing economy, enriching, adorning and improving their own home with all the means in their power, and making it the home of happiness and love, go off to squander their little means in some city or other place of fashionable resort, perhaps to plunge themselves in debt by the purchase of fashionable gewgaws and cripple their energies for life. They then have not, they cannot have means to apportion to the great end of improving their farm. Their fate is seen and lamented by the wise and discreet, but their own folly has rendered it inevitable! How often do we not see here at home, fine coaches and horses, kept only for the road, whirling out from dilapidated dwellings and impoverished, neglected, gullied, half-cultivated fields, carrying their freight of silks and jewels and empty heads! I have no means of ascertaining the fact, but I believe there is not less than fifty or an hundred thousand dollars annually sunk or expended by the people of the county in these equipages; counting the grooming and keeping, perhaps much more! How many of our exhausted fields would not that sum, annually applied with judgment and discretion, soon bring to the highest state of fertility? Tell me not, gentlemen, it is the ladies that do or require these things. I know it is not so. The fault is your own. Their hearts are pure, their affections strong, their perceptions keen. They admire beauty, and they love pleasures. But the beauties they most admire are substantial, the pleasures they love best are pure and holy. Their clear perception teaches them if a choice is to be made between them, to give precedence to the useful over the beautiful. But where woman rules there is no such choice to be made. She blends them both in one, and keeping them always united, makes each contribute to the other, and so delightful will she render her dominions, her home, whether a cottage or a palace, that it will always be left with regret and returned to with eagerness. Lay not your sins unjustly at her door. She is good, kind, confiding, and follows where you lead, and too often, yes, much too often, pines, and languishes, and suffers from your extravagancies and those you have led her into. Which of you have ever set about a good work and did not find your wife, sister or daughter joining in it with alacrity—cheering you on, aiding, encouraging and assisting in it. How many are the homes amongst you, which are kept snug and comfortable by the virtues, economy, and untiring industry of the wife alone; yea, not only without the aid, but in spite of the negligence and dissipation of the husband.—Where is the Charles county wife, who, seeing her husband striving to improve his farm and perceiving him pressed for means, will not produce her little horde of pin money, and offer it with such an endearing smile and bewitching grace as almost to make the heart bleed for very joy. Yes, sir, and this gone, she will strip from her own person first this brooch and then that ring, and say here, dear husband, take these and sell them, I can do without them—my best jewel is your love—these, and the savings in the cost of our children's clothes, which this year I will spin and weave, will help you to improve that field, to build that shelter for your stock, or to drain yonder bog and add to the comfort and happiness of our sweet home. O! gentlemen, you know not (who would accuse her?) the deep fountains of woman's love, you know not the richness of that pure stream of affection which is ever flowing from her heart. Be assured, whenever you are disposed to turn to the pursuits of virtuous industry she will not impede you. Let me again exhort you then, to curtail your extravagances. Let us know, and understand, and appreciate our true position better than we have done.—Let us have more self-respect and less for the idle and vain of the exterior world. Let us improve our morals and our habits. Let us practice frugality, industry, economy, and apply our savings and our earnings liberally to the improvement of our lands, and soon we shall see the happiest change come over the face of everything around us.—Soon we shall see no more of barren heaths and deserted abodes, but plenty, richness and verdure will smile on every side. We shall see too a sturdy, independent, high-spirited race of men, prosperously and happily pursuing our honorable calling, with pure hearts, clear heads, and souls in harmony with the great ends of God in their creation.

Mr. President, you and I, and a few of our former boon companions around us now, and known by their whitened locks, have reached the summit of the hill of life. Worse than that, sir, we are already descending.—We have ascended that hill together, sir, or at least mostly in sight of each other. Now, as we totter down, sir, how pleasant it is to see signs of the happy change I have pointed out. And, O, sir! how contentedly would we not go to our last sleep at the foot of that hill, were our parting days, as I trust they will be, cheered with the sight of the onward and still increasing progress of that change.

THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, 1850.

We are compelled to omit this week some matter which we would be pleased to insert.—Those who are disappointed will understand the cause by observing the crowded state of our columns.

The Address of Col. Merrick, which occupies so large a portion of our paper this week, will well repay the agricultural reader for a perusal, on account of the forcible and eloquent manner in which plain and practical truths are presented. In our opinion, it is just such an address as the farmer will consider valuable.

The State Reform Convention succeeded on the 12th instant, upon the twenty-fifth trial, in electing a President, the Hon. J. G. Chapman being chosen. The Convention, it is believed, will have a long session. It will be seen that the proceedings have become more interesting since the organization. We intend hereafter to give more extended reports of the doings of this body.

MARYLAND REFORM CONVENTION.

Annapolis, Nov. 9, 1850.

The Convention assembled, and was opened with Prayer.

The roll having been called, the Convention proceeded to vote a 15th and 16th time for a presiding officer, with the following result each time: Whole number 98, necessary to a choice 50. Chapman had 48, Howard 47, Ridgely 2, Grason 1.

Mr. Jenifer read a preamble and resolution to adjourn *sine die*, as the bona fide expression of his opinion, and said he would renew it every day and demand a vote upon it until it should be passed or an organization effected.

After some remarks by Mr. T. F. Bowie, Mr. Jenifer said he would so amend the resolution, as, that instead of adjourning *sine die*, the members of the Convention resign, to allow the people to elect others in their stead.

Nov. 11, 1850.

After the proceedings of Saturday were read, the Convention made the 17th, 18th and 19th trial to elect a President, but without succeeding.

Several unsuccessful motions were made to-day, and after much debate the Convention adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Nov. 12, 1850.

The Convention again proceeded to vote for a President, and having made the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d trial, Judge Chambers proposed that at the next trial the person having the highest number of votes be declared President, which proposition was disagreed to.

Mr. Brent, of Baltimore, offered to amend so as to extend the provisions of the resolution proposed by Judge Chambers to the second trial; which was agreed to.

The Convention then voted a 24th time as follows: Chapman 43, Johnson 36, Lloyd 10, McLane 2, Howard 3. Whole number 94—48 necessary.

The Convention then proceeded to the twenty-fifth and last trial, which resulted as follows: Chapman 45, Johnson 43, Lloyd 5, McLane 1. Whole number 94.

It was then resolved unanimously, that the Hon. John G. Chapman be declared duly elected President of the Convention.

He was then conducted to the chair and returned thanks to the Convention; when he concluded, it adjourned.

Nov. 13, 1850.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, the Hon. John G. Chapman, President, in the chair. The session was opened with prayer.

Mr. Bowie moved that George G. Brewer be appointed Secretary and Washington G. Chichester Assistant Secretary to the Convention.

Mr. Spencer moved to strike out the names of Brewer and Chichester and insert John N. Watkins and Henry Thomas, which was rejected, and Mr. Bowie's motion making Brewer and Chichester the Secretaries, was agreed to.

Mr. Jenifer then offered a resolution to appoint a committee to report what method is most expedient to bring before the Convention amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Blackistone was about to offer a substitute, when, on motion,

The Convention adjourned.

Nov. 14, 1850.

Several motions were made to procure the services of reporters to furnish the proceedings and debates, which motions were referred to a select committee.

Mr. Bowie submitted a resolution appointing R. Booth, Sergeant-at-arms; Stewart T. Herbert and S. J. Lamden, Doorkeepers; and that the President employ, when necessary, a Messenger, who shall act as Postmaster.

On motion of Mr. Ricaud, an order was adopted to appoint a committee on accounts, to consist of five members, and appointing W. Rider clerk to said committee, which was agreed to.

Mr. Bowie submitted an order appointing James Morritz, Samuel Peacock, Geo. W. Dowell, Geo. S. King, R. P. Lecompte and James C. Marriott, committee clerks.—Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jenifer, the Convention took up the resolution offered by him yesterday, for the appointment of a committee to report what method is expedient to bring before the Convention amendments to the Constitution, when

Mr. Blackiston offered a substitute to appoint the following committees, to consist of 21 members each, by the Chair.

A Committee on the Legislative Department; on the Executive; Judiciary; Elective Franchise; Education; Local and General Elections; and that all other Committees which may be raised be apppinted by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

The Convention adjourned.

Nov. 15, 1850.

Mr. Phelps, Chairman of the Committtee on Rules, made a report; ordered to be printed.

Mr. Spencer submitted an order that the Secretary request the Clerk of Baltimore County Court to furnish the Convention the amount of money paid to each of the Judges of said Court in the years of 1847, '48, and '49, arising from and out of the taxes and per centage, under the act of 1828, ch. 161, and supplements, distinguishing between taxes on original and final writs, judgments, insolvent discharges, insolvent estates, sales by trustees, equity proceedings or from any other source; which was adopted.

The Convention resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, being the order on Mr. Jenifer to appoint a committee to report what method is most expedient to bring before the Convention a new constitution and form of government, and the substitute offered therefor by Mr. Blackiston.

Mr. Gwinn proposed to amend the substitute by striking it out and substituting other Committees, which were named in the resolution, to be appointed by the Chair, each Committee to consist of seven members.

The proposition of Mr. Jenifer was, after some debate, adopted, and the Committee therein provided for was directed to be composed of 21 members. The propositions of Messrs. Gwinn and Blaskiston, were referred to the said Committee, with others on the same subject by Messrs. Buchanan, McHenry, Jenifer, Randall, Ricaud, Sellman and Davis.

On motion of Mr. Ware, ordered, that when the Convention adjourn it stand adjourned until Monday, 12 o'clock. Agreed to.

Mr. Gwinn submitted an order, that the several Clerks and Registers of this State inform the Convention what were the gross receipts and expenses of their offices, what clerks or other officers are employed, the rate of compensation and how paid. Also, that the said clerks inform the Convention of the number of cases (crimnal, civil, and on the equity side, distinguishing the same) and at the several terms of said courts in the years 1846-'7-'8-'9 and 50; number of suits brought at each term of said courts in said years; number of cases where judgments have been obtained without juries; number of cases where juries were sworn only to take verdicts; number of cases actually argued; number of insolvent applications returned to said courts, &c., and that said officers report on or before the 15th December. Adopted.

Mr. Constable submitted an order that the Commissioners and Levy Courts of the counties and Howard District, and the Mayor, &c. of Baltimore inform the Convention, where published, the aggregate amount of assessment for city or county purposes, rate of taxation in eash year, since the date of the assessment, the amount levied, collected and disbursed during the last fiscal year, specifying each item, &c.—Adopted.

The President announced the following committee on Mr. Jenifer's order:

Messrs. Jenifer, Blackistone, Ricaud, Sellman, Sollers, Buchanan, Dickinson, John Dennis, Hicks, Constable, Sprigg, Spencer, Dirickson, Johnson, McHenry, Stewart, of Caroline, Gwinn, Davis, Schley Smith and Brown.

The Convention adjourned.

NEW GOODS
AT THE
NEW STORE IN PORT TOBACCO.

HAVING opened a new stock of Goods in the store house on the Public Square, opposite the residence of Dr. F. H. Wills, the undersigned take this method to make it known to the public, so that those in want of *Cheap and Desirable Goods* may not go amiss to find them. Such as—

Cotton Calicoes; Muslins, Cashmers, different kinds of men's clothing, Boots, Shoes, Babies' Slippers and Lace Boots; Children's Lace Boots, Hats, Caps of different kinds.

Also, Sugar, Coffee Tea, Liquors, of all kinds, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Soap, Candles Salt, Mackerel, &c.

Also, Tin and Crockery ware. All of which will be sold on as good terms as they can be bought in Port Tobacco.

KING & NORRIS.

Port Tobacco, Nov. 13, 1850.