GUANO ON POOR LANDS.—Dr. Robert Harrison, Prince George Co. Va., promises the editor of the Southern (Petersburg) *Farmer*, a communication showing the reasons why guano acts better on poor land than rich—he says:

"Acids and alkalies are necessary to the growth of vegetation; that severe and rigorous cropping more particularly exhausts the alkalies; that all rich and productive soils abound in alkalies, and that the reason why guano acts more beneficially on poor land, is the existence of more acids in an uncombined condition on poor lands that more readily combine with the guano and dissolve it, by which it may be readily appropriated by the growing crop. Also, that guano affords the organic and inorganic constituents, of vegetation; and that poor lands are essentially deficient in the necessary properties of potash, soda and phosphate of lime, which guano furnishes; while, on the contrary, richer soils contain these essential ingredients, and therefore guano is not so equally beneficial."

THE CULTURE OF STRAWBERRIES.—The New York Horticultural Society, at a recent conversational meeting, arrived at the following conclusions in regard to the best method of cultivating strawberries:—

"The best soil for the strawberry was stated to be a gravelly loam. The land should be well drained, and to every acre applied twenty bushels of unleached ashes, ten bushels of lime, and two or three pounds of salt. The ground should be well broken up; animal manure should be eschewed; leaf is the best, and this should be carefully spaded in. About the first of July is the best time to set out the plants. In doing this pains should be taken to have them firmly rooted. The roots should be eighteen inches apart, and the plants a foot apart.

Sometimes it will be well to allow greater interval, in which case the interstices can be filled up from the growth of the runners. After setting out the plants, throw on a covering of tan bark an inch or an inch and a half in depth, then water them plentifully, and the moisture will be retained a long time. After cold weather comes on, cover the strawberry beds and the walks with clean straw, throwing over a little brush, or something to keep the straw in its place. In the Spring remove the straw and make use of some fertilizing agent to give the plants vigor, as sulphate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, or nitrate of potash.—Keep the roots out, see that the plants are bountifully watered, and let nothing intervene to disturb or retard their growth till you gather the fruit. The beds should be made over as often as every three years."

BLACKBERRY WINE AND CORDIAL.—This is the season of blackberries, and we avail ourselves of the kindness of a friend to publish the following excellent recipe for making cordial. It is recommended as a delightful beverage, and an infallible specific for diarrhœa, or ordinary diseases of the bowels:

Recipe.—To half a bushel of blackberries, well mashed, add 1-2 lb. of allspice, 2 ozs. cinnamon, 2 ozs. cloves. Pulverize well, mix, and boil slowly until properly done. Then strain or squeeze the juice through homespun or flannel, and add to each pint of the juice one pound of loaf sugar. Boil again for sometime; take it off, and while cooling, add 1 2 a gallon of best Cognac brandy.

Dose—For an adult, 1-2 a gill to a gill; for a child, a tea-spoonful or more, according to age.

We also append the following excellent recipe for the manufacture of a superior wine from blackberries.

Measure you berries and bruise them; to every gallon adding one quart boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask; to every gallon adding 2 pounds of sugar, cork tight, and let stand till following October, and you will have wine ready for use, without any further straining or boiling, that will make lips smack, as they never smacked under similar influence before.

A French officer serving before Sevastopol tells the following story in a private letter to a friend in Paris. It shows that Russian soldiers are not deficient in humor:

"We often see a white flag hoisted to the top of a pole and hear the trumpet sound in the Russian ambuscades. This of course means 'flag of truce.' At once the fire ceases, and a vast number of heads are seen to pop up from under the earth to the open air. The Russians hold up to the French bottles and glasses, as if they invited them to drink each other's health. The French reply by flourishing their tin cans; and they pledge each other's health. The bearer of the flag of truce advances on horseback, stops at about one hundred paces from our trenches, while the nearest French officer goes forward to receive the despatches. I witnessed a meeting of the kind. The *parlementaire* courteously took his glove from his right hand and shook that of a captain of chasseurs who had gone out to meet him. The *parlementaire* retires, the white flag is pulled down, and the murderous din recommences as before."

We observe that a great many legal firms are being established for the prosecution of claims before the new Court of Claims at Washington. Many of the most distinguished public men of the country are entering this new field.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The late intelligence by the Baltic is confirmatory of the successes which had been obtained by the allies before Sevastopol, but no decided blow had been struck. The battle which resulted in the capture of the Mamelon tower appears to have been most sanguinary. The guns of the French can now command the Russian ships in the harbor of Sevastopol. The allied fleets in sea of Azoff had destroyed the stores at Paganrog, Marianopol and Genitsch, and it is said that an expedition is now fitting out at Portsmouth to act against Perekop. The evacuation of the fortress of Anape, has again brought the allies into connection with the Circassians; though their alliance is not much counted on.

The fight before the Mamelon was obstinate, but successful. The important point in the action is said to be that the French, from their new position can reach the ships in the harbor of Sevastopol. In reference to this battle the London Times, June 11, says:

"Within one hour the Mamelon was in the possession of our gallant allies, who pursued the Russians to the works of the White tower, some 600 yards in the rear. The language of the dispatch does not clearly explain whether the expression "White Works," used by Lord Raglan, applies to the Malakoff Tower or to the earth works beyond it, but there is reason to believe that the tower itself had been destroyed in great part by the previous bombardment, and that the most important part of the position has been taken and is held by the French. Having carried the Mamelon, however, General Pelissier expressly states that the French pushed forward until they reached and occupied two redoubts resting upon the Careening Harbor. This was one of the most important results of the day, for it completes the investment of the south side of Sevastopol and brings the works of the besiegers to the sea within the harbor, thereby enabling them to complete the destruction of the Russian ships, and command the passage of the great harbor."

The Grand Duke Constantine has been appointed Regent of Russia in case of the decease of Alexander II. Ex-President Fillmore has been received with much honor in England. The revolution was not yet entirely suppressed in Spain. The condition of the French Empress afforded hopes that she would present an heir to the throne.

Lord Raglan, to whom the Kertch expedition is attributed, is gaining vigor, and the armies and nations generally are in better temper. Even in England the cry for reform has grown dull. The object of the Allies seems to be to lock the Russians in the Crimea. The only door now left open is Perekop. Perekop was to have been attacked and seized in a few days. Whether it can be held or not in the month of June and July, appears doubtful. The Russians used to shrink, in their old wars, from leaving soldiers in the "vale of death," where a single night's dew often swept off whole regiments; Pelissier, who thought nothing of roasting Arabs, may not be so squeamish. On the whole, there is decided and solid progress on the part of the Allies. It is not probable that any General ever undertook so magnificent a military task as the one which Pelissier and Raglan are now attempting to perform. Their aim is to cut off from Russia, like a wart, the Crimean peninsula, with all its forts and its granaries and its capitals. Only about a thousand years ago that peninsula nourished a people who could call 200,000 fighting men into battle—who set up an Emperor in Byzantium in play, and kept the Czar of Russia in a sort of semi servitude, he paying a tribute to the Khan of the Crimea. Now a couple of hundred thousand, or perhaps a quarter of a million English, French and Italians seek to overrun it, and wrest it out of the hands of the Czar, who has a million of men to defend it. And we are bound to admit that they are prosecuting their task and advancing step by step, with a regularity, an energy and a perseverance which we recognize at once as Anglo Saxon. For their sakes it were a pity if at the most critical moment a treacherous move of Austria, should set free the Russian army on the Gallician frontier to move down like a cloud of locusts on the ill defended frontiar posts on the Crimea.

The taking of the Mamelon was known to a Mr. Leamout, in Calais, before it was communicated to the Emperor. He announced in a paper edited by himself, and called the *Predicateur des Cotes du Nord*, on the 8th of June, that the oscillations of the barometer upon the 6th convinced him that a tremendous and decisive cannonade had taken place at Sevastopol.

Francis Smith shot a fawn on the 10th ult., near Welleville, New York, and, after re-loading his gun, came suddenly on a huge bear, which at once siezed him round the waist. Mr. Smith's arms were fortunately free, and he managed to discharge the gun into the ferocious brute's body, killing him instantly. The bear weighed 300 pounds.

TOBACCO.—This article is selling at very high prices in our city and is in actual demand at the following quotations.—Lugs are selling at from $5 to $7 50; common leaf from $7 50 to $8 50; good from $9 to $12; fine shipping from $13 to $14; fine manufacturing from $12 to $20. *Petersburg (Va.) Intel.*

THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1855.

The Executive Committee of the Charles County Agricultural Society are requested to meet in Port Tobacco on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to prepare and arrange a list of Premiums.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Society will be held on Tuesday, the 17th inst.

Since the change in our mail arrangements we have been cut off from any communication with the Glymont and Pomonkey Postoffices. We presume the Postmaster General will soon establish a route, either from this place or Piscataway, to those offices. Our subscribers at the offices named will please direct us what to do with their papers in the meantime.

The political elements of St. Mary's county seem to be in considerable commotion, just about the present time, while in Charles we have almost a perfect calm.—Once in a while we hear the question asked here, How will political parties organize this summer? There was some whisper a few weeks ago of forming a "union ticket" of Whigs and Democrats. Lately we have heard nothing of this suggestion, and we have no idea what course politics will take in our county.

The Wheat harvest is progressing finely throughout our county. We have had excellent weather during the past eight or ten days for reaping and in a few days the crop will be secure. We have not heard of any very considerable damage having been done the wheat by the late heavy rains. Some of it was thrown down causing much care and labor to cut it.

EARTHQUAKE.—The Baltimore city papers say that the shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt in that city and surrounding country on the night of the 27th ult., about half past 12 o'clock. Many of the inhabitants were much terrified, and ran into the streets in their night clothes. The tremulous motion of the earth continued some twenty seconds, and was followed by a sensible change in the atmosphere, it having previously been very close and sultry and on its cessation, suddenly becoming quite cool.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.—We have the number for July of this excellent agricultural journal. The publishers deserve a liberal patronage from our farmers and planters for having faithfully advocated and defended their interests. The *Farmer* presents an improved appearance this month, which is an evidence of prosperity and a strong reason why it should be well supported.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.—On the 1st instant, the system of Registration of valuable letters, prescribed by the Postoffice Department, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the 3d of March, 1855, went into operation. The regulations of the Department provide that on the payment of a registration fee of five cents a receipt shall be given by the Postmaster, when a letter is mailed, and extraordinary precaution be used in its forwarding and delivery. It is not to be confined to money letters, but any letter will be registered which the writer considers valuable, and while the Department do not make themselves liable for the contents of such letters, the additional care taken in their transmission and delivery, and the proof of mailing, furnished by the receipts, is fully worth the amount of the fee. The Postoffice Department have directed Postmasters to make no record or marks upon registered letters by which the fact of their containing money or other valuables may be suspected or made known. It has been ascertained that in some instances, Postmasters are in the habit of marking the word "registered" on the outside of such letters, together with the amount of money enclosed. The practice is unauthorized and impolitic; and is forbidden by the Department.

The Postmaster General has issued the following instructions in regard to printed circulars:

Enclosing circulars or other printed matter in envelopes upon which is printed, impressed or written the name, &c., of the person or persons issuing such circular, is decided by the Postmaster General not only to subject the entire package to letter postage, according to the express requirements of the act of 1852, *but that such postage must be prepaid to entitle the package to be mailed.* If unpaid, being under the law treated as letters, they are of course, returned to the dead letter office.

MARYLAND POLITICS.—The Democrats of Anne Arundel county are to hold a Convention at Annapolis on the 21st inst., to appoint delegates to the State Convention. The American party are to hold a Ratification meeting in Frederick, on the 16th inst.

REORGANIZATION OF THE WHIG PARTY. The Philadelphia *American* says a movement has been started in that city for the reorganization of the Whig party, on a basis exclusive of all connection with secret orders. A set of new rules have been framed for the purpose, and the first meeting for the purpose of organization was held in the Seventh ward on Thursday evening.—G. W. Doane presided. A Whig association for the ward was formed, and addresses delivered by Charles Gilpin, William S. Price and others.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The members of Congress, so far elected, may be summed up thus: Whole number chosen, 161; Whigs, 59; Administration Democrats, 35; Anti-Administration Democrats, 3; Republicans, 37; Know Nothings, 27; or those understood to be Anti-Nebraska, 119; Nebraska, 41. In the present confused and distracted state of parties it is almost impossible to make any classification of the House of Representatives that shall be completely accurate and reliable. Some members were chosen as Republicans who are also understood to belong to the Know Nothing organization.

THE MARYLAND AND DELAWARE RAILROAD.—It is stated that over forty thousand dollars worth of stock has been taken in this railroad company, and the Easton *Star* says the probability is that largely over fifty thousand dollars' worth will be subscribed before the 14th of July, the day appointed by the commissioners for the election of officers.

COUNTERFEIT GUANO.—The *American Agriculturist* gives an account of a fraudulent article manufactured in this country and sold to farmers as Chillian Guano. It is prepared so as to look and smell like guano, but is comparatively worthless.—Farmers should beware.

THE "OLDEST INHABITANT."—The editor of the Annapolis *Republican* had a visit on Friday from one of the oldest men, perhaps, in Maryland, Mr. Richard Crandell, who was born in Anne Arundel county on the 16th of July, 1747, and therefore will be 108 years of age the 16 h of this month.—He has not the appearance of a man of more than 80, and even last fall he sowed nearly all the grain on his farm. He is in the enjoyment of most excellent health and spirits; and at one hundred he says, he had not a grey hair in his head. He served as a privateer during the revolution, and relates many interesting facts connected with the struggle for American Independence.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Wednesday night of last week the residence of Charles Somerville, Esq., at Point Patience, Patuxent river, Calvert county, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with out houses embracing the negro quarters. But a very small amount of the contents were saved. The house was a very large frame one, with all the convenience of a country residence. The barn and stables were saved. Mr. Somerville and his lady were absent on a visit to a neighbor, and direction had been left to keep a light burning until their return, and it is supposed that from this light the fire originated. The loss we are informed, will be in the neighborhood of $5,000—whether there was any insurance or not our informant could not state.

The most melancholy part of the affair was the burning of a negro boy, aged about twelve years, the property of Mr. Somerville. He was in the "quarter" with others, was awakened and stood upon his feet. He failed to escape, and the roof fell in—a scream followed and he was gone. Two negro women and four children narrowly escaped a similar fate.

EXPECTORATION is a most important object to be attained in all attempts to cure diseases of the Chest and Lungs. The Cough which is so distressing, is an attempt to throw off all foul matter existing in the air passages irritating the membrane, and expectoration gives great relief.—Guinn's Wild Cherry Pectoral possesses this desirable quality, throwing off the diseased and morbid matter, affording ease and comfort to the patient. See advertisement.

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.—By its mild actions on the stomach, liver and the kidneys, will cure *dyspepsia, cough, asthma, bronchial and lung affections; pains in the back, side and breast: consumption, scrofula, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, fistula, piles, bowel complaints, worms and nervous debilities*—with all diseases arising from impure blood, and is the greatest female medicine ever known. This invaluable medicine is working wonders upon the human frame. The letter which we publish to-day will be read with great interest by the afflicted. We lately had a conversation with a venerable clergyman of this city who detailed to us the particulars of a most remarkable cure effected by this medicine upon a woman who had for years been sorely afflicted with a scrofulous affection.

Similar statements from like reliable authority prove beyond all doubt, that there is a virtue in *Hampton's Vegetable Tincture*, which can be found in no other preparation.—*Baltimore Republican and Argus.*

A FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, at Bryantown, on SATURDAY the 28th day of JULY instant, the Farm on which I formerly resided, and held as Trustee for my children, containing near

Two Hundred Acres of Land.

It lies adjoining the lands of Jeremiah Dyer and others, and is well supplied with the best of fruits and never failing springs of good water in each field; also with fencing and fuel, consisting of Oak, Chestnut, Cedar, Pine, &c.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

jy 5—3t JOHN A. DYER.

A NICE CALCULATION.—A correspondent of one of the papers, writing from this Tobacco region of country, has made a calculation, "as is a calculation," in reference to the Tobacco plants just set in the ground. He says, "as large a tobacco crop as was ever made in Maryland is, *all to about one-eighth*, set out beautifully and as brilliantly green as emeralds." On this hint the Baltimore *American* thus speaks in a review of the tobacco market last Saturday: "It is now pretty well ascertained &c. that a larger crop than usual has been planted, and that the weather has been very suitable for planting, and now promises to be very favorable to the production of a larger crop than was ever before grown in the State"—and the *American*, of course, as these speculations were written for effect, "presumes not only on a decline in price, but that stocks will allow of the selection of qualities to suit," &c. The *American* goes ahead of the correspondent alluded to by more than *one-eighth*. Now the speculations of the *American* and of the writer who hails from the "Right Bank of Patuxent River," and signs himself "*Toujours Vert*," are well calculated to depress the present market price of Tobacco, and would no doubt accomplish the result, were it not a well settled fact that the crop of last year was a very short one, and that there is no surplus stock in this country or Europe. Thus, should there be as large a crop as ever (all to about *one-eighth*) made this year—and there are many contingencies that may arise to prevent it—there is no just grounds for a decline in prices. With all defference to these two writers, we believe that their statements are erroneous, and we will give our reasons for this belief. The quantity of land in Maryland on which Tobacco can be profitably grown, has been, from the very nature of things, gradually lessening for years past. The soil in some places has been exhausted by the power of this plant, and but little new land has been brought into cultivation. The enemies of the plant have in the meantime been on the increase, and no device has been found successful in checking the ravages of the worm. The high price of the species of labor required for this crop has considerably diminished the number of field hands, and they have been transferred to more Southern latitudes. To all these causes may be added the undeniable fact that the prospect of continued high prices of grain induced planters to encroach considerably upon their Tobacco lands in an attempt to grow large crops of wheat and corn. Instead, therefore, of a "*larger* crop of Tobacco than was ever before grown in the State"—or of "as *large* a crop as ever made in Maryland (all to *one-eighth*,) it may be safely predicted that not more than an average quantity will be carried to the house, and, it may be, that even this hope will not be realised.—*Marlboro' Gazette.*

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, June 30, 1855.

FLOUR.—The Flour market to-day is quiet; very little disposition to purchase. We note a sale of 200 bbls Howard Street at $9 75, more than which buyers are not disposed to give. Some however ask more. Holders of City Mills are asking $9 87, without finding buyers.

GRAIN.—*Wheat*—The market for wheat is quiet and very little offering. There were about 7,200 bushels on 'Change with small sales of good to prime red at $2a2 05; white $2 05a2 12. A sale of 300 bushels mixed at $2 15. Sales yesterday 2,2,000 bushels Western red not heretofore reported at $1 98. We may remark that the tendency of white is downward.

Corn.—The market dull; prices depressed.—There were about 7,000 bushels offered to-day; small sales of white at 100a102 cts.; yellow do. 96a98 cts. as to quality. Sales of the samples offered were very poor quality.

Oats—Sales of Maryland and Virginia at 48a50 cts. per bushel.

[From the American of Saturday last.]

TOBACCO.—We noticed last week a diminution in the briskness that so long prevailed in the Tobacco market; but since then, the animation has, if anything, considerably increased. The receipts of Maryland have all been taken this week with great promptness at fully former rates, the agent of the French government taking freely all that suited his purpose. We quote as before,

Frosted and inferior Maryland $6; sound common $6.25 a 6.50; good common to middling, $6.75 a $7.50, and good to fine brown at $7 50 a 9.50.

Bay Tobacco from the upper parts of Maryland continues in very active request. We note sales of yellow, of middling quality, at $20. There is no fine yellow receiving. We quote tips or tails $6.50 for inferior, and $7a7.50 for good; seconds $8a10; reds $12a14, and spangled $14a17. The demand for Ohio Tobacco has also cleared the market this week. Fine qualities, if here, would bring high prices. We note a sale this week of 2 hhds. very fine yellow at $21, and 1 hhd. ditto at $10. A sale 250 hhds. fair to good reds averaged $8, and a lot of 100 hhds. averaged $8.25.

The inspections of the week are 1,319 hhds. Maryland; 534 hhds. Ohio—total 1,853 hhds.

OBITUARY.

Died of pulmonic disease after a long and painful illness at his residence in Nanjemy, Charles county, Md., on the 27th ultimo, Dr. BENNET DYSON, in the 62d year of his age.

A professional life of usefulness, piety and great moral worth, were the distinguishing characteristics of the deceased. His relatives and friends mourn indeed their bereavement of such a friend, but they are cheered in the midst of grief by the glorious prospect of his immortal bliss.

"Then why lament departed friends,
Or shake at death's alarms,
Death's but the servant Jesus sends,
To call us to his arms." D.

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell TWO REGISTER COLTS on reasonable terms—one 3 and the other 2 years old—very promising and very much alike; color dark gray; and of undoubted blood. Apply to—

JOSEPH YOUNG, near Port Tobacco,
je 28—1m. Charles county, Md.

A STRAY SHEEP came to my place last August, marked with a crop, underbit and hole on the right ear, and a crop on the left ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

je 28—3t HENRY LINKINS.

OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE—A specific remedy for Fever and Ague.

For sale by PEEL & STEVENS,
je 14 No. 39 King street, Alexandria, Va.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Port Tobacco, for the quarter ending 30th of June, 1855.

Boswell, J. H.	Milstead, Jas B
Brace, W.	Milstead, Susan
Boyer, Mrs Z P	Maddox, Wm
Briscoe, Richard L	Padgett, Mrs John E
Barnes, B	Petty, Eli
Digges, J H	Price, Joseph
Digges, F H	Rowe, Mrs Anna
Ford, R.	Roby, Mrs Eleanor A
Froble, David W	Richards, Mrs Ann
Garner, Edwin—2	Rowe, Geo M
Garner, Wm	Rowe, G M W
Hohn, Anton	Smith, Wm
Henderick	Skinner, Thos
Howard, J B	Schwarze, Isaac
Hamelton, A	Smalwood, Mrs Elizabeth
Higdon, James	Thomas, R
Kelly, Henry	Thomas, Richard
Lyon, Mrs Wm M	Wenk, John C
Luckett, Thomas W	Wilkerson, W A
Luckett, J F	

(40)

☞Persons calling for the above-named letters will say they are advertised; otherwise they may not receive them.

jy 5 P. DAVIS, P. M.

AMERICAN FARMER.

A NEW VOLUME COMMENCES WITH the JULY NUMBER, just issued, and now is the time to commence the subscription, which is continued at $1 per annum; 6 copies for $5; 13 for $10 and 30 for $20. The Volume just commenced is the 37th of this standard work, and the publishers feel warranted in saying that it still maintains a character second to none of the numerous publications which have subsequently sprung into existence. It is peculiarly devoted to the interests of the Farmers and Planters of the Middle, Southern and Southwestern States, to whom an appeal is made to extend its circulation—the very small amount of the subscription ($1) placing it in the power of every owner of an acre of land, to take it.

Address, S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
No. 128 Baltimore street, Balt. Md.

GUANO & FARMER'S GENERAL AGENCY.—We are agents for the supply of GUANO to Farmers and Planters. Our supplies are direct from the ships or warehouses of the Peruvian Agent in this city. Our terms are $1 per ton commission for purchasing, marking and shipping. We purchase Implements and Machinery, and all other supplies for farmers, at a very reasonable commission.

jy 5—3t

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the Co-Partnership lately subsisting between WILLIAM N. BEAN and THOMAS P. TURNER, under the firm of WILLIAM N. BEAN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said WILLIAM N. BEAN is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the company.

W. N. BEAN,
T. P. TURNER.

July 2d, 1855.—2t

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 15th day of AUGUST next, the Farm of the late Edward Jones, situated and lying in Charles county, between Middletown and Mattawoman Swamp, about ten miles from Port Tobacco. This Farm contains

317 ACRES, more or less.

It has upon it a good DWELLING and all necessary out buildings; it is well watered and has an abundance of timber.—The soil is excellent for Tobacco and Wheat, and is susceptible of easy improvement. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine the premises for themselves.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

TERMS OF SALE: One-fifth of the purchase money cash, the balance in three equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Possession of the farm will be given on the 1st of January, 1856.

ELISHA JONES, Adm'r
jy 5—ts of Edward Jones, deceased.

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at public sale, at the Court House door, in Port Tobacco, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY the 17th of JULY next, (if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter,) the FARM commonly called

"*HANSON HILL*,"

on which one of the undersigned, Samuel Hanson, now resides, lying about three miles north of Port Tobacco, and containing about

438 ACRES.

This Farm embraces a portion of the Port Tobacco Valley, and possesses a soil adapted to the growth of the staple productions of the county, and the location is commanding and healthy.

Sale to begin at 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE: One-fourth of the purchase money cash, and the residue of the purchase money to be paid in three equal annual payments of one, two, and three years, the purchaser or purchasers giving bonds with approved security for the payment of the same, with interest thereon from the first day of January, 1856, when possession will be given.

SAMUEL HANSON,
WILLIAM H. CLAGETT.

June 28, 1855—ts

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Charles County, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause in said Court wherein Mary Jane Gibbons is complainant and Mary Margaret Gibbons and Joseph Thomas Gibbons are defendants, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 18th JULY next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, M., if fair, if not, on the first fair day thereafter, all the Real Estate of which William S. Gibbons, late of Charles County, died seized and possessed, consisting of a

Tract or Parcel of Land,

situate, lying and being in said county, which was allotted to the said William S. Gibbons in the division of the Real Estate of his deceased father, Oswell Gibbons—containing

333 ACRES,

more or less. This Land lies immediately on the main road leading from Mount Pleasant to Bryantown, about seven miles from Benedict and navigable water. It adjoins the Lands of Henry Mudd and others. It is healthily located, and is in a good state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

in good repair—with all the necessary Out Houses, and one TOBACCO HOUSE. It has upon it a never failing spring of pure water a few steps from the dwelling, with streams running through the various fields. Also an abundance of WOOD and TIMBER.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree are as follows:—Two hundred and fifty dollars to be paid in cash on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the Court, and the balance in equal annual instalments of one and two years from the day of sale—the purchaser to give bonds with sureties to be approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money and interest the Trustee is authorised to convey the said premises to the purchaser, free, clear and discharged of all claim of the parties in this cause, or of any person or persons claiming by, from or under them.

Possession given on the 1st day of January, 1856.

SAMUEL H. BERRY, Trustee.

je 28—ts.