ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY BALTO.

stated consequences it would not be spontaneous according to Ben Allen's definition of the term," and endeavors to trace an inconsistency by asking, "did the electric spark, in the case of Drayton and Brydonie's lady's hair, occur spontaneously?"—Certainly not, and equally certain it is that I did not make reference to them as instances of spontaneous combustion, but only to show to what an extent the electricity of the body may be augmented. Granting that electricity may become a cause of combustion in the body, it would, I repeat, be spontaneous in strict accordance with the definition. It would be "peculiar to the body" in which it occurred, and "separate and distinct from all other sources of combustion" *in that body* capable of inflaming it.

Having considered the several objections urged against the existence of spontaneous combustion by Bob Sawyer, I propose briefly to notice some of the recorded cases of the phenomenon in question, for the purpose of elucidating the consistent harmony in the subject before us, of theory and facts. We therefore join issue on facts.

There are some forty-eight cases on record, and of these, for the want of space, I shall select but two, and shall give the instance of the Countess of Cesina in full, since this has been referred to by Bob Sawyer, and certain material parts kept in the back ground, whilst other portions, *abstractly* considered, *seem* to suit his purpose. It will be proper before proceeding further, to say something concerning the circumstances which precede, attend and distinguish this peculiar and singular accident. Spontaneous combustion seems usually to befall persons advanced in life and of feeble constitution, with inactive habits, a tendency to corpulency, and addicted to the excessive use of alcoholic liquors. The combustion spreads rapidly, the body being decomposed in an unusually short time, the flame is of a blue color, and is with difficulty extinguished by water, and *not readily communicable to combustible bodies around.* It will thus be perceived that this phenomenon possesses a most marked and definite distinction from that of ordinary combustion. The following case of the Countess of Cesina was communicated to the British Royal Society by Dr. Mortimer, 1745:—"Cornelia Bandi, Countess of Cesine, sixty-two years of age, having felt drowsy one evening, retired earlier than usual to bed, and was attended by her maid until she fell asleep. When the girl on the following morning entered her mistress' apartment for the purpose of awakening her, a dreadful spectacle presented itself. At a distance of four feet from the bed there was a *heap of ashes*, in which the head, legs and arms of the Countess alone could be traced. The head lay near the legs, but the half of its posterior part, together with the brain and chin, was entirely consumed. The legs and arms were uninjured. The ashes which alone remained of the rest of the body, when touched, left upon the fingers a greesy, fœtid moisture, and a sooty matter was deposited upon the furniture and tapestry, and had even penetrated into some drawers and soiled the linen they contained. There was no unusual derangement of the bed, the bed clothes being merely thrown aside as when a person gets up. The wax of two candles placed upon a table near the bed was melted, but the wicks remained unconsumed. It is deserving of remark that it was the constant practice of this lady to bathe her body with camphurated spirits of wine." The circumstances connected with the case just cited are clearly such as cannot be explained by reference to ordinary combustion.—When we reflect that the body was reduced to a heap of ashes, with the exception of a small portion; that the combustion, which must have been of a very intense degree, did not communicate to the floor and objects in its vicinity of a far more inflamable nature than the human body; that the animal body in its *normal* state is exceedingly difficult of combustion, requiring a very large amount of fuel to effect it; that in the case before us there was an *absence* of such fuel; that so complete a destruction of the animal body by ordinary combustion is altogether unusual, and in fact, I may say, impossible, unless under conditions of heat far too exalted to admit of the idea of its not communicating to other bodies around, of a more combustible nature; that the period of time in which the body was reduced to ashes, and in the absence of fuel, is far too brief for the consummation of such a process; that the bed *near* which the body lay was not fired by so intense a degree of heat, we are forced to the enevitable conclusion that the case before us could *not* have been one of ordinary combustion, or if such, that in this instance its behavior was entirely at *variance* with the uniform, and, so far as known, invariable manifestations of common combustion, and for the adoption of which there is not an iota of reason, but on the contrary reasons insuperable against its reception. Bob Sawyer lays great stress on the fact that the Countess was in the habit of bathing her body with camphurated spirit of wine, and arrives at the very strange and illogical conclusion that the complete combustion of the body can be satisfactorily accounted for on the supposition that the ignited spirit set fire to her garments on her body whilst in a state of intoxication. But it is obvious, on a moment's reflection, and tested by the example Bob Sawyer himself has cited of "dipping the finger in alcohol and applying it to a lighted candle," that this explanation is utterly unworthy of consideration, since, had her whole body been covered with the spirit and then set on fire, it would just, as in the example cited of dipping the finger in alcohol, have only burned until the spirit was consumed and produced but a superficial injury to the integuments.—According to Bob Sawyer's logic the finger when dipped in alcohol and placed in a lighted candle ought to be consumed to ashes, which every one knows not to be the case, and that the combustion instantly ceases on the exhaustion of the alcohol.—The explanation, therefore, of the burning spirits having been the cause of the almost complete destruction of the body is insufficient according to Bob Sawyer's own showing. But if we suppose that her garments took fire—(it is not presumed she had on very many after retiring to rest)—from the ignited spirit or any other external source, this also is utterly inadequate to explain the reduction of the body to a heap of ashes, since they would have been rapidly consumed, or granting that they were of woolen texture, they would on that account have been far less likely to have taken fire, and when on fire to have produced less injury, as no flame would have resulted. But the fact of the legs being uninjured whilst the head was almost entirely consumed, goes far to prove that it could not have resulted from ignited garments, for, if so, then the greatest injury would have been *where* the garments were most abundant. The bodies of persons whose clothes are ignited from camphene, alcohol, &c., never present anything even *remotely approaching* to complete disintegration. I conclude, therefore, that the reduction of the Countess' body to a heap of ashes, must *necessarily* have depended on a combustion *totally distinct* from ordinary combustion, for the reasons now assigned; and if, as Bob Sawyer contends, from intoxication, I further conclude it was not the first, and that she was in the ugly habit of imbibing alcoholic liquors, and therefore combustion of her body ensued in obedience to the known behavior of the spontaneously combustive compound, phosphuretted hydrogen. Many more cases of equal weight and point might be cited, but for the want of space, and I must conclude by inviting attention to but one other, in brief terms, without comment. A. B., a woman of about sixty years of age living in the county of Down, retired to bed with her daugher, both being intoxicated as was their habit. A short time before day the members of the family were aroused by an oppressive smoke pervading the house, and on entering the chamber where the mother and daughter slept, they discovered the smoke to proceed from the body of the former, which seemed to be undergoing an *internal* combustion. Her daughter, who occupied the same bed, sustained no injury, nor did the flames communicate to the bed or bedclothes. The body was extinct and burned to a coal. This woman had been long in the habit of using alcoholic liquors, and for several days prior to this accident had indulged more freely than usual. This case is reported by the Rev. Mr. Fergusson, of Dublin, who was well acquainted with the family in which it occurred and is a well authenticated instance of the phenomenon. The fact of spontaneous combustion mostly attacking confirmed drunkards at an advanced age, explain in part the rarity of its occurrence, since a vast proportion of the *habitually intemperate* die at an early period of life.

Fearing, Mr Editor, that my communication has proved the occasion of excluding from your columns more agreeable matter, and tendering you my sincere thanks for your kind indulgence, I close my discourse by bidding a final adieu to the subject of spontaneous combustion of the human body.

BEN ALLEN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Hermann at New York and the America at Halifax we have a week later news from Europe. The intelligence is startling and interesting. The allies have made their long talked of assault upon Sevastopol and failed. The Redan wall and the Malakoff tower were simultaneously attacked by the English and French, and both were repulsed with great loss; the Mamelon, one of the works previously captured by the French, "in the confusion" again falling into the possession of the Russians. The accounts given are exceedingly bare and unsatisfactory, but they disclose enough to show that the allies had suffered a severe reverse and the Russians achieved a victory of corresponding importance. Secret batteries and hidden mines proved the strength of the Russian position, and overwhelmed their adversaries with slaughter.—The English loss is stated at four thousand, including seventy officers among whom were several distinguished generals. The intelligence of this reverse had caused deep feeling in England and France. The Emperor Napoleon had been sick having according to report been struck with apoplexy, the inference being of course that the attack was caused by the disastrous news from the seat of war. The latest advices, however, mention that he had recovered after two days illness. A new French loan for one hundred million of dollars was proposed, and the funds had fallen.

Dissatisfaction with the British ministry was again manifesting itself, and, under the influence of the bad news, complaints that had been silenced by the previous successes of the allies, were again finding voice. The debate in the House of Commons on Administrative Reform had been closed by the passage of Sir Bulwer's resolution, a compromise between what was demanded by the ardent friends of reform and the entire dismissal of the subject desired by the Ministry.

The commercial news is not so favorable as by the previous arrivals. Money continued easy. Consols had declined to 90 1-2. Cotton with small sales for the week had declined. Breadstuffs, with the exception of corn which was lower, remained unchanged.

The London Herald says that the British carried the out-works of the Redan but were stopped by a deep trench, where they were exposed to a murderous fire from the Redan as well as the Mallakoff tower, whose guns enfiladed the out-works of the former. The Russian ships in the harbor also laid their broadside on pouring shot into the retreating troops.

The British loss is stated by the Herald at from 4,000 to 5,000, including forty officers.

The London Times does not profess to give the particulars, but says that the loss is greater than at any former action in the Crimea; that many officers distinguished for their gallantry, besides Sir John Campbell, were killed; whilst the French lost two general officers and a vast number of men in all branches of the service.

The London News intimates that the government is in possession of fuller intelligence, which it withholds.

THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1855.

The communication of "*Durham*" was received too late for insertion this week.

The contribution of "*Ben*" is laid aside for a week or two. His article on "Recollections of a May Morning" was too far *out of date* before we could possibly find room for it, so putting it upon the shelf concluded to await a suitable season, which may come round about the latter end of next April—or never.

CHARLES COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We invite attention to the following notice:

We ask to remind the members of the Agricultural Society that the Quarterly Meeting is to take place on TUESDAY the 17th instant, to which day the Society stands adjourned. It is desirable and important that there should be a full attendance, as questions of interest are then to be considered. The Committee to whom were referred the resolutions relating to the manner of selling wheat and corn will report to the Society, and a just regard to the Farmer's rights and interests requires that something should be done to guard against the impositions, if not frauds, which are practised upon that large and necessary class of citizens. Every member is urged to attend. The subject of steamboat communication between the county and the neighboring cities will also be for consideration.

The Society will meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

By the Executive Committee,

J. G. CHAPMAN, President.

July 10, 1855.

REPORT OF MAJOR TRIMBLE.—We have received a copy of the Report of Major Trimble, containing results of the surveys and estimates for the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. This report contains matter highly interesting to our readers, and we shall take an early opportunity of giving the greater portion, if not all of it, in our columns. It is a full and satisfactory report, and reflects credit upon its author for the ability and industry displayed in preparing it.

OUR MINISTER TO SPAIN.—On the 13th ult., Gen. Dodge the U. S. Minister to Madrid, had his first interview with the minister of foreign affairs. It was most cordial, and the American minister, it is stated, declared that his government was desirous of preserving friendly relations with that of Spain, and that he should act with that spirit.

Hon. Augustus R. Sollers has a card in the Upper Marlboro' *Gazette*, in which he declines becoming a candidate for re-election to Congress. He concludes by telling the "Anti-American or foreign party, that although not a candidate, I shall, if it please Heaven, be in your way during the campaign."

MARYLAND POLITICS.—A county convention is to be held at Rockville on the 4th of August to nominate a union ticket for the Legislature to represent Montgomery county. The Democrats of Allegany hold a county convention on the 4th of August to appoint delegates to their State convention, which meets on the 16th. An "American" mass meeting is to be held at Urbana, Frederick county, on Saturday next.

A fair is to be held in Prince George's county, Md., on the 9th of August, and annually thereafter, to enable all farmers or others to offer for sale any stock or article which they may be desirous to sell without subjecting them to the expense of a public auction, or the difficulty of finding a private purchaser.

TALL OATS.—The editor of one of our Annapolis exchange papers, speaking of a sample of Oats 5 feet 1 inch high, asks who can beat it? Mr. J. Alex. Brawner, of this county, sent to out office last Wednesday week a bunch of Oats, taken from his field, bearing the heaviest head we have ever seen, and measuring, exclusive of the roots, 5 feet 4 inches in height.

TWO OXEN KILLED.—On Monday last, while the ox-cart of Mr. Wm. Long was passing the causeway near the Port Tobacco bridge, one of the tongue oxen plunged into the ditch on the side of the causeway, for water, and drew in also the other animal yoked with it. One of them was killed by having his neck broken and the other was drowned. This causeway, without guards, is considered dangerous.

The mail supplies hitherto furnished by the Potomac steamboat to the lower counties of Maryland having been discontinued, the Department has arranged for a daily mail, in coaches, from Washington, D. C., by Anacostia, Surratt's, Piscataway and Duffield to Port Tobacco. To ensure the regular and prompt delivery of correspondence, newspapers, &c., from Baltimore to the respective points *on the same day*, all mail matter should be sent to Washington from our post-office in a pouch plainly labelled *Washington and Port Tobacco.* A transfer can then be made before the stage leaves the Washington city post-office.—*Sun.*

SALES OF WHEAT, &c.—We understand from the best authority that a considerable portion of the wheat crop of this county has been engaged by the farmers to the Georgetown Mills, at prices varying from $2 to $2 10 per bushel. This is equivalent to $2 07a$2 17 Baltimore prices—the cost of frieght, commissions, &c., being about 7 cents. A large house in Alexandria was some time since offering to contract for 30,000 bushels at $2, to be delivered in the month of August, but our farmers refused to enter into such an engagement, and no sales were made at those prices.

We learn from the papers that the millers in Washington and Frederick counties, are offering to engage at $2 all wheat that can be brought to them; and many sales have been made at those figures. The same has been said of the Brandywine Mills in Delaware.

With these facts before us, the sales of wheat in Baltimore at $1 80, are simply ridiculous, and shows a fraudulent conspiracy somewhere. The farmers need not fear getting less than $2, and they ought in all cases to limit their consignments to that sum as the minumum price clear of all freights and charges.—*Planters' Advocate.*

From the Marlboro' Gazette.

A WORD IN TIME FOR THE FARMERS.

The recent extraordinary fall in the price of wheat in the Baltimore market, demands a few moment's reflection. How can it be accounted for? And are there any justifiable causes growing out of the legitimate exigencies of trade, to which we can properly attribute so sudden and unexpected a depression. We religiously believe that no such causes exist, but the whole result has been brought about by an unholy conspiracy on the part of speculators and jobbers, against the interest of the farming classes. We have all witnessed for the last three months the uncommon efforts which have been made, by that portion of the public press which is under the control, and in the pay of the commercial interest, to produce the impression that an unusually large crop is to be grown this year. All sorts of exaggerated statements and conjectural estimates have been greedily published by them, and widely circulated, with no other ostensible view than to depress the prices of our agricultural staples in the hands of the grower, without any reference whatever to the wants of consumption. This of itself is combination, and for an object, too, not at all beneficial to the poorer classes of consumers, since the price will be all the same to them, whilst the fraudulent speculator runs off with the entire profits, leaving the farmers and consumers the only sufferers by the process. In addition to this combination on the part of a portion of the press, we have also combinations among a class of middle-men, who deal in agricultural products as they would in fancy stocks, and this trade is carried on to a considerable extent, we have reason to believe, by the very men who are confided in, by the Farmers and Planters, as agents to sell. Then there is a self-constituted board of trade, who undertake to regulate prices just as it may suit their own selfish purposes. This is the season of the year when they begin to put their machinery in operation. We have witnessed the regular annual workings of it for fifteen years past. Just as the harvest is coming on, and the new crop is expected in the market, they begin by manufacturing stories about the immense productions both at home and in foreign countries. We have before us papers which contain glorious descriptions of the abundant crop in Europe, just preceding the Irish famine, and yet those sanguine predictions were followed by the greatest scarcity that has been known, with the exception of last year. About this time last year the same statements were made with reference to the then growing crop. The consequence was, that the Farmers were induced to hasten their crops into an early market, and in the course of about three months the greater portion of the Maryland crop was bought up at an average price of $1 25 per bushel. The same Wheat was afterwards sold for $2 80 per bushel, either in the form of the raw material, or as manufactured into flour. The same result will take place this year, if the Agriculturists are not wide awake. In the present position of public affairs both at home and in Europe,* it is impossible for agricultural products to come down to the old prices. The wars in Europe, the shortness of the last crop, which cannot be immediately supplied, no matter how abundant the present crop may be, owing to the time necessarily employed in preparing the raw material, in its proper form for consumption, the great and abundant supply of the precious metals, which have given a higher grade of value to all exchangeable commodities, and the likelihood of a regular annual increase for the future of this source of wealth—the high retail prices of every necessary and luxury of life, and the immense costs of labor—all conspire to render it quite certain that for a long time to come, all sorts of agricultural products must command high prices. These are likely to become fixed results, and no one at all conversant with the immutable principles of an enlightened Political Economy can successfully deny them. Let the Agriculturist look to them in time and be not alarmed at conjectural statements sent out by speculators and traders. They have in their own hands the staff of life, and if they will act but prudently and wisely, they will get the prices that consumption will justify. Let the markets be supplied *gradually*, and be not too eager to rush into the lion's den. The next too months will be trying times to them. Under the expectation of a decline in the markets, we fear that too large supplies will be sent forward; local gluts will be created, and all experience has proved that temporary depression in the price will follow.—Speculators will buy up, and hoard their ill gotten grains, until the time when consumption with her inexorable demands will require her necessary supplies. To the farmer we say, do not be in a hurry; hold on to the bulk of your crops, and let the market be supplied gradually as the wants of consumption may arise, and you will have, we are quite sure, no cause to regret that you have taken our advice.

* "Patuxent Planter" in the article elsewhere referred to in this paper, estimates that "in the Old World half a million of men have been withdrawn from the fields, to become mere consumers.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, July 7, 1855.

FLOUR.—The Flour market to-day is quiet, and but little disposition to operate. Sales of 400 bbls Howard street at $9 75. City Mills held at $9 87 per bbl—no sales reported. A sample of 150 bbls "Orange Grove" Mills from new Wheat, first of the season, quality very superior, was offered on 'change to-day, but not sold.

GRAIN.—*Wheat*—The receipts of Wheat to-day were light. About 1800 bushels offered—market quiet. A sale of 600 bushels Iowa red at $2 02; also 100 bushels old prime red at $2 10. Also 500 bushels new white at $2 20. We quote good to prime new white at 2 18a$2 25 and red at $2 08a$2 14 per bushel. Inferior lots 18 to 25 cents less.

Corn.—Supply light and market quiet. About 4000 bushels offered to-day. Sales of white at 1 02 a $1 04, yellow at 93 cents a $1, and mixed nominal at 95a96 cents per bushel.

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

[From the American of Saturday last.]

TOBACCO.—There is no diminution in the demand for either Maryland or Ohio that has prevailed for some weeks past, and we have again to note a very active inquiry, with sales of all these descriptions that reached the market. Prices are well maintained, and we continue quotations, viz:

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 still continues in very active request. We quote tips or tails $6.50 for inferior, and $7a7.50 for good; seconds $8a10.50; reds $12a14, and spangled $14a17. The demand for Ohio Tobacco has also swept the market this week.

The inspections of the week are 1,048 hhds. Maryland; 524 hhds. Ohio, and 5 hhds. Ky.—total 1,577 hhds.

MARRIED,

By the Rev. Mr. CHEW, Mr. JAMES GOLDSMITH and Miss MARGARET A. M. SMITH, all of Charles county.

OBITUARY.

Died at her residence on Tuesday, the 3d inst. in the 29th year of her age, ANN ROSELLA, consort of LAWRENCE POSEY, of this county.

Tho' this be the tribute of one wholly disconnected, yet the truly admirable traits of the deceased must be a sufficient challenge for this last offering of the writer, tho' conscious of its inadequacy. In the flower of womanhood, the prime of life, and, up to her last illness, in the vigor of health, she has been called by her Creator from this world of woe to live eternally in brighter spheres. Death, at all times appalling and distressing, is rendered still more so by the attending circumstances of this case, leaving two babes resting upon the bosom of a mother at the time of her demise, and three infants incapable of conceiving the heaviest loss they could sustain; and last, tho' not least, a husband whose devotion knew no limit, and a father frosted by the inexorable hand of time, to weep for an only daughter until death removes the cause of grief. But what a comfort to that affectionate husband and fond father now, and will be, to those five infant children to know that her life was pure, christian, exemplary—aye, a guide by which they might finally and forever join her.

"The great in conduct and the pure in thought;
These still exist, to God himself consign'd
Still speak and act the models of mankind;
Still lead a life of clear and cloudless day
Nor wrecked by storms, nor mouldered by decay."

AVENUS.

Died, on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. SUSAN WILMER, consort of PERE WILMER. Her mission is done, her journey finished; and the Voice that guided her in all her ways has called her to her home of rest.

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 CAMP MEETING,

FOR "Charles Circuit," M. E. Church, will be held near BUMPY OAK, in this county, commencing on the 10th of AUGUST. Persons wishing to attend from Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, can come by boat to Marbury's Landing, where they will find carriages waiting to convey them about three miles to the ground.

jy 12. M. L. HAWLEY.

NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. WELLS: You will please announce the name of WILLIAM HANCOCK, of Bryantown district, as a suitable candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Charles county, and oblige his numerous friends throughout the county.

jy 12—2t* MOUNT PLEASANT.

MR. WELLS, will please announce SAMUEL D. DAVIS as a candidate for Road Supervisor in the third election district of Charles county.

jy 12—1m*

KENTUCKY MULES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale FORTY HEAD of large fine KENTUCKY MULES, which will be sold on accommodating terms.

JAMES H. SHREVES.

Washington, D. C., July 12, 1855.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles County, Md., letters Testamentary on the personal estate of SARAH PADGETT, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the Register of Wills, on or before the 12th day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate.

Given under my hand this 6th day of July, 1855.

THOMAS W. TUCKER, Exe'r of Sarah Padgett.

jy 12

UNDERTAKER.

THE subscriber is prepared to attend Funerals at the shortest notice. He has materials always on hand for furnishing any description of COFFIN that may be ordered; also will furnish such other articles as will be required at burials. His HEARSE which is of modern style, will be sent when requested. He has two workshops, one at his own residence near Middletown, and the other at his father's (George S. Willett's) residence, at which last named place he will be assisted by Mr. Wm. L. Robey. Charges moderate.

HEZEKIAH E. WILLETT.

jy 12.

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

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.

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

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.

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.