



**LAW OF MARYLAND.**  
The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, furnishes that paper with the following synopsis of several of the Acts passed by the Legislature, and we copy such as are of interest to our readers:

**THE INSPECTION OF TOBACCO.**  
The act of 1858, ch. 301, to regulate the inspection of tobacco in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes, modifies existing acts, and provides that any tobacco inspector now or hereafter appointed to any warehouse, after having properly bonded and qualified, shall take charge of all the tobacco, books, furniture, &c., in said warehouse, and shall receive for his predecessor for the same. Each inspector shall receive a salary of \$1,200, and shall be entitled to appoint a chief clerk at a salary of \$900, a shipping and receiving clerk at \$2 per day each, and a weighing clerk at \$1 50 per day. Each inspector shall be allowed to employ as many hands as he may think necessary, at the following wages:—For screwmen \$1 50 per day; for all others \$1 per day. The hours of labor shall be from 7 o'clock A. M. till 12 M., and from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M., and the duration of labor in all the State tobacco warehouses shall be ten hours per day. No person appointed or employed shall be engaged in the purchase or sale of tobacco, nor receive any gift or extra emolument upon the penalty of dismissal. Each inspector shall receipt for all tobacco landed or delivered at his warehouse for storage or inspection. All "stayed" tobacco shall be carefully cased up and weighed and entered upon a book, together with the number of breaks in such hoghead as may be "stayed." Also, the causes, whether for order, scraps or wet, together with any other appropriate remarks. All stayed tobacco shall with all convenient dispatch be shaken out, reconditioned and packed, under the supervision of the inspector or his deputy, and entered upon the inspection books. The inspector shall charge, for the use of the tobacco fund, for reconditioning and packing all stayed tobacco, the following prices:—For one or two breaks, fifty cents; for three breaks, seventy-five cents; for a full stay, one dollar, to be paid by the owner of the tobacco or his agents, &c.—provided that said owners or his agents shall have the privilege of removing said stayed tobacco from the warehouse free from all charge whatever for storage or coage; provided that it shall not be lawful to remove stayed tobacco from one warehouse to another, except as all other tobacco is removed.

The act also provides that all stayed tobacco shall be sold by the inspector, to the best advantage, for the benefit of the tobacco fund.—Each inspector shall have charge of all the receipts and disbursements in his warehouse, and shall make all contracts for nails or other articles, except for repairs of warehouses. Every hoghead delivered not properly coopered shall be coopered at the expense of the owner or his agent, which shall not be less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar per hoghead, and said sum shall be carried free of charge to other receipts.

In the absence of the State wharfinger each inspector, or his chief clerk, shall have full control of the wharf in front of his warehouse; and any master owner of a vessel refusing to remove it to allow tobacco to be landed is subject to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20, for the use of the State. Each inspector is to make a quarterly report to the Comptroller and also a report to each Legislature.

**NEGROES NAVIGATING VESSELS ON THE POTOMAC.**  
The act of 1858, chapter 356, provides that no free person of color or slave shall have or use any boat on the Potomac river or shore thereof, in Charles or Prince George's county, without, in the case of a free person of color, first obtaining a license from a justice of the peace of his county, and in case of a slave, the special permit of his master or owner. No justice of the peace shall grant a license to a free person of color without a written certificate that he is of good moral character, signed by two respectable landholders near the place where his boat is usually had and used. If two or more landholders on the shore of the Potomac, in said counties, shall recommend in writing the suppression of any license, &c., of a free person of color, he shall have the opportunity of making his defense before a justice of the peace, who shall try and determine the case.

The penalty for using a boat by any free person of color without a license is a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars and costs, and the forfeiture of the boat, which shall be sold by order of the justice, and the proceeds paid to the commissioners of the county.

**MANUMISSION OF SLAVES.**  
The act of 1858, ch. 307, (which goes into immediate effect) provides that no slave who may be hereafter manumitted by deed or will, upon condition that said slave leave this State, or upon any other condition or contingency, shall be entitled to freedom until the said condition shall have been performed or the specified contingency shall have happened. It also provides that no slave shall hereafter be manumitted, by deed or will, unless said slave is at the date of manumission, above the age of ten and under the age of forty-five years, and able to gain a livelihood and support by labor.

**PUNISHMENT OF FREE NEGROES.**  
A very important act (which is now in force and should be made known) connected with the administration of criminal justice in this State is the act of 1858, ch. 324, to modify the punishment of free negroes convicted of larceny and other crimes. It provides that free negroes hereafter convicted of the crime of simple larceny, or as accessory thereto to the value of five dollars and upwards, shall be sentenced to be sold at public sale as slaves for not less than two nor more than five years. That a free negro convicted of robbery, may, in the discretion of the court, be sentenced to the penitentiary, as now provided by law, or be sold as a slave, either within or without the limits of the State, for ten years. For stealing a horse, mule, &c., a free negro shall be sold as a slave, either within or without the limits of the State, for not less than two nor more than four years. For stealing a vessel or for stealing a county, or for stealing a negro or other slave, or for aiding therein, &c., a free negro shall be sold as a slave, in the discretion of the court, for not less than three nor more than twelve years. For carrying away the personal property of another person, in value under five dollars, or for breaking into any building or out-house and stealing money or goods, &c., under the value of one dollar, a free negro shall be sold as a slave for not less than two nor more than five years. For burning any public or private building, a free negro shall be hung, as now provided by law, or sold as a slave for life, either within or without the State. For assisting or persuading a slave or negro apprentice to leave his master, a free negro shall be sold, at the discretion of the court, as a slave for not less than five years, or for life, either within or without the State. The proceeds of the sale of any free negro made under the act is to be applied first to the costs of prosecution, &c., and the remainder is to be paid over to the county commissioners, &c., for the use of the indigent wife or child of the free negro convicted and sold.—The sheriff of the county, &c., is required to give three weeks' previous notice, by advertisement, &c., of the termination of the term of all free negroes sold under the act. Any sheriff failing to perform his duties under the act is subject to a penalty of \$100, or not less than \$20, nor more than sixty days' imprisonment, if improper collusion is apparent to the judge. The penalty for re-selling a negro for a longer time than that for which he was purchased is a fine in double the amount for which he was sold, or from thirty to ninety days' imprisonment. The object of this act is in part to relieve the State Penitentiary to a certain extent of its colored convicts and the expense attending their confinement.

**THE FREE SCHOOL FUND.**  
The \$160,929 26 received by the State for interest upon a claim against the general government is directed by the act of 1858, ch. 395, to be invested by the treasurer for the benefit of the free school fund of the State, to be distributed among the counties and Baltimore City in the ratio of the whole representation in the General Assembly of said counties and city, in the same manner that the free school fund is now (or may be hereafter) distributed.

[NOTE.—The free school fund is now distributed one-half equally among the counties and the city, and the other half according to representation, &c.]

**THE TIMES.**  
PORT TOBACCO, MD.  
Thursday Morning, April 3, 1858.

**STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.**—We hasten to apprise our readers of a most important event, connected as it is with the interests of a large portion of our most respectable and heretofore unsuspected citizens—an event that should startle and at the same time cause the blush of shame and mortification to mantle the cheeks of all those who suffer themselves to become what no respectable or sensible person would wish to be considered—that which is often announced to the most guarded of us on the first of April.

The Act to incorporate our village will be submitted to the qualified voters, for their approval or rejection, on Monday next. The Court House will be the place of voting, and the polls to be open from 12 M. until 6 o'clock, P. M. All free white male citizens above the age of twenty-one, who shall have resided in the village four months and in the State twelve months, next preceding the day of election, shall be qualified to vote.

**PORT TOBACCO LITERARY DEBATING CLUB.**  
SATURDAY, March 27th, 1858.  
Pursuant to notice previously given, the Literary Debating Club of Port Tobacco met in the Court House. A quorum being present, on motion of William C. Barnes, P. DAVIS was called to the Chair, and J. D. MIDDLETON appointed Secretary, pro tem.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:  
JAMES D. CARPENTER, President,  
JOHN W. MITCHELL, Vice President,  
JOHN D. MIDDLETON, Secretary,  
CHARLES W. BARNES, Treasurer.  
The following question was selected for debate at the next meeting: "Ought capital punishment be abolished?"  
The President appointed Wm. C. Barnes and Richard H. Edelen as advocates of the affirmative; R. S. Reader and George Digges as advocates of the negative.  
On motion, the Club adjourned to meet in the Court House, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday the 10th of April, when the public generally and the ladies particularly are invited to attend.  
By order,  
J. D. MIDDLETON, Secretary.

**INSPECTORS OF GRAIN IN BALTIMORE CITY.**  
The Governor has appointed the following Inspectors of Grain for Baltimore city, under the act of the last Legislature:—William Frazier, of Dorchester county, (who will probably be chief inspector;) John H. Hodson, of Dorchester county; James Treacle, of Howard county; T. D. H. Ruth, of Kent county; Teagle Townsend, of Worcester county.

**THE VIRGINIA BANKS.**—The Bank of the Valley, at Leesburg, has unanimously resolved to resume specie payments as soon as it gets permission from the mother-bank at Winchester. It is stated that the banks in Alexandria are ready and willing to resume specie payments, whenever the other banks of the State agree.

A bill has passed both branches of the Virginia Legislature to fix the boundary lines between that State and Maryland.

**PETERSON'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.**—We have before us the April number of this publication. There is a great deal of useful information contained in it which no merchant or other business man should be without. "Peterson's Detector" is the most reliable and complete publication of the kind that we have ever seen.—Price only \$1. Address T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

**THE KANSAS BILL IN THE HOUSE.**—It appears that on Thursday last, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, announced that he should move to-day at one o'clock to take up from the Speaker's table the bill from the Senate to admit Kansas to the Union. It was generally assented to by both sides of the House that action on the bill should be deferred until to-day. It was also stated by Mr. Stephens that he should then demand the previous question. Thus the matter will be brought to a speedy vote.

**THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.**—The caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, held on Saturday evening, was attended by between sixty and seventy members. Mr. Cochrane, of New York, was called to the chair, and Mr. Seward, of Georgia, was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, stated the object of the meeting to be to confer together—the Leocompton and anti-Leocompton Democrat—and see if some arrangement could not be made to unite the discordant elements. He was ready to hear any suggestion from those gentlemen upon this Kansas difficulty. He had never yet been able to ascertain what those gentlemen desired. He, for one, was for unity and harmony, and desired above all things to preserve the party intact; and he believed it could be done if a proper spirit was manifested.

Mr. English, of Indiana, then offered the following resolution:—  
Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chair, to consist of ten Leocompton and ten anti-Leocompton Democrats, whose duty it shall be to confer together, and ascertain whether anything can be done to secure harmony and concert of action in reference to the question of admitting Kansas into the Union; and that said committee report the result of their deliberations to this caucus, for its consideration, on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock; to which time the caucus will adjourn.

Mr. English said he was not in the habit of obtruding his opinion, but he felt that great responsibility rested upon every democratic representative. He concurred in what Mr. Stephens had said in reference to the importance of promoting harmony in the democratic family. He liked the conciliatory spirit of this speech, and deeply regretted that such a fraternal spirit had not been earlier manifested. If it had been, much of the existing trouble and bad feeling would have been avoided. He spoke of the danger to the democratic party likely to grow out of this question if it were not settled, and urged the committee from each side to meet on terms of equality, and as members of the same democratic household to counsel together. Good might come of it; and, at all events, if no agreement could be effected, matters would be no worse than they now are. He could scarcely think of a greater calamity than the division and overthrow of the democratic party, and the elevation to its place of one purely sectional. The question with him was not so much what ought to have been done with this question originally, as what could be done with it in the position to which it has drifted.

The resolution was then adopted, and the caucus adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening.  
Washington, March 30.—Last night the committee of the Democratic caucus held a meeting, for conference, at the capitol, to deliberate in regard to the Kansas question. The committee were equally divided, there being ten Leocomptonites and ten anti-Leocomptonites. There was an interchange of views, but no conclusions were arrived at, and as a consequence, no vote taken. The anti-Leocompton Democrats held a meeting in one of the committee rooms last night to hear the report of the committee on their part. They reported that nothing could be done. No propositions were made of any kind that could be accepted. They were authorized to present the Crittenden amendment, slightly modified, as a proposition, but it was unacceptable to the joint committee. Other propositions were treated in like manner. It is said, however, there was a good feeling among the anti-Leocomptonites and unity of purpose.

Mr. English, his friends claim, has been wronged by the imputations of the press on his good faith in tendering the olive branch to the other Democrats; and it is further said that the anti-Leocompton Democrats stand by the Crittenden amendment.  
The National Intelligencer advocates, as a scheme for the solution of the Kansas difficulty, Mr. Crittenden's plan, (which indeed was first suggested by the Intelligencer before Congress assembled,) "the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Leocompton Constitution, subject to ratification by the people, as was done in the case of Wisconsin, in which, if the circumstances were not precisely similar to those of the Kansas question, a precedent was afforded which Congress might follow, with only the greater reason to hope that its propriety would be more apparent in regard to the latter than it was found to be in the former."

**THE TROOPS FOR UTAH.**—The regular troops in Kansas and on the western frontier will start for Utah between the 20th of April and 10th of May, mustering in all about 2,000 effective men. Five regiments of volunteers, proposed by the Senate, will, it is stated, be accepted and organized whenever the bill is passed. No force less than a complete regiment will be received from any State, but offers are already made, directly or contingently, which cover the whole force authorized. They will be taken according to the date of application. One regiment is specially appropriated for Texas.

**WHO ARE ENGAGED IN THE SLAVE TRADE.**—A letter from the coast of Africa mentions twenty-two vessels, of all descriptions, which have been captured by the English cruisers since April of last year, for being engaged in the slave trade. All but one were American, and the larger number belonged to New York, Boston and New Orleans. The free States take the palm in this business. The Southerners, apparently, have less to say about slavery, and do less to perpetuate it.

**COL. BENTON.**—Letters from Washington re-assert that Col. Benton's health is failing, and that he is confined to his room. He is said to be suffering from internal cancer, which may prove fatal at any moment.

**THE EASTERN SHORE RAILROAD CLAIM.**—The people of the Eastern Shore appear to be in earnest in relation to their claim to the balance of one million appropriation made under the act of 1855. A call, signed without distinction of party, has been issued in Worcester county for a mass meeting, to be held at Snow Hill on the 6th of April, to appoint delegates to the Eastern Convention, and to adopt necessary measures to maintain and preserve the importance of the Eastern Shore as a component part of the State, and protect ourselves from injustice and oppression. A similar meeting is to be held at Elkton on the same day.

We find in the Chestertown News the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Kent county—over which Judge Chambers presided—in which, by resolution, they expressed their regret at the injustice done the Eastern Shore by the late Legislature in refusing to acknowledge its claim to the balance of the unexpended million of dollars, but at the same time call upon their friends to exercise patience and forbearance, and to rely upon the justice of the next Legislature and the provisions of the proposed new constitution, to award them their just rights. In view of these sentiments, the meeting declined to send delegates to the Eastern convention. On the other hand, the Eastern Gazette (American) says it is confident that both Americans and Democrats in Talbot county will go in a body against any interference with the present constitution, until the claim in question has come to a final settlement.

Col. Johnston, in his latest official despatch, says that the Mormon troops are organized to resist the establishment of a Territorial Government by the United States, and in furtherance of that object have erected works of defence in the mountain passes, and near Salt Lake City. He does not believe that a spirit of conciliation toward them would now be properly appreciated; it would rather be wrongly interpreted. In view of the reasonable temper and feeling pervading the leaders and greater portions of the Mormons, he thinks that neither the honor nor dignity of the Government will allow the slightest concession; they should be made to submit to the constitutional and legal demands of the Government unconditionally. An adjustment of the existing difficulties on any other basis would be nugatory. The threat to oppose the march of the troops in the spring will not have the slightest influence in delaying it, and if they desire to join issue, he believes that it is for the interest of the Government that they shall have an opportunity.

**EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.**—The Delaware State Reporter professes to have learned from a semi-official source, that just prior to the adjournment of the Maryland Legislature, the members unanimously adopted a resolution that the Eastern Shore was justly entitled to the one million of dollars which were appropriated to her some twelve years since; that Governor Hicks has given positive assurance that he will convene the Legislature some time in the month of April, in order to carry out the purpose of that resolution.

The case of Mr. Matteson, of the House of Representatives, has been tabled—the House deciding thus, not to go back to offences, previous to his election to the present Congress—and, from the consequences of which he escaped by a resignation of his seat in the late Congress.

**BROWNLOW ON WALKER.**—Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, who is making a tour of the South, was in Mobile recently, and heard Gen. Walker make a speech; alluding to its prominent features in terms of high praise and closing with the following sparkling picture of the filibuster:

"As a man, Walker is modest, unassuming, and retiring. I think him one of the most remarkable men of the 19th century! He is a small man weighing about 125 lbs., and not so tall as James K. Polk. He is young—dresses genteelly in a black frock coat and wears a soft hat, with low crown, and studies all the time to avoid notoriety, even loving retirement. His skin is very fair—his hair is light, and cut short—and his face is smooth. He has a remarkable eye, a blue grey eye, penetrating and keen. Under the excitement of speaking his eye flashes fire! In conversation he looks every man full in the eye, without batting his eye. He has a good voice, and as a speaker, he is energetic, forcible and impressive, with an air of candor which rivets conviction on the minds of the audience. He details the history of his wrongs—vindicates the justice of his cause—and demonstrates the propriety of his course in a way that wrings shout after shout from the indignant freemen of the South, irrespective of parties.—He is a chaste speaker, a ripe scholar, and pronounces well—uttering nothing superfluous—and omitting nothing that should be said."

**CADET APPOINTMENT.**—We are pleased to announce that our young friend Joseph F. Stone, son of Dr. Thomas J. Stone, of this village, has received the appointment of cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point to fill a vacancy created by promotion. The appointment belonged to this Congressional district and rested with our representative Gen. Bowie, who generously honored our county by selecting the son of a worthy citizen for the vacant cadetship.—St. Mary's Beacon.

**WILLIAM B. RICHARDS, JR.,**  
DEALER IN  
French Bonnets, Flats, Gypsies, Flowers,  
AND MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY.  
Also, American Made Ribbons, Dress Trimmings,  
LACES AND EMBROIDERY;  
FRENCH WORK, FANCY WORKING MATERIALS,  
Combs, Brushes, Perfumeries,  
Sewing Materials,  
Hosiery, Mitts, Fans, Work Boxes,  
Writing Desks,  
AND FANCY GOODS GENERALLY.  
No. 110 King Street, Alexandria, Va.  
Bonnets made to order. Orders filled punctually and satisfaction invariably guaranteed.  
mh 4-17.

[COMMUNICATED.]  
MR. EDITOR: Will you allow me space enough in your paper for a few remarks in vindication of the name and character of a neighbor—a man whom I have always regarded as possessing motives and principles of the right stamp; and if he errs (which I know he will not deny) it is more the fault of the head than heart, and perhaps in the structure of the head, there are but few upon whom nature has been more lavish of her gifts. Let me here say, that what I am now writing is without his knowledge or solicitation in any way whatever, and is done purely as an act of justice to a neighbor. From a statement in your paper by himself, and from rumor, I have learned that Mr. Thomas B. Halley is charged with having by "trickery and duplicity gotten the signatures of gentlemen, endorsing his character, and attempted to palm this off on the Governor as a recommendation for Tobacco Inspector." What Mr. Halley said or did in Annapolis I know nothing of, only so far as he gives a statement of it himself, which I hesitate not to say I believe to be true. But this I do know, that a number of gentlemen in this neighborhood (perhaps a majority of the neighborhood) wished and intended to sign Mr. Halley's recommendation for that office, but were defrauded of their intentions by being told by another candidate that Mr. Halley was not a candidate. And this misrepresentation was made, as Mr. Halley asserts, after this other candidate had solicited Mr. Halley's signature to give it to him on the ground that he (Mr. Halley) expected to be a candidate himself. It was one of the number whose signatures were lost to Mr. Halley in this way. But I do not intend to comment upon these proceedings, but only wish to state facts and let others who feel an interest in the matter judge for themselves. I have no wish to injure any one, nor to be drawn into difficulty or notoriety by this statement, but knowing that it would be very grateful to my feelings for any one to step forth in my defence under such circumstances, I have only aimed to act in accordance with the "golden rule" of doing to others as I would have them do to me. Respectfully yours,  
RICHARD W. BRYAN.  
March 20, 1858.

**THE MARKETS.**  
BALTIMORE, March 30, 1858.  
FLOUR.—We quote Baltimore ground family at \$7 50, and extra do. \$6 50. Howard Street extra \$5 00a\$5 25. Ohio extra at \$4 75a\$5.  
GRAIN.—Wheat—Wheat 4,800 bushels offered, with a fair extent of sales of white, at 108a116 cts. fair to prime, and 120a130 cts. for extra and family flour grades, which continue in good inquiry; red sold at 100a105 cts. for fair to prime grades; a small lot Zimmerman sold at 110 cts. per bushel. Low grades of Wheat are still heavy.  
Corn.—Of Corn, 16,000 bushels offered, and mostly sold at 55a58 cts., for white, and 62a63 cts. per bushel for yellow.  
Oats.—Maryland and Virginia at 32a34 cts.  
[From the American of Saturday last.]  
TOBACCO.—The demand for Maryland is quite light, some shippers being disposed to purchase but at less rates than agents are willing to take. The stock is very light, and holders are not desirous of pressing sales, although no one seems to anticipate any very active demand shortly, and supplies may soon be looked for from the country. We quote as before: Inferior to good Maryland crop \$4.50a\$5, with some desirable lots as high as \$11, and Ground Leaf at \$3a\$7.  
The inspection of the week are 164 hhd. Maryland, 910 hhd. Ohio, and 16 hhd. Kentucky—total 1,090 hhd.

ALEXANDRIA, March 29, 1858.  
GRAIN.—The offerings on "Change, yesterday, were small, and the market dull, with limited transactions. The quality of the Wheat offered was very poor, and some parcels, as Mr. Morse's, a small lot Zimmerman sold at 110 cts. per bushel; some sales of white and mixed at 54 a 55 cts.—We quote Clover Seed at \$5.50.

**DIED.**  
At St. Edwards, on the 21st ult., HESTER ANN, daughter of GEORGE W. and the late ELEANOR CARPENTER, in the 9th year of her age.  
"Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

**Diseases of the Liver.**  
By this disease we understand an inflammation either in the membrane or substance of the liver, known by the dull pains in the right side, the stomach always disordered, the yellow tinge of the skin, dry cough, tongue coated, costiveness, high-colored urine, and of a thick nature; severe weakness and severe pains in the head.  
The quantity of corrupted humors in the region of the liver, causes a stimulus to the intestines, causes Dyspepsia, Piles, and other complaints, as you perceive the direct way to unravel and tear the whole system to pieces.  
A patient suffering from this complaint, should resort to speedy relief. Yet there are very few medicines worth a cent in curing diseases. What then shall be done? We say, use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, as they are composed of plants and roots; they will be found a sure cure for this painful disease, because they purge from the body those corrupt and stagnant humors, and so cleanse and renew the blood, which is the cause not only of the disease of the liver, and the inflammation of the kidney and the bladder, but of every description of disease. From 3 to 5 of the above pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a few days, entirely relieve the body of everything that is opposed to health.

**HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c.**  
**JOHN W. KEPLINGER,**  
HAVING returned to Charles County, would respectfully solicit orders for work in the above line. He is prepared to execute any order with promptness and workmanlike manner. Being well known in this vicinity, he deems it unnecessary to give reference as to his ability to afford satisfaction to those who may have Painting done by him. Orders left at this Office, or by address through the Postoffice, will receive immediate attention.  
Port Tobacco, April 1, 1858.

**GUANO! GUANO! SEEDS! SEEDS!**  
PERUVIAN GUANO, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust and other Fertilizers.  
Also, Clover and Timothy Seed, Kentucky Blue Grass, Herds Grass, Orchard Grass and Millet Seed; Osage Orange Seed; Onion Sets.  
Potatoes.—A prime lot of Mercer Potatoes for seed; Sweet Potato Slips.  
All of the above articles are warranted of the best quality and offered at the lowest market prices. Purchasers may rely on having their orders promptly attended to and shipped in prime order. ADDISON, WALLACE & CO., Agricultural Implement and Seed Store, Alexandria, Va.  
ap 1—

**BALTIMORE, August 8th, 1857.**  
I have analyzed for BRISCOE, HILLES & CO., of Havre de Grace, Md., four samples of "Susquehanna Limestone," from Wrightsville, Pa., taken from four different Quarries. They were found to be free of sand and other impurities, and to contain, besides Carbonate of Lime, respectively from 2 to 15 per cent. of Carbonate of Magnesia. The former will be of general advantage to the lower counties of Maryland, both on the Eastern and Western Shores, and are especially adapted to the application on "White Oak Soils." The latter should be applied to soils which are deficient in both Lime and Magnesia. They are, in general, the "Volcanic Soils" of the Upper, and the light soils in the Tide Water Counties of Maryland. JAMES HIGGINS, State Agricultural Chemist of Maryland.  
mh 25—1f.

**FOR SALE.**  
I WILL SELL MY JACK, BILLY BRAG, on accommodating terms. His Colls promise well and are in fine proportion. For terms, &c., apply to the subscriber, or at the Times office.  
WALTER A. HANLIP.  
mh 11—4t.  
COTTON YARN in store and for sale by S M PADGETT & CO.  
ap 24

**NOTICE**  
To Merchants, Traders and Others.  
ALL PERSONS AND BODIES, CORPORATE AND POLITICAL, in Charles County, who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or be doing an act or thing, or shall, in the use or occupation of any house or place for any purpose, for which a license is made necessary by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December Session, Eighteen Hundred and Twenty-Seven, Chapter One Hundred and Seventeen, and the several supplements thereto, are hereby warned to obtain a License, or renew the same, before the 10th day of May ensuing, under the penalties prescribed in the said Act of Assembly and of the several supplements thereto for every infraction of said laws.  
By an act passed at the recent session of the Legislature of Maryland, all persons requiring a License will have to apply for them in person, as the law requires the applicants to state, on oath, the amount of goods, &c., they have or expect to keep on hand at the principal season of sale, before a License can be obtained.  
GEORGE W. SMITH, Sheriff.  
April 1, 1858.

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**  
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, Md., letters testamentary on the personal estate of KERR TURNER, late of Charles county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September, 1858, otherwise they may be excluded by law from any share in the said estate.  
Given under my hand, the 25th day of March, 1858.  
A. W. TURNER, Executor.  
ap 1—3t.

**In the Circuit Court for Charles County, sitting as a Court of Equity.**  
WILLIAM B. ROWE and others, by George N. Rowe, their next friend,  
vs.  
WILLIAM B. ROWE and others.  
ORDERED, this 25th day of March, 1858, by Joseph H. Cooksey, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Charles County, as a Court of Equity, that the sales made and reported by Robert S. Reeder, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the first Monday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Charles County, once in each of three successive weeks before the third Monday of April next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$2,600.  
JOSEPH H. COOKSEY, Clerk.  
True copy:—Test:  
JOSEPH H. COOKSEY, Clerk  
of C. C. for Charles County.  
ap 1.

**LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!**  
LUMBER of all kinds, such as Common Panel, Select Common, Cullings, Hemlock Fencing, Scantling, Siding, Palings, Laths and Shingles, can be delivered at the lowest cash prices.  
J. A. MITCHELL.  
April 1, 1858—1f

**CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!**  
I HAVE now on hand the Largest and Best Assortment of all the Latest and Best Styles of FAMILY & PLEASURE CARRIAGES that I have ever had. Also, a number of SECOND HAND CARRIAGES, (many of them but little used.) Persons intending to purchase should not fail to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I keep the largest assortment in this city, and my prices are so low that quality of work can be bought elsewhere. All work warranted.  
THOMAS YOUNG,  
Corner of Pennsylvania Av. and 4 1/2 St.  
Washington, April 1, 1858—6m

**BLUE JACK.**  
OUR fine YOUNG DICK, BLUE DICK, will stand this Spring at six dollars if paid in the season, and seven dollars out of the season. We will insure mares to be with foal for twelve dollars. We stand at Joseph A. Gray's, in Nanjemoy, on Mondays and Tuesdays; at Littleton, on Wednesdays and Thursdays; at Robert Young's, on Fridays and Saturdays. The Groom to receive 50 cents for each mare.  
JOSEPH A. GRAY,  
U. NALLEY.  
ap 1—2m.

**BILL SHEPHERD.**  
This fine young STALLION will be let to mares the ensuing season (commencing March 29th and ending the 1st July) at the following places:  
Hill Top, on Mondays;  
Port Tobacco, on Tuesdays;  
Middletown, on Wednesday evenings & Thursdays;  
Trappe (Nanjemoy), on Saturdays.  
BILL SHEPHERD is a fine traveler; 15 1/2 hands high, light chestnut sorrel, and six years old. He is of the celebrated Shepherd stock of Washington and Frederick counties, Md.  
Terms, \$7, to be paid by the first of August, after that date \$10 will be charged. Insurance \$14.—Groom's fee 50 cts.  
E. A. SMITH & CO.  
ap 1—1f.

**MAGNESIA LIME.**  
The undersigned beg leave to inform the Farmers of Charles and St. Mary's counties that they will deliver at accessible points on any of the rivers of those counties, AGRICULTURAL LIME, (either with or without Magnesia) at 9 1/2 cents per bushel. Drafts of 4 months, with interest added, will be taken. We refer to the following letter of the State Chemist and solicit orders from our friends in Charles and St. Mary's counties generally.  
BRISCOE, HILLES & CO.,  
Havre de Grace, Md.

**BALTIMORE, August 8th, 1857.**  
I have analyzed for BRISCOE, HILLES & CO., of Havre de Grace, Md., four samples of "Susquehanna Limestone," from Wrightsville, Pa., taken from four different Quarries. They were found to be free of sand and other impurities, and to contain, besides Carbonate of Lime, respectively from 2 to 15 per cent. of Carbonate of Magnesia. The former will be of general advantage to the lower counties of Maryland, both on the Eastern and Western Shores, and are especially adapted to the application on "White Oak Soils." The latter should be applied to soils which are deficient in both Lime and Magnesia. They are, in general, the "Volcanic Soils" of the Upper, and the light soils in the Tide Water Counties of Maryland. JAMES HIGGINS, State Agricultural Chemist of Maryland.  
mh 25—1f.

**FOR SALE.**  
I WILL SELL MY JACK, BILLY BRAG, on accommodating terms. His Colls promise well and are in fine proportion. For terms, &c., apply to the subscriber, or at the Times office.  
WALTER A. HANLIP.  
mh 11—4t.  
COTTON YARN in store and for sale by S M PADGETT & CO.  
ap 24