How to Transplant Trees with a Frozen Ball.—It is now the season for transplanting trees according to the above mode, and, if properly done, there is no mode more successful, or indeed more simple, or more easily carried into operation, as will be seen by the following valuable directions, which we find in Downer's Agriculturist:

"Transplanting with a frozen ball is a good deal practiced in this country, and is much the cheapest and most perfect mode for trees of moderately large size; that is to say, trees from 20 to 30 feet high, and whose trunks measure from 6 inches to a foot in diameter. Trees of this proportion are indeed the most suitable for the embellishment of new places, since they unite immediate beauty of effect with comparative cheapness in removal while it requires less mechanical skill to remove them.

The process of removeing a tree with a frozen ball is a simple one, especially if performed in the early part of winter, while there is but little frost in the ground. In the first place, the hole should be made ready,* and a pile of suitable soil laid by the side of it and covered with straw, to prevent its being frozen when wanted.

Then a trench is dug around the tree, in order to leave a ball of earth of from six to eight feet in dismeter. The trench should be wide enough to allow the operator gradully to undermine the ball of roots, so that at last the tree just stands, as it were, upon one leg. In this condition let the ball be exposed to a sharp frosty night, that it may freeze quite firmely. The next day you approach the subject with a common low sled, or *stone boat*, drawn by a pair or two of oxen; (or if the tree measures only six inches, a pair of horses will do.) The tree with its ball is now thrown on one side; the sled is then placed under the ball on the opposite side; then the tree is righted, the ball placed upon the middle of the sled, and the whole drawn out of the hole. A teamster of very little practice will now see at a glance how to ballance his load upon the sled; and once on level ground, it is no difficult matter to drag the whole for half a mile or more to its final location.

After the tree has been placed in the hole previously prepared for it, the good soil must be closely pressed around the ball, and the trunk supported in its place, till after the equinoctial rains, by stakes or braces.†

There is no mode for the removal of trees in which they will suffer so little as this; partly because the roots are maintained more entire than in any other way, and partly because the soil is not even loosed or disturbed about a large potion of the fibres. Hence, though a slight reduction of the top is advisible, even in this case, to balance the loss of some of the long roots, it is not absolutely needful, and in no case is the symmetry of the head destroyed; and the possessor of the newly moved tree has the satisfaction of gazing upon a goodly show of foliage and shade as soon as June come round again.

Those of our readers who are groaning for the want of trees, will see by these remarks that their case is by no means desperate; that, on the contrary, we think it a very hopeful one; and, that, in short, if they can afford to expend from two to ten dollars per tree, and can get at the right kind of subjects in their neighborhood, they may, if they choose, transform their premises from a bleak meadow to a wood as thick as "Vallombrosa's shade," before the spring opens."

* Especially should the soil, in the bottom of the hole, be well trenched and manured.

† We may here add, that besides elms and maples this mode is equally successful with evergreens of all kinds. We have seen white pines and firs, of 20 feet high, moved so perfectly in this manner, that they never showed the least mark of change of place.

Sympathies of Sound.—It is owing to the sympathetic communication of vibrations, that persons, with a clear and powerful voice, have been able to break a large tumbler glass, by singing close to its proper fundamental note. We have heard of a case where a person broke no fewer than twelve large glasses in succession. The sympathy of vibrations, or tendency of one vibrating body to throw another into the very same state of vibration, shows itself remarkably in the case of the going of two clocks fixed to the same shelf or wall. It was known, near a century ago, that two clocks set going on the same shelf will affect each other. The pendulum of the one will stop that of the other, and the pendulum of the clock which is stopped, after a certain time, will resume its vibrations, and, in its turn, stop that of the other clock. Mr. John Ellicott who first observed these effects, noticed that two clocks, which varied from each other ninety-six seconds a day, agreed, to a second, several days when they were placed on the same rail. The slowest of these two clocks, which had a slower pendulum, set the other in motion in sixteen minutes and a half, and stopped itself in thirty-six minutes and a half. These effects are clearly produced by the small vibrations communicated from one pendulum to the other, through the shelf or rail, or plank on which they both rest. It has been found that two conflicting sounds produce silence, as two converging rays of light produce darkness. *Herschel on Sound.*

Source of Electricity.—The earth is the great reservoir of electricity, from which the atmosphere and clouds receive their portion of this fluid. It is during the process of evaporation that it is principally excited, and silently conveyed to the regions above; and also during the condensation of this vapor the grand and terrific phenomena of thunder and lightening are made manifest to our senses. In order to form a correct estimate of the immense power of this agent in the production of electricity, we must bring to our view the quantity of water evaporated from the surface of the earth, and also the amount of electricity that may be developed from a single grain of this liquid. According to the calculations of Cavallo, about five thousand two hundred and eight millions tons of water are probably evaporated from the Mediterranean Sea in a single summer's day, To obtain some idea of the vast volume of water thus daily taken up by the thirsty heavens, let us compare it with something rendered more apparent than this invisible process. President Dwight and Professor Darby have both estimated the quantity of water precipitated over the Falls of Niagara at more than eleven millions tons per hour. Yet all the water passing over the cataract in twenty days would amount only to that ascending from the Mediterranean in one day.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Annapolis, February 16, 1850.

In Senate.—Mr. Naill presented a memorial in behalf of the farmers of Md., to protect the raising of sheep. Mr. Carey, of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, for the same, and for an appropriation in aid of said Society.

House of Delegates.—Leave was given the Charles co. delegation to report a bill to abolish the Magistrate's Courts in said county.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day—being the bill reported by Mr. Biser from the Reform Committee.

The amendment of the Committee of the Whole to the eighth section, to take the vote of the people on the new Constitution on the first Wednesday of June 1851, was agreed to, as also the other amendments of the committee to this section.

The amendments of the committee to the tenth section were also agreed to. All the amendments adopted by the committee were sanctioned by the House.

Mr. Digges moved to amend the tenth section so as to require a residence of twelve months in the State to make a person eligible as a member of said convention, which was agreed to.

Mr. Causin moved to strike out the 12th section of the bill, which repeals all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this bill.—This motion was rejected—ayes 33, nays 44,

Mr. Digges moved to amend the first section of the bill, so as to prevent the Convention from touching the relation of master and slave, as now recognized by the existing constitution.

Mr. Biser was opposed to the amendment, only because he was opposed to trammelling the proposed Convention.

The amendment of Mr. Digges was then agreed to—yeas 61, nays 17.

The question was then taken on Mr. Causin's substitute, and it was decided by yeas 33, nays 45.

The question was then taken on the passage of Mr. Biser's bill, and it was passed as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Warner, Hutchins, Welsh, Walker, Macgill, Worthington, Lloyd, Powell, Denny, Rider, Fleming, Kidd, Biddle, Foard, Thomas, Bowie, Anderson, O'Neal, Cunningham, Biser, Farnandis, Cole, Whiteford, Plummer, Marshall of Balt., Gwinn, Hack, Spence, Donaldson, Davis, Stake, Smith of Wash., Crampton, Besore, Bonifant, Fell, Price, Kildow, Reel, Motter, Brown, Lauver and Trumbo—43.

Nays.—Messrs. Carpinter, (Speaker pro tem,) Franklin, Morgan, Plowden, Harris, Smyth, Baker, Spencer, Burgess, Causin, Dixon, Dowell, Weems, Merrick, Gardiner, Lankford, Trader, Wilson, Henry, Mace, Smith of Dorchester, Digges, Marshall of P. G., Duvall, Tilghman, Tempel, Skinner, Bravard, Leonard, Aydelotte, Ridgaway, Charles, Glaze. White, Kilgour—35.

Mr. Rider, when his name was called, rose and stated in a few neat and pertinent remarks, why he should vote for the bill.

Mr. Loyd moved to reconsider the vote upon the reform bill.

Mr. Harris moved the House adjourn.—Determined in the negative.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Lloyd and it was decided in the negative—yeas 31, nays 44.

The House then adjourned till Tuesday.

February 19, 1850.

In Senate.—The resolution in the matter of the attempt of John Lee to recover his fugitive slave in New York, was passed.

House of Delegates.—James Kent, Esq., one of the Delegates for Anne Arundel county, who had been detained from the House some weeks, in consequence of an accident, appeared and resumed his seat.

Mr. Donaldson submitted an order for 5,000 additional copies of the State Agricultural Chemist's Report, and that 500 copies be at the disposal of that officer, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Root, it was entered on the journal that had he been present on Saturday he would have voted for the reform bill.

The House adjourned.

February 20, 1850.

In Senate.—On motion of Mr. Sellman, ordered, that the Committee on Agriculture inquire and report the amount of tobacco annually raised in Maryland for the last ten years—the number of hogsheads and their value, as near as may be ascertained, that have been used for manufacturing purposes within the State and United States,—the number of hogsheads and their estimated value that have been exported as an article of commerce, the amount of charges upon said exportation, and the counties to which exported. Also, to inquire and report, what articles of commerce, the growth, production and manufacture of foreign countries, have been imported into this country, and particularly into the port of Baltimore, in exchange for Maryland tobacco exported, and the rate of duties, together with their amount, that is levied upon such articles thus introduced.

Mr. Done, from the committee on the Constitution, made a favorable report on the Reform bill. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

House of Delegates.—Mr. Speaker Franklin resumed the Chair this morning.

On motion of Mr. Hawkins, it was entered on the journal, that had he been present on Saturday he would have voted for the reform bill.

The House resolved to have evening sessions from and after this day—commencing at 4 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, of Baltimore the Governor was requested to have the National flag displayed, and a Federal salute fired at sunrise, noon and sunset, on the 22d instant.

Mr. Merrick submitted a resolution appointing Coleman Yellott, Walter Farnandis S. H. Taggart, Joseph Sims and Joshua F. Cockey, Directors on the part of the State in the Balto. & Susq Railroad Co., which was passed.

The bill to enable Absalom Tennison to complete his collections was passed.

The bill to provide for the measuring, weighing and inspecting of wheat in Baltimore city, came up as the order of the day. After the adoption of sundry amendments, and the rejection of others,

Mr. Brown moved to strike out the enacting clause (which amounts to rejection of the bill) and it was agreed to by yeas 43, nays 18.

The bill to alter and amend the constitution, &c., so as to provide for the election of Clerks of counties and Registers of Wills immediately by the people, was passed—Messrs. Charles, of Caroline, and Kilgour, of Montgomery, only voting against it.

The House adjourned.

February 21, 1850.

In Senate.—The President laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting copies of despatches in relation to gallant and meritorious conduct during their service in the Mexicen war, of Commander Franklin Buchanan and Surgeon Ninian Pinkney. Also, an invitation from the Principal of St. John's College, to the annual commencement on to-morrow, the 22d inst.

The Reform bill was passed by yeas and nays as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Blocher, Cary, Clarke, Done, Keyser, Moores, Naill, Sellman, Roberts, McCullough and Whaley—11.

Nays—Messrs. Gaither, (Pres't,) Blackistone, Bowling, Constable, Kent, Matthews, and Phelps—7.

House of Delegates.—A communication was received from the Governor covering resolutions of the State of Virginia in relation to the Wilmot proviso—the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the proposed Southern Convention. Referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

A supplement for the protection of oysters in this State, came up in its order, and after the adoption of some amendments, was passed.

The House adjourned till 4 o'clock.

Evening Session.—The House met at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Digges, obtained leave to report a bill to exempt from storage and warehouse rent all Maryland tobacco in the hands of planters and their agents, in the tobacco warehouses in Baltimore.

Mr. Phelps and Whaley, members of the Senate, appeared within the bar of the House, and informed the Speaker that the Governor was then in the Senate chamber, agreeably to the invitation of the two Houses, to sign the engrossed bills. The Speaker and members of the House retired to the Senate chamber, where the Governor signed the engrossed bills from No. 1 to No. 106, inclusive.

The Speaker and members of the House returned, and the House adjourned.

Febuary 22 1850.

In Senate.—The bill to incorporate the Port Deposit Bank was passed.

The bill giving further time to Absalom Tennison, of Charles county, to complete collections was passed.

House of Delegates.—Mr. Morgan, chairman of the Committee on Colored Population, reported a bill to repeal acts which allow Justices of the Peace, of Orphans' Courts, County Courts, &c., to grant permits to free negroes, to remain in this State. Laid over

Mr. Kilgour from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill giving the Attorney General and his Deputies the power to challenge jurors.

Mr. Causin reported unfavorably upon the petition of the citizens of Allegany county, for an alteration of the attachment laws of this State for small debts; also, reported a supplement to the Stamp law; also, unfavorably on the bill to incorporate certain persons in every Christian church or congregation in this State.

Mr. Merrick reported favorably on the supplement to give jurisdiction to the equity courts in cases of divorce; also, upon the supplement to regulate proceedings against corporations. Severally laid over.

Mr. Gwinn submitted an order to take up the supplement to the Sunday law, this afternoon; which did not succeed.

The House ajourned.

We feel indebted to Hon. John Matthews for a copy of the Reform Bill, which we give in another column.

Also, to Hon. James D. Carpinter for a copy of the Report of the State Agricultural Chemist; and for a copy of the bill providing for the election of Clerks and Registers of Wills by the people.

THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1850.

The Executive Committee of the Charles County Agricultural Society are requested to meet in Port Tobacco on Tuesday the 5th of March next. Business of importance to the Society will require their attendance.

By order of the President,

E. Wells, Jr. Sec'y.

Clerks and Registers.—The bill reported by Mr. Morgan, providing for the election of Clerks and Registers by the people, passed the House of Delegates on Wednesday last.

The bill provides that on the first Wednesday of October, 1852, and in every seventh year thereafter, the voters in each county, Baltimore city and Howard District, shall elect by ballot a Clerk and Register of Wills: the Governor to issue commissions to those receiving the largest number of votes, and in cases of tie to order a new election. The present incumbents to continue in office until others are elected under this law, and all future incumbents to hold their offices till their successors be chosen. In cases of vacancy in either of said offices, by removal or otherwise, the Governor shall appoint a person to fill the place until the annual election in October ensuing, when said vacancy shall be filled by a new election. This act is to be confirmed by the next General Assembly before it can become a part of the Constitution.

Inspection of Wheat.—The bill reported by Mr. Plowden, for the appointment of an Inspector of Wheat, was rejected by the House, on Wednesday.

Tobacco—Extract of a letter from D. Crommelin & Son, dated

Amsterdam, Jan. 21

Tobacco.—The imports of Maryland, not only in Holland, but also in Bremen, show a great increase to those in 1848; notwithstanding this, prices have gradually improved; already in the beginning of the year there was a good demand for ordinary and middling descriptions at an advance of 1 to 2 1-2 cents, and after some fluctuations these kinds are 4 to 5 cents higher, while there continues a fair request, especially for the lower kinds. The imports of Kentucky and Virginia were quite trifling, and hardly anything left for the moment; these kinds have advanced 7 to 8 cents. Java Tobacco, of which 16000 bales have been imported, here and at Rotterdam, has fully shared in the improvement, being now quoted at 20 to 200 cents against 8 to 80 cents this time last year. What we received of other descriptions came mostly indirect and met with but few exceptions, with ready purchasers at proportionate fair rates.

Two small vessels are about to be prepared at New York, to proceed in search of Sir John Franklin. They will be placed under the command of officers and worked by men now in the service of the United States. This is quite commendable on the part of the National Administration. Success to the enterprise.

Graham's Magazine.—We have received the March No. of this beautiful periodical, which fully sustains the high character of the former numbers. No magazine in the country deserves higher praise than this, and none doubtless has received a larger share of public favor.

CONVENTIONAL REFORM BILL.

The following is the bill for calling a Convention to form a new Constitution in this State, as it passed both Houses of the Legislature.

A BILL.

An act to provide for taking the sense of the people upon the expediency of calling a convention, to frame a new constitution and form of government for this State, and to provide for the election of delegates to such convention.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this State, as to the expediency of calling a convention of delegates to be elected by the people to frame a new constitution and form of government, except so far as regards the rights and relations existing between master and slave as now established and sanctioned by the constitution and form of government of this State, it is hereby recommended to the legal voters of this state that on the second Wednesday in May next, and at the same places where county and city elections are now held, that every person entitled to vote in the election of delegates to the general assembly, shall vote with reference to the question tion proposed by this act, by expressing in writing or in printed form, on the ballot he may cast, the words "For a Convention," or the words "Against a Convention," as the case may be, and in case there should be any ballots without the designation hereinbefore proscribed, the same shall not be counted either for or against a convention, but a separate return of the same shall be made by the judges of election as aforesaid, and it is also provided that the sheriffs of the several counties, of Howard District, and of the city of Baltimore, shall give notice of the day on which under the provisions of this act, the people are recommended to assemble to vote for or against the said convention in the same manner as notice is now given of the election of delegates to the general assembly.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several judges of election of this State to receive, accurately count, and duly return the number of ballots so cast to the several clerks of the county courts of this State as the same are now required to be returned in the election of members to the House of Delegates, and the several clerks aforesaid shall make return to the Governor within ten days after said election, the number of ballots given for or against the call of a convention, and the number of blank ballots cast in the same manner as they return the number of ballots for the governor of this State, and the laws regulating the returns for the said governor, shall regulate, govern and apply to the vote recommended to be taken by the provisions of this act, and a judge or judges of election failing to comply with the provisions of this act, shall be liable to the same penalties as he or they would be by the non-compliance with the existing election laws of this State.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That as soon as the governor shall receive the returns of the number of ballots cast in this State, for or against a convention, and blank ballots cast, it shall be the duty of the governor, the chancellor of this State, and the chief judge of the court of appeals, or a majority of them to proceed to count and cast up the same, and if upon casting up the returns as made to him by the judges of election as he cinbefore prescribed, it shall appear to the governor, chancellor and chief judge of the court of appeals, or a majority of the said officers that a majority of legal voters of the State are in favor of a call of a convention, the governor shall issue his proclamation ordering an election to be held in the several counties and city of Baltimore on the first Wednesday of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, for delegates to the convention to form a new constitution and form of government in such manner and under such regulations as are hereinafter provided; Provided, That if the chancellor and chief judge shall refuse to act, then the governor shall alone proceed to discharge the duties specified in this section.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That at the election to be held for delegates to the convention, as prescribed in the third section of this act, the legal voters shall proceed, by ballot, to elect delegates to the convention, whose qualifications shall be the same as those now required for a seat in the House of Delegates, and each county and city of Baltimore shall be entitled to the same number of delegates to the convention, as they now have respectively in both houses of the General Assembly of Maryland; and it is also provided, that the sheriff of each county, of Howard District, and of the city of Baltimore, shall give notice that the vote is to be taken as to a convention as hereinbefore provided for by publication, at least once a week for three weeks before the period fixed by the provisions of this act for holding of the same.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the laws relating to the election of delegates to the General Assembly, shall in all respects govern and apply to the election of delegates to the said convention, and the said convention shall determine on the validity of the election and qualification of its members.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the convention, assembling in accordance with the call of the people, and this act of assembly, shall meet at the city of Annapolis on the first Monday of November eighteen hundred and fifty, and the said convention shall continue in session from day to day, until the business for which they have been convened, shall be fully completed and finished, and the compensation of the delegates to the said convention shall be four dollars a day, and the mileage now allowed by law to members of the House of Delegates; and the said convention shall have power to appoint such clerks and other officers, as may be deemed necessary to facilitate the transaction of the business of the convention, and to fix their compensation, and that the Treasurer of the State of Maryland shall pay upon the order of the President of said convention, to each member thereof, the said sum of four dollars per day, and the mileage now allowed by law to members of the House of Delegates, as herein provided, and shall also pay to the said clerks or other officers, upon the order of the said President, such compensation as the said convention shall determine to allow.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That if any vacancy or vacancies occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, in either of the delegations hereinbefore provided for, either before or after the qualification of said delegates, the sheriff of the county, Howard district, or Baltimore city, in whose delegation such vacancy or vacancies may occur, shall, upon information thereof by said delegation, or by the president of said convention, or by the governor of the State, immediately issue public notice for a special election to be held at the usual places for holding elections in said county, Howard district, or Baltimore city, in not less than five, nor more than ten days after said notice, for the purpose of supplying said vacancy or vacancies.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That the constitution reported and adopted by the convention assembled as aforesaid, shall on the first Wednesday of June, eighteen hundred and fifty one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State, for their adoption or rejection, and the voters shall on their ballots, plainly designated, express their assent or dissent to the adoption of the constitution, submitted to them by the following words, written or printed on their ballots, to wit. "For the new Constitution" or "Against the new Constitution," which said ballots shall be counted by the judges of election, and the number of ballots given for or against the adoption of the said constitution submitted to the people by the convention, shall be returned to the governor of the State of Maryland, by the clerk aforesaid, within thirty days after the time of holding the election, and in case there shall be any ballots without the designation herein before prescribed, the same shall not be counted either for or against the adoption of the constitution, but a separate return of the same shall be made by the judges of election as aforesaid.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That in case the refusal or neglect of the judges of the election in any of the counties of this State, or the city of Baltimore or Howard District, such judge or judges so refusing or neglecting, shall be liable to the penalty and forfeiture of the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by presentment by the grand jury of the county, city or district in which said judge or judges reside, and on a conviction of such judge or judges for neglecting or refusing to make the return of the number of votes given for or against the adoption of the said constitution as aforesaid, he or she shall in the discretion of the court before whom his or their conviction may be had, be subject also to imprisonment in the county jail for the space of thirty days.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That any senator or representative in Congress or State senator, or any civil officer of the State or United States, residing within the limits of the State of Maryland for twelve months next preceding said election, or members of the House of Delegates, shall be eligible to a seat in the convention to assemble as hereinbefore prescribed, without affecting the tenure of their respective offices.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That when the Governor shall receive the returns, of the number of ballots cast in this State, for the adoption or rejection of the constitution submitted by the convention of the people, and if upon counting and casting up the returns as made to him by the judges of election as hereinbefore prescribed, it shall appear that a majority of the legal voters of the State are in favor of the adoption of the said constitution, he shall issue his proclamation to the people of the State declaring the fact, and he shall take such steps as shall be required by the said constitution for the same to go into operation and to supercede the old constitution of this State.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That this bill shall be published once a week for six successive weeks previous to the first Wednesday of May next, in each newspaper published in the State of Maryland.

Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That any act or acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

For the Port Tobacco Times.

Mr. Editor: My attention has recently been called to a notice, by the "Hagerstown News," of certain resolutions relative to the sale and measurement of Wheat in the "markets of this State," adopted by the Charles County Agricultural Society at its last Annual Meeting. That paper is pleased to sneer at the "strange move," as it terms it, and chuckle over its invidious comparison between the Wheat grown in the upper and lower counties of Maryland; and to complain that no "reason" is given in the resolutions for the repeal of the existing law. It is certainly *news* to the farmers of Charles, that they ever contemplated enhancing the value of their Wheat, or other products, by depreciating that of their sister counties, or any other, but it is not *news* to them that a large portion of the public press of the country, with a very few honorable exceptions, are always ready to pander to the powerful and bloated mercantile interest, including of course, the large and wealthy wheat and flour merchants, at the expense of the farming and planting interest.

I am not aware, Mr. Editor, that it is usual, or expected, that resolutions should be extended to lengthened arguments, but rather, that they are considered as texts, or bases for argument and action. If the Editor of the "News" will wait for the report of the Committee to which the resolutions were referred, he doubtless will find "reasons" both weighty and sufficient for the "strange move" of the Charles County Agricultural Society. In advance, however, of the report of the Committee—and I beg pardon for trenching upon their privileges—I will say that the principal reason is to guard and protect themselves against the gross frauds practiced upon them in the weighing of their Wheat by the wheat merchants of Baltimore, who have the whole game in their own hands, and suffered with impunity and without murmur by the Farmers' Commission Merchants. We propose and prefer the struck measure, because the skipper who freights our Wheat to market, has an interest from his responsibility to the Farmer, to see it fairly measured when delivered to the purchaser. The people of Charles have no merchant mills, either large or small, within their limits, and therefore do not possess the advantage and convenience of personally superintending the sale and delivering of their Wheat as is so easily and generally done by the Farmers of the upper counties of the State, but are compelled to ship to distant markets, and almost exclusively to Baltimore, and take the chances of being most egregiously cheated in the weight.

I freely admit, Mr. Editor, what has always been conceded, that the Wheat grown, in upper Maryland, owing to soil and climate, may, and possibly does out-weigh that of lower Maryland, but I by no means admit it to the extent that the Editor of the "News" seems to imply, provided ours be fairly dealt by; though the existing state of things fully justifies his comparison, for the reason that the people of Washington are constantly in the habit of weighing or seeing theirs weighed when sold, and the people of Charles never, except at their own barns when about to send it to market, and are invariably disappointed when they receive account of sales. Yet, I hazard nothing in asserting that the Wheat of lower Maryland, and southern Wheat generally, weight for weight, will yield more and better flour than any grown north of us.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I will venture the hint, that there is more "in the wind" than the Hagerstown News, and wheat merchants and commission merchants are aware of.

RUFFIN.

February 20, 1850.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Saturday, February 23, 1850.

Grain.—Limited sales of Wheat at prices varying from 105 to 110 cts. for reds.

Fair supply of Corn, with corresponding sales of white and yellow at 50a52 cts.—Some refuse to sell at the highest figures.

Oats 31a33 cts.

Tobacco.—The market is in a condition altogether unprecedented. The stocks are almost entirely exhausted, and the receipts are reduced to nothing; and a nearly similar condition of things exists in all the markets in this country. In the meantime the demand for all descriptions is very good, and an active business will no doubt be done as shippers are ready to enter the market as soon as there is anything to sell. We quote Maryland as follows, viz:—Common Maryland, $3.50a4; good common, $4a4.50; brown, $4a6; and fine brown, $6.50a10.—Some few hhds. of ground leaf have been sold at $4a8, and choice wrappery at $9a10. New Tobacco from the upper part of Maryland begins to appear. A few hhds. which reached the market this week, sold at $4, $5, $14, $15, and $16. The inspection for the week are only 16 hhds. Maryland. The total inspections this year are 631 hhds., against 1129 hhds. to the same period last year.