(Continuation of Laws of Maryland.)

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That in all elections for senators, to be held after the election for delegates, for the December session eighteen hundred and thirty seven, the city of Annapolis, shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That the General Assembly shall have power from time to time to regulate all matters relating to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for senators and delegates, and of making returns thereof, and to divide the several counties into election districts, for the more convenient holding of elections, not affecting their terms or tenure of office.

Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That so much of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the Council to the Governor, and to the clerk of the council, be abrogated, abolished and annulled, and that the whole executive power of the government of this State, shall be vested exclusively in the Governor, subject nevertheless to the checks, limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned.

Sec. 14. And be it enacted, That the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint all officers of the State whose offices are or may be created by law, and whose appointment shall not be otherwise provided for by the constitution and form of government, or by any laws consistent with the constitution and form of government; *provided*, that this act shall not be deemed or construed to impair in any manner, the validity of the commissions of such persons as shall be in office under previous executive appointment, when this act shall go into operation, or alter, abridge, or change, the tenure, quality, or duration of the same, or of any of them.

Sec. 15. And be it enacted, That the Governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any such offices during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire upon the appointment of the same person, or any other person, by and with the advice and consent of the senate to the same office, or at the expiration of one calendar month, ensuing the commencement of the next regular session of the Senate, whichever shall first occur.

Sec, 16. And be it enacted, That the same person, shall in no case be nominated by the governor, a second time during the same session, for the same office, in case he shall have been rejected by the senate, unless after such rejection, the senate shall inform the governor by message, of their willingness to receive again the nomination of such rejected person, for further consideration, and in case any person nominated by the governor for any office, shall have been rejected by the senate, it shall not be lawful for the governor at any time afterwards, during the recess of the senate, in case of vacancy in the same office, to appoint such rejected person to fill said vacancy.

Sec. 17. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the governor, within the period of one calendar month next after this act shall go into operation, and in the same session in which the same shall be confirmed, if it be confirmed, and annually thereafter during the regular session of the senate, and on such particular day, if any, or within such particular period as may be prescribed by law, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office until a successor shall be appointed, and who shall discharge such duties, and receive such compensation, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 18. And be it enacted, That in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor at any time after this act shall go into operation, the General Assembly, if in session, or if in the recess, at their next session, shall proceed to elect by joint ballot of the two houses, some person, being a qualified resident of the gubernatorial district from which the Governor for said term is to be taken, to be Governor for the residue of said term in place of the person originally chosen; and in every case of vacancy until the election and qualification of the person succeeding, the Secretary of State, by virtue of his said office, shall be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no Secretary of State, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the State, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of president of the senate shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the State, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of Speaker of the house of delegates shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government.

Sec. 19. And be it enacted, That the term of office of the Governor, who shall be chosen on the first Monday of January next, shall continue for the term of one year, and until the election and qualification of a successor, to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 20. And be it enacted, That at the time and places of holding the elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and before the same judges by whom the election for delegates shall be held, and in every third year forever thereafter, an election shall also be held for a Governor of this State; whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the day of such election, and continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor; at which said election every person qualified to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, at the place at which he shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote for Governor, and the person voted for as Governor shall possess the qualifications now required by the constitution and form of government, and the additional qualification of being at least thirty years of age, and of being and of having been for at least three whole years before, a resident within the limits of the gubernatorial district from which the Governor is to be taken at such election, according to the priority which shall be determined as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the State shall be, and the same is hereby divided into three gubernatorial districts, as follows: the counties of Cecil. Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Eastern District; the counties of Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's Anne Arundel, inclusive of the city of Annapolis, Montgomery, and Baltimore city, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Southern District; Baltimore, Harford, Carroll, Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the North-western District; and for the purpose of determining the respective numbers and order of priority of said districts in the same session in which this act shall be confirmed, if the same shall be confirmed as hereinafter mentioned, and on some day to be fixed by concurrence of the two branches, the speaker of the house of delegates shall present to the president of the senate, in the senate chamber, a box containing three ballots of similar size and appearance and on which shall severally be written, Eastern District, Southern District, North-western District, and the president of the senate shall there-upon draw from said box the said several ballots in succession, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot first drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the first gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen Governor at the election first to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for Governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said first district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot secondly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the second gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the second election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the persons to be chosen at every succeeding third election for Governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said second district, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot thirdly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the third gubernatorial district, and the preson to be chosen Governor at the third election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said third district; and the result of such drawing shall be entered on the journal of the senate, and be reported by the speaker of the house of delegates on his return to that body and be entered on the journal thereof, and shall be certified by a joint letter to be signed by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of delegates, and be addressed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, if appointed, and if not, as soon as he shall be appointed, to be by him preserved in his office.

Sec. 21. And be it enacted, That the General Assembly shall have power to regulate by law, all matters which relate to the judges. time, place, and manner of holding elections for governor and of making returns thereof not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby, and that, until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save that the form of the certificates shall be varied to suit the case, and save also, that the returns, instead of being made to the governor and council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of state, by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate, at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

Sec. 22. And be it enacted, That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the legal qualifications, and resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the governor at such election is to be taken, shall be governor and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be, and all question, in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the persons voted for, as governor shall be decided by the senate, and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall determine which one of them shall be governor, and the one which, upon counting the ballots, shall have the highest number of votes shall be governor, and shall qualify accordingly.

Sec. 23. And be it enacted, That no person who shall be elected, and shall act as governor, shall be again eligible for the next succeeding term.

Sec. 24. And be it enacted, That the election to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year 1838, for the election of delegates on the same day in every year thereafter, for the election of Governor on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of Senators, of the first class, on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter; and for the election of senators of the second class, on on the same day in the fourth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter; and for the election of senators of the third class, on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.

Sec. 25. And be it enacted, That in all elections for Governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 26. And be it enacted, That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

Sec. 27. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, and the high court of Chancery.

Sec. 28. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreably to the provisions of the Constiution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the Costitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolutions of the New York Merchants.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The great commercial interests of our city have nearly reached a point of general ruin; our merchants driven from a state of general prosperity to that of unprecedented difficulty and bankruptcy; the business activity and energy which have heretofore made us the polar star of the New World, is daily sinking, and taking from us the fruits of years of industry—reducing the aged among us who but yesterday were sufficiently in affluence, to a state of comparative want; and blighting the prospects, and blasting the hopes of the young throughout our once prosperous land;—we deem it our duty to express to the country our situations and desires, while yet there is time to retrace error, and secure those rights and perpetuate those principles which were bequeathed us by our fathers, and which we are bound to make every honorable effort to maintain. Therefore.

Resolved, That the wide spread disaster which has overtaken the commercial interests of the country, and which threatens to produce general bankruptcy, may be in a great measure ascribed to the interference of the General Government with the commercial and business operations of the country; to its intermedling with the currency; its destruction of the national bank; its attempt to substitute a metallic for a credit currency; and finally, to the issuing by the President of the United States of the Treasury order, known as the "*Specie Circular*."

Resolved, That while we would do nothing which might for a moment compromit our respect for laws, we feel it incumbent upon us to remind the Executive of the nation, that the government of the country, as of late administered, has become the *oppressor* of the people instead of affording them protection,—that his perseverance in the "experiment" of his predecessor (after the public voice, in every way in which that voice could be expressed, has clearly denounced it as ruinous to the best interests of the country.) has already caused the ruin of thousands of merchants, thrown tens of thousands of mechanics and labourers out of employment, depreciated the value of our great staple *Millions of dollars*, destroyed the internal exchanges, and prostrated the energies and blighted the prospects of the industrious and enterprising portion of our people; and must, if persevered in, not only produce *starvation* among the labouring classes, but inevitably lead to disturbances which may endanger the stability of our Institutions themselves.

Resolved, That a Committee of not less than FIFTY, be appointed to repair to Washington and *remonstrate* with the Executive against the continuance of "*the Specie Circular;*" and in behalf of this meeting, and in the name of the merchants of New York and the people of the United States, urge its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That the same Committee be, and are hereby instructed, also to ask that instructions be given to the Collectors of the Revenue in all ports of the United States, not to commence suit upon any bonds which may lie over for non-payment, until after the first day of January next, in order that Congress may adopt such measures of relief, as they in wisdom may deem necessary and proper.

Resolved, That they also be instructed to urge upon the Executive, the propriety of calling an extra session of Congress, at as early a day as possible, in order that the Representatives of the People, coming directly from their constituents, may devise suitable remedies for the unprecedented and alarming embarrassments of the country.

Resolved, That the Merchants of Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and the other commercial cities of the union, be respectfully requested to unite with us in our Remonstrance and Petition, and to use their exertions, in connection with us, to induce the Executive of the nation to listen to the voice of the people, and to recede from a measure, under the evils of which we are now laboring, and which threatens to involve the whole country in ruin.

Resolved, That on the return of our Committee from Washington, it shall be their duty immediately to call a general meeting of the citizens, and report to them the result of their mission.

Mr. Draper then concluded as follows:—"I repeat, fellow citizens, that the resolutions are worthy of the occasion which has called us together. Never before, has this city witnessed such an assemblage of *Merchants;* and having discharged my duty, I may be permitted to express the hope, that the *Merchants* of this city may always be as they now are on all questions so intimately connected with their welfare and the prosperity of the country. I hope too, that the day will come, when those to whom we look as guides, as leaders, and as advisers in the hour of trouble, will be so disconnected with great institutions, and so independent of the selfish dictates of private interest, that they will *dare* to come forward and to express at a public meeting of their fellow *Merchants* the feelings and opinions which they do not hesitate openly to avow in our streets and at our counting houses."

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. James A. Bryan, of the firm of Boyd, Hearald & Bryan, of this city, in one of the most appropriate, eloquent and judicious speeches which we have listened to for a long time, and which was received with the most deafening rounds of applause. We regret that it is not in our power to give a sketch of it; but the thousands who listened to his remarks will long remember them with pleasure and satisfaction.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed by the Chair a Committee under the third resolution.

Nathaniel Weed,	Caleb Barstow,
David N Lord,	J W Leavitt,
Chandler Starr,	Jas J Van Allen,
O T Hewlet,	Frederick Sheldon,
Thos C Doremus,	Simeon Draper,
Thos Denny,	Courtlandt Palmer,
Isaac S Hone,	James Hall,
Geo S Robbins,	Wm F Lee,
Edw a Caild,	Shepard Knapp,
A B McAlpin,	Stewart C. Marsh,
Elisha Lewis,	Henry H. Elliott,
R C Wetmore,	Henry Laverty,
Wm A Lawrence,	Elisha Riggs,
Chas H Russell,	G P Dissoway,
Seth Grosvener,	Saml H Foster,
Wm Adee	Rich'd T Haines,
J W Otis,	D A Comstock,
Wm Herring,	Abijah Fisher,
S B Hamilton,	Daniel S Miller,
Geo Satterlee,	Russel Dart,
J D Steele,	Ralph Mead,
John Purdy,	Simeon Baldwin,
John D Phenix,	R R Lausing,
Edward G. Faile,	Geo S Doughty,
J Penfold,	Wm Barton,
Alford Mount,	Edward Field.
Robt Hyslop,	
Ezra C Reed,	

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1837.

☞ The Orphans' Court of this County, will sit on Monday, 8th May.

The Convention for revising the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and proposing alterations therein, commenced its session at Harrisburgh, on Tuesday last. Should any attempt be made to bring before it the question of the charter of the Bank of the United States, its proceedings will be looked to with the most intense interest. In all probability, however, there will be no attempt to exercise the nullifying power, with which it was some time since alleged, the voice of the people had clothed it. The good sense and sober reason of a vast majority of the community, have frowned down the monstrous revolutionizing doctrine, upon which the right of the Convention to interfere with the charter, was founded by its discontented advocates. The chief one of *these* (Mr. Dallas) has been provided for by Mr. Van Buren; he is now out of the country, and perhaps may, in time, recover from the damning effects, of his strange and not less dangerous opinions.

In the Norfolk Congressional district there were two Whig candidates, and one Van Buren man. One of the Whigs has withdrawn, leaving the field clear to two, one on each side. It has been determined ere this, whether the contest terminated in favor of the supporter or the opponent of our present rulers, as the elections in Virginia have taken place, though we have no intelligence as to their result. We mention the fact of the withdrawal of one of the Whigs, in the district referred to, for the purpose of remarking that the same spirit *should* actuate the whigs throughout the land; and *no* advocate of the abominable system of misrule, which has been fastened upon the country for the last eight years, should be allowed to profit, by our inauspicious divisions. Let all minor differences be nobly sacrificed upon the altar of patriotism, and every collision be removed, by a manly withdrawal of the one or the other, wherever there may be two or more of the opponents of tyranny and usurpation, against but *one* upholder of a corrupt, and corrupting administration of the government.—We should not, any more than our adversaries, be unmindful of the salutary maxim, that in union there is strength, while in division there is weakness, and certain discomfiture. The example of the Norfolk Whig is worthy of all imitation.

The administration presses pretend that the present lamentable state of affairs in this country is not fairly attributable to the injudicious measures of the late President.—It is impossible, in their estimation, that the specie Circular could have produced such general, such wide spread distress as is now witnessed, wherever business is carried on extensively, in the various pursuits of society. No intelligent man, *does* ascribe all the disasters that we see and hear of in the land, to that most imprudent, ill-timed and unauthorised act of the Executive. Much mischief as it has done, it is not the sole source of *all* the distress. It has done its part, and in connection with the other acts of interference with the currency and business transactions of the country, has produced what we now see, and what was long since predicted—utter derangement of money affairs, prostration of credit, and entire want of confidence. Let those, who doubt the propriety of charging the last administration, and Mr. Van Buren too (for he had his share in the proceedings) with the calamities that have befallen thousands of our countrymen, read the following extract from the speech of Mr. Clayton, delivered in the Senate of the United States, when the removal of the Deposites was the subject of discussion in that body. It will be seen that the present situation of things was clearly discerned by the penetrating mind of the able Senator. But Mr. C. was then denounced as a panic maker, and an alarmist. He is much more entitled to the reputation and honor, of a prophet, as every *candid* mind will unhesitatingly concede. Mr. Clayton said:—

"The loss of confidence among men, the total derangement of that admirable system of exchanges which is now acknowledged to be better than exists in any other country on the globe, overtrading and speculating on that rapid fluctuation in the standard of value for money, which, like the unseen pestilence withers all the efforts of industry, while the sufferer is in utter ignorance of the cause of his destruction, BANKRUPTCIES and RUIN, at the anticipation of which the heart sickens, *must* follow in the long train of evils which are assuredly before us. Where then—where, then, I demand to know, sir, is the remedy to save us!"

The presses in the service of the powers that be, in times past, have said much of the prosperous situation of our country. General Jackson boasted of it, and of his agency in producing it. At the very moment (no longer than last February,) when every administration press from one end of the Union to the other, was full of the praises of the late President, & felicitating the country upon the good he had done, that pure, sagacious but persecuted patriot, J. C. Calhoun, spoke the truth in the following sentences:

"I have no faith in the present state of the country. It is unsound. There is a plethoric, bloated state of apparent prosperity: but the slightest reverse will throw our whole money concerns into irretrievable confusion. The currency, both of Great Britain and America, was never before in so critical a condition."

At that time the voice of Mr. Calhoun, like that of the Senator whose remarks we have before quoted, was not indeed unheard, but totally unheeded. He *too* was an alarmist in 1834, and therefore unworthy the respectful attention of the political harlequins that now direct the destinies of this country.

At a meeting of citizens who had previously subscribed their names, for the purpose of forming an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for Dorchester, and to be extended to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, held at the Court House in Cambridge, on Monday afternoon, the first of May, Major Manning, was called to the Chair, and Thomas Hayward, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

Dr. Joseph E. Muse explained the object of the meeting, and proposed a committee to report articles of association and a scheme of Premiums.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose the committee—Dr. Joseph E. Muse, Dr. Anthony C. Thompson, Samuel Sewell, Thomas Wingate, William E. Harrison, William H. Yates, Jno. Webb, Dr. John H. Hooper, Stephen Rawleigh and John F. Eccleston. The Committee retired for a short time, and upon their return, the Chairman, Dr. Joseph E. Muse, made the following report.

Your Committee respectfully report that they have deliberately viewed the subjects submitted to their consideration, by the Dorchester Agricultural Society, and they offer the subjoined "articles of association" and "Scheme of Premiums," with some reflections *explanatory* of their views of the great purposes of this institution, and of the extension of the scheme to objects not usually embraced by similar societies.

The agricultural interest of Dorchester County, and indeed, of the State of Maryland, is by common consent, acknowledged to be in a state of the lowest depression, and most deplorable condition, embarrassing to all who are concerned in it, directly, or indirectly.

The great staple crop, "wheat," has failed, for very many years, to compensate the costs and the labor of its culture.

The climate has manifestly, become adversary to the growth of this plant, "once the boast and the wealth of our country.

To supply this loss by the introduction of other plants, whose physiological character and habits may be better adapted to the present climate, is a problem, which merits the first consideration of this society; and whose solution requires much experiment, cost and labor; and is well worthy to have received long ago, the aid of Legislative wisdom, which in many other States has been liberally contributed.

Your Committee will not withhold *this clear truth*, "that without speedy relief, the agriculture of the State will be annihilated, by the emigration, or the bankruptcy of its *discarded* votaries.

Individuals cannot, in justice to themselves, incur the expenditures, inseparable from such experiments. The State, through her honorable body, has been often invoked for relief, and and as often, she has refused her fostering hand.

Under the pressure of these circumstances; of this paradoxical policy and marvellous apathy of that honorable body, we will not on the present occasion, presume to say, "sagacious body, which overflowing in their charities & kindness, have seen fit to practice liberality, and copious beneficence, in their bounties to all branches of human industry, within the sphere of their action," excepting only, that, which is the object of our present solicitude, on which too, all others must chiefly depend. Under these considerations and these appaling facts, "it becomes the moral duty of this discarded class to look to themselves, and cherish the profession, on which they hope to subsist," by the small resources, which a few "*associated individuals*" may afford, who, widely differing from their honorable representatives, hold the *heretical doctrine*, "That Agriculture," the denounced subject of legislative contempt, is one of the most prominent interests of the community.

Your committee from a view of the above most true, yet, lamentable premises, involving, "they are constrained to acknowledge the political honor, and intelligence, and the preserved State, and the happiness of the country, conclude," that the most efficient application of the small funds of the society will be chiefly, for the introduction and encouragement of the growth and manufacture of *new species* of crops, which may have been elsewhere profitable.

To this view, they recommend a particular attention to the propagation of the *Mulberry* and the production of *cocoons* for silk.

The introduction of the *Sugar Beet* and the *manufacture* of Sugar.

The culture of *Spanish Tobacco*, and its manufacture into Segars.

The culture of *Hemp*, and others in general that may offer a prospect of fair remuneration for cost and labor.

Your committee, therefore recommend the accompanying scheme of premiums, as one the most conducive to the laudable purposes of the institution.

CROPS.

For the 5 best continuous acres wheat not less than 75 bushels, $

For the 5 best do do Indian corn not less than 350 bus. "

For the best acre Irish potatoes, not less than 300 bus. "

For the best mangel wurtzel, not less than 35 ton, "

For the best half acre sugar beet, "

For the best do do of Hemp, "

For the best and greatest quantity of sugar from beet, "

For the best crop of parsnips, not less than 500 bus. on 1 acre, "

For the best crop of carrots, not less than 500 bus. on 1 acre, "

For the greatest number mulberry stocks, "multicaulis" and "white Italian," raised or owned by a member—and not less than 300; 4 ft. high, "

For the greatest quantity cocoons, raised by a member, "

For the most profitable species of crop and its manufacture—of any kind—and from any country, made by a member, and on not less than an acre; whose nett profits shall be not less $100 per acre, "

If the nett profits reach $200 per acre, "

If do do 300 do "

N. B. Not each, but the highest on the scale, shall be entitled; nor, is it to deemed essential, that the growth as well as the manufacture, shall both be the product of the same or present year, as this, in many cases, is wholly impossible, and therefore will be required in *none*; nor shall any article whatever, in the list, above or below named, which may be entitled to the highest premium also receive a second.

For the best crop of Sweedish or other turnips, not less than 400 bus. $

For the best crop of hay on 3 acres, not less than 6 tons, "

For one acre of Palma Christi, "

HORSES.

For the best stallion, "

For the best mare, "

For the best colt under 4 years, "