EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE--"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown." RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty--Morality refines the Manners--Agriculture makes us Rich--and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XI. EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1828. NO. 35.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

BY Order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Wednesday the 24th Sept. at the late residence of Stephen Reyner, dec'd. all the Personal Estate, (Negroes excepted) of the said dec'd. consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, a Valuable pair of mules, 3 Yoke of Oxen, Milch Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Straw, Corn-blades and top-fodder, a very good Gig & gear, also at the same time, will be offered for sale, a new and first-rate drag-Seine, one hundred and fifty fathoms in length, with three hundred yards of rope, well geared and made of Cotton twine, attached to the Seine is a new and strong built Barge which will be sold at the same time.—Any person or persons desirous of purchasing such a Seine will do well by attending the sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Six months credit on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—all sums of five dollars and under the Cash will be required; the terms of sale must be complied with in every case before the removal of the property.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.—Attendance by

JAMES C. REYNER, Adm'r.
of Stephen Reyner, dec'd.

Aug. 6—3t

Valuable Farm For Sale.

Will be set up and *positively sold to the highest Bidder*, at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 30th Sept. inst. at 3 o'clock in the Evening, the Farm of the Subscriber commonly called "Peck's Point."

This Farm is beautifully situated on the north side of Third Haven Creek and is considered from the healthiness of the situation, the natural fertility of the soil and the large Banks of oyster shells on it, one of the most valuable and desirable Farms in the county--the wood land is fine, and every acre of the arable land may be soon made rich by the shells.

It contains about 296 acres—75 of it are in woods—There is a tolerably comfortable framed Dwelling House on it—a new Barn and corn house and other common buildings—no further description is deemed necessary, as it is to be presumed every person disposed to buy, will view the premises before the day of sale.

Three thousand dollars of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the sale. A credit of one and two years will be given for the balance, but the same must be secured by bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. JOHN DAWSON.

Sep. 6 [S]

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Eastern Shore friends and the public in general, that he has taken the old stand, at the head of Cheap side No 9, Water st. lately occupied by the Messrs. Schumacher & Robb as a Sugar Store.—He intends keeping in all its varieties, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

CONSISTING OF

The best of Liquors, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Family Flour,
Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Powder, Shot,
Earthen, Stone and Wooden Ware,
And all other articles in his line, which he intends selling at a moderate advance for CASH.

He has also made arrangements to furnish the best of Stone Lime by the bbl. or hhd. (free from drayage) and upon as good terms as can be had in this City Any orders for the above articles, or any thing else, shall be promptly attended to and thankfully received Any other business from his Eastern Shore friends, that may require his attention, shall meet with promptness and dispatch at moderate charges.

THOS. DENNY.

Baltimore, Aug. 30

N. B. Persons having Pork, Cider, Butter or other articles to sell this Fall, who are disposed to favour him with their confidence, shall receive his utmost exertions to obtain the highest market prices, and to give the greatest satisfaction. T. D.

Davis's Patent Plough.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a fresh supply of Davis's Patent Plough's of different sizes, which he offers for sale.

LAMBERT REARDON.

Sept. 6—1828.—4t

NOTICE.

Notes passed to the Subscriber (for goods purchased at the sale of the personal estate of General Benson,) are now due, and immediate payment is expected.

EDW'D. SPEDDEN, Adm'r.
of Gen. P. Benson, deceased.

Sept. 6—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Tench Tilghman, dec'd. are earnestly requested to pay to the Subscriber what is respectively due from them on or before the last Tuesday in this month, otherwise legal steps will be taken for the recovery thereof in all cases that may remain unsettled at the above date.

WM. H. TILGHMAN, Adm'r.

Sept. 1st 1828.

$100 REWARD

WILL be given for apprehending and lodging in Easton jail Negro man ISAAC who absconded Saturday the 23d of August last passed.

ISAAC is a stout active negro twenty years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high a little bow leged and large feet. Pleasant countenance when spoken to, rather a broad flat face, with a good set of teeth and wide space between those in front, which causes him to lisp.

WM. H. TILGHMAN.

Sept. 6.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

June 21—tf

☞ The Centreville Times will please publish the above till forbid. J. B. W.

PUBLIC SALE.

AS the Subscriber intends leaving this State as soon as possible, he will sell at PUBLIC SALE at 'Cottingham" his residence, near the residence of Mr. Robert H. Goldsborough, Talbot County, to the highest bidder for CASH, on Thursday the 2d day of October next, nearly all his Personal Property—consisting of HORSES, fine young MULES, CATTLE, HOGS, and perhaps some SHEEP, a Good GIG & Harness, a quantity of CORN, Blades, HOUSEHOLD & Kitchen FURNITURE, FARMING UTENSILS and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.—He solicits the aid of his Friends and the Public generally for this once

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock—Attendance given by BENJAMIN KEMP.

Sept. 13—3w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY Order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county will be sold at Public Vendue on Wednesday the 1st day of October next, at the late residence of Samuel Chamberlaine dec'd. "Cloras Point" all the Personal Estate of said deceased (except the Negroes and crop of Corn in the field) consisting of Household & kitchen furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—a Gig and Harness—Wheat-Straw, Corn blades, top fodder & many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A Credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving Note with approved Security, bearing interest from the day of sale.--For all sums of and under five dollars the Cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.--Attendance given by JNO. STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.
of Samuel Chamberlaine, dec'd.

Sept. 13—3w

A GIG FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will dispose of at private sale, an excellent second had GIG & Harness He will sell it cheap for Cash, or to a punctual purchaser on a short credit.

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, June 28—tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given that there will be an election held in the several Districts of this county on the first MONDAY in October next, for the purpose of electing four persons to represent Talbot county in the next Legislature of Maryland, and notice is also hereby given that there will be an Election held in the several Districts of this County on the 2d Monday in November next, for the purpose of Electing an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States to represent the District composed of Talbot, Caroline and the Upper District of Dorchester Counties. WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Sep. 13.

TO SLAVE-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a NEGRO MAN, about 26 years of age, has been committed to Cecil county jail, under suspicion of being a runaway slave. He is five feet nine inches high, stout and well formed, with remarkably small eyes. He calls himself JOHN BROWN, says that he was brought up near Buck's county, by a Mr. Disborough, and that his parents are both free. He has been employed for nearly 12 months as a hand on board of a small packet, which sails between Baltimore and Port Deposit. His cloathing consists of a pair of white drilling trowsers, muslin shirt, and striped waistcoat. If within the space of sixty days from the date hereof, application shall not be made for him, and all such legal costs and charges, as have accrued or shall accrue, by reason of apprehending, imprisoning, & advertising him, paid, I will discharge him from prison unless remanded back for further confinement, by the judge before whom I shall take him for examination, according to the provisions of the acts of assembly.

THOMAS MILLER, Jr.
Sheriff of Cecil county.

Elkton, Maryland, Aug. 2.

TO SPORTSMEN

A TRAINING Stable is established in the neighbourhood of Easton for the purpose of proving the speed and bottom of the young blood horses of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Two are already engaged and in walking exercise—three or four others will be taken if early application is made—For particulars enquire of the Editor.

Aug. 30.

TO RENT.

THREE FARMS handsomely situated on the Waters of Broad Creek, and one on Tuckahoe Creek—for terms apply to

SAMUEL HARRISON.

Rich Neck, Aug. 16.

FARMS TO RENT.



THE Subscriber will rent his Two Valuable FARMS on Miles River, on reasonable terms to a good tenant or tenants for a term of years. The above farms are in a high state of cultivation. For term apply to. SAML. ROBERTS.

Aug 30

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted for officers fees for 1827 payable in the present year are requested to make Immediate payment for the same—as longer indulgence cannot possibly be given. My deputies have orders to close the collection of said fees without delay; those neglecting the above NOTICE may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Shff.

Aug. 2 1828—tf

HIDES WANTED.

The Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for Dry and Green Hides. Persons having hides for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on T. S. Hayward or the subscriber.

WM. HUSSEY.

Easton, March 15.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been appointed by the Levy Court of Talbot county, Keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for said county; and will attend for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights and Measures, Scales & Scale beams, used in vending of articles—from the date hereof until the 10th day of September next at his shop in Easton—at the Trappe on the 10th—St. Michaels 11th & 12th, Loockerman's Mills on the 15th—Wye Mills on the 18th of September.

WM. BECKLEY, Standard keeper.

Easton, Aug. 30—4w

THE NEXT CATTLE SHOW.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, June 19, 1828.

A stated meeting of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, was held this day at Hunting Ridge, the residence of James Swan—present ten members, the Recording Secretary and Treasurer.

A scale of premiums for the next exhibition of the Society, was presented by the committee appointed for that purpose which being read and considered, was finally adopted, and is as follows, viz:

CROPS.

For the best 5 contiguous acres of Wheat yield not less than 30 bushels per acre	$10 00
For the best 5 contiguous acres of Indian Corn, yield not less than 60 bushels per acre,	10 00
For the best 5 contiguous acres of Rye, yield not less than 30 bushels per acre	10 00
For the best 2 contiguous acres of Hay, weight to be ascertained at least one month after cutting,	10 00
For the best acre of Potatoes, not less than 200 bushels,	10 00

HORSES AND MARES.

For the best thorough bred Stallion, pedigree properly authenticated, to be produced and left with the Society for publication,	15 00
For the best Stallion adapted to get stock for the saddle,	15 00
For the best Stallion adapted to get stock for quick draught,	15 00
For the best Stallion adapted to get stock for slow draught,	15 00
For the best thorough bred Brood Mare, pedigree as above,	10 00
For the best Brood Mare adapted to the saddle,	10 00
For the best Brood Mare adapted to quick draught,	10 00
For the best Brood Mare adapted to slow draught,	10 00

ASSES AND MULES.

For the best Jackass,	10 00
For the best Jennet,	10 00
For the best pair of well broke Mules raised in this state,	10 00

NEAT CATTLE.

For the best Bull over 2 years old, full blood improved Durham Short Horn	15 00
For the best Bull over 2 years old, full blood Devon,	15 00
For the best Bull over 2 years, of any other breed,	15 00
For the best Bull under 2 years old, of any breed,	10 00
For the best Milch Cow of any breed	15 00
For the second best do. do.	10 00
For the best Alderney Cow,	10 00
For the best Heifer of any breed,	15 00
For the second best do. do.	10 00
For the best grass fed Bullock,	15 00

SWINE.

For the best Boar over 1 year of age,	10 00
For the best Boar under 1 year,	5 00
For the best Breeding Sow,	10 00
For the best Sow Pig,	5 00

SHEEP.

For the best fine wooled Ram,	10 00
For the best pair of fine wooled Ewes,	10 00
For the best Southdown Ram,	10 00
For the best pair of Southdown Ewes,	10 00
For the best Dishley Ram,	10 00
For the best pair of Dishley Ewes,	10 00
For the best Ram of any other breed than the foregoing,	10 00
For the best pair of Ewes, do do.	10 00

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 20 yards, the wool whereof to be raised and spun on the farm of the candidate,	3 00
For the best piece of Kersey adapted to laborers, not less than twenty yards, as above,	5 00
For the best piece of Shirting of any materials, not less than twenty yards,	5 00
For the best piece 8-4 Linen Diaper, not less than 15 yards,	5 00
For the best Hearth Rug,	4 00
For the second best do.	3 00
For the best and handsomest 10-4 woolen Counterpane,	4 00
For the second best, do. do.	3 00
For the best pair knit woollen Hose, full size,	2 00
For the second best do. do.	1 00
For the best pair cotton Hose, full size,	2 00
For the second best do do.	1 00
For the best pair thread Hose,	2 00
For the second best do.	1 00

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

For the sample of the best Cider, pure juice of the apple,	10 00

BUTTER.

For the specimen of the best fresh Butter, not less than 3 lbs.	10 00
For the specimen of the best preserved Butter, three months old, not less than five pounds,	10 00

RESOLVED, That the President name a committee to make arrangements for and to decide upon what day in October next, the Exhibition and Cattle Show shall be held—when,

John S. Skinner, James Carroll, Jr. and Samuel W Smith, were appointed said committee.

From the last American Farmer.

☞ The Committee appointed to fix a day for the next Cattle Show and Exhibition of Implements of Husbandry and Household Manufactures, to be held by the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Western Shore, have fixed on Thursday, the 16th of October. It will take place at Carroll's Point, a beautiful spot near the city, and well adapted to the purpose, where it was held last year; and for the convenience of those who come from a distance, the examinations will be made and the premiums awarded and delivered on the same day—so that the Show will last but one day, and gentlemen coming from the Eastern Shore on Wednesday, can return on Friday.

[Extract of a letter from the Bagnio of Rochefort, dated June 20.]

One of the most audacious and successful *chevaliers d industrie* to be met with in the history of swindling is now a convict here. He is named Anthelme Collet, and was condemned eight years ago to twenty years hard labour. The son of a working cabinet-maker at Belloy (department de l'Ain,) he was brought up at the Pritanie, and has since appeared in the world under the following various characters:—First, a lieutenant, then captain and Major of the 47th regiment, deserter, thief, Bishop, Inspector General, ambulatory surgeon, brother of the Christian Doctrine, and now a galley convict at the age of 43. In his military career he owed his commission more to intrigue than bravery. Not liking the profession of arms, he deserted, threw off the military uniform, and assumed the clerical black cassock. At Nice he mounted the pulpit and preached a sermon of Bourdalou's this being the eighth time he had preached the same sermon in different places,) which got him the reputation of a most eminent preacher. Shortly after this, a party of gendarmes, who had got a description of his person, came to arrest him, but he supported his ecclesiastical character so well, and gave them his blessing with so much dignity and meekness, that they dreaded they were under some mistake, and allowed him to pass. On his quitting Nice, several pious persons made a collection amounting to 8,000 francs, which they entrusted to him to employ in works of charity. Some time after considering the dignity and revenues of his ecclesiastical character precarious, he renounced it, & again returned to the enjoyment of military honours. In 1810 he conferred upon himself the appointment of Inspector-General, and in that capacity called upon a Commissary of War to submit his registers to him for inspection, got from him a considerable sum of money under pretence of organizing an army in Catalonia, and left the Commissary enchanted with the promise he had made him of procuring him the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

At Nismes, by similar practises, he got into his hands Government money to the amount of 300,000 francs (12,000*l*,) and at Montpelier other large sums. But his stay in this last town proved fatal to him. One day he reviewed the troops at six o'clock in the morning, then called upon the Prefect, whom he complimented upon his excellent administration of the department, & promised to have him made a superior officer in the Legion of Honour; but, unfortunately, two hours after, he was arrested, together with 22 officers who formed his staff. His adventures, however did not close here; a few days after his arrest, the Prefect having a numerous company to dinner, wished to let them see this famous swindler. He was accordingly brought to the Prefecture by two gendarmes, and placed in a room contiguous to the dining-room, until he should be brought in along with the desert. Finding in this room one of the cook's cotton night caps and apron, he put them on, and, taking a dish full of some viands or other in each hand, he kicked, as if in a great hurry, against the door, which was opened by the gendarmes, and the pretended cook walked boldly into the dining room, and in a few minutes was clear out of the house.

When the ex-inspector general was called for, he was of course, absent, without leave. Great was the confusion of the prefect and the disappointment of his guests; and the former, in the first moment of his anger, offered a reward of 10,000 francs to any one who would bring him the fugitive, alive or dead. This, however, proved useless, though the object of his pursuit was concealed in a house next to the prefecture during an entire month, and could see the prefect every day making his toilet. Whilst in this retreat he happened to find a treatise on osteology, by Sabatier, so much of which he got by heart, that it enabled him to pass himself off as a surgeon-major, and in that capacity was actually employed by general Donadieu, then commanding at Saumur.—He afterwards practised as a civil surgeon; but in sometime becoming less mundane in his ideas, he became a member of the *Ecoles Chritiennes*, at Toulouse, where he took a house, and set up an establishment for novices. When he had the house filled with them he disappeared, and left them to settle accounts with the proprietor.

Pursuing the course of his adventures, he arrived at Roche Beaumont, where, to bil the vigilance of the police, he took lodgings in the house of the commissary of police. Here he made the acquaintance of some officers, to one of whom he talked a great deal of his estates near the Rhone, and of his desire to find a trust worthy person to supply the place of a steward, whom he had been obliged to discharge. The officer proposed to accept the place, and was given it, on condition that he should marry, as a further guarantee of his steadiness. The officer consented, his marriage took place, and he set out, furnished with a letter giving him full powers to enter upon the stewardship of estates, the precise situation of which he has of course, not yet been able to discover. It was not until 1819 that the adventurous career of M. Anthelme Collet terminated, by his being arrested at Mons, for some obscure and insignificant infraction of the laws. For the last eight years Collet has been dead to the world. It is singular that a genius of such infinite resources should not have before this bade the bagnio adieu; but, as yet he has made no attempt to escape, and has conducted himself remarkably well.

From Bell's Weekly Register.

ENGLISH HARVEST.—Though it is rather premature to congratulate the country upon the prospect of a good harvest throughout the kingdom, it is still a circumstance of so much importance to the happiness of all of us, that we are eager to communicate the knowledge which we ourselves possess. With respect to the hay harvest, it is admitted on all hands, that a finer season, and heavier crops have never been seen and enough is already known as to the present state of the grain (so far as regards the main article—wheat,) to enable us to pronounce a pretty tolerable opinion upon its quality and quantity. We will venture therefore to say, that wheat will exceed an average crop throughout the country at large. We will hazard this opinion, notwithstanding the gloomy reports of Mark Lane, and the puerilous letters from some of the north and north-eastern counties.

It is a perfect anomaly in political economy, when abundance in all the necessaries of life is a blessing upon one part of the community only, and when the farmer suffers, whilst the public, with the exception of the agricultural class, is contented and happy. We have seen this anomaly in former years, but we trust that landlords have been rendered wiser by experience, and that it will no longer occur.

So long as landlords will have high rents at all events; and so long as they will fix their rental at the price of corn in seasons of scarcity so long must farmers necessarily be distressed in years of such abundance, as must, of course, depress the price of corn in the market. When corn is once in the market, it can only command a price according to the general demand, that is to say, according to the relative scarcity or abundance of corn in the country at that period.

In all other commodities there are two preventives or securities against such a state of things. In the first place the quantity required is known and the manufacturer may always take care not to overstock the market. In the second case if the market by any accident be overstocked, the dealer may shorten his production for the next year. But neither of these remedies or preventives is in the power of the farmer. The abundance, or what he terms the excess, is produced by the spontaneous and unforeseen powers of nature, which in one year produces seven fold of the seed, and in another ten or twelve. Neither can he shorten the production for the following years without transferring the excess of produce to some other article—throwing his land out of cultivation, or incurring the risk of growing as much too little in the one year as he grew too much in the preceding. It is evident therefore that farmers under fixed high rents must occasionally suffer from the vicissitudes of the seasons, and that such sufferings are peculiar to themselves and their occupation. It is equally evident that the sole remedy is such a standard of rent, as being fixed upon the average of ten or twelve years allows for seasons of abundance and, by the higher gains of ordinary years, indemnifies the farmer against certain loss in particular periods.

By all the accounts which we have as yet received, it is very evident that we may this year expect an harvest of more than an average produce. We have observed in the experience of our own life, that dry summers are always favorable to corn, and particularly to wheat, throughout the greater proportion of England; and with the exception of a few rainy days, not exceeding eight, during the present month the weather has been dry, hot, and all that could be desired. Indeed such has been the general character of the last seven weeks throughout England.

In Humbold's Travels in South America, we remember one very useful observation, which is, that wheat is never so productive as under that degree of heat which is almost fatal to the fructification of every other European herbaceous plant—that it is astonishingly productive where sown upon the very verge of the Torrid Zone and that, from this cause, in some parts of the Mexican empire, the wheat harvest exceeds nearly four fold the quantity of the same land in Europe. Indeed we all know from ancient history, that Rome was supplied with wheat & barley from Egypt, Africa and Sicily; and that the Roman writers are full of eulogies of the rich harvest of their African provinces. It is evident, therefore, that heat is friendly to the production of wheat, barley and corn in general, and that there is something in the nature of these grains which requires moisture in a less proportion than grasses and other seeds.

Having these circumstances before us, we should have concluded, even in the defect of positive information, that the approaching harvest will be very productive. When we take this principle, and apply it to the accounts before us, it enables us to add, that the produce of wheat, should we experience a favorable harvest season in August, will be more than an average crop: we should think a greater produce than we have seen in any harvest for the last three or four years.

In Kent, where the land is good, and the cultivation skilful, the accounts are, that the crops promise to be ample and the quality excellent. As Kent may be taken as the example of what may be expected from our good lands, Devonshire may be assumed as the standard of our moderate and average soil. In Devonshire, the accounts are that the crops are heavy, and the quality promises to be excellent. —In Herefordshire, which may be assumed as the sample of what may be expected from our light lands, the concurrent reports state, that the wheat crop will be abundant. It is unnecessary to run through the several accounts in any detail; it will be sufficient to say that they all concur in the same language, that though some mischief has been done by the late heavy rains more particularly in the midland counties, and in parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, there is a prospect of more than an average crop in every species of corn. We may assume it, therefore as a certain conclusion, that there will be a great produce in wheat.

With respect to the new Corn Bill, now coming into operation, it will be difficult to calculate its results upon the market. It is certainly framed upon a principle of compromise between the contending interests of agriculture and commerce. If the balance incline any way, it is in favor of the landlord. All the accounts from the Continent show that there is at present little corn in the foreign granaries. At Rotterdam the great depot of Holland, the Netherlands, and the lower German provinces there is no stock whatever, and in Dantzic, the magazine and warehouse of the Polish and Prussian farmer, the accumulation of former years has nearly been exhausted. The truth is, during the last year, an immense quantity of every species of corn has been sent to the English market.

We find that the customs of the last year including the quarter from Oct. to January 5th, produced nearly eight hundred thousand pounds upon the single article of imported corn; but during the last quarter scarcely any foreign grains but oats appear in the accounts. The truth is, the foreign granaries have been emptied, and wheat has commanded such a price on the Continent as not to pay the expense of shipping and the charge of duty in the London market. Now therefore, that the new law is in operation, corn must be either very dear in England, or exceedingly low priced on the Continent, to render any extensive importation probable. A merchant would be indeed a daring speculator, who should import wheat from Rotterdam or Dantzic at the present reduced prices on the London corn Exchange. It is not, we think, until wheat shall advance at least eight shillings per quarter above its present rate that any considerable import will take place. But if the harvest should be so abundant as it promises to be, we very much doubt whether wheat will do more than maintain its present scale.

Many untoward events, at this moment, oppose the agricultural interest, & check the natural growth of the corn market. Almost all our ships (we mean our commercial vessels) now take in their provisions in foreign countries—some few of the Goverment contracts, though nominally made at home, are, in point of fact executed by purchasers out of the foreign market, and we cannot help thinking, that the calling of the one pound notes will have a very strong effect upon agricultural prices.

Upon the whole, therefore, our opinion is, that from the present prospect of an abundant harvest, the operation of political causes, and the effect of domestic regulations, wheat will in all probability maintain, but not exceed the present moderate price which it now commands on the Corn Exchange,

Agricultural Notice.

THE TRUSTEES of the Maryland Agricultural Society will hold their next meeting at "Myrtle Grove" the seat of R. H. Goldsborough, Esq. on Thursday the 25th inst. at which, all the members are particularly invited to attend at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

By order, R. SPENCER, Secretary.

Sept. 13

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11029-0778.jpg