time increasing the size of the hill around the roots. As directed by the notice published by Mr. Thorburn, I have suffered the *suckers* to remain, and from the luxuriant appearance of my corn, and its prolific yield, I have no doubt he has hit upon the right mode of cultivating it.—Attracted by its fine appearance, I was induced a day or two since, to go into the patch and count the number of ears upon some of the hills.—Upon one I counted ten, upon another fourteen, and upon a third nineteen ears. This being from two grains of corn, planted must be considered a good yield.—This corn is a pearly white, of the flint variety, the ear medium sized, and I have no doubt will make an excellent crop corn. It grows to the ordinary height, yields a great abundance of fodder, and is withal an early corn, having been sufficiently advanced two weeks since for roasting ears—on strong ground well manured, with suitable culture, I have no doubt it may be made to yield an average acreable product of an hundred bushels. In the fall, I will measure my little patch and give you a faithful account of its yield in LONG EARS as well as NUBBINS, by which you will be able to form a correct idea of its adaptation to field culture. By mistake, two dozen ears of the same corn was pulled some days since for table use, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is equally as sweet as the Sugar Corn, with this in its favor, that the ears are nearly twice the size. Wether this Corn originated from a few grains found in a chest of Tea, as asserted by Mr. Thorburn, I cannot attest; but of this I am certain—it is a most excellent variety and is worthy, of extensive cultivation. Should this hasty note be deemed worthy of insertion, you can give it a place, and oblige your ob't servant.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

Mulberry Grove, }
Balt. Co. July 31, 1839. }

CHINESE CORN.

Extract of a letter from Grant Thorburn, of New York, dated Sept. 21 1838.

"Some three years ago, a merchant in New York, while emptying a box of tea observed therein a few grains of corn. Concluding that corn from China must be something new under *our sun*, he had them planted; so they grew and multiplied. Last spring I received from a worthy friend a portion of said corn, (it is a new variety,) so I gave it the name of China's Fall Prolific, or Tree Corn, as it strikes off in two, three, and frequently four branches, in appearance like a small tree, and produces an ear at the head of each branch; whereas the common corn shoot out the ears from the side of the stalk; it grows from eight to ten feet high, produces an abundance of fodder, is a large white flint twelve row corn, and ears from ten to fourteen inches long. I counted six hundred and sixty grains on one ear. It was planted on the 10th of May, and had ears fit to boil on the 10th of July. Its production was much curtailed by the long drought, but notwithstanding, counted two thousand one hundred and twenty grains, the product of one stalk, being an increase of two thousand from one. The Dutton, (which is an excellent corn,) planted on the same day, on the same field, and receiving the same quantity of manure, cross ploughing and hoeing, did not produce one half. The patch, about two hundred hills, was examined by many respectable farmers, who all pronounced it something new and something superior."

CROPS IN FLORIDA.—The Apalachicola Courier of the 20th inst. says: "We are happy to learn, by private letters from the interior, that the crops throughout the country are remarkably good. In cotton especially, there is promise of an abundant harvest."

THE RICE CROPS.—The Wilmington, (N. C.) Chronicle of Tuesday says: "Some planters on the River have begun harvesting their Rice. Their hopes of an excellent crop are about to be fulfilled, as the gathering in commences under favorable circumstances."

PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE WEST.—The Wheeling Times of a late date informs us that the remarkably fine crops are already affecting the prices of grain very much. Some sales of wheat have taken place at 60 cts.; corn 50 cts: and oats 25 cts; all to be delivered in a short time. Flour is down to $4, and will be cheaper. Even at these rates, producers cannot complain - what they loose in price they make up in quantity.

Escape of the Washington Bank Robber. We learn from the New Orleans Picayune, that Uncles, who was under confinement for stealing the jewels from the Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, succeeded in making his escape on Friday night, the 20th inst. by cutting his way through a plank partition four inches thick, and then making a hole in the brick wall, of sufficient size to let him out.—No trace, of his whereabout had been discovered.

SOMETHING CURIOUS.—The N. York Gazette says:—'Mr. Hoyt, Collector of this port, has obtained possession of the books of the firm of the Messrs Gibson, of Manchester, England, woollen dressers. The firm having failed, the books were sent here to facilitate some collections, and Mr. Hoyt, having obtained permission to examine them, found therein duplicate invoices of some immense quantities of woollen goods shipped to New York. It is said these books can tell a very curious story of some extraordinary transactions. We shall see!

A gentleman of Columbia has sold 11 of his new crop of the celebrated Rohan Potato, at one dollar each!

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 7.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

WHIG NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS

SECOND DISTRICT.

JAMES A. PEARCE.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

For Talbot County.

WILLIAM HUGHLETT,
JOHN W. KEMP,
ELIAS HOPKINS.

For Sheriff.

JOHN H. HARRIS.

For Commissioners for Easton District

BENNETT TOMLINSON,
JOSEPH B. HARRINGTON.

We notice in the last number of the Van Buren Press of this place, an anonymous communication, designed to prove that the *Abolitionists* and *Negroes* went for the Whig ticket in New York at the late election and thus secured it's success. We know not, and care not, how the negroes voted at that time? they should have no vote or suffrage in any state or under any circumstances.—We cannot but think however that the writer might have employed himself better, by honestly informing the People, that Martin Van Buren in the New York Convention, voted to give these very negroes the right of suffrage, and thus caused their interference in elections.—it is an idle question now, how they may exercise their right of suffrage—whether in favor of the Whigs or against them.—The Van Buren continued to bestow on them the privilege of voting and it ill becomes his satellites now to rail at their exercise of it. As to Abolition, the Vice President of their Party too, we presume belongs to that school—amalgamation he certainly does favour and has given the very best proof of the honesty of his feelings on this score.

The other day, while taking a ramble in and about town, we endeavoured to make a rough calculation as to the number of Morus Multicaulis Trees growing in a mile's circle,—and what reader do you suppose it amounted to,—no less than one hundred and fifty thousand. We believe we could not in the same compass, count as many cabbages.

8000 Multicaulis Trees, averaging five feet and a half in height, were sold in this town, during the present week, for 35 cents per tree.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

The election in Rhode Island which took place on Tuesday last, has resulted in again returning Messrs. Cranston and Fillinghast (Whigs) to Congress by a majority of 200 or 300, and increasing the Whig majority in the State Assembly 8 votes. The parties will now stand in that body.—Whigs 45. Administration 27. Whig majority 18. Last April the Whig majority was 10. The Whigs have gained one member in Cranston, one in Westerly, and two in Jamestown. They have lost none.

Queen Ann's County.—The Whigs of Kent Island assembled at Broad Creek, on Saturday the 17th, for the purpose of making their nomination for the vacancy on the ticket of Delegates.—when it was unanimously resolved that James Winchester, Esq. was the choice of the district and is recommended accordingly. Roderick Erickson, Esq., presided at the meeting, John Ramsay, Secretary.

CECIL COUNTY.—The Whigs of Cecil County have nominated

JOHN B. VARNALL,
JAMES MCCARTY, and
D. JOHN FISHER Jr. as candidates for the House of Delegates, and
JAMES RUSSELL, as candidate for sheriff.

[Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle.]

PORT DEPOSITE, Cecil County.
September 2, 1839.

On Saturday last, the most animated Whig meeting which we have ever had in this place was held in pursuance of a recommendation to hold district meetings for the appointment of delegates to a county convention. The call was a short one and the most sanguine among us had no anticipation of the turn out that was made. It exhibits the gratifying facts that old Cecil is still determined to do her best,—though she has always been under the control of loco-focoism, her spirit is not conquered, and her sons have resolved to give a good account of her in the approaching election for members of Congress. Mr. PEARCE, the Whig candidate, is well known among us as a sterling and uncompromising opponent of the powers that be. He has served us faithfully heretofore, and we feel no disposition to withhold from him the support we have hitherto given him. Mr. Thomas, the candidate of the Loco-Focos, is a young man of whom we know nothing, save that he is the chosen instrument of the spoils party to do their behests, provided always they can succeed in placing him in the situation where he can be serviceable to them. He has a bad name—that of the arch intriguer who would have plunged old Maryland into civil war to have accomplished his designs—who would have made anarchy out of what was before peace and order. If other portions of the district do their duty as well as Cecil, we shall have no change—'we want no change, and least of all such change as the loco-focos would bring us.'

So much for Politics. In the way of local news, I may state that our village has not experienced so sickly a season for ten years. 'All along shore,' as we call it here, men, women and children are shaking with the ague, a most uncomfortable associate, though it is of a mild type and yields tolerably easy to the influence of the doctor's potion.—We had a small specimen of the operation of the Code Lynch on Friday, and there were some symptoms of a repetition of the Court on Saturday. The first was the case of a negro, who, for some cause was taken by his sable associates, and ridden upon a rail to his heart's content. The second was that of a dealer in *notes*—piano notes, who has been some time engaged in teaching a class of ladies in that delightful accomplishment. His name is Cocke, a foreigner. Some familiarities, not allowable, were taken with a young girl whom he met, which coming to the ears of the citizens, he received very significant signs that his room was more acceptable than his company, and he forthwith 'absquatulated' yesterday morning, taking, with him bag and baggage. This note may be of service to him in the neighborhoods which he may chance to visit. Three Sharks were discovered a few mornings since playing about in the river opposite the village, merely I suppose paying a passing visit, expecting to pick up some unlucky wight who might be bathing.—They were from eight to ten feet in length.

Respectfully yours.

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY"—RUN!—We have before announced that the Postmaster at Mobile had resigned, and that sundry drafts had been protested. The Mobile Register attempts an explanation and denial, *a la Globe*, from which the natural inference is that the late Postmaster is a defaulter to the trifling amount of *thirty thousand dollars*. In relation to this business the Madisonian of yesterday says—'We were made acquainted with it more than ten days ago. The defaulter was in this city when a portion of his abberations was detected, and he then admitted to Amos Kendall that he had used the public money for private speculation, but that it would be *ultimately safe*!!! Was this man arrested on the spot? Oh no—he was too good a Loco Foco to be dealt with in that summary manner. That *able and industrious officer* (whose moral sense was so much shocked at the discovery of a few hundred dollars, when he was a mere auditor, to induce him to persecute the poor delinquent with savage and unrelenting zeal,) merely gave one of those cold and lifeless grins that so peculiarly distinguish his physiognomy, and replied, *he hoped it would be safe for the sake of the democracy*"! It is just officially announced that the Postmaster at New Orleans has been superseded, and it is said he is a defaulter of *thousands*. Thus we go. A good natured whig remarked to us the other day that we might as well cease our war against the sub-treasury, for by the time it could be got into operation there would be no funds for the loco foco sub treasurers to cabbazzle. We'll begin to think he was half right, if a few more instances of defalcation are brought to light.

[Balt. Pat.

MORE DEFALCATIONS!—MOBILE POST OFFICE.—In a recent notice of certain reports, and statements concerning the Mobile Post office, one of which was, that the Department had overdrawn it, the Administration paper of that city—the Register—says, "Upon inquiry, and *on authority*, we are enabled to *deny this charge unqualifiedly*. The Department has not yet drawn for all that is due to it, by SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS!!!"

Remarking on the above, the Mobile Advertiser of next day says. The Register is authorized to deny this charge. Well then, what follows? That drafts in the office to an amount exceeding *twenty thousand dollars* have already been protested, is not denied; and according to the Register "several thousand dollars' *are still due*, "not yet drawn for." The only inference that can be drawn from this statement of the Register is, that *the late Postmaster in this city is a* DEFAULTER *to the moderate amount of about* THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! Oh, the beauties of the sub-treasury system!!!

For the Easton Gazet'e

A SCENE.

THE WAY TO ELECTIONEER.

If uncompromising fidelity be avowed to a candidate for office, whence the necessity of strengthening his faith by the use of money or other corrupt means? At least so thought "Jesse the flower of not "Damblane" but "Kinderhook" a few nights ago when he was applied to by a staunch partizan of his for a drink of grog. The applicant, most unfortunately for the end he had in view, had previously made the most solemn protestations of his devotion to the cause, and Jesse came to the conclusion—no doubt a very wise one at such a time—that as he could do no good towards increasing Bob's ardour, he would do nothing that was indifferent. He, therefore, declined administering the rum and thereby saved his fip to be used in a case of greater doubt, but proposed taking Robert to the pump to get a drink of cool water. This idea appears to have been revolting to the good sense of Robert, but probably more so to the good tone of his stomach which rarely experiences the inconvenience of a beverage so insipid as the one proposed. At all events he refused to take water in lieu of Rum, and lest he might be forced to the measure clings to a post, perhaps for the double purpose of aiding his limbs to sustain his, at the time, overweighty brain, and to, more effectually, resist the coercive measures the manner of Jesse threatened. The post was not sufficient, however, at least Bob's strength was not equal to the magician's, and to the pump he was compelled to go, like a victim to the altar. He got his potation from a tin cup and shortly after retired to a neighboring house to sleep. During the night the master of the house heard a great rumbling above his head. A little alarmed, he called to his wife to listen. It was not exactly the mutter of distant thunder, nor was it the rustling of leaves, but a kind of noise between the two. A groan, however, followed by a bitter imprecation upon Jesse and his potations, speedily explained the whole mystery. It was Bob's rebellious insides in absolute insurrection against all such intrusions as the one they had suffered; and his head in deep sympathy with his nether department, broke out, with the only weapon it could use, in curses of the bitterest kind upon any candidate for the S——ty, who would thus treat its friend, the stomach. Buba!!! G—n d—n Jesse ——. I'm a a a a a Van Buren man up to the a a a a hub; but I'll be —— but ***** says I must'nt swear——if I'll vote for any man that'd a a a a carry me to the pump when I ax for a a a a grog. I hate the feds because they make gone people haul mash mud with the a a a a niggers but they dont pump water on em.

R.

For the Easton Gazette.

CUTTING OFF CORN.

Mr. Editor:—The recent storms, have so prostrated the corn, as to render it almost, impossible to save the fodder, in the usual mode. Having been in the habit of cutting off my corn, for several years, I will give you a description of the best method of saving a crop in this way.

Procure some small hoes, about six inches wide; with helves about three feet long and made of good pine, so as to be both light and strong.—Put one carrier, after each cutter, and make them keep up their own rows; for one hand can carry together and shock up, as fast as another can cut and pile the corn.—The corn and fodder will cure best by putting about 250 hills in a shock.—Therefore being thus divided, let them begin at once; unless, however, there is an extra hand, it will be necessary to send one cutter and carrier to mark the places for the shocks by tying together five tops of the hills at intervals of sixteen hills each way, from centre to centre—thus

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Let each cutter carry two rows, being careful to leave the hills that are tied together, standing.—If there are less than four cutters, they had better begin with the rows on which the shocks are to stand so as to open the way, to the places, where they are to be made, that the carriers may not have to walk through the corn. In cutting, take hold of a hill by the tops, with the left hand, and cut it off with the right; each two cutters laying their corn together across the middle furrow, between them and putting the corn from eight hills in a pile.

The carriers, have only to carry these piles together, and form the shocks: by setting each armful against the hills that are tied up, as they carry them together. The butts of the stalks must be kept well out, to make the shocks stand firmly, and leave a space, in the centre, for air.—The corn may be cut off with perfect safety, as soon as the grain begins to look glazed or shining; but as it can be cut and shocked, in less time that it would take, to pull the blades and cut the tops; it may be suffered to stand a little longer; thus giving more time for hauling manure. The blades cure very well, after the corn is cut, and the tops are much better, than if kept on a house; but if a portion of the blades are wanted, for separate use, or for sale, they may be pulled, before the corn is cut off. If the cutting off should be delayed by interruptions from weather, part of the force may be set to ploughing in wheat, whilst the inferior hands are finishing the corn. I have often had the corn gang cleaning the way, and the ploughs following not far behind them. It is not necessary to stop cutting, for a slight shower, and when once the shocks are up, no weather can hurt them unless they are blown down. An opportunity is also afforded, for dragging the ground, before seeding; which levels it, crumbles the crust and prevents the wheat from collecting in the furrows. The rows on which the shocks stand, may be seeded in wheat. The spaces, occupied by the shocks themselves, amount to, only, about one acre in fifty; but, even these are not lost, for, if oats are seeded on them, and covered roughly with a hand rake, they seem to succeed better, than when cultivated in any other way.

After the wheat has been seeded, the corn may either be pulled, or husked on the stalk. If it is to be husked, by the hands on the farm, put two hands to a cart, each having a basket. Let them take an armful from the shock, and lay it on the ground; then husk it into the basket, and empty it into the cart. This saves the time lost by raising up, to throw every ear into the cart, as it is husked; and, in this way 2 men should husk and loft 2 loads or 6 barrels per day, and shock up the fodder. In doing this, they may put two shocks together, as the fodder will be sufficiently cured, to be put in larger shocks. These, if well put up, will keep sound 'till spring. They may be hauled in, however, at any time, and put up in ricks; and can be taken off the field, in much less time than it would require to cut the stalks and pick them up. When the corn is cut off, in a green state, the plant retains the sap which is in it, and does not become so dry, as when stripped in the ordinary way; and from repeated experiments, it has been proved, that there is an increase of grain, both in weight and measure, whilst the quantity of provender and manure is greatly augmented.

T.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR CLARKE, OF KENTUCKY.—The Frankfort Commonwealth of August 27th says:—"It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of the Hon. JAMES CLARKE, Governor of Kentucky. He died this morning about eight o'clock. We have stopped the press to announce this mournful intelligence." This is melancholy news to us, as it will be to a large circle of friends all over the United States. He was an honorable man, and a true patriot.

The Lexington Observer states that the duties of the Executive for the unexpired term for which Governor Clarke was elected, a little upwards of one year, will devolve upon Lieut. Governor Charles A. Wickliffe.

From the same paper we learn that the Hon. R. P. Letcher has been nominated as the candidate for Governor of Kentucky, by the Whig Convention, and M. V. Thompson, Esq. as Lieutenant Governor.

DISTURBANCES ON THE CANAL.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from Clear Spring, under date of 31st August, thus speaks of the measures adopted by the military who have marched to the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal for the suppression of the disturbances among the laborers:

Some twenty or upwards of the ringleaders have been made prisoners; some eight or ten have been shot and severely wounded—one, at least, of whom is not expected to recover. A few who made their escape across the Potomac were fired upon by the riflemen from Cumberland whilst clambering the bluff on the opposite side of the river, and some of them were seen to fall; but to what extent they were injured my informant could not say, as no one had come over to report when he left. Several shantees were burnt down, and others torn down by the troops, whose owners had refused admittance when demanded; and all the fire-arms found in the possession of the Canal hands were seized and destroyed on the spot. When my informant left the troops were still progressing up the line, and had reached within — miles of Oldtown—their whole force amounting to about one hundred and fifty men.

To those living at a distance this may be thought harsh and unnecessarily severe treatment, but it is universally admitted in this section, and by the citizens living all along the work, to be no worse than the exigencies of the times require. Some of the most lawless and high handed acts of violence have doubtless been committed by those creatures, and that too, upon innocent and unoffending citizens and others engaged on and about the work.

It is said that about $700 worth of fire arms arrived at Oldtown the other day, having been purchased in Baltimore and sent to one of the parties on the Canal, and by mere accident were discovered in time to prevent those from getting hold of them for whom they were intended.

To Correspondents.—Corn-Planter, and Talbot are received and will be attended to. Why dont our correspondents send in their communications earlier,—they certainly could find conveyance, nearly every day, from Trappe and Bay-Side.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Semi-Weekly Report.

Office of the American, Sept. 3. 1, P. M.

Howard Street Flour.—We have no change to note either in the receipt or store price of Howard street flour.—Sales are making to a limited extent from stores at $5 87, which we quote as the prevailing rate this morning. The wagon and rail road price is $5.75.

City Mills Flour is held at $6 per bbl. full, and some sales are making at that price. Susquehanna Flour is held at $6.

GRAIN.—The prices of Wheat are without change. Sales of good to best reds continue to be made $1.18 to $1.23. We quote good to very prime white Wheats at $1.22 a $1.25.

In consequence of the scarcity of vessels, prices of Corn have been affected, and are at the present time somewhat unsettled. We quote white to-day at about 68 a 70 cents. Last sales of yellow were at 75 cents, but that price could not be obtained this morning.

Sales of Md. Rye at 73 a 75 cents, and of Oats at 31 cents.

MARRIED,

In this county on Tuesday last, by the Rev'd. Dr. Mason, Dr. Edward Spedden, to Mary daughter of the late Dr. Ennals Martin.

On Tuesday last by Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. James Millis to Mary Ellen Kirby, all of this town.

On Thursday, September 5th, by the Rev'd. James Cunningham, Mr. Azariah Benny, to Miss Sarah Ann Sneed.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. James Price, to Miss Deborah Ann Ray.

A Thresher Astray.

About the 20th of June last, Messrs. G. & W. Smith of Newark, Del forwarded to Mr. Thos. Hanson's care of Baltimore, a thresher belonging to the subscriber's grain machine which had been sent on to them for repairs. It is a tooth machine & the thresher has no hopper with it. The said thresher has never come to hand, and it is supposed that it has been forwarded to some other gentlemen by mistake—should this advertisement meet the eye of the person having it in possession he will much oblige the owner if he will forward it to Baltimore at once, as it is much needed to the care of Emory & Stevens, Bowley's Wharf.

J. B. SPENCER,
Centreville, Md.

Sept. 7

ASTRAY.

Strayed to the subscribers farm on or about the last of April or first of May last, a Buffaloe Cow with white back and red sides,—ear mark in the right ear, a slit and under clip on the left, the end cut off. The owner of the above described Cow, will please come forward, pay charges and take her away.

THOMAS B. DEAN.

Near Easton, Sept 7th 1839. 3t

Vendue.

The subscriber, being about to leave the State, will offer for sale, on the farm where he now resides, on the 25th inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, all his

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

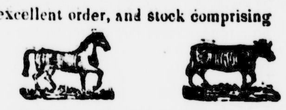
FARMING UTENSILS,

AND STOCK,

the farming utensils consisting of

PLOUGHS, CARTS, HARROWS, &c.;

in excellent order, and stock comprising



Horses, Hogs and Cattle,

all in fine condition. Also, one four horse wagon, with gear, both britch and leading, and fixtures for hauling rails, &c.

Terms.—On all sums over five dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from date, before the removal of the property, and on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at half past nine, A. M. and attendance given by

JAMES G. MARTIN.

Sept. 7, 1839.—ts (Wts)

For Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House Door, in Easton, on Tuesday the 1st of October ensuing, a Farm adjoining the late residence of Richard Denny, dec'd., lying on the south side of the road leading out of Yaffort or Deep Neck, and comprising the several tracts or parts of tracts of land, called 'Denny's Purchase,' 'Lamberton and Lamberton's Addition,' containing about

136 1-2 ACRES.

This farm is beautifully situated on Irish creek, which abounds in all the luxuries of the water—Oysters, Fish and Fowl, &c. in their season, and in a rich and flourishing neighborhood, not less remarkable for its peculiar healthfulness.

There is a dwelling and other out houses upon it, and it is



HEAVILY TIMBERED

with both Oak and Pine, suitable for Ship Building, &c.

A more particular description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase it will take occasion to view it.—The terms will be liberal, and made known on the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M and attendance given by

W. K. LAMBDIN, Agent.

Sept. 7, 1839.—ts (Wts)

PUBLIC SALE

OF

Valuable Bridge Stock.

The subscribers will offer for sale on Wednesday the 11th of September, on the premises at Dover Bridge, the following property, to wit: The Bridge, House and Lot and all of its appertenances; also some household Furniture and one four wheel Carriage, one Mare and Colt.

The terms of sale will be; one third cash and the remainder in two equal instalments, twelve and eighteen months, with note and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, until paid.

Attendance by

CHARLES or LEVIN GWIN.

August 31 ts

Cattle Show.

The following persons have been appointed agents to obtain and collect subscriptions for the Cattle Show, to be held at Easton, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th days of October next.

Easton District, Jos. B. HARRINGTON,
Chapel do JAMES ARRINGDALE,
St. Michaels do PHIL. HAMBLETON,
Trappe do SOLOMON TROT.

Those who are desirous to promote the success of the Show are requested to come forward and subscribe promptly; as funds are now wanted for the purchase of premiums, the erection of pens and all other preparations which are necessary to be made.

T. TILGHMAN, Sec'ry.
to the Board of Trustees.

August 31

For Sale.

I will sell at private sale the Farm lately bought by me of Thomas S. Hayward, Trustee of Thomas Hayward, dec'd., containing

428 1-2 ACRES.

A liberal credit will be given on a considerable part of the purchase money.

JOSEPH R. PRICE.

July 27, 1839.

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