HOME JOURNAL.—Those excellent periodical caterers, N. P. Willis and Geo. P. Morris, are again to be associated in the editorship of a weekly. This paper will take the place of the NATIONAL PRESS, and will present its first issue on Saturday, 21st inst. We shall expect under the excellent management of these gentlemen to see the spirit of the old Mirror revived. "The general design of the HOME JOURNAL," says the Circular, "will be to furnish entertaining reading; to make a brief and complete chronicle of passing events, to give the cream of new books, to keep a watchful lookout for genius in Literature, Music and Art, and in short to furnish a paper by which *families may keep up with the times.*"

DEAD.—Theodrick Bland Esq. Chancellor of Maryland died suddenly at Annapolis, on Monday last. The Hon. Lemuel Purnel, formerly associate Judge of the second judicial district died on Sunday, 15th inst. at his residence, in Centreville, Queen Anne's county.

IOWA.—A printed letter just received from Iowa says, "The Whigs here have elected McKnight as Governor, one Congressman, and have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature!! Show this to the world!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We ask attention to the Communication of GEORGICUS." Practical essays are always acceptable, and we therefore invite articles of this character from our agricultural friends generally. The judicious experience of one careful farmer, is worth a dozen volumes on farming.

"ESTELLE" is politely requested to try her pen again. Good poetry is not the work of a day. The correction of a few faulty lines, and attention to some gramatical errors of composition, will prepare the effusion for our columns.

"PETER TRUMPET" has our thanks for his kind offers of correspondence, but we are compelled to refuse admission to the series of satirical papers, which he proposes to publish.

S. G. H. will oblige us by a private interview, upon the subject matter of his communication.

From the Hagerstown (Md.) Torch Light

THE THOMAS AFFAIR.—We were informed, to our last number, in stating that Ex-Governor Thomas was the only witness examined at the trial of Dr. Tyler.—Several medical gentlemen testified on the part of the state, and one on the part of the traverser, all of whom exonerated the latter from blame. An intelligent gentleman from Frederick, with whom we have conversed upon the subject, assures us that there is not a difference of opinion, in that city, as to the fact that Mr. Thomas is a perfect monomaniac upon the subject of his domestic affairs; although in his statement to the Court, he acknowledged the innocence of his wife, and declared his conviction that her character was as white as the driven snow. He is said to have prepared himself upon that portion of the subject relating to the medical treatment of Dr. Tyler, with assiduous care;—and it was particularly in connection with this branch of the subject, that the disease, of his mind was so clearly manifested.—In detailing the consequences of this disease of which he was sensible, (although greatly in error as to the cause,) the spectacle presented was one of the most humiliating character. Revelations of weakness and of misery—clothed in language the most touching—delivered with an eloquence of manner that has seldom failed of effect—and inspired with the unnatural fire of a frenzied mind—were poured forth, without concealment, by one who was, himself, the subject and the victim; at once filling those in attendance with pity for the sufferer, and causing them to blush at the infirmities of their race. Whether the details of the trial will ever be made public, we cannot tell. The Court passed an order, that the testimony should not be published until the case had been disposed of.

Gov. McDowell with his wife and Mrs. Thomas, we understand, were waited upon, at their lodgings, by most of the ladies and gentlemen of Frederick, who showed them marked attention and respect.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Atlas, of Thursday gives returns from 310 towns, being all in the State but two, Chelmark and Florida. The following is the result compared with the vote in the same town last year:

	1846.	1845.
Briggs, (W.)	55,353	52,212
Davis, (L. F.)	33,650	37,931
Scattering.	13,750	16,585
Briggs' maj. over all others now		7,973
All others over Briggs last year		2,305
Whig gain		10,278

An error has been discovered in the reported vote in the 9th Congressional district, which corrected, elects Hale (W.) The delegation will therefore be as follows:

District.
1 *Robert C. Winthrop,
2 *Daniel P. King,
3 *Amos Abbott,
4 No choice.
5 *Charles Hudson,
6 *George Ashman,
7 *J. Rockwell,
8 *John Q. Adams,
8 Artemus Hale,
10 *Joseph Grinnell.
*Re-elected.

All the members of the Senate elected are Whigs. The House of Representatives stands 175 Whigs 39 Locofocos; 5 Abolition and 1 doubtful. Among the Representatives elected to the House is Mr. Caleb Cushing, formerly member of Congress and Minister to China. He was returned from Newburyport on an independent ticket. Mr. George Hood, Loco candidate for lieutenant governor, is elected representative for Lynn. On the grand result the Boston Journal says: "This is indeed a glorious result. The people have abundant occasion to rejoice. The efforts made at this election to distract the Whig party, by presenting false issues, and appealing to popular prejudices, have been unavailing. Massachusetts is true—and may she ever be—to Whig principles, the Constitution and the Union!

Exhibition of the Talbot Co. Agricultural Societies.

The first annual "Cattle Show and Fair" of the "Trustees of the Md. Ag. Society for the Eastern Shore," and the "Farmers' Inspecting Association of Talbot Co." was held at Easton, pursuant to previous notice, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 11th and 12th inst. A close and high plank fence has been permanently erected on an eligible and delightful lot of ground, in the Town of Easton, where the Societies intend holding a Show annually.

Owing to the extreme inclemency of the weather, the attendance was not as large as had been anticipated, yet under the circumstances it was such as to be highly gratifying to the members of the two Societies.

Under the rule which had been adopted by the two Societies for this show, no member of either of them received more than one premium, the remaining premiums which were awarded to them, descended to the owners of the next best articles. This explains the reason why more premiums appear to have been awarded in some cases than had been offered in the programme.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FARMS.

The committee on farms, aware of the delicacy of the task assigned them—having no instructions from the board—deemed it necessary in the outset to agree upon some general principle which should control their action. Destitute of that refined experience which of itself would lead to such a principle, they looked to the annals of the Maryland Agricultural Society, and found the following as recommended: "The premium should be given to one who has made the safest and most profitable application of labor and capital, rather than to one who has made splendid improvements and great crops by yet greater expenditures."

They agreed that the general appearance of a farm should be looked upon as but a superficial test of the farmers' merits.—That the difficulties overcome in bringing it to the state in which they might find it, should be considered a better test, and the proportional increase in production during a period of his management best of all.

Believing the principle to be correct—to dating upon these simple views as arising out of it in the course of reason and of common sense, and desiring as far as practicable to carry them out and at the same time to elicit solid information upon the subject of agriculture—they determined in all cases to request information as to the following particulars—1st. The number of acres of cleared land. 2d. The time of taking possession. 3d. The general condition as to fencing and ditching at that time. 4th. The increase in production and the number of hands and teams employed.

The farm occupied by Mr. John Bayard, as tenant of Samuel Hambleton, Sen., was the first to which their attention was called. The number of acres of cleared land as given by Mr. Hambleton, is one hundred and eighty. The time of his taking possession, Jan. 1st, 1841. The condition as to fencing and ditching very bad. The number of hands employed, four, two men and two boys. The number of horses and mules, four. Oxen, none. It will be seen by Mr Hambleton's statement that the first years' crop, both wheat and corn, were raised under the three field system. By ginning at the period, when his cultivation under the four field system commenced, it will be found that the wheat crop increased about thirty per cent. during the second series of four years, and that at the end of twelve years the increase as compared with the first four years, was about eight per cent. The corn crop in like manner was increased thirty and afterwards thirty-seven per cent. The committee found the fencing and drainage in every respect worthy an industrious farmer—large accumulations of manure ready for his corn field, his corn husked and prepared for market.

They next visited the farm rented by Mr. Philemon Willis, a part of Gen. Pilgiman's Plumbimmon farm. After a full examination of his farm, and of the labors undergone by him; the amount of fencing made entirely new; the manuring done, taking into consideration at the same time the fact that he has employed the same amount of labor with the addition of two pair of oxen, they have found it very difficult to decide which of the two has done most with his means, and the difficulty has been much enhanced by the fact that a member of the committee has, from motives of delicacy, declined expressing an opinion. Upon comparing the crops raised by these gentlemen, it has been found that Mr. Willis has not increased his corn crop as much in proportion to the time he has occupied the farm by about two per cent., but that the crop of wheat, leaving entirely out of view that which has been raised on fallows, has increased in one course of cultivation very nearly one hundred per cent, and although in the last series of three years the increase has been reduced, the statement furnished shows that there is still an increase of more than sixty per cent.

The farm lately owned by Capt. Thomas Coward, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Emerson, next claimed their attention. As far as an opinion could be formed from a general inspection and from the accounts given of Mr. Emerson by his neighbors, the committee think him equal as a farmer to either of the others named. Paying a heavy rent, he nevertheless aims to improve the land as well as to make large crops. They are sorry that he has not lived long enough on this farm to have gone through more than one round of cultivation.

In deciding between these three gentlemen, (they feel bound to decide as a fair case is presented for decision,) they have only to regret that there is not a premium for each, and although they have kept as much as possible before them the views with which they started out, they think it not impossible that their decision may be wrong. The first premium for a rented farm they award to Mr. Philemon Willis, and the second to Mr. John Baynard.—The time within which they have been constrained to act has been so limited, that in the two cases where gentlemen cultivating their own farms have offered for premiums it has been impossible to arrive at such information as would justify a decision. They deem the criterion which they have used, as a last resort in the case just disposed of, as peculiarly applicable to owners of land, and think that for the sake of good example, it should be stringently applied. They have seen much in the management of both which is worthy of imitation, and believe that either might compare with the best farmers in the country; yet having no ground upon which they could make any other than an arbitrary decision, they deem it no usurpation of power to recommend that the premiums for farms not rented be withheld. However, there be any rule of the society which requires that a decision must be made, the committee claim it as due to these gentlemen and to themselves, that it shall be made hereafter. They regret that time does not permit them to dwell upon subjects of deep interest to all; that they can not commend as they would, the enlightened liberality of the landholders, to whose tenants the premiums have been awarded—and that they cannot praise as they should, the honest industry which has already reaped a reward of which the premiums given are but the smallest part.—The committee have witnessed many things that are gratifying, and have striking evidences that the Art of Agriculture is advancing towards perfection, and that gleams of the Science are shedding light on the way. They had what they have seen as the *dawning* of an Era, when Iron and the Art and the Science will bring, as they promise, abundance to all.

THOS. R. HOLLYDAY,
JOHN McD. GOLDSBOROUGH,
WM B. WILLIS, } *Committee.*

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—There is too great a propensity with the Farmers of our community, to follow pernaciously in the old track, beaten by their ancestors from time immemorial, and to reject as useless and odious, all innovations upon old established usages. But, sir, in this age of improvement, it must be a source of deep regret to every enlightened agriculturist, that his calling has not kept pace with the other numerous branches of industry. 'Tis true, that we are not altogether stationary. We have the benefit of many labor-saving machines, by which several of the operations of the farm are greatly facilitated; but for these we are indebted to the skill and ingenuity of mechanics. 'Tis true, we have many artificial fertilizers, which promise, if we may believe the representations of dealers in such articles, to revolutionize the whole system of agriculture; but these are the inventions of those whose object it is, more to fill their pockets than to benefit the interests of farmers, and should be regarded little more than the thousand quack medicines, with which our country is filled.

The great difficulty is, that the methods of improvement proposed, are not within the reach of the great agricultural community. There is doubtless some virtue in many of the measures advertized, but their price forbids their being tried by most farmers, and were they universally demanded, their scarcity would prevent their general use. But is this any reason that we must still plod along in the same old track; toiling from one year to another, and barely make both ends meet"? Can we not devise some method by which our property may be enhanced in value, and our profits increased? Talk not to the honest yeomen of our country about Poudrette, Guano, and such things as are only within the reach of a few, but tell him how he can increase his compost, and render his farm-yard a mine of gold, and he will not turn a deaf ear to your representations.—It is there, that all the elements necessary to the production of plants are present in abundance, and in proper proportions; and give him but plenty of time, he will need nothing more. I have said this much by way of introducing a subject, to which I invite the serious attention of the agricultural citizens of our county. I intend to adopt a new system of farming, and wishing to have all the light which can be thrown upon the subject, I know of no way in which it can be done better than by inquiring publicly, through your columns, for such suggestions as better judgement and longer experience may dictate.

The plan I intend to adopt, if nothing sufficient to change my views be objected, is the "Soiling System," practiced to a limited extent in England. I will now mention the principal reasons that induce me to make this change, and describe as succinctly as I can, the method which I have determined to pursue. Under this system, all the stock of the farm will have to be confined in suitable places throughout the year, and their food of course will have to be carried to them instead of their helping themselves in the field. The first advantage of this plan is, that we can suffer a quantity of grass to grow upon our land, to be turned under and converted into a valuable manure. All experienced farmers have witnessed with regret, that, after raising clover under the old system for a number of years, the land, as they say, becomes "clover sick." What is the cause of this?—The answer is very evident. It is because a clover has been raised year after year, and grazed off even with the ground, and nothing supplied to the soil, to renovate its exhausted energies—I mean for the production of clover, for such lands frequently grow fine grain crops. Now it is a fact established both by experience and science, that a decayed plant is the best food for plants of the same species to feed upon; and if we can turn in heavy clover lays upon our fields, instead of becoming tired, they will cause it to grow with increased luxuriance every year, and prove at the same time highly advantageous to our crops of wheat and corn. Another advantage is the increased quantity of stock that may be raised, and the immense amount of valuable manure that would be accumulated, by judicious management, where a large stock is confined for a whole year. Instead of the manure of the animals being scattered about over the farm, or on the road side, to be dried up by the sun or washed away by the rains, the farmer will have it at hand to be applied as he pleases. He can also have it in his power to preserve his liquid manure, which in the opinion of those who are experienced, is to the solid, as two to one at least. This increase of manure over what can be raised by the ordinary system, will more than doubly repay us for the extra trouble in attending to our stock.

A third advantage is, the saving of all interior fences upon a farm; thus not only freeing us from a heavy annual tax upon our wood-lands, but also from trouble of making and repairing in the Spring. Has it often occurred to farmers how much their stock costs them in this item alone, all interior fences being made solely to the benefit of stock? By having a good fence around the farm, and a strong enclosure for the stock, we will be freed from all apprehensions of trouble from mischievous animals. Many farms, on the water, would require almost no fencing at all; and of those in the interior, often not one-half of the enclosure would have to be made by the owners, the other half being usually made by their neighbors.

Having said thus much of the reasons of my making the proposed change, I will now proceed to describe the plan that I have laid down for myself. The first step I shall take will be to get rid of all my superfluous stock, on account of the difficulty of providing a sufficiency of food for a larger number at first. I have a farm of about 200 acres, and the number of my stock will be nearly as follows, viz: about 5 horses or mules, 2 yoke of oxen and 4 milch cows, 15 hogs, and if I keep sheep at all, about one dozen. This limited number will suffice to carry on all the operations of the farm, and at the same time there will be no difficulty in procuring food for them.

The next thing to be looked to, is the providing a supply of food early in the Spring. To this end it will be necessary to plant large crops of mangel-wurzel, turnips, carrots, &c. for winter and spring use, and use those kinds of grass that afford the earliest cutting in the spring. Lucerne clover will answer for this purpose most admirably, not only as affording an early cutting, but as supplying an abundant source of green food all the season. There are, no doubt, many other grasses which it would be useful to cultivate for this purpose, and I respectfully solicit information on this subject. When time and experience shall teach me to raise large quantities of food in this way, I can increase my stock at pleasure, it being the opinion of those who have tried it, that three cows can be soiled from the same land that would be scarcely sufficient to graze one. If this be so, I can raise three times as much stock as at present, and that in a much better condition.

For summer use, our fragrant clover fields, untrodden by a hoof, will contribute an ample supply of green food, and also a quantity of hay, to be reserved, not for a "rainy day," but for those seasons of drought with which we are so frequently visited. To those who object to keeping their stock confined, I would say, that in England," work horses are almost universally soiled, and in the large dairy establishments of London and its vicinity, the cows cannot be kept in any other way.

I have thus, briefly, stated the plan which appears to me to be best in adopting this system; but, it is probable that others can raise objections which I do not see, whose opinion we would consider as valuable. It is for this reason that I hope some experienced farmer will approach the subject with an unprejudiced mind, and bring the results of experience to bear upon the subject. I would be more diffident in obtruding my views upon the public, were I not seconded by the practice of English farmers, and borne out in many of them by an able article in the last number of the Farmer's Cabinet, which I respectfully recommend to your readers.

In conclusion I would say, that if I should be the humble instrument of creating an inquiry upon this subject that would ultimately lead to something useful, it would be most gratifying of all things, to one who has the interest of the farmer much at heart. 'Tis this class that is the real "bone and sinew" of the country; the "main-spring" by which the wheels of our government itself are put in motion, and I should feel proud to see a spirit of improvement more extensively cherished in our midst, and industry aroused that would overcome all obstacles in the way of duty; an energy developed that would leave nothing untried, to attain perfection in their calling. We then might live to see old Talbot rendered, by the enterprise of her sons, the garden spot of the first State, of the greatest country in the world.

GEORGICUS.

*See Vol. II. No 3 Farmers' Cabinet

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19, 1846.

GRAIN.—We quote good to prime Maryland reds at 100a112 cents, and ordinary to good at 95a100 cents white wheat 110a118 cts. and prime do for family flour at 120a125 cts.

We quote old white at 70 cts. and yellow do 65a65 cts. Sales are making of new white at 55a56 cts. and of yellow do at 59a60 cts.

SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP

PITTSBURGH Feb. 6th, 1846.

MR R. E SELLERS:—Though I do not believe any further testimonials are necessary to establish the reputation of your justly famed Cough Syrup, I feel compelled as an act of duty, to mention several cases which came under my immediate notice, in members of families whom I was in duty bound to relieve at any cost; complicated hard breathing, a severe cough and no expectoration, loss of appetite, with strong symptoms of pulmonary consumption. I recommended your Syrup, and they begged I would procure some, which I did. I am happy to report that they are quite relieved the Syrup having produced the desired effect in every instance. You are well assured of its good effects upon myself. *Hoping* that this may reach the notice of persons suffering from coughs and colds, I remain your obedient servant,

C. F. PRATT, Overseer of the Poor.

Sold by, E. M. DAWSON & BRO'R.

"*While there is life there is hope.*"—Instances like the following are almost of daily occurrence, and render superfluous all farther comment upon the efficacy of Wistar's Balsam.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1845.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle:

Dear Sir.—The character of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is so well established throughout the country, and especially in the State of New York, that any farther testimony would seem to be unnecessary. Yet I derived so much advantage from it, that I am happy to communicate it through you to the sick and afflicted, what it has done for me, and I consider it a privilege and duty to do so. I have been troubled with weak lungs four years; had a cough more or less every winter. I was confined to the house all last winter with a severe cough, pain in the side and breast, raised blood several times. I consulted a physician, but have never taken any medicine which has done me so much good as

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

I consider it the best medicine in the world for Coughs Colds, and Pulmonary complaints.

WILLIAM B. SWARTS.

No genuine without the written signature of I. Butts.

Sold by, E. M. DAWSON & BRO'R.

Married.

In this county on Tuesday, Nov. 19th by Rev. Henry M. Mason, D. D., Thomas H. Matthews, of Baltimore, to Rebecca I. D., daughter of the Hon. Nicholas Martin of Walnut Grove, Talbot county, Md.

In the M. E. Church at Easton, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. J. T. Hazzard, Rev. Francis Rutter, of the Philadelphia Conference, to Miss Elizabeth A. Langsdale, of Somerset county.

In this county on Monday 16th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Aspril, Mr. Wm. W. Layfield, of Baltimore city, to Miss Mary Kinnamon, of Broad Creek Neck Talbot co. Md.

DIED,

In Queen Anne's county, on the 5th inst. of paralysis, Mrs. Eliza, consort of Francis A. Rochester, and sister of Ex-Governor Stevens of Talbot.

Agricultural Notice.

THE "Farmer's Inspecting Association" for Talbot county, will hold their next meeting at "Clora's Point" the residence of Saml. Chamberlaine, Esq. on Thursday next, the 3d of December.

By order,

JNO. W. MARTIN, Sec'ty.

Nov. 21, 1846—8.

MORE NEW GOODS.

THEZEAN & BROTH, have just returned from the CITY, and have now opened a further and general supply of

GOODS,

which added to their former STOCK make it complete; they invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call before purchasing, as they think they can make it profitable to them, as well as agreeable to ourselves.

Nov 21st 1846—4t (8)

MONEY.

The Subscriber having located himself in Easton Md. offers his services to the public as agent and Collector, on very small Commissions. He flatters himself that he will give to all those who favour him with business general satisfaction, persons at a distance having claims on this shore for collection will do well to try him.

STEPHEN DARDEN.

Nov 20 1846.

BOARDING.

MRS. JAMES M. LAMDIN, having taken the House No. 15 South Gay St., begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that they can be accommodated with genteel board either by the day, week, month, or year, on accommodating terms.

Nov. 21, 1846—7t

Notice.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND (of Baltimore) an approved Minister in the society of Friends, has appointed a religious meeting to be held at the Court house, on first day (Sunday) next at 3 o'clock, to attend which the citizens are respectfully invited.

Attention Easton Light Dragoons

You are hereby ordered to meet at Easton on Saturday the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., in full uniform upon the parade ground in rear of the Academy.

By order

N. E. NICOLS, C. S.

Nov. 20th 1846.—8

MRS. MARY J. HOPKINS,

Fashionable Dress Maker,

NO. 3 Pearl S., two squares above the Eutaw House, and third door from the corner of Mott St., Baltimore. Arrangements made to receive the latest New York and Philadelphia FASHIONS as they come out.

Nov. 1.—6t

NOTICE.—The Trustees of Primary School No. 5, Election District No. 2, wish to employ a *qualified* teacher for the ensuing year, 1847.

JOHN W. S. MCDANIEL,
JOHN R. CAULK,
JAMES DAWSON,
Trustees.

Nov. 17, 1846.—3w

LAND FOR SALE.

By authority of the Heirs of Loftus Bowdle Dec'd. I will sell at Public Sale to the highest and best bidder on the 12th day of December next at the village of the Trappe, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. a tract of land within 1 1-2 miles of Trappe containing

200 ACRES *more or less,*

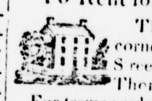
known by what ever name or names it may be called, Terms of Sale there will be a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months given, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of Sale and upon the payment of the Purchase money and interest there will a deed executed free of all there rights and titles.

Attendance given by

CHAS H BOWDLE Agent
for the Heirs of Loftus Bowdle Dec'd.

Nov. 21, 1846—3t

To Rent for the ensuing year,



THE White House on the corner of West and Dover Streets, now occupied by Thomas Coolest.

For terms apply to Walter H. Thompson or Mrs. S. S. Singleton.

Easton, Nov. 17—3w

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court.

October Term, A. D 1846.

On application of Edward Roe, Administrator of Ann Gardner, late of Talbot county, Dec'd.

It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of Talbot county Orphans Court. I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and forty six

Test, J. H HARRIS Register
of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to the above Order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann Gardner late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of May, 1847, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 30th day of October 1846

EDWARD ROE, Adm'r,
of Ann Gardner Dec'd.

Nov 7. 1846—3w

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desiring to be relieved from the care attendant on farming, will sell for a fair price, all her land about the town of Easton, in parts, on the whole together, with the exception of a few lots near the house. The House together with these lots, is also for sale; so that a person wishing to purchase, has an opportunity of having the whole together as it now stands.

The land is very productive, and the property will yield a very large interest on the purchase money in the hands of a good manager. There is an inexhaustible supply of the finest marl on this property, which is near the surface, and can be got out with little expense. For terms apply to

E. G. KERR

Easton, Nov. 7th 1846—3t.

TOBACCO WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 25th day of this month (Nov) for furnishing the Alms House of Talbot county with Pork. Persons are requested to hand in their proposals to the subscriber on or before the above date, as on that day the Trustees will meet to act upon said proposals.

R. M. WILLSON, Treas'r.

Nov. 10, 1846—tdsn

Post Office Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber for Postage, will call and pay off their bills on or before Tuesday the 12th inst., as after that date all delinquents, will have no further credit, at the office. HENRY THOMAS, P. M.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of stockholders of the Maryland Steamboat Company held at the office of Saml. McDonald, Esq., Baltimore, on Thursday, the 26th day of November, at 10 o'clock A. M. All persons having claims against said Company will present them on or before that day to Saml McDonald, Esq. 3t

Baltimore American and Annapolis Republican will advertise to amount of $1,00 and charge company.

ORDERS No. 18.

Head Quarters, 12th Brigade 2d Division M. M.

Easton, Oct. 31st, 1846.

The commanding officers of the several Regiments and extra Battalions are hereby ordered to make an immediate report of the enrolments of their respective commands, to enable the Brigadier General to make his annual return at the time required by law. They will also see that the stamped bonds which are now required from the volunteer companies to whom arms have been issued are immediately executed and returned to the Head Quarters of the Brigade.

By order Brig. Gen HILGHMAN,
Oct. 31, 1846. Wm. C. Maskey, Aid.

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