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. XXX. EASTON, (MD) SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1847. NO. 48.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
Saturday Morning,
BY
GEORGE C. GRAHAM.

TERMS.
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.

FRIENDSHIP IN SORROW.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Together 'neath the early morn,
We took our joyous way,
Where clustering blossoms hid the thorn,
And all around was gay;
And now, when midnight's wildest storms
The troubled sleepers wake,
And Fear calls forth its Phantom forms,
Shall I thy side forsake?

Together through the vernal grove
In musing thought we trod,
With Nature's kindling charms in love,
Which told our souls of God;
And now when chilling Autumn blows,
And fields their flowers regret,
Amid the fading of the rose,
Shall I my friend forget?

Together in our blooming age
To Music's realm we turned,
And bending o'er the lessoned page,
The same sweet descant learned;
And now, when Time, that teacher stern,
Hath taught thee wail and moan,
Shall I to bowers of pleasure turn,
And leave thee sad and lone?

Ah, no! beneath Misfortune's dart,
Thy cheek bedewed with tears,
Thou'rt dearer to my yearning heart
Than in thy cloudless years;
The friendship born of prosperous hours
May have a sparkling eye,
But that which smiles when sorrow lowers
Claims kindred with the sky.

HOW TO ACQUIRE A LIBRARY.

Three cents a day, paid out by an apprentice boy for segars, apples, or what not,—amounts to—let us see! how much in a year? Three times three hundred and sixty five is ten hundred and ninety five, $10,95; and this for five years, the average for apprenticeship in this country, amounts to the round sum of fifty four dollars and seventy five cents.

Now take any apprentice boy, who is the habit of smoking segars, or drinking mint julips—and that is no better—and let him make an estimate of what he thus absolutely throws away—and he will be surprised to find that twenty one cents a week is a very moderate estimate. And, where there is one who thus throws away that amount weekly, how many are there for whom four times that sum will not suffice.

Take, then, this very moderate sum as a standard, and we have the sum of 54,75 in five years—which all will agree is the same as sunk—yea, an hundred times worse than sunk to the bottom of the sea! a sum sufficient to purchase a library of Books half equal to a doctor's or lawyer's. It would buy a copy of Shakspeare, Webster's octavo Dictionary, a copy each of Rollin Gibbon, and Bancroft's Histories—all of which are indispensable by the way; to which it would add Young, Milton, Pope; Locke Bacon, Combe, Irving, Bryant, and a dozen others, of the very best English, and American classics.

What apprentice, after having acquired such a knowledge of his craft, as will enable him, to start into the world a useful member of the community, but will be better satisfied with the possession of such a library, thus acquired than with the *recollection* of having expended such a sum in a manner far from useful or necessary.

The remarks above are directed more especially to apprentices; but they will apply with equal truth to other classes of young men. Thousands are thrown away in that manner, which if appropriated in the way suggested, would open the way in numerous instances, to honor fame,—and what is better than all—to happiness!

LOVERS.

I have found, by long experience, that is no use remonstrating with a man who is head-over-ears in love. The tender passion affects us differently, according to our constitutions. One set of fellows who are generally the pleasantest, seldom get beyond the length of flirtation. They are always at it, but constantly changing, and therefore manage to get through a tolerable catalogue of attachments before they are finally brought to book. Such men are quite able to take care of themselves, and require but little admonition. You no doubt hear them now and then abused for trifling with the affections of young women, as if the latter had themselves the slightest remorse in playing precisely the same game; but in most cases such censure is undeserved, for they are quite as much in earnest as their neighbors, so long as the impulse lasts. The only true explanation is, that they have survived their first passion. and that their faith is somewhat shaken in the boyish creed of the absolute perfectibility of woman. The great disappointment of life does not make them misanthropes, but it forces them to caution, and to a closer appreciation of character than is usually undertaken in the first instance. They have become, perhaps, more selfish, certainly more suspicious; and, though often on the verge of a proposal, they never pledge themselves without an extreme degree of deliberation. Another set seem designed by nature to be the absolute victims of woman. Whenever they fall in love they do it with an earnestness and an obstinacy which is actually appalling. The adored object of their affections can twine them round her finger, quarrel with them, cheat them, caricature them, or even flirt with others, without the least risk of severing the triple cord of attachment. They become as tame as poodle-dogs, will submit patiently to any manner of cruelty or caprice, and in fact seem rather to be grateful for such treatment than otherwise.—Clever women usually contrive to secure a captive of this kind. He is useful to them in a hundred ways, never interferes with their schemes, and, if the worst comes to the worst they can fall back upon him a *pis-aller*.—Blackwood's Magazine.

VISIT OF THE U S STEAMER PRINCETON TO THE BIRTH PLACE OF COLUMBUS.—The U. S. steamer Princeton, during her short stay at Genoa last month, took on board a number of the citizens of that place, and made a trip to Cogoletto, the birth place of Columbus. The run was made in an hour, and on nearing the village a salute of nine guns was fired. which brought all the inhabitants to the shore.—The landing of the company and some of the incidents on shore are thus described by C. Edward Lester, in a letter to the Washington Union:

The commander, the officers and the guests landed amidst a silent and excited crowd of a thousand rustic admirers, and were met by the sindaco of the King, who, on being told that the ship in the offing had come from the country Calumbus had discovered to visit his birth place, showed the party at once, with a thousand inclinations and thanks, to the house whose inscriptions declare that within its walls the great navigator first saw the light.

It is a strong, well-built stone mansion, standing on the beach, inhabited by a revenue officer, and devoted on the first floor to the sociable purposes of a cafe, where the villagers, who have a few *sildo* to spend assemble at times to talk over the glory of their great citizen.

While the party were standing in the room in which Columbus is said to have been born, it was proposed to erect a bust to him in the church where he was baptised, and which at that moment was ringing out a merry chime in honor of the strange visiters. The proposal was received with universal exclamations of joy; and on the spot the resolution was made to do it. The sindaco told the people, who received the joyful news with shouts of enthusiasm and gratitude. They had long desired to see some monument erected to Columbus; but the poor fishermen, who chiefly compose the population, had never felt able to do it, and no foreigners had ever proffered them aid.

The party afterwards proceeded to the town-hall, where they were shown an ancient portrait of Columbus. From thence they went to the church in which he was baptised, and examined a number of other objects connected with the history of the great discoverer. On leaving the Princeton gave a gun for every State in the Union, and the salute was returned from the village cannons.

COMPARATIVE COST OF CHURCHES.

UP to the year 1696—almost a century and a half ago, it was estimated that the total cost of St. Peter's at Rome, was *fifty two millions five hundred thousand dollars!* It is stated in a late New York paper that the whole number of churches of all denominations in that city, is 172, and that their total cost amounts to $5,067,775 which is not one tenth part of the cost of St. Peter's at the time specified.—It seems, at first, hard to realize how one cathedral could have cost so much, but when it is remembered that the mere items of decoration in that superb edifice cost more than many modern churches, the gross amount for its structure is readily accounted for. For instance, the canopy over the high altar of St. Peter's cost $114,000, and the gilding of the same $45,000 whilst the total price of twenty-nine paintings, in mosaic, (one over each altar,) cost $868,000 or 23,000 a piece. Notwithstanding the magnificence of St. Peter's to the outward senses, we doubt whether the worship sustained within its pictured walls approaches in purity to that offered up in the simple village church where there is no object to fill the mind but the one thought of the reverential purpose for which humble believers are gathered together.

LONGEVITY OF WOMEN.—We see it stated, that the widow of the celebrated Dr. Rush is still living at the age of 90 in Philadelphia. She is the mother of Hon. Richard Rush, Minister to France, and of Drs. James and William Rush, the first of whom is author of one of the most profound and original treatises ever published on the Voice. The widow of Lewis Morris, we believe, still resides in the vicinity of New York; Mrs. Madison is in Washington; Mrs. Bradford, widow of the first and greatest Attorney General of the United States, is in Burlington, New Jersey; and Mrs. Hamilton, a daughter of the brave and accomplished General Schuyler, *sans peur et sans reproache*, and wife of the immortal statesman, who, with Washington and Marshall, constituted the most glorious trinity of human beings that ever acted in concert, we saw a few days since in Broadway. Here are five of the belles who graced the levees of the first President! What an interesting party, could they be re-assembled!—*Lit. World.*

A letter has been received in Washington from an officer in Vera Cruz, dated November 3, from which the following is an extract:

"As it may be interesting to know the whereabouts of General Santa Anna, who appears so often in different places, and in different circumstances, I have the honor to inform you that a friend of mine received a letter yesterday from the brother-in-law of Santa Anna, dated Orizaba, the 1st inst., stating that this unfortunate man (as he calls him) was there; that he was in much distress, and his life in danger; that he had parted with his last dollar; had sold his carriage and every thing, to satisfy the escort that came with him. There is some talk about his being placed under the protection of our troops at some retired place, until things get more calm.

"Padre Jarauta whose guerrilla force consists mostly of Spaniards, has had a severe fight with Colonel Zenobia, who commands the Mexican guerillas in this neighborhood. It appears that two of a trade could not agree. Padre beat; and as I learn drove the Colonel: but the Padre was wounded; and as there was a doctor went out yesterday, no doubt to attend him, Colonel Wilson sent immediately out a company, and I think they will find him and some of his followers.

"Troops are fast coming in, and I am in hopes, before the country is altogether taken these people will awake from their lethargy & find among them a set of men with moral co[illegible] enough to propose peace on such ter of Court[illegible] leave a name among the [illegible] of County Co[illegible] though they do not [illegible]esentati[illegible], &c.,

[illegible] apprehensi[illegible] ARY SC[illegible] it is to be done [illegible]ention of its a[illegible] to be opened, that it interdi[illegible]chers, $2[illegible] from Europe will er to any Stat[illegible]y, &c.[illegible] Some European consent of [illegible] [illegible]ted."

[illegible] pository [illegible] [illegible]ous charg[illegible] said, in the Lon-

The Co[illegible] commiss[illegible] work, to be an ef- shall have [illegible] [illegible]. It is stated in that letters of ma[illegible] [illegible], that an attorney. rules concern[illegible] deduct th[illegible] the flames that [illegible]ter. to raise and [illegible] of his bed, got h[illegible]d maintain a [illegible] [illegible]istered, but not his governm[illegible] brok[illegible] [illegible]uple of quarts of the 1[illegible] be paid by a tax of 3[illegible] the solution to a pint the $100 had it poured into soup-plates wrapped his hands in lint, as no skin was broken, and so kept then for some time. Next morning he was so perfectly well that only one small patch of burn remained, yet an hour had elapsed before the application. It is added that the same remedy is sufficient to heal scalds and a black eye.

A BOY KILLED BY A BEAR.—A fearful accident occurred at the Falls of Niagara in the early part of this month. Among the attractions which the energetic proprietor of the Museum, (Mr Barnett) had collected in his establishment, were three large bears.

A boy was employed with a wheelbarrow in cleaning the yard, and while taking away a load of dirt he was unfortunate enough to wheel it across the fore paw of one of the bears. The animal instantly became furious, and at a bound broke his chain, seized the poor lad, and hugged and bit him with such violence that he died in two days. Mr. Barnett in attempting to rescue him was severely bitten.

GROWTH OF PLANTS.

A recent work of science gives the following novel experiment, which settles questions of some importance to philosophy:

"Two hundred pounds weight of earth were dried in an oven, afterwards put into an earthen vessel. The earth was then moistened with rain water, and a willow tree weighing five pounds was planted therein. During the space of five years the earth was carefully watered with rain water, or pure water; the willow grew and flourished; and, to prevent the earth being mixed with fresh earth, or dust blown on it by the winds, it was covered with a metal plate perforated with a great number of small holes, suitable for the free admission of air only. After growing in the air for five years, the willow tree was removed and found to weigh one hundred and sixty-nine pounds and about three ounces; the leaves which fell from the tree every autumn were not included in this weight.—The earth was then removed from the vessel, again dried in the oven, and afterwards weighed; it was discovered to have lost only about two ounces of its original weight; thus one hundred and sixty pounds of woody fibre, bark, or roots, were certainly produced; but from what source?—The air has been discovered to be a source of solid element at least. This statement may at first appear incredible, but on a slight reflection its truth is proved, because the atmosphere contains carbonic acid, and is a compound of 714 parts, by weight of oxygen, and 388 parts, by weight of carbon."

CATTLE SHOW & FAIR.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SHEEP.

The Committee appointed to inspect and award premiums for the best Sheep exhibited at the Talbot County Agricultural Exhibition, for 1847, beg leave respectfully to report, that after the best consideration and most careful inspection of those exhibited, they award the following premiums:

For the best Ram, to Samuel Hambleton, Sr., the first premium.
For the 2d best Ram, to Daniel Lloyd, the second premium.
For the four best Ewes, to Gov. Samuel Stevens, the 1st premium.
For the four 2d best Ewes, to Gov. Saml. Stevens, the 2d premium.
For the four best Wethers, to Gov. Saml. Stevens, the 1st premium.
For the four 2d best Wethers, to Gov. S. Stevens, the 2d premium.

The committee cannot forbear expressing their admiration of the sheep generally, exhibited for competition. They consider the exhibition in this department as doing great credit to the Shore, and affording great promise for the future. There were some few South down and Cotswold sheep exhibited by Aaron Clement, of Pennsylvania, which, though not allowed by the rules of the associations to compete for premiums, were yet gladly welcomed by them, and commanded universal admiration. Your committee have the pleasure to announce, that the enterprising owner of these valuable sheep has disposed of some of them to the citizens of Talbot and Queen Annes Counties, and that the flocks of these counties may now be improved thereby.

Wm. H. DeCourcey, Thos. A. Emory;
John N. Hambleton, H. C. Tilghman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SWINE.

The undersigned, Committee on Swine, would respectfully beg leave to make the following report, that owing to the large quantity of fine hogs exhibited, they found it exceedingly difficult to discriminate, not judging from size or condition, "but to that proportion between bone and meat which promised the greatest value from the least feed," and the age being also taken into consideration, we awarded the premiums as follows, viz:

Best Boar, (a Chester) to Edward Paca.
Second best, (Irish grazier) Wm. P. Leaverton.
Best Sow, (English & Berkshire) Samuel H Benny.
Second best, (Irish grazier) Wm. P. Leaverton.
Best Sow, with litter of pigs, (Berkshire & Dutch) Rev. Thomas Bayne.
Second best, (Berkshire & Dutch) Rev. Thomas Bayne.

H. Goldsborough, John A. Clough,
Thos. Tenant, Robert Rose,
S. S. Hopkins.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Committee on Agricultural Implements respectfully report, that the time allotted for the discharge of their duties, was absolutely insufficient to do justice to the number, variety, and value, submitted to their inspection.

It may be truly said, that in this department at least, no previous show will bear a comparison with the present, and there were not a few who regarded it unequalled by any that has occurred in our extensive country. American ingenuity seems to be illimitable, and although a son of the Emerald isle remarked, "you will never have so great a collection again, to occupy your time,"—such is the progressive improvement manifested, we may fairly presume, that the machinery and implements of to-day, will be surpassed or superseded by those of to-morrow. Every thing essential to agriculture and rural affairs was present, and some required explanation from their inventors and manufacturers, to understand their object.

Of the plough, the first and most indispensible of all implements, there was a goodly collection. It has been beautifully said of it, "*The Plough is of no Party. It only divides, to produce more perfect reunion.*" How gratifying was the spectacle to those who can look back through the vista of time, and contemplate the old wooden mould-board, with its wrought share and coulter—a stone on the turning row to beat down the point, a frequent recourse to which was essential to cause it to enter—and when the sod was raised, the chances were about equal, whether it would tumble back, or tumble over. But now, the improved implement not only inverts the sod, but pulverizes it, and at a vastly less waste of horse-flesh. It would be vain to attempt an enumeration or description of the various and useful articles exhibited: the attention of the committee, however, was particularly directed to the implements designed to prepare food for stock. It has been justly remarked, that the horse will remain serviceable, so long as his teeth last—it must be obvious, therefore, that if the time and labor necessary for the purpose of grinding down his own food, before it passes into the stomach, can be saved, a great object will be accomplished. There were accordingly implements of various patterns, for crushing and grinding corn in the ear, and all of them valuable—the employment of any one of these on a farm, would save many bushels of corn, for market.

It has been ascertained thoroughly, that there is much aliment in the corn cob, which has been heretofore thrown away, because animals could not appropriate it again; it affords the stimulus of distension, which is absolutely necessary in the process of fattening, and will also diminish the amount of fodder or hay usually allowed to the farm horse. Indeed, it may be a question, whether the quantity of rack food ordinarily given to plough horses or mules in the day time, might not be dispensed with, provided the allowance of corn were crushed and ground, with the superaddition of cob.

There was a machine for cutting and splitting up into minute parts, the entire stalk of corn, with all its appendages, which received much consideration, and is doubtless highly valuable, but the fodder cutter and grinder especially attracted the attention of the Committee, because it was one of the enumerated articles for premium. The improved implement, known as Rogers' patent, seems to have accomplished the grand desideratum completely. The saccharine principle resides chiefly near the bottom of the corn stalk, and this portion of the plant has, heretofore, been trampled under foot and rejected, but now may be converted into the most nutricious food, by the aid of these valuable machines. This king of plants in all its parts, therefore, is now available for the surteutation of animals, by means of those implements which the inventive genius of our countrymen has produced.—But little mastication will be necessary for the animal, after a hard day's work, before he can resign himself to nature's grand restorative, sleep—for by man's ingenuity he will have gained several hours for rest, which, otherwise, would have been essential for grinding down his food, to prepare it for deglutition and digestion. Those who have horse-powers may now dispense with that tedious and unhealthy work—blade pulling, for a few hours of a rainy day, will suffice to prepare what will serve for a long time [illegible] substitute for rack-food, and an [illegible] ext. between [illegible] of provender will be fou[illegible] Alexander [illegible], because, by this proc[illegible] The [illegible] will be wasted or lost. [illegible] State Tax [illegible] questioned, whether de[illegible] even th[illegible] [illegible]nplished for the bipe[illegible] TOWNSE[illegible] ingenious artisans hav[illegible] Do[illegible] Colton State [illegible]druped. The who[illegible] [illegible] **Notice.** [illegible] Maryland will pay a[illegible] by [illegible] furnished manufacturers? Public sale at the [illegible] Agricultural Implements, [illegible] Town of Ea[illegible] Whitman, and D[illegible] [illegible] day of Decem[illegible] and the expense [illegible] of 2 and 4 o'clo[illegible] adorning our exhib[illegible] at Easton Po[illegible] splendid display. [illegible] Edward Auld[illegible] we have heretofore [illegible] to pay and satisfy [illegible] for 1842 and [illegible] show their worth; but the [illegible] WM. TO[illegible] appeared in our midst for the firs[illegible] and although his collection was not so numerous, yet he deserves high commendation for the value of his implements, and the taste and skill of his arrangement. If Archimedes of old could exclaim, "give me a place to stand on, and I will move the world"—Drury might say, with more truth and propriety, give me a sufficient number of horses to attach to my strong horse-power, and I will propel all this machinery, at one and the same time.

Of horse-powers, so indispensible to the operations of the farmer, there was an admirable display. With Sinclair & Co.'s we have been familiar, and know its value. Whitman's railway power is a beautiful piece of mechanism, and may be put down any where, and be ready for work, without the skill and trouble essential to the adjustment of other powers. Have any injurious effects resulted to the horse, from the incessant strain on the back sinews, when working on all powers of this description? The committee have enjoyed no opportunities of forming an estimate. It is also true, that pulling at sweeps, and walking necessarily in a small circle, is severe work, and the animals are often sadly galled. In no situation is the superiority of the mule so strikingly demonstrated, as at the sweeps of a machine.—Mr. Whitman also exhibited a power to be propelled in the usual way. This was new to the committee, but the arrangement of its parts, its compactness, and the facility with which it could be turned by hand, elicited much admiration—but fears were expressed by some, that the castings were too light to stand heavy seiges. The principle of construction is undoubtedly good.

Many, many implements were exhibited which it was not in the power of the committee to test for want of time, to some of which premiums have been awarded; and it might justly be regarded as a miracle, if instances do not occur, where their judgments have proved fallible. It is human to err, and the committee must, in conclusion, ask the indulgence of the two societies, and of all others interested in the exhibition—as they can declare with truth and candor, that their efforts have been directed solely to do justice to all, without fear, favor, or affection.

The following list of premiums have been awarded:

To E. Whitman, for the best 2 horse flushing plough, (Prouty & Mears) new pattern, No. 3 1-2,	$5,00
To R. Sinclair & Co., for the best seed plough, (Ruggles, Nourse & Mason,)	3,00
To E. Whitman, for the best gang plough,	3,00
To E. Whitman, for the best cultivator, (expanding)	3,00

No premium was awarded for the best subsoil plough, because the same pattern (Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's) was held by two persons.

To E. Whitman, for the best ox-yoke and bows,	$1,00
To Sinclair & Co. for the best wheat fan, (Grant's having obtained the premium at the last Show,)	5,00
To E. Whitman, for the best fodder cutter and grinder, (Roger's improved implement,)	3,00
To C. H. Drury, for the best horse-power,	5,00
To C. H. Drury, for the best wheat thresher,	4,00
To E Whitman, for the best separator,	3,00
To R. Sinclair & Co., for the best screen, for cleansing seed grain,	3,00
To C. H. Drury, for the best horse-power grist mill,	5,00
To R. Sinclair & Co., for the best corn sheller, (the Virginia,)	3,00
To E. Whitman, for the best straw cutter, (Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's)	2,00
To E. Whitman, for the best corn and cob crusher & grinder (Pitt's),	3,00
To Sinclair & Co.. for the best drill harrow,	3,00
To Obed Hussey, for the best reaping machine,	5,00
To Sinclair & Co., for the best wheat drill,	5,00
To T. T. Martin, for the best churn,	1,00
To E. Whitman, for the best grain cradle,	2.00

All which is respectfully submitted.

George Dudley, Josiah Chaplain,
Thos. O. Martin, Edw'd T. Bowdle.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The Committee on Domestic Manufactures beg leave to report, that on entering upon the duties assigned them, they found themselves encountered by perplexing difficulties and embarrassments. The large collection and the vast variety of the articles submitted to their examination, chiefly the productions of the skill and industry of our fair country-women, rendered the task of selecting and awarding superiority of one or two articles extremely difficult. With the view of aiding them in the discharge of their duty, they endeavored to adopt a standard as far as practicable, by which in some degree to regulate their decision. They believed it to be proper, and to conform to the policy and purposes of the institutions, under whose organization they were acting, to combine utility in domestic employment with beauty and grace in the execution of the work. But even with this assistance, they were often perplexed in making their selection. The exhibition of Quilts, to which the attention of the committee was first directed, was surpassingly beautiful. Every variety of combination of which the subject was susceptible, and which the refined imagination and taste of the skilful operatives could create, was there exhibited.—Silk quilts as well as those of less pretending materials, but not of less beauty, were placed in competition.

There were also a large number of Counterpanes, of exquisite style and finish. Many of them, indeed, might justly compare with the more experienced skill and appliances of the olden countries. But on this subject the committee confess, the difficulty of selection was not so perplexing as in the choice of quilts. There were also several beautiful hearth rugs.

The articles of hose, as well long yarn, as coarse yarn stockings, were of most excellent quality. There were also fine yarn 1-2 hose, which, although not within the range prescribed to the committee, they feel constrained to present to the favorable notice of the societies. There were also exhibited very beautiful thread stockings and thread gloves. These, with worked worsted and embroidered slippers, were pronounced to be very beautiful.—There were also several samples of home made soap, which were regarded as most excellent.

From the foregoing brief review of the evidences of skill and industry submitted to the examination of the committee, it may be readily perceived that the task of awarding premiums, and thus to express a preference, was sometimes perplexing, and at all times difficult. But they have endeavored faithfully to obey the requirement under which they acted, and after much investigation, have awarded the following premiums:

For the best Quilt, to Mrs. Hardcastle, of Caroline,	$3,00
Second best, Mrs. Mary E. Randall, of Talbot,	2,00
Best Counterpane, Mrs. Clough, of Talbot,	3,00
Second best, Mrs. Wm. B. Willis, of Talbot,	2,00
Best Hearth Rug, Mrs. Littleton, of Dorset,	4,00
Second best, Mrs. Wm. B Willis, of Talbot,	2,00
Best Long Yarn Hose, Mrs. Ennalls Martin, of Talbot,	1,00
Best Coarse Yarn Hose, Mrs. Jas. K. Cook, of Queen Annes,	1,00
Best Woolen Gloves, Levin Harris, (negro) of Talbot,	1,00
Best Thread Gloves, Sarah, daughter of Rev. R. W. Goldsborough, of Caroline,	1,00
Best Worked Worsted Slippers, Miss Devorix, of Dorset,	1,50
Best Embroidered Slippers, Miss Elizabeth N. Nicols, of Talbot,	1,50