PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BX JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET. ANNAPOLIS.

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11tf-DECEMBER. | Sun Bices. Sun Sets. 22 2 Thursday 7 22 7 22 7 22 33 Friday 14 Saturday Sanday · Tuesday 15 Wednesday

BALTIMORE

PRICES CURRENT. (Corrected Workly.-From the American Farmer.)

White wheat, \$1.35 to 140—Red do. \$1-27to 150—Rye. 70 to 75 cts.—Corn. 48 to 50 cts.—Oats, 33 to 37 1-2 cts.—Flour, best ## 150 to \$5 ... Whiskey, from the waggons, \$15 55 cents per gallon ... Apple brandy, \$5 to 52 cents ... Peach do. 65 to 70 cents ... 30 to 52 cts.—Peach do. 65 to 70 cents...

Herrings, No. 1, \$3 62 1-2.—No. 2, \$337 1-2

Shad, No. 1, none—No. 2 \$6.—Bacon, round, \$10 to 11.—Hay, \$18 per ton...

Sraw, \$12.—Flax Seed 75 to 80. No material change in the trade or price Maryland Tobacco since last report.

New & Cheap Goods.

Adam & Jno. Miller, The just received their well selected and extensive supply of FALL & WINTER

GOODS, which they offer to their friends and accorders on the most liberal and acmmodating terms. Oct 21.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the ortime court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer for sale on lesday the 17th day of December est, at the late residence of Samuel Velsh, senr. deceased, all the personal roperty of said deceased; consisting of

Seven Negroes, Man, two Women, and four Chilhen, one Horse, Household and Kitch-Parniture. Terms of Sale_For sums above twenty dollars, a credit six months will be given, by the Archaser giving bond with good and afficient security, and for all sums of senty dollars and under, the cash to spaid on the day of sale. Sale to

mence at 10 o'clock in the mornwhen due attendance will be paid Warner Welsh, Aller. y the subscriber.

Levy Court. The Lery Court of Anne Anndel Counwill meet on the third Monday in De-will meet on the third Monday in De-ner next, in the NY of Annapolis, for the purpose of tening with the Supervisors (depublic roads. By order, Ny. 31.

NOTICE.

The subscriber requests those who nindebted to her either on note or Pa account, immediately to PAY the ac. She is determined to prosecute rall claims not satisfied by the 15th yof December next.

A. Munroe.

... st ff.

LUNROE, & CO. have on hand. will be constantly supplied with, god stock of ready made Roots and the of all descriptions to which is its the attention the public. It selected the public as selected the public as selected the public as selected to the public as selected t Rav. 16: -

City Auction.

his establishment is now opened le subscriber a store, where articles briografescriptions will be offered. la sportunity is now afforded to a books and pamphlets which they to dispose of, and to those perthe may have unnecessary shou their houses, which they all sigled to get rid of their evenings of sale, every their every and Friday, at half past their

Lichard Ridgely.

i troutment of Winter Goods,

d le will sell ab a reduced price Best Family Flour for Bale. R. B.

CHOSKAJANDEIM

HYMN Confidence in the Mediator - Heb. iv. 15.

AVhen gathering clouds around I view, And days are dark and friends are few, On him I lear, who, not in vain, Experienced every human pain; He sees my wants, allays my fears; And counts and treasures up my tears, If ought should tempt my soul astray

From heavenly virtue's narrow way;
To fly the good I would pursue,
Or do the sin I would not do,
Still he who felt temptation's power.
Shall guard me in that dang tous hour. If wounded love my bosom swell, Deceiv'd by those I priz'd too well, He shall his pitying aid bestow, Who felt on earth severer woe At once betry'd, denied, or fled, By all that shar'd his daily bread.

When vexing thoughts within me rise, And fore dismay'd, my spirit dies, Yet he who once vonchsat'd to bear The sickening anguish of despair, Shall sweetly soothe shall gently dry, The throbbing heart, the streaming eye.

When sorrowing o'er some stone I bend, Which covers all that was a friend; And from his voice, his, hand, his smile, livide me—for a little while—
Thou, Saviour, seest the tears I shed, For thou didst weep o'er Lazarus diad. And O, when I have safely past.
Thro' every conflict—but the list.
Still, still unchanging, watch heside
My paintal bed—for thou hast died.
Then point to realms of cloudless day,
And wine the latest terr area. And wipe the latest tear away.

WONDERFUL PRESERVATION The following account of the interposition of Providence, in behalf of a Shipwrecked Crew, was related at a Bethel Meeting

in Liverpool by the Captain of the Ves-

We had been waiting upwards of two months at the entrance of Chester river, for a wind On the 19th January, 1822, in the morning, the wind backed to the south the morning, the wind backed to the south ward, and to the S. and E. I did not expect it to remain there, but as others were preparing for sea, I thought I would try likewise. Accordingly, we got under weigh with a fine breeze, which heldon till we had cleared Chester Bar. The wind began then to head us, and it came on to blow a strong gale from the N. W. by W. I carried on, & intended to beat it out all night as I had a good vessel; but we sprung the ried on, & intended to beat it out all night, as I had a good vessel; but we spring the bowsprit. There was a Brig in company, bound to the same place. She drew the same draught of water. The captain and men, belonging to Parkgate, were all good pilots in that channel. He was about a league a sern of us. He bore up, and was running back; we kept on. However, as night was approaching, and it was getting very thick and hazy, I thought it best to follow him; we therefore bore up also, and were coming up to him very fast, when I were coming up to him very fast, when I saw him strike two or three times. The sea was running very hollow, and the wind blowing tremendously. I observed the brig's crew cutting away the boats gripes I said nothing to my people, but lifted my heart to God. Again she struck, and stuck fast, and we passed him to the windward How far we run, I cannot say exactly, (probably about a league,) when we struck with a terrible crash. At the dashing of every surge, I thought we should have gone t We were not long thus, before the former brig beat off from her position, ran close up to us, and carried away our boom and part of our stern. We endeavoured all we could to get clear of her Weeffect ed it by setting our foresail, and got about the length of ourselves from her. After clearing the wreek, (the boomand bowsprit were alongside, ito make as safe as possible, we made the gaff fat to windward of the companion, and as the main sail was new, it assisted to break much of the violence of a highway over us,) and forced the boat ont of its chocks, and hove it between the

masts and rigging. It was a great mercy it

stopped there.

We all went below into the cabin. My poor sailors as well as myself were wet and cold. I gave them wine, and told them to get something to est. As for myself, seeing no human probability of escape from death, I thought it useless for a dying man to eat or drink; I was afraid of death, but for a or dink; I was afraid of death, but for a man in health, and young and vigorous, to see that he has but few moments to live, is somewhat awful. It was the case with me; besides the concern I had for the precious souls about to suffer with me. I said to them, "My lads, I have prayed with you; now, I beseech you, pray every man for himself, for in a little time we's hall be in a himself, for in a little time we shall be in a watery grave. I see no probability of our being saved—and I'll retire to pray for you and myself." I then stood upon the ladder of the companion. It would be impossible to describe the agony I was in. I did not say any words. I asked not for life; but the shat searcheth all things, knoweth what was the mind of the spirit: I groaned the unutterable prayer. At that awful moment, when the billows were breaking over the vessel, and every moment we'we expecting it to go to pieces, I telt as if a voice had whispered in my ear, and echoed it to my heart, "Thou shalt be saved." I felt quite a new man, but he what means we should he saved, I could not sell. I looked upon deck, and saw the flood tide had been made deck, and saw the flood tide had heen made for some time. I returned into the cabin, and said to my people, "Mind, my boys, do you stand ready to come upon deck when I cail you." I went on deck, and soon after saw the brig that was agreated flood and drive past us. I called my men op. The moon which had been obscured, now shops out—the wind tuiled a fittle—and the violence of the sea rather subvided. The vessel at that insant floated off the bank and was drifting with the current. What and was drifting with the correct What shall we do? was the question. "Get the tackles on the boat" In the meantime, ! thought of going down to get imy papers; but I was stopped by the pieteling cry of all hands, "She is sinking." She is sinking!"

Valie attempting or do this, they incessantly cried, "She is sinking she er sinking in year for the ingle! I endeavoured to strip myself for wimming, and threw my cost into the foat, thinking I might swim on shore, but I could not in my heart, leave my poor crew behind me, so I bottoned up myself a gain. They poor souls, had not started the hoat; fear had so unnersed them; so I sprang to the tackle and hoisted the boat myself; and I felt five times as atrong as ever I did before or since I called to them to hear the boat over the side; but the rolling of the season. to bear the boat over the side; but the rolling of the vessel and the wreck of the rigging prevented them. One man held on for a lew moments—i index votred to their the boat, and cut away the langards of the shrouds. This was no sooner done, than the boat fell off, and the man let go his ho d the boat fell off, and the man let go his hod She lelf; the tackle unhooked; and the host was advite. Our salvation now appeared totally cut off; however, I saw not a moment was to be lose; so I sprung to he boa as far as I could leap; and succeeded in laying hold of her by the brace hanging in the water. One of the sailors a good swimmer saw-me, leap and followed me. Seeing him by the boat's gunwale. I landed hima him by the boat's gunwale, I handed him a rope and hauled him ince We boiled the rope and hauled him in... We bailed the boat with my hat. Providence so ordered it, that the boat fell under the lee quarter; so I got all hands in as fast as possible; and we managed to get two oars also in the boat. In a few minutes, we lost sight of the vessel; she went down Not a restige of her was to be seen!

We endeavoured to follow the brig which We endeavoured to follow the brig which passed us, to save those on board, if possible; for it was clearly seen when she struck, that her boat was store to splinters, and washed off the deck, and the vestel appear ed sinking. After toiling in a crossel, we ound it would not do—the hoat would have unset, and we all must have perished so ound it would not do—the hoat would have upset, and we all must have perished; so we kept away and pulled to the shore. A tremendous, wave followed in, and forced the boat high on the beach. On he water retiring, I stepped out of the hoat, with a heart full of gratitude to my Almighty Deliverer.

made for the first light I could see, my little boy following me. I came to a cottage where I was kindly received; a fire made to dry I was kindly received; a fire made to dry my clothes, &c. On the following morning. I counted ten wrecks, and on enquiry, found the people belonging to two vessels hesites ourselves only were saved. The whole of my people were grateful in acknowledging that it was the Lord who interposed on their behalf. Not unto us, but unto thy name, be all the plory. Lord of Hosts all the glory, Lord of Hosts.

It was an ancientsaying, "Hethat knows not how to pray, let him go to sea!" He that has never prayed can never conceive, and he that has prayed as he ought can never forget how much is to be gained by prayer. That man is most heroic in danger, who lears his God; for by that fear he is for-tified against all others.

SEAMEN'S PRAYER MEETINGS. At a late meeting of the British and Foreign Seamen's Friend Society in London, it was stated by one of the speakers that a Capt Angus, of New Castle, had, at his own expense, travelled through most of the sea-ports of England and Holland, for the sole purpose of inducing the seamen to form prayer meetings; and that in this object he had been peculiarly successful. It was also stated, on the part of the Society was also stated, on the part of the Society, that also check as far as possible the drunthat one check as far as possible the drun-kenness and impurity to which sailors are exposed by lodging in public houses, and the shameless impositions practised upon them by unprincipled women, the society had taken; the year before, a house, in Wapping, furnished it plainly with heds, Wapping, lutraished it plainly with ness, &c. and placed it under the superintendance of a pious active man, who had spent the greater part of his life at sea. The plan had met the approbation and support of the East-India Company, and the most happy consequences were anticipated from it."

LOCUSTS.

Of all the descriptions of armies of Lo ensts that we have read, nothing comes near to that of Major Moore, the well known anthor of the Hindoo Pantheon. When at Puonah, the was witness to an immense ar-Poonah, "the was witness to an immente army of these animals, which ravaged the Mahratta country, and was supposed to have come from Arabia." "The column which they composed, extended, (as Major Hoore was informed) five hundred miles; and so compact was it, when on the wing, that, like an eclipse, it completely hid the sun, so that no shadow was east by any object; and some lofty tombs, distant from his residence not two hundred wast, were renderdence not two hundred yards, were render ed quite invisible."

Hasselquist tells us, that the Pacha of Tripoll once raised an army of 4000 men, to fight the Locusts that had invaded his do ight the Locusts that had invaded his do thinions. Queen Christina, on the same principle, had a train of artillery in her study, to war against the fleas. Of such enemes as these is may fairly be said, that their strength is in their weakness. Man, with all his machinery and his strategy, is not a match for these myriads of insignificant looking creatures, that assail him in all louarters; in his tyer, his stomach, his skin. quarters; in his I ver, his stomach, his skin, his house, his books, his food, his pleasures, and his repose. There is scarcely one of and his repose. There is scarcely one of them all that might not drive him out of creation, were there no remedies provided against the consequences of that fertiley with which they are so conspicuously gifted. The termes, or white ant of the East and West Indies, is the most dextrous, at least in the art of demolishing the wood of houses, and other matters of a solid natural of the they will destroy all the timhouses, and other matters of a solid nature. In a few nights they will destroy all the timber work of a large apartment, leaving noshing but the eaternal coats of the wood, which in the end they also demolish. These operations are carred on by a regular system of mining. Rampfer, an anthor worthy of oll credit, relates, that, during one night, the terialites entered from the floor into one of the legs of his table, traversing the board in the same manner by a concealed passage, as high as his finger, and returning down through the opposite leg into the floor below. They have cremattacked and destroyed ships.

[Edinburg Review. ENCLISH DISCOVERY OF MIDEL

ENCLISH DISCOVERY OF M IDEI In 1344 an Englishman named Blacham, sailed from England to Beala, with a lady whom he had carried off, and was driven by a tempest to the "Island by Madelra, till then dinknown. He east anchor in the key now called Machroy after his name of was cham. The shore of the Island, beautifully covered with wood, and shining resplendent under one of the serenest skies, presented a pleasing sight to the wearied mariners; but above all the fair runaway, labouring under a sea-sickness. Matham conveyed her to the land, but the touched it, alast only to breathe for last. But a new storm arote, and the ship was driven out to sea, before Macham and a part of the creew had time to return on board. In an island, however, so well wooded and waterel, the means of sub sistence were easily propured. well wooded and watered, the means of sub sistence were easily procured. To Macham, whose consolation it was to linger round the spot which contained the remains of nie departed mistress, the detention was accomdeparted mistress, the detention was accom-panied with little concern. The sea faring companions of Macham, who did not shall in his feelings, soon grew tired of solitude, and resolving to try their fortune at sea, prevailed on him to join in the construction of a boat. In this they soon put to sea, but were cast on the shores of Africa. The Moors, struck at the sight of the strangers, ieccived them hospitably, and procused received them hospitably, and procured them a safe conveyance to Spain, where Macham reported his discovery.

DOGS AT COURT.

Sir Thomas Roe took out some English Dir I nomas noe took out some engini mastives to India as a present for the Great Mogul; they were of marvelluus courage One of them leapt overboard to attack a shoal of porposes, and was just. Only two of them lived to reach India. They travelled each in a little couch to Agra; one h loose by the way, fell u on a large elephant, and fastened in his trunk; the elephant at last succeeded in hurling him off This stolast succeeded in hurling him off and succeeded in horning minion ry delighted the Mogul, and these dogs in consequence came to a extraordinary a fortune as Whittington's cat. Each had a palanquin to take the air in, with two at-tendents to bear him, and two more to walk on each side and fan off the ffies; and the Migul had a pair of sirver tongs made that he might when he pleased feed them wan ais own band

HUNTSMEN.

An eminent English writer, when speaking of those country gentlemen, who apply themselves wholly to the chase, or to some other diversions which they find in the fields and woods, represents them as lying under the curse pronounced by Goliah on David, "I will give thee to the fowls of the air and the beasts of the field"

A SINGULAR ORNAMENT.

Dr Beattie, a physician to Greenwich Hospital, England, is said to wear mounted as a broach, the ball which caused the death of Lord Nelson, in the battle of Trafalgar.

From an Oxford, N. Y. paper of Nov. 20. SURGICAL OPERATION.

We have received a letter from a friend giving an account of the amputation of a child's tongue, by Dr H S Newman, of Warren county, Pa. Our correspondent states, that the lad was only five years old, and that the morbid part of the tongue which was removed, was three inches in length, two and three fourths in width length, two and three fourths in width where the inci-ion took place, and near the apex it was three inches wide-its thickness say one inch and an half, and its weight successfully secured withdigs uses, and in 20 days the stump was nearly healed. What is the most singular is, that the lad retains the sense of taste, and articulates very cor-

RARE SPORT.

A Farmer who lived on the like shore observing a bear crossing the bay, was anxous to kill him. He ran to his skirt and without reflecting that he had no weapon but his paddie, worked his way to the bear, who immediately sprung into the kill, and to the great terror and consternation of the farmer, very de iberately sat down on the bow, front. The tarmer, after some reflection, determined to earry him back, and attempted to turn the boat; but the bear made an advance to prevent him, and the boat, impelled by the wind, having gained its first position, the bear again very quietly took his seat on the bow. The farmer made a second and third attempt with always the same result; and perceiving that when the boat went the way the bear was swimming, he was quiet, he very prudently determined to reach the lend in that direction. He ac-cord ngly wept on, and when he was with-in a rew rect of the abore, the black passen-ger leaped out, to the great anisfection of both himself and the ferry man. — W. paper.

VALE COLLEGE.

From the New Haven Journal of Nov. 26.
It gives us pleasure to notice the present very flourishing condition of Yale College From the cualogue just puol. slind, it appears that there was the condition of the property of the cualogue pust puol. slind, it appears that there was the conditions of the cualogue pust the conditions of the cualogue published. pears that there are now in the assessed

Sophomores, Freshmen,

Total of under graduate. 371 Mer ical Students; Resident Graduater, + 18

451 This, we believe; is a greater number than has over believe belonged to this Col-lege, or to any similar institution in this rege, of the vision of the same of the country Grat praise is due to the universe, and instructors of the College, for having accomplished so ming, a strategy. Although a new college was created the last year, the buildings are not set afficient to accommodate all the same of the s yet sufficient to accommodate all the stu-ilents, and we believe our Ley slaure could not do any thing more creditable to them selves or beneficial to their country, than to furnish the means of execting other sufficient buildings for this growing institution.

MANAGEMENT OF PRUIT, TREES. From Poulson's American Baily Adv.
Extract from a Treating on Messagement of
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs,
Plants, &c. by Wm. Prince, Murseryman, Flushing, Long Island.
"As soon as the trees arrive at the place
where they are to be plainted, let a trendthe dur in enhighted persond the brindle of

be dug in cultivated ground, the bundles un-packed and the roots well wet, and immedi-ately covered with earth in the trench, observing to make the earth fine that ispread over the roots, and not thrown on in clods, which would leave vacancies for the admiswhich would leave vacancies for the admission of air to dry the roots; it having been found by experience, that the thrittness of a tree, the first season after transplantation, depends much on the fibres of the roots being kept moist and not suffered to dry from the time the tree is taken up, till it is replanted; for if the bundless are unpacked and the tree carelessly left exposed to drying winds, the young fibres of the roots must perish, and the trees, if they live as all cannot thrive the first season.

"In planting, let the trees be set Iwo or three inches deeper than they were before; and in filling in the earth around the roots, let some well rotted stable manure be incorporated with the earth, in quantity propor-tioned to the size of the tree, from one to three shovels full, and finish by leaving a basin, or hollow, around the tree, to catch the rain and convey it to the roots.

The earth must be kept cultivated where

"The earth must be kept cultivated where they are planted; no young tree can grow thrifty if the grass is suffered to form a sect around it; and if it is necessary to planthem in grass ground, care must be taken to keep the earth mellow and free from grass for two or three feet distant around them, and every Autumn have some well roused. manure dug in around each tree, and eveiv spring have the hodies of the apple, pear-plumb and cherry trees, and any other-that it is desirable to promote the growth of brushed over with common soft coap, un naixed with water; this, with the aid of cultivated ground, and some manure, as before mentioned, will give a thriftiness to trees surpassing the expectation of any one, who has not seen its effect.

or TIME OF PLANTING.

Spring is the season when we feel the most picasure in making our roral improvements; and, from this circumstance, probably, it has become the most general season for planting trees; but experience has proved that the fall planting is the most successful, particularly in the United States, so subject to droughts, as the trees planted in autumn do not suffer from the drought, when those set out in the spring perish in consequence of it. consequence of it.

"SOIL, CULTURE, &c.
Cherry Trees will not succeed in a line wet soil; they thrive best in a rich sandy loam. Apples, Pears, and Plumps require a heavier soil, Peaches will grow well many soil, provided the ground is kept in constant cultivation, and manure dog in around them every autumn. The cause of the failture of Peach Trees in some of the stant ure of Peach Trees in some of the states has been owing to a disease which spread-by the farina of the blossoms from diseased trees, which, falling on the stiles of the flowers of healthy trees, impregnates them with the d sease, which the sap, in circulating through the branches and fruit, quickly communicates to the whole tree, and causcommunicates to the whole tree, and causes the fruit to rijen prematurely. The ill effects of this may be guarded against by removing the direased trees in autumn, which, if lett ill the ensuing spring, would extend the same to all the adjoining trees, by spreading their diseased farina when they blos-omed, observing, in removing them, to take out all the roots, so that the roots of another tree, planted in the same spot, will not, for one year, come in contact with those of the diseased tree. By attending to this diseaser, the author has been enabled to preserve the Peach Trees in his Orchards and Nursery, in the most flourishing state." Courishing state."

An Ohio farmer' recommends coals as useful in fattening hogs; after giving each of his hogs two pieces about the size of a of his hogs two pieces about the size of a hen's egg, ther discontinued rooting, were more quiet, and fattened faster. He omitted the coal a tew days and they commenced rooting; he gave it again and they ceased to root.—He supposes that the coal corrects that morbid fluid which incites them to root in warehold forms ageth. to rout in search of fresh earth.

HOW TO SAVE HORSES FROM BARNS ON FIRE

BARNS UN FIRE.

Horses are frequently burnt to death when barns or stables are on fire- oning to the impossibility of leading or driving them out, of the building, while their eyes are dazzled by the blaze. But we are assured, that by simply covering their eyes with a hag, a roat, or a pocket handkershief, they may be led out at danger without trouble or dis-N. E. Farmer. beuks.

From the Northampton, (Mass) Gazelle. of November 29. SAXON SHEEP.

SAXON SHEEP.

Our enterprising townsmen, Usic C.
Bates, e-q and Col. James Shepherd, have
recently imported two Saxons backs,
which have arrived in town. They were
purchased in Saxony for these gentlemen
more than a year since, and nelected by a
good judge, as the enterlience of the minuse
evincel. It is well kindwit that Saxon wool

evincet. It is well known that baxon would commands a higher price in the English market than Sparie k. It is the material of which the superfina west of England elether are lands. The growth of it, therefore, in this country, is important to the agricultural and misenfecturing interests.

These below the of the merine tree of sheep, but improved They are remarkable to the fiveness, and singular uniformity of their fleeces, and singular uniformity of their fleeces, and are an acquisition to the country, for which the proprietors are cutilled to a meel of thanks.

The Agricultural Society of Virginia roposes to lound and endow a priceleast hip of Agriculture in that state.