Fifteen days later from Europe.

Arrival of the steamer Caledonia.—Loss of the steamer Great Britain on the Coast of Ireland Passengers and crew

The steamship, Caledonia, from Liverpool, October 4th, arrived at Boston 20th inst. Her advices were received here this ed to Warren Point, others to Downpatrick, evening by the Morning train from Boston, and the Eastern Telegraph being deranged. we forward the news to you by our telegraph, in anticipation of the arrival of the mail at New York.

Flour has advanced three to four shillings per barrel.

Cotton without change.

The steamer Great Britain went ashore on the coast of Ireland, the night of the day on which she sailed from Liverpool.

All the passengers were saved, among them Rev. M. P. Church.

Several of the passengers engaged berths in the packet ship New York.

Large shipments of all sorts of food to Ireland are being made by the British government : while agents from France, Holland and Belgium are in Liverpool, buying flour in bond at 32s per barrel on speculation; under the impression that all the ports of Great Britain will soon be open for the free admission of American and other foreign

There has been quite an advance in Flour in the English markets. Free flour brings from 34s. a 34s. 6d. Hond from 32s. a 33s. There was much activity in wheat. United States red, brought from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 9d. White 8s. 9d. to 9s. The advance in flour is from 3s. to 4s. In Jadian corn the quotation is 46s, per quarter. In cotton there is no change.

LATER: Arrival of the Boston Train.

By the arrival of the mail from Boston we have received our European files to the 4th

Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, was to preach in the Scotch Church, Liverpool, 4th Oct., on the providential escape of the passengers of the Great Britain.

The state of the Cotton trade is a subject of much anxiety and a good deal of comment. Since the beginning of May, five months ago, prices have advanced enormously, at least 25 per cept., or a penny per

The Iron market has ruled firm since we last addressed our readers.

The potato crop of England and Ireland have proved vastly better than was dreamed of. Much relief has been felt in consequence.—N. Y. Extra Sun. From the European Times.

Sad Disaster to the nable steamship " Great Britain."

It is with extreme regret that we have to announce that this noble vessel has met with another disaster on her last outward passage from Liverpool to New York, and one which we fear, may disable her from ever again crossing the Atlantic.

She left this port on the morning of the 22d ult, taking 185 passengers, about 60 tons of valuable fine goods as freight, and about the same measurement of passengers luggage. She took her departure, witnessed by a large concourse of spectators, amid the cheers of congregated thousands and roar of artillery. After clearing the Bell buoy, she bore away for the Gulf of Man, with the intention of running the north about passage between the Isle of Man and Ireland.

fair, the ship was in excellent trim, and she had abundant promise of a pleasant and rapid passage, and that, too, under an able and experienced captain, who had most successfully, for years, navigated the Atlantic Ocean, to the satisfaction of his passengers, the commercial public, and the company by whom he was employed.

For about ten hours the noble palace of iron, the largest perhaps that tenants the deep, was propelled by steam and wind at the rate of 12 or 13 knots an hour. In fact it may be said that she had overgun herself. At 4 or 5 o'clock, P. M. the island was seen distinctly visble on the starboard bow. Shortly after it set in to rain, and the wind increased, the ship making excellent progress, and the passengers uncommonly delighted with the vessel and her admirable qualities as a sea

Night then closed ic, dark and wet, and the wind gradually freshened to a half gale. The log was repeatedly taken. The weather was thick and foggy, and the ship passed the Calf lights before durk, without being able to distinguish the light house at that station. About half past nine o'clock at night, the passengers were startled by an extraordinary noise on deck, and a cry of " stop her" " aground, aground !" " the breakers, the breakers!" " we are wrecked," " oh we are wrecked !"

A general fear prevailed that we were in collision with some other vessel; but it was found that she had stranded. The night was dark and stormy, the ship beat incessantly upon the sand, the breakers repeatedly breaking heavily over her, and one of the life boats was carried from its fastenings on the quarter. Alarms and cries instantly prevaded the ship, and apprehensions were general among the passengers that the ship would break up during the night beneath the force of the breakers which constantly

burst over her deck. To add to that moment of woe, the lightning glared, the thunder hellowed portentiously from a thick gurtain of overhanging cloud, and the rain began to fall in tortents. The scene was one that baffles description. So far as the eye could pierce through the gloom, the sea was a general cauldron of foam, and the white spray lashing the sides of the ship, flew over all on board like snow flakes. As we said before, the ship had outsailed her captain's reckoning; and the light on " St. John's Point" being mistaken for that of the " Calf of Man," she went ashore at Rathmullin, in Dundrum

Throughout all the emergency Captain Hosken behaved with admirable self possession, energy, and with the greatest kindness; Savior's words, for, he adds, the Camel down below, and, by his assurances, quieted the excited apprehensions of the passen. gers. His efforts were successful. A portion of the passengers returned to their berths and slept till morning. Of the captain and slept till morning. Of the captain and who was lung on the 4th inst, in Florida, ship the passengers speak in the highest rode to the gallows, dressed in his shroud, lerms. The ship, previously to her striking, and smoked a cigar as he went. The produptly should be captain, subjectly to that occurrence, acted as well as cern on his part.

man could act placed in a situation such

The surgeon of the Great Britain was the first who landed with the mail bags, with which he proceeded to Liverpool, via Belfast. They will be sent to the United States by the Caledonia which sails to-day. In the course of the following day, Wednesday the 23d, a large number of passengers proceedwith the intention of returning to Liverpool. Subsequent meetings were held at Liver-

pool, and the owners of the ship have, in the most handsome manner, returned the passage money, and expressed their extreme sorrow and regret that the passengers were placed in their present unfortunate situation. There is a remarkable circumstance connected with this unfortunate affair which must undergo further investigation-which is, that the chart of the Irish coast furnished to the Great Britain lays down the St. John's Point without a light, whilst almost all others now in use has the light marked down au " unremitting light on St. John's Point;" and to the defect in the chart furnished to

Captain Hosken, and published in 1846, may be attributed this catastrophe. Cant. Claxton, who was sent by the directors to the vessel, says: The compass was perfectly correct, and the ship herself so strong as to defy hitherto shocks from rollers and seas at high water, which, in my humble opinion, would by the end of last week have broken up the strongest wooden ship that ever was built. The ship lies in the worst position for coming off; still, if we are favored with tolerable weather, I see at present no reason to doubt her being affoat by the end of the week.

In addition to the above, Capt. Claxton has addressed another letter to the directors. of which the following is an exteact:-

"Should the weather continue as it is, or not come to the south-eastward, or blow from the SSW hard, I shall have no fears; she makes no water to speak of. Something is wrong about the fore stoke-hole, but, I apprehend, not enough to raise a doubt, think, from measuring, she is about three feet in the sand ; to-morrow evening, I think we may walk around her.

A most vigorous attempt will be made on the 5th inst. to get her affoat, for which anchors are being placed in convenient situations, which, with the assistance of her propeller and the assistance of some steamers. it is hoped that she may be drawn into deep water. We, however, greatly fear that this attempt will not prove successful.

A letter addressed to us dated Dundrum Bay, October 2, contains the following: "The Great Britain remains in nearly the same state as when you left her. She is taking a little more water. The pumps

were working all day yesterday. IRELAND.—The papers from this country are filled with reports of meetings held to provide means of employment for the peo-

## N. Y. Constitution.

The following is a summary of the amended Constitution of the State of New York,

as certified by the officers of the Convention. "The Delegates of the People in Convention, having terminated their deliberations, present to you the result of their laoors in an amended Constitution of fourteen Articles, to be considered together for your adoption. They have presented for your separate consideration, a section relating to suffrage, equally applicable to the present and proposed constitution.

In these fourteen articles, they have reorganized the legislature; established more limited districts for the election of members of that body, and wholly separated it from the exercise of judicial power. The most important state officers have been made elective by the people of the state: and most of the officers of cities, towns, and counties, are made elective by the votes of the locality they serve. They have abolished a host of useless offices. They have sought at once to reduce and decentralize the patronage of the Executive government. They have rendered inviolate the funds devoted to education. After repeated failures in the legislature, they have previded a Judicial ystem adequate to the wants of a free people, rapidly increasing in arts, culture, commerce and population. They have made provisions for the payment of the whole State Debt, and the completion of the public works begun. While that debt is in the large contribution from the canal revenues toward the current expenses of the state, and sufficient for that purpose when the state debt shall have been paid; and have placed strong safeguards against the recurrence of debt, and improvident expenditure of the public money. They have agreed on important provisions in relation to the mode of their members; and have sought to render the business of banking more safe and responsible. They have incorporated many useful provisions more effectually to secure the people; in their rights of person and property against the abuses of delegated power. They have modified the power of the legislature, with the direct consent of the people, to amend the constitution from time to time, and bave secured to the people of the state the right once in twenty years to pass directly on the question, whether they will call a convention for the revision

of the constitution. These articles embrace all the provisions. agreed upon by the convention, to constitute the Constitution of the State."

THE "CAMEL" AND THE "NEEDLE'S Eve."-Lord Nugent, in his recent publication, "Lands classical and sacred," has given an application of the words which at once proves the fitness of the expression for the object our Savior had in view. Lord Nugeut describes himself as about to walk out of Hebron through the large gate, when his composions, seeing a train of camels approacing, desired him to go through " the eye of the needle;" in other words the small gate. This his lordship conceived to be a common expression, and explanatory of our enlty, and stripped of his load, his trappings

and his merchandize.



# People's Advocate.

'Here shall the Press, the People's rights maintain Unawed by influence, and unbribed by gain."

MONTBOSE, OCT. 29, 1846.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

There seems to be an impression among some of our subscribers, that the Advocate will be furnished them at one dollar per year, without regard to the time of payment. By looking at the terms on our first page it will be seen, that we offer the paper at "one dollar a year in advance. One dollar fifty, if not paid within three months, and if delaynumber. Our terms are very low, and will be rigidly adhered to.

Our warmest thanks are due our patrons for the very liberal patronage they have given us, and for the prompt payments made.

### THE ELECTION.

so. While we look with earnest regret upon our strength. We still retain power suffifrom this time. Let us not be discouraged, but cast about and discover wherein our ranks can be strengthened. If the revenue question is really the cause of our present ranged, that the Democracy of the Keystone State shall be agreed to come up, "rank and file," at the next campaign, and remove the stain which hapless disaffection has stamped upon our party. The Harrisburg in a Philadelphia paper, that the President Mercer, Argus, (a sound Democratic paper,) upon | had made a requisition on Gov. Shunk for the subject of the causes of so general de- six regiments of volunteers, to march imme- Northampton, &c. feat. this full, very appropriately remarks:

"The result of the election on the 13th inst., is most disastrous to the democratic party. We cannot, as in times past, refer with pride, to the "Star of the East." dimmed, and we are almost left without one sunny spot in this old Democratic Commonwealth to afford us grounds for congrat ulation.

To attribute this overwhelming defeat to the storm which prevailed on the day of the election, is only misleading the public mind at a distance. Any one who calmly surveyed the battle-field previous to the conflict, with a desire to arrive at the truth, must be convinced that the result sprung from causes over which the weather had no control, and that, if the day had been fair, the victory of our opponents would have been scarcely less complete than it now is. The dissatisfaction and apathy which prevailed & Erie Railroad took place at New York, 13 James Pollock, in the rank and file of the party, gave no hopes for a different result.

One of the main causes of our defeat may be justly attributed to the Tariff question. The mass of the people of Pennsylvania are undoubtedly wedded to the principrogress of payment, they have provided a ple of protecting our domestic industry. They had been assured during the canvass of 1844 that the election of the democratic candidate for the Presidency would not disturb the Tariff act of 1842, and that they would continue to enjoy the benefits which that measure was scattering broadcast over creating incorporations, and the liability of preciate the benefits of the act of 1842, thought that they perceived in the present bill the extinguishment of their hopes for a continuance of that prosperity which was of American Missionaries. daily flowing from the development of our vast internal resources. They felt themselves not only aggrieved but deceived, and although most of the leaders of the party 'jumped Jim Crow" on the question, they refused to join in the gyration. The consequence, as must have been foreseen, is a whig victory, and a diminished majority in every democratic county.

As it regards the election of Canal Commissioner, other causes combined to produce the result. Although the democratic candidate was a gentleman of acknowledged talents, and had rendered the state some service, his selection, under the circumstances which existed, was ill-advised, and was generally regarded as having been made with a view to obey the dictation of a few, and not with a reference to the wishes and the opinions of the mass of the party. The law authorizing the election of Canal Commissioners, by the people, was generally considered as being intended to restrict the incumbent to one term. Mr. Foster's term of service was about expiring, and yet, notwithstanding the oft repeated warning that the people would not sanction the principle of re-election, and the violation of what they believe to be the intention of the law, his re-nomination was, in a measure, forced through by the potency of party drill, against the better judgment of even many of those who joined in the act. His defeat, under these circumstances, cannot, therefore, be a of the Democratic party will now see the

er we can ever succeed in any contest in which the contrary rule is adhered to. We have spoken plainly as to the cause of our defeat, because we believe the truth will have a healthy and beneficial influence on the future action of the party. We have been beaten but not discouraged. The De-mocratic party has still the elements of success within its grasp. If the proper use is made of these elements, we can easily retrieve the ground we have lost. Let the Tariff be modified so as to meet the just demands of the friends of American industry; et the spirit of intelerance and proscription which has lately prevailed with the party leaders, give place to the spirit of conciliation; let the democrats be regarded by each other as members of the same political family; let us nominate new men for offices of power and patronage; let us strictly regard the success of the party as paramount to

#### Horrors of War.

tomed triumph.'

Whatever perspective glory there may be in a hostile meeting of two armies-in the ed until after the expiration of the year, two display of long lines of troops, the roar of dollars will be exacted." We cannot, there artillery, the shouts of men, and the worldfore, take one dollar for a year's subscrip- forgetting charge—whatever glory there may tion from those who have taken from the first be in hauling down of an enemy's colors, and fastening to foreign hal-yards the beautiful stars and stripes, there is still a fearful alloy, a bloody price for it. The "glorious hazard," which nerves every heart at the onset, to some poor fellows, soon becomes a bloody certainty. Many a buoyant heart and strong arm is stricken down in the bud The results of Election in our State, are of hope, and the airy castles which he had truly to be deplored by every honest Demo- built for himself, fade away, as the life blood crat. That we should have elected but 6 gurgles from his mangled body. A surgeon Allegheny, out of 24 Congressmen, is indeed mortifying, in the U.S. Army, writing to a friend, duthat the Whigs should have a majority in ring the battle at Monterey, says: "The Bradford, both branches of our Legislature, is no less volunteer regiments have suffered dreadfully; the Tennessee Regiment having over Butler, the disastrous results, we should endeavor to 140 killed and wounded, and the others in Bucks, ascertain their true causes, and provide like proportion. The Palo Alto and Rese- Crawford, against their future occurrence. This can- ca de la Palma were child's play to these not be done by casting personal reflections. dreadful buttles. All the destruction occur-No: we should now exert ourselves to bring red in the city by fire from the batteries and about more harmony and a closer union of houses in attempting to storm the former; Dauphin, their grape and musketry mowing us down Delaware, cient, if properly and energetically exerted, like grass. I trust in God I may never Erie, to vanquish our common enemy, one year again witness such scenes of carnage and Franklin, blood. I was fired upon in the field while dressing the wounded, and in the midst of Huntingdon my dreadful duties, report was brought that | Indiana, a body of Mexican lancers were charging Jefferson Clarion, &c.2 overthrow, let us endeavor to have it so ar- down upon us; fortunately they were repulsed by some volunteers. These latter behaved very well.".

## Not Yet!

A rumor reached us several days since distely for the seat of war. The Democratic Union of Oct. 21 contradicts the rumor. Up to that time no such order had been received by the Executive. We see no alter-"the Star of the West," and "the Star of native but that the chivalrous sons of Pennthe North." Even their lustre has been sylvania will have to "wait a little longer," or go on their own hook.

# Death of John L. Webb, Esq.

We regret to learn that this gentleman died suddenly at his residence in Smithfield, York, Bradford co., on Saturday the 17th inst.-Mr. W. was a successful candidate for the Legislature at the late election, and scarcely was the result of his election known, ere we are called upon to chromicle his sudden departure. How fickle is the tenure of life.

The election for Directors of the N. Y. last week. The old board were re-chosen 14 Dr. Eckert for the ensuing year.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The American Mis- 17 J. Blanchard, sionaries deserve great praise for their labors 18 Andrew Stewart, in the Sandwich Islands, particularly in the 21 M. G. Hampton, progress of their free schools. Among the 22 J. W. Farrelly, exercises we perceive a dialogue of Roderic 24 Alex. Irwin, Dhu, delivered by Wm. C. Lamalilo. A scene from the will by Lot Kamchamelia, Moses Kekuaiwa and Alexander Lihaliha. the state. But the act of 1846 violated the It is but a few years since they were all assurances given in 1844. Those who apsavages, running wild. Now they have learning, religion and laws; trades and professions, and all from the labors and efforts

> Something New .- Mesmerism eclipsed. -The Boston Transcript notices a new preparation to produce sleep in patients to be operated on by surgery. It is the invention of Dr. Morton of that city, and is administered by inhalation. If this be true it certainly is a much easier method than the pawing process, to say nothing about deli-

BRIGADIER GENERAL.—Col. Webb of the Courier, is spoken of as likely to be appointed to the command of the Brigade of New York volunteers, destined for Mexico. Col. Webb was nine years in the regular service, is a good disciplinarian, and would be popular Wyoming with his men.

# 19th Congressional District.

y e	OFFICIAL.			
n :- it B	Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga,	Wilmot. 1527 2703 1369	White. 1236 2293 1323	Horton 41 34
y a d	Total,	5599 4852	4852	75
B	Wilmot's maj.	747	7 6.	·

Official for Representatives. The following is the official vote given for Representatives in this district composed

of Susquehanna and Wyoming:
Thomas Faster Seasons 1552 1520 11:
Wyoming, 628 617 6 1194 645 722 1922 1889 2137 Total, 2180 Average maj. in the district 556 for Tho nas and Fasset. In Susquehanna, M'Kinney received 53 votes, Keeney, 47, and in Wyoming each received 3.

The State Legislature. . The following are the returns of the Stat Legisloture, as far as heard from :

SENATE. Complete.) the advancement of particular individuals; 1845 let us do these things in a proper spirit, and Dem. Whig. Dem. Whig. the democratic party of Pennsylvania will Holding over, 12 10 . 10 come out in the next contest with its accus-Philadelphia Co. Montgomery, Bucks Northam'n, Lehigh, 1 Berks. Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe, & Pike. Bradford & Tioga, I Lyco'g, Clinton, &c. 0 . 0 Allegheny & Butler 0 14 19

Whig majority in Senate, (including Na tive) 5. House of Representatives. 1845 Dem. Whig. 0 Armstrong, 0 4 · 2 Chester. Columbia Cumberland. Favette. Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh & Carbon, Luzerne. Lyco'g, Clinton &c. 2 Mifflin. Montgomery,

Philadelphia city Philadelphia county 8 Perry, Schuvlkill. Somerset.

Susq'a & Wyoming,2 Tioga, Vashington, Westmoreland, Warren & M'Kean, 0 Wayne & Pike Union and Juniata, 0

Congressmen, Elected. Whigs. Democrats. 2 J. R. Ingersoll, C. Brown, 5 Cha's Freedly, 6 J. W. Hornbeck, 4 C. J. Ingersoll. 9 Wm. Strong,

1 g 0

415

1071

7 A. R. McIlvaine, 10 R. Brodhead, 8 John Strohm 12 D. Wilmot. 11 Chester Butler, 19 Job Mann, Native. 15 Dr. Nes. 1 L. C. Levin. 16 J. E. Brady,

20 John Dickey,

# STATE ELECTION. '

Returns for Canal Commissioner. for Canal Commissioner as far as received. Counties. Foster, D. | Counties. Power, W.

Philadelphia 3878 Columbia 21 Juniata Lebanon 146 Bucks Perry 19 Dauphin; Berks 738 Lycoming 152 Northampton Northumberlan Lehigh 67 Huntingdon 299 300 Blair Montgomery Cambria Lancaster 622 Westmoreland Schuylkill Mifflin Bedford 154 Monroe 316 Chester Carbon 40 Delaware Pike Cumberland Crawford 161 Adams 218 York Franklin 37 Susquehanna 453 Alleghany 368 Clinton ! Venango Favette Beaver Butler Erie . . . Indiana Jefferson Luzerne

TROOPS FOR TAMPICO. The Norfolk ed once, let it lie until about 15th May-I Beacon says that two companies of the U. then harrowed it and raised in ridges three S 4th Artillery, Fortress Monroe, and a feet apart. I planted the ridges about three company of recruits, are expected to sail to feet apart, and from 15 to 20 planted. I New Mexico.—There can be no truth in day, probably, for Tampico. Accounts from soaked the Corn 12 hours in Copperas wamatter of surprise. We trust however that the jumor that 5000 Mexicans are su route Washington and that 1000 regulars and tor, previous to planting. After the corn to give Gen. Kearney battle in Santa Fe. 400 volunteers, under General Petterson, are was a few days up, gave it a dressing of Armijo has disbanded his forces and many to be landed at Tampico by the Gulf Squad- ashes, planter and lime gave it a harrowing Mexico from that part of the Gulf Coast.

Mercer

Union

Susquehauha County Agricultural The first Annual Fair of the Spaquehan-

na County Agricultural Society was held at Montrose, on the 20th inst. The day was propitious, and the number of farmers from the various sections of the County, who were early on the ground, was truly encouraging. It being the first of the kind-the Society being so entirely in its infancy, and the farmers, generally, so little acquainted with such exhibitions it was expected, that in comparison with other, older and established societies, the exhibitions would be limited in number and quality; and, to some extent it was the case. But still, it is believed, that a most salutary impression was made upon the minds of those who attended, and a happy impetus given to the Agricultural interests of the county. A great number of farmers who came merely as spectators, became members of the Society, and expressed their determination to become competitors for premiums, and exhibitions, the next year. The officers of the Society are of the opinion that the next Annual Fair will be highly creditable to the Agriculture and Manufactures of the County, and deeply interesting to all its Citizens.

Fair and Cattle Show.

It is not the design of this Report, to notice all the objects exhibited, which are worthy of notice and of commendation.-Such a course would swell it beyond all reasonable limits. A few only can be ad-

The Society went into operation at too late a period, to offer premiums on a variety of important crops, and were under the necessity of confining their attention to a few of the most important Summer Crops. It was, however, gratifying to see many samples of superior Winter Wheat, grown on old lands, in this County, and to hear from many sectious of the County, reports of crops which would have been creditable to the wheat-growing portions of the State .-Samples of wheat, presented by Joseph Whipple, of Silver Lake, and by Thomas Nicholson, of Springville, were of very fine

The crop of Spring Wheat was omitted in the original list of premiums, but on the morning of the Exhibition, the Board of Managers deemed it proper to award a premium for an extraordinary crop raised by Thomas Rogers, of Silver Lake, being thirty-six and a half bushels on one acreweighing sixty-two pounds to the bushel.-A sample of the Wheat was presented, attesting its superior qualities. Several other reports of Spring Wheat crops were made, of a highly flattering, character especially by David Post, Esq., of Montrose.

Statement of a crop of Spring Wheat raised in Silver Lake, in 1846, by Thomas

Rogers, on one acre of land. The field is on the summit of a ridge—the soil dry and loamy. In 1845, three fourths of the acre was prepared for a potato crop. On this part there were hauled about fourteen tons of barn-yard manure, and produced 255 bushels of potatoes. On the part in corn, about five tons were lauled, and five bushels of ashes. The corn was a good crop. When the crops were taken in, the ground was plowed very deep, and the same full plowed a second time, in ridges of about nine yards wide, and left to the action of the winter frosts. In the Spring of 1846, April 7th, it was harrowed and sown with Spring Wheat and Grass Seed (Timothy and Clover,) and then harrowed thoroughly. When the crop was ripe, one part was

cradled and the other reaped. An acre was carefully measured, to the extreme edges of the stubble—the contents were 4844 square vards. As soon as the Wheat was bound, the number of bundles on the acre were counted, and found to be 591. As soon as fit to be threshed, 20 bundles were taken, and contained one bushel, seven quarts and a pint,-consequently, the 591 sheaves would produce thirty six bushels and nearly a half.

I hereby certify that I assisted Mr. Rogers The following are the reported majorities to measure the acre of land (as stated above) it contained 4844 square yards, or 1 1-1211 acres.

#### JOHN SIMPSON. Silver Lake, 19th Oct. 1846.

The Corn crop of the County was unusu-496 ally large, many reports of from 50 to 80 bushels of shelled corn per acre. Two com-636 petitors for premiums, only, appeared, Rod-750 ney Jewett, Esq., of Brooklyn, and Ansel Hill, Esq., of Silver Lake. The first pre-100 mium was awarded to Mr. Jewett for one hundred, seven and a half bushes of shelled 384 Corn to the acre. The second premium, to 54 Esquire Hill, for one hundred hushels and twelve quarts of shelled corn to the acre. 752 Mr. Jewett's was white flint Corn-Mr. 1944 Hill's was Brown Corn, and part common 155 early yellow Corn. The mode of cultivation of these highly interesting crops is given below. 357

The land on which my Corn was raised 874 was common maple land. In 1845, I broke 16 up the sward, having given it a heavy dressing of barn manure, which was turned under. I had a good crop last year Did not Washington ... 53 turn up the sward in cultivating the corn, last year. Abou 20th April, 1846, I plownecessity of adopting the one term principle months must classe before such a Mexican ron and are to dommence the invasion of and her a dressing of ashes.

Mexica from that the Guilf Coast.

Diameter and line: (unixed about 4 bushels of planter and lime; (mixed about 4 bushels of