may be used as one room, for the purpose of exhibitions, &c.

The whole building is to be heated by means of furnaces in the cellar.

The college is located parallel with the city streets, fronting the south. The land at the base of the building is 26 feet above the reservoir on Fair Mount. The whole height of the edifice is 97 feet, making the elevation on the roof 123 feet above the said reservoir.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, July 15.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH OF EUROPE.

We are indebted to a friend for Madrid papers to May 31st inclusive, received by the brig Marcellus from Malaga. The dates from that part of Europe are 10 or 12 days later than before received.

Sir Stratford Canning left Madrid May 23d, taking a direction towards France. His mission in regard to the affairs of Portugal, was doubtless unsuccessful.

Death of Mr. Walsh.

MADRID, May 28.—With profound grief we announce to our readers the death of Mr. Charles S. Walsh, Secretary of Legation of the United States at this Court. This gentleman had been some time ill; till at length, having exhausted all the resources of medical science, he determined to try the effects of a change of air. Accordingly he left town, accompanied by his physician and a faithful attendant, in order to proceed to Valencia; but his sickness overcame him on the way, and he was obliged to stop at Quintanar de la Orden, where he fell a victim to the violence of a confirmed consumption. What makes the affliction more grievous, is the fact that he was cut off in the bloom of life, being not more than 32 years of age, and in the midst of a distinguished career. The deputy of the Minister of the United States, who arrived at Quintanar soon after the death of Mr. Walsh, made arrangements for the celebration of funeral honors, with all the respect and decorum which time and circumstances would permit. There was no want of co operation on the part of the authorities, civil and ecclesiastical; and he was interred (conformably to the intentions of said Minister,) with all the honors due to his rank. Under this sad bereavement it may serve to console the family of this gentleman, to know that nothing has been omitted to prolong his life; that he was surrounded with all the aids that science and friendship could dictate, and that he died *recognised by the Church as a Christian Catholic.*

Acts of the King.

I have determined that at the solemn act of proclaiming my dear and beloved first born daughter, the Infanta Donna MARIA ISABEL LUISA, hereditary Princess of these realms, all the Ministers of my Council shall be present as members [Assistentes] of the Cortes, together with the oldest Secretary thereof and of the State of Castile, and that two Ministers of the Royal Council shall also be present as witnesses. It will be so understood in the Chamber, and so fulfilled. A rubric of the Royal Hand. Palace, 25th May, 1833. To the President of the Royal Council.

Another decree of the same date, appoints the two oldest Secretaries of the Royal Council, principal Secretaries of the Cortes. This body was to convene on the 20th of June.

CADIZ, May 24.—Our worthy Governor, Senior Don Jose Manso, has given orders forbidding any person of any class, sex or condition, from communicating with vessels proceeding from Portugal, Havana, or any other place where the Cholera has made its appearance. Any person secretly introducing himself into the country from any of the places mentioned, is made liable to the punishment of death; and any infringement of the existing quarantine regulations, is declared to be a high misdemeanor.

GIGUNUELA, (Castile) May 25.—We have been invaded by a plague of locusts so excessive that the authorities of this town and those of Zaratan, are paying two reals per day to men, and twelve quartos to boys, employed in gathering them up. Already some 2000 arrobes, 50,000 lbs. have been collected.

VALLADOLID, May 29.—The police of this city are investigating the motive of the death of a person who was assassinated with a dagger at midnight on the 13th inst. Some days since, two prisoners in the prison destroyed themselves about the same time. In the Hospital of St. Juan de Dios there has been another murder; on the road of Santovenia, Escribano Cepeda has been murdered, and his body found among some stones.—He was no doubt killed by the same wretches who addressed an anonymous note to the police, telling them to come, and get the body, and bury it in consecrated ground.

A Sword Fish Captured by two young Ladies.—It is not commonly known by travellers in Metropolitan cities and other remote regions, that the Swordfish, the native enemy of the whale, is often taken in this vicinity, and that its flesh is held in such great estimation by viscivorous epicures, that it always commands a high price in our fish market. To those who delight in devouring the inhabitants of the deep, a slice of this formidable sea warrior affords a meal of great delicacy. In shape, the swordfish is nearly cylindrical, handsomely tapering from the head downwards, and terminating in a wide scolloped tail, in which as in Sampson's hair, lies its chief strength. It has a black and shining skin, without scales, similar to that of the spermaceti whale. They are commonly from 10 to 15 feet in length, weighing from 200 to 500 lbs. The sword, as it is called, or bone, projecting horizontally from the head, is the principal instrument which it employs, either as a weapon of attack, or as a means of procuring food. This "sword" is extremly hard, with a rough grating surface, some 4 to 6 feet long 5 or 6 inches wide, two edged, and through the centre about 2 inches in thickness This weapon seems to answer the purpose of the swordfish as cleverly as the trunk of the elephant subserves the convenience of that sagacious animal.

When these fish are brought to market, they are cut into tranverse slices, of the ordinary thickness of a beefsteak—and cooked after any of the divers fashions applicable to any other fish. There is less bone in the body of the swordfish than in the halibut—the back bone, or rather centre bone, running through, without branches or ribs, from stem to stern, like the wick of a candle. Their eyes are much larger than those of the largest whales. We have seen them, when stripped of the external coat, big enough to fill a tea cup.—When first taken from the head, they may be made to answer the purpose of a powerful burning glass. With a sword fish eye, we once set fire to a cigar in less than half the time unusually required to perform that operation by means of a common glass lens.

One of these gigantic warriors of the deep was captured on Saturday last on the South shore of our island, in a manner somewhat remarkable. He had probably given chase to some straggling bluefish or couppang (pauggy, as the New Yorkers call them) which instantly fled towards shoal water, where the pursuer got aground; when the surf rolled him further up the strand, subjecting his head and fins to exposure in another element. In this situation he was discovered by two females in a calash from Siasconsent. It certainly required some nerve to attack a monster of his dimensions, grovelling and floundering just within his native brine; and the elder of the two felt rather disincined to engage in such sport. But the younger went manfully to the scratch, and her companion followed. They took him by the horn, and by the dorsal, but he wouldn't stay taken, in that ignoble style. At length, after tugging and struggling for half an hour—the tumbling billows the only witnesses, to see fair play, and clear the ring—all the parties being alternately half in and half out of water—the amphibious combat terminated in favor of the assailants.

The Swordfish had unluckily got canted sideways, just as one of his antagonists was advising an abandonment of the battle-ground; but the younger of the fair amazons vowed she'd cut his throat first: and seizing this auspicious moment, she plunged into his gullet the deadly weapon—her scissors! It was all she could do for the glory of conquered! So leaving him with an awful gash in the thorax, writhing upon the beach, the victors trudged half a mile to the nearest farm house, where they procured more effective implements, and returning finished their work, by decapitating the prostrate sea-dragon, chopping him into portable sections, and sending about half "the spoils" (upwards of two hundred weight) to market. When the woman first told the story of their having taken his prize, they were asked if they felt sure that the fish was not already dead when discovered? One of them replied, "I guess you wouldn't ha' thought so, if you'd ha' seen the sand fly." "Well," added the inquirer, "none would have attempted to secure so huge a subject, with just such a weapon, except a woman, or an editor."—*Nantucket Enquirer.*

From the Journal of Commerce.

Gentlemen:—In my first two letters, I told you where you would find a great part of the gambling which is carried on in this city. I mean public gambling,—for there are private gambling houses, kept up by clubs, which can not be broken up. They are conducted with the strictest secresy, and no one can obtain access to them unless he be introduced by a member of the clubs.

I will now give you a history of a few young men who have been ruined in consequence of gambling. And if you think your readers would be interested, (and you dare publish them,) I can give you the names of the wretches who keep the houses at which these young men have been ruined. J. L.* a young man of respectable parents, came to this city in the year 1828, and entered a large importing establishment as clerk; at which he continued for two years. In 1830 he married, and went into business for himself in the upper part of the city. But he became acquainted with a class of young men who lived by picking the pockets of others, by means of what is called a "roulette table;" and by them was invited to play. At first he bet lightly—not risking more than a sixpence or shilling at a time—until he acquired the taste for "betting." He began at length to stake dollars, and in the course of a few weeks he was ruined, and a *drunkard.*

One night, after losing all his money on the roulette table in a house near the Bowery Theatre, and loitering about till all the grog shops were closed, he returned to his miserable home. He found his wife lying on the bed, *a corpse!* How, or by what means she came to her end, no one ever knew;—but it was evident she died *broken hearted.* The husband soon lost all respect for himself—living as a mere vagabond, unprincipled and shameless, and depending on the bounty of the very men who had ruined him for clothes to cover his nakedness. (Keepers of pretty extensive gambling establishments frequently give their victims a suit of clothes as a present, after stripping them of their last farthing.) He lived in this manner, until the summer of 1832, when the Cholera swept him to his "last reckoning with all his imperfections on his head." I could tell you of a dozen such instances, but I will defer until I write to you again. How many hundreds in this city are ruined in such a way as this?—The father a gambler—and the mother, what can she do?—Endure, hoping against hope; and perhaps for her offspring's sake bear up under her weary burden, and many a time disguise a sad despairing heart under a joyful countenance,—till at last she dies, broken hearted. These things are not casual, accidental, but common, every day events in this city. Look which way we will, we see the effects of gambling. The greatest wretchedness which the people of this city are compelled to endure, is connected with gambling; for it is inevitably the preface to drunkenness. There is nothing else which degrades and debases a man like it;—nothing so mean that a gambler will not stoop to—nothing so sinks the whole man—so completely destroys, not only all moral principle, but all self-respect, all regard to character, all shame, all human feeling. The gambler can break away from every kind of endearing connexion, and can break over every kind of restraint. So completely extinct is human feeling, that he can gamble at the funeral of his dearest relative, and many of them have been known to exclaim "*throw the balls,*" (a technic of the black-legs) in the last agonies of expiring nature. O, how long will this cruel source of misery to thousands be suffered to exist in our otherwise moral city? More anon. A CITIZEN.

*These initials are not the true ones; being substituted therefor, from respect to the feelings of friends.—*Eds. J. C.*

A legal decision has recently been made in Massachusetts, to the effect that *an infant*,—in legal term, that is, a person under twenty one years of age,—is not liable for goods purchased for himself, even if he be engaged in trading for his own benefit. The action was brought to recover the value of merchandise sold to two brothers forming a copartnership in business in Taunton, and the defence of one of the firm was infancy—to prove which the father was produced as a witness. The defendant was between twenty and twenty-one years of age. Verdict was given for the defendant, and the plaintiffs appealed to the Supreme Judiciary Court, but were advised to withdraw their suit, became the same defence was persisted in, which they accordingly did.

Such a decision, to preserve uniformity, ought to be followed by another, making the conduct of a defendant in such circumstances punishable as fraud. If minors, engaged in actual trade, for their own benefit, with the consent of parents or guardians, are not held answerable for contracts made in the regular course of business, then the attempt to practice such deceptions ought to be made an indictable offence. The true reasons for the rule that the minors are not responsible for contracts, arise from the legal presumption of their incapacity to transact business, and their state of apprenticeship to natural and legal masters, who are bound to manage all their affairs. When this legal presumption is rebutted by notorious facts,—as in this case,—it seems to us a very unjust decision as respects the plaintiff, and very prejudicial to the success of enterprising and honest minors, which establishes the rule so strictly. The consequence of the deceit of an individual is made to fall upon those who are perfectly innocent, and who had a right to expect that the same law which made him unable to contract, would provide against his attempting to do it, or punish him for the wrong. The effect will be to prevent, hereafter, all extension of credit whatever to infant traders, thus discouraging a great number of industrious and persevering youth. The extent to which the rigid rule of the law is carried we think for these reasons decidedly wrong and injurious.—*Balt. Amer.*

From the Norfolk Beacon, July 11.

THE CRUISE OF THE GRAMPUS.

A letter from a friend at St. Thomas, under date of 10th June, received yesterday, states that this active and efficient little Cruiser was then on a flying visit to that port, officers and crew enjoying excellent health. As an evidence of the high estimation in which the gallant officers of our Navy on that station are held and the personal regard which their courteous and manly deportment every where excites, our friend sends us the following note from the American Consul at that port, acknowledging the very polite attentions of Captain Smoot, and his officers, received by himself and some ladies and gentlemen of St. Thomas, who partook by invitation the preceding day, of a *dejeuner a la fourchette*, on board the Grampus.

The Grampus sailed from this port on the 22d of March last, since which she has touched at Charleston, (S. C.,) Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Antigua, St. Christophers, Santa Cruz and St. Thomas. The letter observes, the officers and Crew of the Grampus had enjoyed unusual good health, notwithstanding the rainy season had set in.

FROM THE PACIFIC.—We have been favored with a letter from which we make the following extract:

VALPARAISO, March 15th, 1833.

The U. S. ship Potomac arrived here yesterday forenoon, after the very short passage of 16 days, from Callao. The Dublin was nearly 30 days in doing the same, only a short time since. Letters from the United States have been received here to Nov. 16th.

I have received a letter from the Sandwich Islands, dated Honolulo, Jan. 2d, from which we learn that Messrs. Tinker, Whitney and Alexander, who were sent to the Society and Washington Islands sometime ago by the Missionaries, to ascertain the practicability of establishing a mission at the latter group, returned to Oahu, Nov. 17th, and it has been determined not to pursue the plan at present. There is said to be a prospect that the London Missionary Society will occupy the ground, and in that case the missionaries will turn their attention to some other quarter.

The Rasselas had arrived at Honolulo from Boston. On the 23d of December, a strange vessel arrived at Uaitua, 30 miles from Honolulo, with four men on board in distress.—They spoke a foreign language, had no water, but little food, and had lost 5 by death. She is supposed to be a Japanese junk. How such an unwieldly hulk can be navigated, I do not know.

P. M. March 17th.—A vessel came in this morning which has made a voyage round the world in 115 days. The Falmouth arrived at Callao on the 12th of February. She had picked up the runaway whalemen.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

From the Norwich (Chenango) Jour. July 10.

THE WHIRLWIND.—On Thursday last a destructive whirlwid passed over the farm of Mr Elias Breed, a little south of the village of Norwich. An extensive and valuable orchard of Mr. B. was almost entirely destroyed, only five apple trees having been left standing.—Another orchard, belonging to the same gentleman, was materially damaged. A part of his house was unroofed—one of his barns partly unroofed, and his corn house entirely destroyed.—Another barn on the Flats was nearly turned round. A house on his premises, occupied by Mr. H. M'Cullough, was materially injured.—Mrs. M. in attempting to escape the apparent wreck, with her child, was blown nearly across the garden, and a young man the distance of several rods. An Elm tree, perfectly sound, nearly two feet in diameter, was twisted off about 12 feet from the ground, and now presents the appearance of having been twisted off by the hands of a giant. Mr. Breed's loss has been very considerable. Mr. Charles Randall, also, suffered some injury; and we understand that the effects of the whirlwind were considerably felt on the Unadilla. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Extraordinary case in Surgery.—The Boston Medical Journal relates a very singular case of Emphyema, from a correspondent—Dr. Allen, of Middleburg, (Vt.)

The patient (aged 30) had been attacked in December, 1830, with a lung fever. Under the care of a *Thomson* practitioner, he recovered in five or six weeks, so well as to be enabled to ride out; yet afterwards became so enervated that his voice failed him, his pulse was 130 the minute, his cough produced purulent matter, and his left side became considerably enlarged.

Enduring intolerable pain he was induced to apply to Dr. Allen—who promptly performed an operation on him, affording not only immediate relief, but ultimate remedy. An opening was made between the seventh and eighth ribs; and the matter (apparently pus) gushed out so forcibly that no tube was employed, and so much that the quantity amounted to *seven quarts, weighing sixteen pounds.*—The wound was closed after the discharge, yet continued occasionally to emit the purulent matter for nearly a year afterwards; and then it closed.

Immediately after the operation, the patient found relief so far as to be enabled to walk about; and in December last he was minus his cough, and apparently in sound health. Dr. Allen supposes that the quantity discharged from the side, amounted in all to about *a bushel!* The patient now labors on his farm.

Saw Fish.—We were much gratified yesterday with a sight of a saw fish, caught by Mr. John Downs, on Thursday noon last, near Tybee light, in twelve feet water, with a bass hook and line. Mr. Downs had to play out his line to a great length and worry him for an hour and a half before he succeeded in capturing him. He measures over twelve feet from the end of his saw to that of his tail, the saw itself being three feet four inches long. When taken, several pilot fish were found clinging to his back. His weight has not been ascertained. From his weapon and form he must be a powerful enemy to fish to whom he is said to bear inveterate hostility.—*Savannah Georgian.*

BOSTON, July 13.

Another Extensive Robbery.—The Eastern Mail Stage was robbed yesterday of a package containing $14,500 in bank bills, belonging to the Piscataqua Bank, of Portsmouth.—The circumstances were as follows: The stage was driven by Mr. Robinson. It left town at one o'clock, the usual hour, with three passengers, two from the Eastern Stage Office, and one from the Commercial Coffee House, Mr. Robinson having previously received at the Globe Bank the package of bills. He crossed the Winnesimet Ferry, and while on board the steamboat a person entered the stage as a fourth passenger. At Lynn he paid his passage as far as that town and left the stage, pretending sickness. Mr. Robinson drove on to Salem, and whilst stopping there to change horses his box was found to have been broken open and the money stolen. Mr. Rand, the agent of one of the line of Salem stages, being made acquainted with all the circumstances, took the road to Boston, in company with another person, in search of the thief.

On the Turnpike they overtook a man, whose appearance corresponded to the description of the person who got into the stage whilst on board the Chelsea steamer. They followed him to the hotel at Chelsea, entered into conversation with him, and invited him to drink with them. He accepted their invitation, but as they were approaching the bar, their backs being turned, he gave them the slip. Mr. Rand and his companion went immediately in search of him, and, being directed by two females, who said they saw a man passing in a certain direction with a bundle under his arm,—found the man in a wood pretending to be asleep. They apprehended him and accused him of the robbery. The money was not found in his possession and he strongly denied all knowledge of the theft.—He calls himself George Mason, and is an Englishman.

He was brought before the Police Court this morning, and was ordered to recognize in the sum of $28,000 to appear for trial at the Municipal Court, and for default was committed.

The money belonged and was at the risk of the Piscataqua Bank, for which it was redeemed from circulation on sufficient deposit, by the Globe Bank, and forwarded as customary by the stage driver, at the risk of the owners. *Transcript.*

JAMES MASON—106 YEARS OF AGE.

This individual is now resident in Scott county, Ky. living in sight of the Blue Spring, the residence of Col. R. M. Johnson; he is a member of the Baptist church, at the Great Crossing, and is in good standing—temperate and industrious. He was born in the town of Waterford, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, on the 1st of January, 1727, and is now 106 years of age. He was in the French war in America, and took an oath of allegiance, never to take up arms against America, now the United States. He was in Braddock's defeat, in 1775, near Pittsburg, 11th July.—He was at the taking of Fort du Quesne, now Pittsburg. At the close of the French war he was discharged.

He volunteered at the commencement of the revolution, and was in the battle of Bunker's Hill. He afterwards served till the close of the war in the Virginia and New York Continental line, as a regular soldier. He was in the battle of Brandywine, was wounded in the [illegible] and had one of his big toes shot off!—He was at the taking of Cornwallis. He was engaged in the battle with the Indians, under Generals Harmer, St. Clair, and Wayne. He was in Harmer's defeat; in St. Clair's defeat, and under Gen. Wayne at the defeat of the Indians. He was discharged at Greenville in (the now State of) Ohio, in 1791. In the late war he joined the mounted regiment of Col. R. M. Johnson, as a volunteer in Capt. Hamilton's company, and was in the battle of the Thames.

He receives a pension for his revolutionary services—and is now very poor, living on rented land.—He has been married twice; to his present wife when he was 101 years of age, and his wife 45. Not long since, he walked to Frankfort, a distance of 15 miles, and returned the same day, making 30 miles, with out more apparent fatigue than would be experienced by ordinary men of 45. He walks erect, and quick—and at the distance of 100 yards no person would suppose that he was under the burthen of even an ordinary old age. He is of a small stature—his eye sight good—his speech plain—his memory seems to be very little impaired. He is sprightly and talkative, and for a man without education, sensible and interesting in conversation. It would appear from the present appearance of his constitution and health, that he is likely to live 20 or 30 years. He has been all his life a temperate man. Such a man deserves the kindness of his country and fellow citizens. *Georgetown (Ky.) Sentinel.*

From the New York Albion.

We are happy to announce the arrival of Dr. Mackie, from Havana, where he has been engaged in examing the nature and effects of the Cholera upon the black population of that island. Dr. Mackie has enjoyed an extensive field of observation in regard to this disease. He was in Berlin in 1831, and in the department of the North, in France, last year, and in both cases was engaged under the auspices of the respective Prussian and French governments. In Cuba also, we understand, Dr. Mackie acted under the sanction of the Governor. He has consequently had excellent opportunities of investigating Cholera. The public, and more particularly medical men, will be anxious to learn what mode of treatment the Doctor recommends.

We are not exactly able to explain it in detail, but understand the principle to be this—Cholera, whatever be its cause, always shows itself in the stomach and bowels; he therefore loses no time in removing any poisonous or offensive matter that may be in the stomach, by the free and thorough use of the *stomach pump*—the organ in fact is to be thoroughly washed out. The next step is to excite the secretions as speedily as possible, more particularly that of the liver; for this purpose mercury is to be employed in the most expeditious way in which it can be conveyed into the system; and besides the usual plans adopted to effect this object, he is in the habit of employing fumigations. Thus the red sulphuret of mercury may be inhaled with extraordinary efficacy in this way, when salivation is very speedily produced. The due action of mercury upon the system is considered by Dr. M. as the signal which announces the conquest of the disease. He is most enthusiastic in favour of his mode of treatment, which is strengthened by the extraordinary success that has attended his practice. It certainly possesses much plausibility, and has the great additional recommendation of simplicity and ready application.

Ex-President Adams has been brought forward for the office of Governor of Massachusetts.

COMMUNICATED.

Agricultural Board for the Eastern Shore.—When the Board of Agricultural Trustees for the Eastern Shore was first instituted in 1822 at a general meeting of the Farmers of Maryland, in the city of Baltimore, it was intended that they should be in some degree, a public body, to get up Fairs and Cattle Shows and such public exhibitions as would tend to promote the welfare of Agriculture and Household Arts—and that they should give an especial portion of their time to the consideration of agricultural subjects. In pursuance of this intention, Maryland Cattle Shows and Fairs were alternately held in Baltimore and in Easton for several years, under the direction of the two boards, one for the Western, the other for the Eastern Shore, where were exhibited the various kinds of stock, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, mules; to which was added, a show of a great variety of domestic fabricks, consisting of coarse and fine cloathing, useful and ornamental; of carpentings, hearth-rugs, table linen, towelling and sheetings; specimens of various fine products, and among others, butter, cider, cordials, and even of wines, were also presented—and the proprietors of articles adjudged to be best, were rewarded with honorable testimonials of different kinds of plate.

Notwithstanding it was obvious to all that these Cattle Shows and Fairs and the means taken to get them up and carry them through, were greatly instrumental in promoting a taste for rural pursuits—in rousing the dormant energies of our Farmers—in exciting a spirit of competition—in expanding the sphere of action, and in giving to agriculture an elevation and a rank among the professions in life which it had not in former years—the board have been unable, after several attempts to continue them, for the want of subscriptions to bear the necessary attendant expenses. During the years that the Cattle Shows were held, the twelve Trustees of this Board at that time were always, to a man, upon the schedule of subscribers of the highest rate, and there was no instance after the first year when a Cattle Show was held on this shore, that the members of this board had not to pay, in addition to their voluntary subscription, from eight to twelve dollars a piece to make up the deficiencies of subscription to defray the necessary costs and charges. Having failed in after attempts to procure subscriptions adequate to cover the absolutely essential expenditures, the board felt the responsibility of getting up shows and fairs taken from them, and, however reluctantly, yielded to a necessity that they could not avert. The board neither saw nor felt the justice or propriety of their individually paying from eight to twelve dollars a year more than all other persons for a public exhibition in which they were no more interested than others. They considered, that if their subscriptions were equal to the highest paid by any other person, they would still be in advance in contribution, in consequence of the time and trouble which they must necessarily give up, to arrange and manage the whole affair.

Thus foiled, for want of public patronage, in answering these objects of the institution, the association however has been kept up by its members to be ready to act, when a feeling more propitious to the cause of agriculture shall be testified, by a disposition to contribute the necessary means for its promotion. During this time the board has held its regular monthly meetings in rotation at the houses of its members, where they have enjoyed the hospitality of each other, where the subjects of farming, the household arts, domestic economy, and rural concerns generally almost exclusively [illegible] from practical exhibitions where they were, or from books, papers, or views presented through members.

Among other things, the board have been occupied with a number of interrogatories submitted by a member for consideration and answer, which embrace many of the important branches of agriculture & domestic concerns, & which they have resolved to make public, under a hope, that they may arrest the attention of practical farmers and induce them to favor the board, with their experience and views which, if not positively forbidden by their authors, the board will feel itself at liberty to make public for the purpose of contributing to the general information and improvement.

The Board designs also to publish, in future numbers, papers which have been read before it by its members at various times, touching the interest of agriculture and rural economy—and such others as may from time to time be laid before it by its members or other persons. Disappointed though not dispirited at the failure of a co-operation so essential to effect the original intention in founding this Board, they are still desirous to subserve the great cause of the public and private interests in Agriculture by whatever means they may possess, and they invite free and frequent communications from all who pursue the culture of the earth or the rearing of Stock as a profession, or who regard the various employments of rural life among the most delightful of the industrious duties that we owe to society or to our country.

The following interrogatories have been for some time before the Trustees of the Board of Agriculture for the Eastern Shore, presented by one of its members, for the consideration of the Board, for the purpose of obtaining such answers as the experience of the members might afford, and with a view of giving them to the world to draw the attention of Agriculturalists to them.

INTERROGATORIES.

1. What natural resources of manures have you? Which do you prefer, and how do you use either sort you have, and the quantity per acre.

2. What are your means of *making* manure and the methods you adopt?

3. Have you any particular system in relation to manures and manuring, and what is it?

4. In what state ought manure to be hauled out into the field to impart most benefit to the land and crops?

5. Have you tried various modes of planting and growing Indian corn, and which do you prefer?

6. What is the best mode of laying off a farm taking into consideration fields, lots, homestead, garden, orchard and pasture?

7. What third crop, or additional crops do you believe that a farmer can most advantageously grow with a given number of hands, who grows a full crop of Indian Corn and Wheat?

8. What do you believe to be the best mode all things considered, of threshing out wheat, for farmers of moderate means, who have no other sources of support than the produce of their farms?

9. Have you any plan, or do you know of any that has been practised, that makes young Horses, Cattle, Hogs or Sheep more exempt from disease—and what is it?

10. What is the best and cheapest mode of rearing colts?

11. What is the best and cheapest mode of rearing calves?

12. What is the best and cheapest mode of keeping a stock of Hogs? Do you keep hogs of different kinds and sizes separate from each other, and how? What is the best disposal of pigs after they are weaned to make them earliest fit for the pen?

13. What species of Sheep do you consider most valuable to Farmers generally—and what is the best mode of managing sheep and lambs?

14. What is the best and most economical mode of keeping milch Cows in full milk during winter?

15. Do you consider Oxen valuable as hauling beasts—what is the best mode of breaking them to the yoke—and what the best and cheapest mode of feeding them in winter when put to severe work?

16. What is the cheapest and most attainable drench for a horse that will operate quickest and safest as a purgative? What the proportions—how mixed—and how given?

17. Are you of opinion that, by the present mode of farming, our lands are impoverished more than they were formerly? if you believe they are—what is the cause?

In attempting to draw the attention of the agricultural world to the foregoing interrogatories, and by them to such subjects as are immediately connected with agriculture, the Board are well aware that there is a vast deal of valuable information among a certain class of judicious practical farmers, who are unaccustomed to write to which they desire to have access, that they may bring it before the world for the general instruction of all. Such farmers thus unaccustomed to commit their thoughts and views to writing, may feel a difficulty or even repugnance to appear before the world as authors. To such we say, it is so desirable to gain your knowledge and experience upon the great subject that so much concerns us all, that if you will only furnish us with the plain matters of fact, and with your experience to be laid before the Board we will give to them the necessary form, and treating such communications as we do those of our own members whatever we find advisable to publish we will do so, declaring the true authors name or not, as the person furnishing the information may wish.

To Farmers accustomed to commit their thoughts to paper, we would suggest, how useful they might be, not only in giving to the world the results of their own practical experience with their reasonings upon it, but in drawing upon the valuable stores of knowledge amassed by their brother farmers, before alluded to, in aiding them to communicate—or, where unobtrusive merit, chastened by habits of rural retirement, is averse to meet the public scrutiny, to collect and collate from their treasures of knowledge and practical experience, and present the valued offering to the world.

Nothing can be more desirable than a continued, regular, and general contribution of agricultural knowledge—it promotes the interest of individuals and families, and gives wealth to nations—it throws abundance and improvements all around—and whilst it is thus the means of plenty, it promotes peace—it elevates and gives dignity and eclat to the profession of the plough—it rescues it from the unmerited obloquy of being a dull, subordinate, and contracted pursuit, by shewing that its sphere of action embraces earth and skies—and last though not least, it shews, that the practical agriculturalist, most of all men, is daily, hourly reminded of his dependence upon the Great Ruler of the Universe, on whose bounteous will depends the success of every hour's labour—whose Sun and Clouds throw fatness over the land, and whose mercies are tasted in every fruit, and flower, and balmy breeze, as well as witnessed in every plant and blade of grass that springs.

With an earnest desire to be in some way useful to the great interests of agriculture, the Board is ever ready to fulfil the original objects of its institution in promoting Cattle Shows and Fairs whenever a disposition is manifested by the community to bear with them an equal portion of the necessary incidental pecuniary charges—until which time they are disposed to give all aid in their power to another object, viz. that of collecting and diffusing abroad the best agricultural knowledge and experience within their reach, to enable them to do which more effectually they invite the co operation of agriculturalists far and near.

by order of the Board

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Chair'n.

MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'ry.

A letter from Mr. Garrison, dated Liverpool, May 24, 1833, says,—Petitions are crowding into Parliament by thousands from every part of the United Kingdom, praying for the abolition of slavery—Lord Suffield alone presented 210 on Tuesday in the House of Lords—one of which was of amazing size, 'which, closely packed as it was, seemed to rival the woolsack itself in its dimensions.' It was signed by EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND ladies!!! Its presentation excited considerable sensation and some merriment. In the House of Commons, on the same day, Mr. Buxton presented 300 petitions, among them one containing 187,000 female signatures which required four members to lay it on the table. At the head of it stood the name of the celebrated Amelia Opie, and next to hers that of Priscilla Buxton.—Cheers for the Ladies of Great Britain.

The culprit Joel Clough, on the 20th of July last, witnessed the execution of the colored woman hung at Mount Holly. Little did he think, we presume, that one short year would bring him to a like fate in the same place.

The trial between the Hicksite and Orthodox parties of the Society of Friends was to commence on Tuesday last, at Trenton, (N.J.) before the Governor and Council, who constitute the Court of Errors and Appeals. It excites a high degree of interest, not on account of the sum in controversy in the case immediately before the court, but because the decision will finally determine to which party the whole property belongs. The suit, if we recollect aright, was commenced in the Court of Chancery, and the testimony taken and reduced to writing by J. J. Foster, Esq. of Gloucester county a master in chancery, forming two large octavo volumes; but in consequence of the Chancellor, Gov. Vroom having been of counsel for one of the parties, previous to his election, the case was decided by the judges of the Supreme Court, in favor of the Orthodox. From this decision an appeal has been taken to the Court of Errors.

"Barney, leave the Girls alone."—A correspondent of the British Naval Chronicle affirms that this musical bagatelle owes its origin to the kiss publicly bestowed on the late Commodore Barney by the beautiful Queen of France, on the occasion of his visit to Paris after his gallant exploits at sea in the war of the Revolution. The maids of honor were all so eager to follow the gracious example of the Queen, that it is said the young American became thenceforth an object of envy and dislike to all the *beau monde* at Court. The bagatelle was composed by an Irish officer who was present when the Royal familiarity was exhibited.—*Alex. Gaz.*

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