

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The following rules and regulations have been recommended by the State Agricultural Society, at Indianapolis, to the attention of the several County Societies:

Rules and Regulations. Art. 1. This association shall be styled the County Agricultural Society.

Art. 2. The Society's attention shall be directed to Agriculture, Domestic Manufactures, and rural affairs.

Art. 3. The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, and one Curator for each township in the county, all of whom shall be elected by the Society at its annual meeting on the day of and shall constitute a Board of Agriculture for the county. They shall have power to fill vacancies occurring in their body during the year, and to increase the number of Curators in the several townships when they shall judge it expedient. It shall be their duty to adopt measures to promote the interests of Agriculture,—to note and report any superiority in domestic animals, domestic manufactures, crops and mode of culture, and such other matters as may be calculated to promote the objects of the Society. Any five members shall constitute a quorum for business.

Art. 4. At all meetings of the Society, the President shall exercise the usual duties of that office;—all motions shall be addressed to him; and on all questions he shall collect and declare the votes. He shall also have power to call special meetings of the Society, by notice, published in one or more newspapers printed in the county, if there be any. And if it happen at any meeting of the Society, that the President and Vice President should be absent, the members present (being a quorum) may choose a President pro tem.

Art. 5. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts methodically stated in the books of the Society; and when called upon, produce them for inspection. At the last meeting of every year, and also whenever his office ends, he shall produce a fair and regular stated account of all receipts, payments and expenditures; and deliver it, together with all books, documents and other property of the Society in his hands, to his successor in office, or to the order of the Society.

Art. 6. The Recording Secretary shall keep a regular record of the proceedings of the Society, and the Board; and the Corresponding Secretary, shall conduct the correspondence of the Society under the direction of the Board.

Art. 7. The stated meetings of the Board shall be held quarterly on the day of

Art. 8. The members of the Society shall be distinguished into *resident* and *honorary* members. All members of Agricultural Societies in other counties, states or countries, with whom we shall correspond, and all persons of this state, and other states and countries, who shall be elected by us for that purpose, shall be *honorary* members, and are invited to assist at our meetings. Citizens of this county may become members by subscribing.—Honorary members shall be admitted by ballot; and it shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to notify them of their admission.

Art. 9. The Society shall annually propose prizes, or certificates relative to actual improvements and experiments, and for the best written pieces on proposed subjects. And in order to disseminate the knowledge of useful discoveries, and improvements in husbandry, will from time to time (if practicable) publish collections of memoirs and observations, selected from such communications as shall be made to them. To promote these views, the friends of Agriculture are invited to assist the Society with information of experiments and incidents in husbandry.

Art. 10. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Society, for premiums and prizes, books on agriculture, improved implements of husbandry, and other important objects and contingencies, every resident member shall annually pay to the Treasurer, a contribution of which shall be considered as due, and payable at or before the in of every year; at which meeting it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to lay before the Society a list of the members, specifying who have, and who have not paid their contributions.

Art. 11. All amendments to the Constitution or Laws, shall be proposed one meeting previous to that on which they are acted on.

When the requisite number resolve to form themselves into a society, let a form of regulations be presented, the blanks filled to suit the views of the meeting, and adopted. Then proceed to the election of officers, in doing which, it will be found of paramount importance to your success, that you select men of zeal for the promotion of Agriculture, who will be willing to devote some time and labor to the Common cause.

Having organized your Society, let your Secretary report to the Secretary of the State Board (M. M. Henkle, Indianapolis) the fact of your organization, the names of your officers and the number of members belonging to the Society.

Let the officers and members, but especially the Curators for the several townships, use every practicable effort to procure members; to promote a spirit of improvement in Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., and to collect all information in regard to the condition and progress of Agriculture in your county.

Let your Board meet as frequently as they conveniently can, to interchange views, and to devise plans for promoting the objects of the Society; and if found practicable, it would be well to hold a public meeting of the Society as often as once in three months, at which suitable addresses should be delivered.

To promote a proper spirit of emulation and competition among farmers and others, in producing the most improved breeds of domestic animals, the best crops, and the first quality of grains, grasses, fruits, vegetables, and the best articles of domestic manufacture, it will be found of great benefit to appoint, at least, once a year, say in autumn, a *fair*, or agricultural exhibition. These have been uniformly found to exert the most salutary influence on the interests of agriculture. And if the funds of your Society should be too limited to enable you to award premiums of much value, let your premiums be regulated accordingly; and when no premiums of intrinsic value can be given, let certificates be awarded. This will have an excellent effect, for it is not so much the great value of the premium that stimulates and encourages the candidate for agricultural distinction, as it is the fact that the premium awarded to him or her, is the evidence and memorial of his or her having excelled in some particular article of growth, produce, or manufacture; and this purpose is almost, if not altogether as well gained by a certificate setting forth the same fact as by a premium.

One of the most efficient auxiliaries to the cause of Agriculture, and which should not be lost sight of by your Board or your members, is agricultural publications. If your members are not willing individually, to incur the expense of these, let a portion of the common fund be appropriated to the purchase of a few good agricultural books, and agricultural periodicals, which should belong to the society as common property, and be read alternately by all. If you have a newspaper in your vicinity, it would be well to procure the preparation and publication occasionally, of well written essays on such branches of Agriculture as in your particular sphere may seem most to need such aids.

It will also be recollected, that it is, by the provisions of the law, the right of the County Board, if they judge it consistent with the public will and interest, to make an appropriation from the funds of the County Treasury, of \$50 or any less sum, in any one year, in aid of the objects of the Society, either for the procurement of books or periodicals, or in the form of premiums for agricultural products.

Of the expediency of this sort of appropriation, the County Board of course, will be the most competent judges; but we doubt not the effect would be most beneficial.

Within the time prescribed by law it will be essential that your Board of managers make out an annual report, and forward it to the Secretary of the State Board; and this report, to accomplish its objects, should be as full and complete on those points specified by law, as possible. If this be carefully and faithfully done in all the counties, the State Board will be able to present to the Legislature, and through that body to the people of the State generally, an exhibit of the condition of Agriculture, and the quantity &c. of the agricultural products of each county in the State, which would not only be highly interesting, but also very satisfactory and useful to every man in the community.

At the same time, it will be remembered, that a Delegate is to be appointed on the part of your society to the annual meeting of the state Society. To economize in this matter, you might appoint one of your Representatives in the Legislature, or some other person having business at the seat of government as your Delegate.

We can hardly deem it necessary to present arguments to convince the reflecting agriculturist of the necessity and advantages resulting from the formation of agricultural societies throughout the State. Science and practice are by these means combined, and the profitable researches and successful experiments of each become the property of all. It is well known that those farmers succeed best in, and realize most profit from their agricultural labor, who by their reading, experiments and intercourse with intelligent farmers, and suitable societies, keep pace with the agricultural improvements of the times.

In point of rapid and energetic improvement, no Town in the western world can go ahead of this. "It beats all nature," as our old friend Major Downing would say, were he here. One accustomed to a City life will ere long feel himself at home on this spot, wild and uncultivated as it was but yesterday. * * * * * Send me your Paper.

Thos. O. Davis, of New York is about establishing a whig paper in this Town; to be entitled the "CINCINNATI AMERICAN."

Emigration. How many "clever" people think that a new country affords no amusement. The idea is a long house, a "wooden chimney," beg and honey, forests of trees, in a chattle, are no reward for labor. They never think that there is a bright side to the picture. The man who raises his necessary crops, stays at home from enticing allurements, keeps a little "library of useful knowledge," who gathers his friends, his children, his neighbors, around a fire of light wood, who owes nothing at the "store in town," and does not wish to borrow money, is indeed a Nabob. They may talk of carpets and damask curtains, of massive plate, private carriages, and servants in livery, but it amounts to nothing. Wherever the heart of a man centre, he is happiest. It may be in a new township, where the wild game yields him amusement and support. The deer may feed from the crib with his stock—but he needs not the storm, and sunrise is refreshing, when the fatigue of honest industry is overcome by sweet repose. There is not really much difference in the people of town—a thick settled state or a sparse territory. Human nature is human still. It is not changed by removal from place to place; it will still be friends and enemies, pretty girls who are fond of gay coquetry, old matrons ready to give advice, business men eager for profit, speculators in search of prey, gamblers pretending want of employment, horse jockeys with horses for sale "not over five years old," lawyers willing to "prevent litigation," clergymen dogmatical and exclusive, doctors complaining of "awful healthy times," editors of want of news.

Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798. Nearly thirty-seven years have gone by since the passage of these laws, by Congress, and though they were short lived, yet so greatly were they disapproved of by very many of the people that until this day they are often the subject of remark. We do not know that either good or evil will be the consequence of recurring to those old statutes; but as it is not unfrequent to hear the inquiry made as "what were their purport and substance?" and knowing that it is generally inconvenient for many of the people in the western country to find access to the statutes not enacted within their own state, we will, as matter of history, merely give their substance; for who knows but we may, some day become historians.

The first section of "the sedition act," which was approved July 14th, 1798, declared in substance, that if any person should combine to oppose any measure of the general government, or to impede the operation of any of its officers from performing their duty—or should advise or attempt to procure any insurrection, unlawful assembly or combination, whether such advise had its proper effect or not, they were to be punished upon conviction, by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars—he imprisoned a term not exceeding five years, nor less than six months, and at the discretion of the court, held to find security for their good behaviour. The second section subjected any person to punishment by fine not exceeding \$2,000—and imprisonment not exceeding two years, who should write, print, utter or publish, or cause the same to be done, any false and slanderous writing against the government, either house of congress, or the President of the United States, for the purpose of defaming—exciting the hatred of the people against them—stirring up sedition and resistance to the laws, or legal authority of the President, or to oppose, resist or defeat the same.

The "Alien act" which was approved June 25th of the same year, by its first section, made it lawful for the President, to order all such aliens as he should deem dangerous to the peace and safety of the country, or had reasonable grounds to suspect were concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the government to leave it, and for disobeying such order was liable to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years and prohibited from ever becoming a citizen of the United States. But authority was given to the President to license any alien to remain in the United States, for such time and at such place as the president should designate, who should prove to his satisfaction that no danger would arise to the country from suffering such alien so to reside; by his entering into bond with security, if the president required it, in such sum as he should direct, conditioned for the good behaviour of such alien, and for not violating his license, which the President had power to revoke at any time he saw proper. The second section of the act made it lawful for the President, whenever he deemed it necessary for the public safety, to order any alien in prison, in pursuance of the act, to be removed from the country, and to cause such as had been ordered to depart, and had not done so, to be arrested and sent out of the United States, if in the opinion of the President, the public safety required it—and if they returned without the President's permission, they were liable to be imprisoned as long as he might think the public safety required. The former of these acts we think expired naturally in 1809, and the latter in 1801.

Connecticut.—Hon. Samuel Ingham resigned the speakership of the House of Representatives of this State, a few days after its organization, and Chauncy F. Cleveland, Esq. was elected in his stead.—The resolution approving the course of the President of the United States, and censuring that of the Senate, and instructing the Senators from Connecticut to vote for expunging the famous resolutions of '34 from the records of the Senate, were taken up on Wednesday of last week, and debated for several successive days. Their passage was advocated by the mover, Messrs Smith of New-Milford, and Church of Canaan, and opposed by Messrs. Kimberly of New-Haven, Ellsworth of Hartford, and Miner of Litchfield. They were finally passed by a vote of 111 to 76.

Gideon Welles, Esq. was on the 20th inst. elected Comptroller *vice* Mr. Huntington. On the first ballot, the votes were—whole number 200, necessary to a choice 101—for G. Welles (Adm.) 100; Huntington (Whig) 63; E. Phelps 30; scattering 4. Second ballot, Welles had 113 out of 205 votes and was elected. *New Yorker.*

Canal Tolls.—The amount of tolls collected upon all the canals of the state, for the two last weeks in April, will not vary much from **one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.**

Chicago.—We recently received an interesting letter from a friend, now residing in Chicago, from which we have made the extract subjoined. It was not designed for publication; but we trust will pardon the license we have taken for the sake of treating our readers.

Watchman.

S. W. Parker, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—I arrived here in good

health and fine spirits, on the 5th inst. Since I saw you last, my time and thoughts have been fully,

pleasantly and, I trust, usefully employed in

viewing the "far west," and noting the ever-flowing

tide of emigration. Every road, pathway and trace,

is thronged with human beings from the East and South. Did not these people come cheerfully

buoyant with hope and eager for enterprise—at

the first thought one would be apt to think they

were flying from the sword, pestilence or famine. I

have remarked that very few aged persons of either

sex, have as yet ventured into this new and rather

rude country. Our town and country are being

filled up with unparalleled rapidity. Much the

larger proportion of the emigration is composed of

young men, possessing untired vigor and determined

resolution. My attention was arrested beyond every anticipation, upon finding here Two Thousand inhabitants or more, all seemingly budding into vigorous existence—all stretching forward with eager enterprise—all, one might almost say, madened with schemes of speculation. A large number are boarding at the same place with myself, and it is strikingly noticeable, whenever they congregate, be it for eating or sleeping, that seldom any thing else than *speculation* is spoken, thought or dreamed of—unless, perchance, the person of some dear lady is remembered, whose domicil is far away.

The male society here may be denominated good—and what few Ladies we have, rate with young men "a little higher than angels." Before a young Lady has been here a month, she has the opportunity of rejecting the hands of two thirds of the young men of Chicago. When the prizes are so valuable and the competition so great, collision must of course frequently occur. Since my arrival one of these occurrences have come under my cognizance. Two young gentlemen, with some thirty others, were kneeling at the shrine of a certain French Lady, when they ascertained that their devotions had become so enthusiastic that *deploration* was deemed indispensable. And to arms they went. Not much blood however was spilt. Young Ladies who have any hankering for becoming old, or rather married ones, had better hasten to Chicago—for no market in their line, is better than this.

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Thos. O. Davis, of New York is about establishing a whig paper in this Town; to be entitled the "CINCINNATI AMERICAN."

Anti-Corset.—We copy the following from the May number of the American Ladies Magazine:—

Anti-Corset Societies.—Two Societies of this kind have been formed and are successfully going on, putting down the wicked slavery to fashion which destroys so many females. One of these societies is in Peterborough, N. Y., and was formed a year ago. All the ladies in the village, but three, signed the pledge. The other is at Atkinson, Me.; and consists chiefly of the pupils of a boarding school.

There are many family associations of this sort in our country, and the number is rapidly increasing.—What a great point will be gained in the improvement of social and domestic life,

when reason, comfort, and health, are consulted in the fashions of dress!

The frequent changes of fashion also involve much useless expense of money

and precious time. Till this passion for change is corrected, ladies can neither have means nor

leisure for much improvement in their systems of education and house-hold management.

But we see this tight lacing has been, in some measure, corrected by reasoning on the subject,

and we do not despair.—Allow the ladies the privilege of reasoning, and they must become more reasonable.

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