

## 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 statement 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 it 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 to be appointed on the part of your Society to attend 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.

Again, our state which is destined to derive her wealth and importance from agriculture, and must ever be more exclusively an agricultural State than almost any other in the Union, is just entering upon a general system of internal improvements, intended to afford the cultivator of the soil, the necessary facilities of transportation that he may go into the best markets with his produce under the most favorable circumstances. This then seems marked as a peculiarly appropriate time for commencing a general and systematic effort for the improvement of agriculture—to organize the whole agricultural corps, and raise in usefulness and respectability, the most useful and honorable of human vocations.

If any of the County Boards should have inadvertently overlooked the law, and omitted to call a meeting of the citizens to form an agricultural Society at the proper time, we suppose it competent to the Boards to make such call at their next regular meeting.

JAMES BLAKE,  
JOHN OWENS,  
LARKIN SIMMS,  
MOSES M. HENKLE,  
State Board Agriculture,  
Indianapolis, May 22 1835.

**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 advice had its proper effect or not, they were to be punished upon conviction, by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars—be 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 behavior. 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 behavior 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 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 obtained a license, 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 1800, and the latter in 1801.

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

**S. W. Parker, Esq.,**  
Chicago, Ill. May 15th, 1835.

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 domicile 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 devotion had become so enthusiastic that depletion 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.

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 Mr. 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 wig paper in this Town; to be entitled the "Chicago American."

**Emigration.** How many "clever" people think that a new country affords no amusement. The idea is a long house, a "wooden chimney," bog and bogmy, forests of trees, lean cattle, 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 centres, 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 heeds 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 a 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.

**Liberia.** By the brig Susan Elizabeth, from Liberia, the Journal of Commerce has received the Herald, a monthly paper, of March 30th, one month later than before received. The health, of the settlers at Cape Palmas is good, and they are progressing in agriculture. Also at Bassa Cove and Edina. The lands at Paul river, it is estimated, yield a crop worth \$100 per acre. At Caldwell the inhabitants, with much public spirit, turned out and cut down the brush, woods and high grass in the town for three quarters of a mile. In regard to internal improvements, the inhabitants are putting, as they ought, their own shoulders to the wheel, without depending too much upon the patronage of the Colonization Society. A building for a jail and court house, is to be erected on Crown Hill, of stone. It is already advanced one story. A light house 30 feet high is also about being constructed on the apex of the cape, which caps being 250 feet in altitude will give it a commanding position. New Georgia is a settlement of recaptured Africans, sent from the United States. They are very industrious and religious, and live in neat houses with their grounds well cultivated.

**Connecticut.**—Hon. Samuel Ingham resigned the speakership of the House of Representatives of this State, a few days after its organization, and Chauncey F. Cleveland, Esq. was elected in his stead.—The resolutions 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.

On the Erie canal, there has been collected in sixteen days, the sum of \$122,733 84. This is a greater sum by \$30,733, than was collected in the month of April, 1834, when the canal opened only two days later than it did this year. In 1833, when the tolls on merchandise were 25 per cent. higher than they now are, and on produce about 10 per cent. higher, the receipts for tolls in April amounted to \$88,666. The canal, however, in 1833 was not navigable until about the 20th of April. This year it opened on the 15th.

*Albany Argus.*

**A Desperate Case.**—The publisher of the people's Advocate, Centerville, Ia., complains very piteously of some abandoned scoundrel having, a few nights since, stole a ham of bacon from him. It is our opinion, that in the final settlement of accounts, that this man's case will be desperate indeed. We do not believe that even the lenient principles of universal salvation will reach his case. It is thought to be utterly impossible for a man who has stolen a printer's bacon to be saved. What do you think of it? *Ind. 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.

**"The holy inquisition!"** A curious publication showing the number of victims that have been sacrificed by the inquisition, has just appeared, and according to which 105,286 fell under Torquemada, 51,137 under Cisneros, 31,932 under Diego Perez.

Those who suffered under the inquisitors who preceded those three monsters, amounted to 3,410,215. It is reckoned that 31812 have been burnt alive, 15,959 have suffered the punishment of the stake, and 291,150 that of the penitentiaries. 500,000 families have been destroyed by the inquisition, and it has cost Spain two millions of her children.

**Dinner to Gen. Harrison.** The veteran Soldier and Statesman having recently visited Vincennes, his "old neighbors and friends" of that Town and vicinity greeted him with a very cordial welcome and a public dinner. The Vincennes Gazette of the 29th ult. gives an account of the proceeding. The third regular Toast was,

**Our distinguished Guest.**—The wisdom, integrity and valor, displayed by him in performing the duties of various importance and highly responsible offices he has filled in Indiana, will long be remembered by his citizens with feelings of the warmest gratitude.

Gen. Harrison then arose and addressed the assembly. His remarks are promised the public by the Gazette. The tenth and eleventh Toasts follow:

10. **The Memory of George Rogers Clark.**—the bold and chivalrous Pioneer of the West, who rescued this country from the grasp of tyranny.

11. **The Spanish Merchant spoken of in history.**—our friend and fellow citizen, Col. Vigo. May his last days be as pleasant as his life had been useful.

Amongst a number of other volunteers the following were drank:

By Major Purcell. The memory of those of our fellow citizens who fell at Tippecanoe.  
By General J. H. Morris. Our distinguished guest—the Commander-in-chief of the north western army in the late war. Who but him planned its operations? Who but him would have been responsible for their failure? and who more than him is deserving the honor of their success.

The Gazette says: Several gentlemen from the adjoining counties and Illinois, partook of the entertainment, and we do not remember on any former occasion of the kind, of seeing so many persons assembled as on this day. The tables were full, and among those present, were several of the officers and soldiers who served under the General.

The preparations, although he had but a short notice, reflected great credit on the obliging landlord Col. Clark; and to say that the dinner and wine were excellent, is but affording him faint praise for the exertions he made to render his guests comfortable and happy.

Our venerable friends Col. Vigo and Capt. Buntin could not attend, in consequence of their infirmities and age.

**Horse vs. Cow.** The Newport Spectator a year or two since gave us a melancholy account of a carnibal cat that eat herself up. The last number of that paper exhibits the carnivorality of a horse that eat up a cow! It seems they were confined together in a barn when Dobbin taking a fancy to a piece of fresh beef, commenced operations upon the cow's hip and back. The cow remonstrated against this act, as an unconstitutional suspension of the Habeas Corpus; but the horse took the responsibility, and the corpus with it, and felt authorized by the constitution, as he understood it, to eat "a foot square of the animal's back," before the Court of Oyer and Terminer which the sufferer summoned by special proclamation, could interfere in her behalf.

N. B. If farmers would preserve their cows, let them keep lay in the barn for their horses.

**A Heroine.** Died, in Greenbush, N. Y. Mrs. Getter Vanderzee, widow of Mr. Teunis Vanderzee, aged 84 years.—The deceased was the last of four sisters, who together with a number of other ladies, assisted by an ensign, gallantly defended the Middle Fort at Schoharie during the revolutionary war. The place was surprised by a large number of British and Indians at a time when the troops and male inhabitants were sent to the lower Fort situated about four miles distant, which was expected to be attacked by the enemy. The females, with their children repaired to the Fort for protection. It was then under the care of a major, and Ensign B-cker was only sixteen years of age. The major insisted on surrendering, but the young ensign objected to such a course. The women joined the ensign and declared their determination to resist the approach of the enemy. They succeeded in confining the major to the cellar, when they went to work and managed the guns with great bravery and skill. The enemy were kept at a distance, and prevented from taking the Fort until a reinforcement arrived from the other fort below, when the enemy were routed and the fort saved. The major was broke for his cowardly conduct, and the gallant young ensign immediately promoted to his place. The above incident will give some idea of the spirit that animated even our mothers during the critical period of the revolution. It was by such perseverance and bravery that our liberties were obtained. *Troy Budget.*

**The Crops.**—The army and cut worms have committed great ravages upon the crops in this neighborhood; a great many farmers have had to replant their corn, and many meadows are seriously injured. *Vincennes Ia. Sun, June 6.*

**Florida.** It appears from a circular of the Hon. J. M. White, the delegate in congress from Florida, that in the last ten years the sum of \$1,500,000 has been expended by the general government in that territory. Those territories are very expensive—like to see them all erected into States as soon as the requisition of the Constitution will admit of it.

*Louisville Union.*

**New-Jersey** has suffered a loss in her peach trees, by the late severe weather, computed at half a million of dollars. Monmouth county alone has lost 50,000 trees.

**Escape.** The notorious thief Von Gleeff, who a short time since broke out of Troy jail, by crawling along the sewer, made his escape from the jail at Trenton, New Jersey, on Friday night last.—He constructed a small ladder of twine, which he kept concealed in his pocket—drew two nails out of the wall of his cell, bent them and made them into hooks which he fastened to the end of his ladder, watched to the guard had turned his back and then made his escape. The man is one of the most desperate thieves in the Union. He has been so employed for more than twenty years; and has broke jail so often, that some officers think it very problematical whether Sing Sing itself can hold him.

*Transcript.*

**Cool.**—Lady Arden complained of a toothache. All the remedies used on such occasions were applied; still she found no relief. At length she decided on sending to Edinburgh, a distance of 50 miles from Clydesdale castle, for a dentist to extract the suffering tooth; and, when he arrived, she declared "that her nerves were unequal to submitting to the operation unless she saw it performed on some one else first." The few friends admitted to the sanctuaries of her boarder looked aghast at this declaration, each expecting to be called on, but, after the silence of a few minutes, and no one offering, she told Lord Arden that he must have a tooth out, that she might judge from his manner of supporting the operation if she could go through it. He appeared amazingly disconcerted, but a few wry faces and serious expostulations having failed to mollify the lady, the obedient husband submitted, and a fine sound tooth was extracted from his jaw, after which she declared "that she had seen enough to convince her that she could not undergo a similar operation."

**Sagacity of a Wolf.** A gentleman in this County of respectability and veracity, relates the following story of a wolf which was caught and destroyed a few weeks since on the borders of White river.—The neighborhood had been infested for several years with a couple of wolves which annually destroyed a great many sheep and lambs in the vicinity. Many successive hunts had been gotten up for the purpose of finding, and destroying them, but without complete success; the young wolves had generally been caught, but the old ones eluded all attempts to take them till last winter when the female was caught and killed. The male still remained in the neighborhood, when the following circumstances which go to show his uncommon sagacity, led at the same time to his destruction.

He had killed and partly eaten an old sheep, and at the distance of perhaps fifty or sixty yards from the spot one of the lambs was found by the owner, buried in the ground with its head alone out of the earth, but its long confinement together with the pressure of the earth, had destroyed its life; at a like distance from this spot the other lamb was found buried in like manner still living, but with the earth so beaten around it as to render it impossible for it to extricate itself. This one was released from its situation, and in the same spot the head of the old sheep was placed in a steel trap properly concealed, and the wolf caught on the next night thereafter.

*Ind. Monitor.*

**From Bahia.**—Captain Ropes, from Bahia, informs us that since the rising of the blacks (24th and 25th January) the community were in a state of alarm, and frequent arrests were made of free blacks and slaves. From 150 to 200 had been arrested, and increased restrictions were put upon the slaves. A jury had been sitting most of the time, to whom the Provisional Government had intrusted the hearing and final judgment of those tried. Several had been condemned to death, and many to whipping and protracted imprisonment—among the number several females. The city had been declared under martial law for 30 days from the 24th of March, notice of which had been officially announced to the foreign consuls. During the time the houses were to be searched for suspicious slaves, arms, &c. At the time of the insurrection, proclamations, executed on wooden blocks, were found with the insurgents, written, in part, of Arabic characters and portions of the Alcoran, wherein they bound themselves to each other. There were also pamphlets found upon them, composed entirely of parts of the Alcoran, also some splendid dresses for the intended chiefs.

*Daily Advertiser.*

**Dreadful Tornado.**—We learn that a very destructive Tornado passed over a part this County, on Saturday, the 9th instant, near the section known as the Jersey Settlement. It prostrated every thing before it, not a house, tree, or fence was left standing where it passed. The destruction of property was very great; but the most melancholy circumstance was the death of a respectable young lady, whose name we believe, was Jones. She was standing in one corner of the house when it tumbled down and crushed her to death; when she was found, after the storm subsided, her head was severed from her body! We have not learned the extent of the Tornado, but it embraced in width about a quarter of a mile.

*Western Carolinian.*

We were yesterday evening (27th ult.) visited by the most tremendous hail storm which has happened in the county for twenty years. After the storm was over, pebbles of hail were brought to town from the neighborhood of Salem, which, after having lost considerable by melting, weighed 4 ounces. Much damage, we fear, has been done to crops of small grain, to fruit trees, &c.

*Salina Ia. Monitor.*

**Extraordinary Verdict.** A case of assault and battery has been tried at Williamsburg, Va. where the jury returned a verdict that the plaintiff should be taken to the public whipping-post, and there receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back—and that his lawyer should pay the cost of prosecution! Although this verdict is a novel one in the history of litigation, yet we venture to say it is just what it ought to be.

Five blacksmiths live within three miles of each other, near Corwen, Merionethshire, whose ages amount to 115. Three are brothers, and four have the same surname; one has lived 85 years in the same house, and was never from it a week in his life. A pony, said to be of the extraordinary age of 45 years, is the venerable friend of one of these Cambrian patriarchs.

*English paper.*

**Balloon Ascension.** Mr. Lewis A. Lauriat, with his daughter, propose to ascend in his new fashioned balloon on the first of June next, from the City of Boston. It is said they are to ascend 2000 feet, when, by means of a stout rope attached to the balloon, they will be brought back again to this nether world. Mr. L. has filled his balloon with atmospheric air, and is exhibiting it at the Amphitheatre on Charles street.

*Essex Banner.*