This Society was founded in 1761, by a few gantlemen, who "formed themselves into a hole corner club, in a coffee house called the Ex- be distanced by their lovely mis ress. change," in Edinburgh. From a most wretched state they have raised the agriculture of Scotland, until it has reached the very topmost rank. Journal of Agriculture :

ding Ireland and Scotland) which formerly av-

eraged nine bushels of Wheat to the acre,

last year produced in the aggregate, 191

bushels; and three of the counties of Sco'-

land, and several of England, averaged 51

bushels to the acre. A Parmer by the

name of Thomas Oliver, residing five or

"In t e days of its vouth and feebleness, the Highland Society sent the leaven of the turning husbandry into all the glans and straths of the nort , by offers of small prizes to certain Highthe growth of clover and the finer grasses. As it advanced in strength, (as to numbers and to cash,) attention was given to premiums for stock ; then came offers of reward to men of science to discov. friction and consequently draught, such as in les. the thrashing mill and other parts of agricultural machinery. Still advancing in the scale of intellect and science, promiums were offered for the auspices of the society was set up the 'Quar. terly Journal of Agriculture, a work which has been the vehicle of conveying so much useful information to the agriculturist, that we humbly book shelf of every farmer's parlor. After this, the great stock shows were resolved upon, as another link of union between the society and the practical farmer, at the same time throwing aside all paltry feeling, and making them open such fike subjects fully testify; and to sum up all, it may be said, the Highland Society has been a point d'appui, a rallying point, to which the agriculturists of Scotland might look, and a fostering mother to all who, although strong in talent, were weak in interest to make it pub-

"Class I .- Agricultural machinery, 500 sov. creigns and a gold and silver medal.

Class II .- Essays and report on various sub. ects, embracing thirty-one subjects of high inter-

est to the farmer, viz:

1. Geological surveys. 2. Reports on coal districts:

3. Mines and Minerals. 4 Products of peat moss, &c.

5. Comparison between different kinds of ma-

nure in raising potatoes. 6. Extended application of water and other

power to farm purposes.
7. Comparative efficacy of the two modes of thorough draining.

8. Reports on irrigation. 9. Porest planting.

10. Sheep pastures at elevations.

Il. Improved sheep salvo. 12. On crossing the Cheviot with the New

13. Coldivation of the recently introduced cer-

real and other grains. 14- Reeding farm horses on raw and prepared

food.
15. Early rearing and fattening of lambs. 16. Insects injurious to agricultural plants.

17. Insects injurious to forest trees.

18. Comparative nutritive property of grasses. 19. Extirpating ferns from pustures.

Thorough-draining. 21. Sabsoil plowing of thorough-drained land. 22. Mole plow.

23. Experiments with manures. 24. Analysis of bone or rape dust.

25. On the effects of sititude on vegetation : 26, Feeding of Cattle.

37. Forests of larch. 28. On raising improved varieties of grains : 29. Reports on improved rural economy abroad.

30. Honorary premium for reports on certain districts in Scotland.

31. Investigation of certain points connected with the science of agriculture, viz : An essay or memoir explaining on scientific principles, the mode in which soil operates in

producing or facilitating the germination and growth of vegetables. An essay or memoir describing and proving, on

scientific principles, what is the best admixture of the ordinary elements of soil, for prolar vegetables. An essay or memoir describing, on scientific

principles, the mode in which lime operates in rendering the soil better adapted for the germination and growth of particular vegeta. An essay or momoir explaining, on scientific

principles, the effect of drainage in altering the constitution or qualities of the soil, and in. creasing its fertility. An essay or memoir, showing the nature of the

its fertility, including the modification of these influences arising from heat and cold, dryness and moisture.

by tillage.

Class IV - Crops and culture. Class V. - Pastures - their management.

Class VI .- Live Stock-districts competitors.

I ga gardens.

cicultural meeting at Inverness."

Ep. Sort Car.

farmers and peasan's of all the surrounding country, where their ambition and indus ry titors, and whilst Princes, Dukes and Barons who have been most successful in the cultilively scene, in complimenting and distributing premiums to the industrious housewifes for her fine specimens of fruit-her bu ter and cheese-her linen cloths, weaving. kutting, and other manufactures. I have

The industry and expense bestowed in collecting and applying measures in Eng- yards, and not allowed to die and waste in The means which were employed by this society, and, and which is only exceeded by the the fields and discuss when they are thus detailed in the Edinburgh Quarterly more scientific mode adopted in the enviincluding every dead animal-(the horses allowed to run loose in the yards in winter, of this description alone amounting annualland parishes; and the same may be said as to |v to 16.000) -- is converted into manure, having stables or sheds to go into at pleasmay be noticed in a future number, and is a subject which is not only of great importance to the Farmer, but should be carefully iner better implements and machines, to diminish vestigatedby the authorities of all large cit-

From a cursory review of the cul ivation of the various kingdoms of Europe, it apessays to bring to light the facts connected with peared to me that England was in the highchemistry and natural philosophy; and, under est state of cultivation, and which from its beautiful thorn hedges-its neat cottages, ado ned by the eglantine, honeysuckl . and ivy, chequered here and there by the park venture to say it ought to appear on the table and and palace, rendered the whole land a picturesque garden. Some of the counties of Scotland, such as the Lothians and the carse of S erling and Gowrie, are in no- wise inferior. The little I saw of the cultivation of tions should be made in the usual manner to stock from both sides of the Tweed, fi. e. from Ireland, rather exceeded my expectations .- for the reception of the dung heaps in the England as well as Scotland.] How well they Belgium and portions of the Netherlands, intended turnip fields, vizz by collecting have suggeded, let the last one at Glasgow bear have a better soil than that of England, large heaps of clay, marl, or such other fine cattle ever exhibited.) Nor has the Society and are fully as productive, but they want material. The bottoms of the heaps should forgotten the beauty of the country, as the pre. neatness of cultivation, and, like the whole not be lad above six or eight inches thick fered the last year, under the following classifi the severe exactions of Government. I fre- loads upon the heaps, for the purpose of end learn a who'esome lessen. Take my word for it-it will stop the mouths of demagogues, reconcile them to their own country, and they would return-not as politicians, but Americans, saving, I have sinned against heaven and my native land, and am now only worshy to be called thy son. I

found the Grand Duchy of Baden and parts of Wirtemburg, better cultivated than Prussia in general, probably because the soil loads from one yard, and then a few from was more susceptible of improvement. Switzerland is too remantic to be rich--and the Rhine is 100 classic a stream to be the du'l from different parts alternately, by reason river of commerce, or be surrounded by that the dung is not of equal quality, ner any thing else than mountains, where the m de with the same regularity, in all parts vine clambers along its sides and the ruined of the yard. castle frowns on its loft est peaks. In the cultivation of France. I was greatly disappointed-the sword has scarcely had time to be beat into the ploughshire-the coldier heaps in the fields; and when the heaps are finds it hard to stoop to the labor of the raised as high as convenient for the hors s harrow and the hoe, and seems disposed, to draw up, several loads should be shut up. yet a while, to leave this drugery to the at the ends of the heaps, for the purpose of women. Austria, with its fine soil and making them up to the square of the centre; time it went off and killed him. So much for .ly conducted that we understand it would not climate, is retarded in Agricultural improve- the whole heaps should then be completely ment by the wealth of its nobles and the op- covered with the marl and clay, or soil prepression of its pensantry. Its possessions viously collected in rows by the sides of the in Bohemiu appeared rather better cultivit heaps; and if there should not have been a

gary and Venice. leathery and inferior-on the continent, the close the dung heaps in crusts, and they are Peaches were every where wanting in with little or no deterrioration or diminution just closed was 193. flavour. The best I tasted were from a without fermentation, and without loss by green house near London. The only ones exhalation or evaporation. The pies should I found growing in the open air that I re- remain in this state until within ten days or garded as in any way comparable to those a fortnight of the time the manure will be of America, were at Schaffinausen, at the wanted for the turnip ground, when they moting the germination and growth of surticutifalls of the Rhine. But whilst the North- should be turned carefully over, and the ern part of Europe does not appear to be crust, top, bottom, and sides in imately mixed well adapted to impart a delicious flavour to up with the dung : when the turning is co-nthe apple and the peach-it greatly excels pleted, immediately plough several furrows in other fruits. I find myself growing envi- of the natural soil all round the heaps, and ons when I think of their fine goosberries with the loose earth ploughed up, again con: about to marry, and they had therefore resignand cherries-the pears and plums of the heaps all over; the pies will then take France and Germany are most delicious, a gentle fermentation; the earth intermixed amost powerful and enlightened nations on and when my no'es inform me that I bought | with and covering the dung will absorb the the latter, of the size of a fowl's egg, twen. juices and gasses of the dung, and the comatmospheric influence on soil, in promoting ty-five a penny, I feel that I ne'er shall see post come out in a fine state of preparation the like and so cheap again. Were I a for using on the turnip land. cultivator of fruits in Carolina, I would im. Class III: Waste lands—their improvement | port the few varieties of apple that succeed | thumberland ridge system, the drills should in our middle and back country, and the be split open, the dung taken from the pies, peach that succeeds every where, if not at. and spread in the rows, then covered up, tacked by the circulio, from Pennsylvania Class VII. Products of live stock-batter or New Jersey-the geoseberry and cur- earth-the whole operation should, if possirant, which succeeds among our mountains, ble, be completed in the same day, when

[Continued from last week.] Having pointed out what I consider the principal errors in the prevalent or common m thod of husbanding farm yard manur. I will now endeavor to explain my ideas of what I consider a more perfect sysem and if I am correct in the opinional have formed on he subject, I will venture to say. there can be no difficulty in producing upon the farm a sufficient quantity of yard muck or compost to manure the whole of the turnip land upon any farm, in a medium state purp se of reducing the straw part of the of fertility, cultivated upon the four course husbandry; and if my premises are correct. the occupier may may then reserve the whole of his stipulated quality of ol-cake for his wheat crop, that description f manure being certainly more adapted to the wheat than to the turn p crop. As the great object I aim .t the follow-

ing in s to improve the quality as well as to increase the quantity of farm yard manures, I strongly recommend, udged I consider it indispensably necessary, that all descriptions of farm-yard dung should, in the first instance, be as intimately mixed togethno doubt I shall be ridiculed for my want of er as possible, and that particular attention taste, when I state that to me, the Grand should be paid to the husbanding of the Duchess of Baden, presenting a silver cup horse dung, which should without fail be re to a peasant girl, before an assembled crowd moved daily into the store carle wards in of farmers and notices, for the finest speci- the manner I have previously recommended. An abundant stock of pigs should almen of manufactured gloves, was a more ways be kept in the yards-no dry straw interesting sight than that of the gay Queen Victorin, racing through St. James Park, should be left to blow about the stack yards; all shoult be brought into the cattle yards. with fully fools at her heels, striving not to Nettles, thistles, and other coarse weeds (not in seed) should be brought into the land, and which is only exceeded by the the fields and ditches when they are cut rons of Paris, at the "Boyanterie de Mont- be fed with green fond in the yards in t e faucon," where all the off I from the city, summer months, and they should also be were not included in the statement upon ure. The vards, stables, and sheds should at all times be kept well listered with straw. The soap lees from the farm house should be carefully preserved, and thrown upon the dung in the vards-saw-dust, leaves of trees, road scrapings, scourings of duches, in short, all animal and vegetable substances should be carefully collected and thrown

into the farm-yard. When it is found necessary to empty the dung yards early in the season, whether with a view to make room in the yards, to expedite spring work, or employ the teams in unfavorable weat ier, when they could not otherwise be employed to advantage upon the farm, I recommend that preparaand hedges-to me the fields wanted orna- be placed in rows on each side of the botment, and the cottages seemed without toms marked our-the dung should then be much comfort. The fields of Denmark drawn out of the yards, and placed upon the were loaded within abundant crop of wheat, bottoms, but not in the usual way of throwbut there, as well as every where else, I ing it up loosely to cause fermentation, on heard bitter complaints of hard times, and the contrary, by drawing the cares with their quently thought that it would be no bad compressing the dung, and thereby prevent. plan for our American grumblers about taxes ing fermentation. One or two men (acand oppression, to take a trip to Europe, cording to the number of teams employed, and distance from he yards) should remain constantly at the heaps while the teams are at work, on purpose to smead and level the dung regularly, so as to renderr the as- the bill will be lost. cent easy for the succeding teams as they

come with their loads. If the dung has not been reviously mixed in the yards, it should be so in drawing to the henps, by means of taking up a few another, alternately, and even from the same yard the loads of dung should be taken

The coal ashes, road scrapings, and all other collections of manure about the farm house, should also be carried to the du g ted than those por ions bordering on Hun- sufficient quantity of material collected in the first instance, more should be got ready Of fruits, I found the apples in England | without loss of time, so as to effectually en-

When the turnips are sowed in the Norand the seed sown immediately in the fresh Class VIII - The best kept cottage and cot from Long Island - the cherry from some every ridge or drill forms a little hot bed, to of our Northern States-the grape from encourage the vegetation of the plan's and Class X.—General show of live stock, and ag some of the best varieties cultivated in our force them speedily out of the reach of the opper country-and the pear plum, and turnip flies.

foregoing, because of the pies or compost heaps having less time for incorporating.-I recommend the following process for preparing dung late in the spring. First let he bottoms, and side heaps of earth be provided, in the same manner as for the winter upon the heaps to compress them, and pre. vent fermentation as in winter: on the contrary, the dang sh uld be thrown up lightly with the fork, upon the bottoms, and the side heaps of earth mixed intimately along with the dung, which answers the doubldung to a proper state for applying to the land, and prevents an excess of fermentation in the centre of the heaps. When the heaps are raised sufficiently high, and exend to cover the squares of the bottoms propared, the natural soil of the field should be ploughed up all round the hears, and thrown upon them, in the manner heretefore direced : the pies will then take a gentle ferment tation, and soon be ready for use. The me required for preparing the manare . this manner must depend upon the's rength of the dung and the quantity of the clay or marl thrown up along with it. Experience. will soon point out the proper quantity of marl to be applied, and the necessary time for the pies to remain before they are used. Turf urned up for a year preceeding, on was es by the sides of roads, makes excellent pie meat. Good compost heaps upplied to land have the effect of renovating soils worn out by arable culture and stimu

lating manures. Objections (on the score of expense) wil be raised against the sys em I have recom mended, but when it is considered that the greater part of the additional expense is inmanual labor, surely that objection should have no weight in the scale, when weighed, in balance against the ultimate benefit to the farmer, and the highly creditable me h od of employing the superabundance of la horrers, or excess of population with which the land-d, interest is at present burth-ned; in preference to the customery method of supporting the extra laborers and their famihes as purpers, or which is much the same thing, employing such laborers in what is ing to the common practice) thro ing the dirt from the sides into the centre, and thereby creating a job for some other persons to throw the dirt out agan.

FARMERS' GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1840.

Snow fell in this town for several hours on Wednesday the 18th, but the ground being wet from a previous rain, it melted as soon as it touched the earth. The next morning and not the banks would be the chief sufferers. shallow water was covered with ice, and the This the banks could do, and still pay specie miams offered in regard to planting trees and continent of Europe, are destitute of fences of the material, and a large quantity of t to there being no deposite of frost, vegetation, business. so far as we have observed, has not been much affected.

A bill passed both branches of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, more than ten days since, to compel the banks of the state to resume; but on the last reading in one branch, amendments were added, in which the other branch refused to concur. The result, after the usual formalities, was the appointment of committee of conference. That committee it is now said cannot agree, and it is believed

In the Legislature of Virginia a bill on the same subject was postgoned till next year.

Col. Elmore was unanimously elected President was unanimously elected President of the S. W. Reilroad Co., but declined. Col. Gadsden was

The Governor of Mississippi vetoed 13 of the acts passed by both branches of the L-gislature of that state during its lat session.

The prospectus of the "Southern Baptist Pulpit" shall be inserted next week.

A woman in St. Louis, in the absence her husband took down a rusty pistol to clean t, not supposing it to be loaded and snapped it first at a female neighbor to scare her, and then twice at a Mr. Russell. The second the folly of meddling with what one does not understand.

Illinois and Wisconsin have a difficulty about their dividing bounderies.

At the late commencement of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, there flavour was finer-but I give a decided thenceforth called pies. The dung will be wore 60 graduates. The whole number preference to those of my own country. preserved in the pies in a very perfect state, which attended the lectures during the session

Two important nems of intelligence brought by the British Queen lately arrived in New York from London, are, that the British Ministry were defeated in the House of Commons, Feb. 27, on the question of giving a pension to Sir John Newport; and that the French inistry were defeated on the question of giving an annuity to the King's son, who is ed. Such are questions to agitate the two earth." The King of the French, for whose son an annuity is claimed, is himself the richest man in the world.

Messrs. Saunders and Moore the candidates for Governor of North Carolina have commenced attending the courts and making electioneering stump speeches. At Orange court they consumed an entire afternoon in a rather warm debate; each speaking several for them? We searcely know how to cre

brace from Bor brank the brought from When dung is taken out the yards late of Ger. Harrison. Whether true or one of a hardly have room to doubt, we cannot but is also remarkable that they exhibit a very

The following appropriate remarks we copy from the Camden Journal of the 21st. inst. on a subject which concerns a large portion of the barrassed condition of the money market, to exact specie from the other banks whose notes are receivable for state taxes and must be paid into that bank; and yet the Camden Journal would hardly speak as it does, unless it had information to be relied on. We can see no adequate motive for such a course, -nor indeed, any good motive at all. If the creditors of the state were to demand specie something over two hundred and eighty from the bank when it is paying out State thousand dollars. If eighty thousand of funds to them, it might perhaps, in that case. be justified in also requiring specie for the bills of other banks deposited with it for making the paydents. Such demand, however, will not be made by the creditors of the state. At least it will not any extent perhaps it will not by a single individual. The course of to command specie for the redemption of its bills as fast as they come in upon it. If the it would surely be more just and honorable, and create less distress in the community, to susvend at once than attempt to hold out at the course. Diffused over such a large space expense of other banks thrown somewhat into its power, not in the regular course of banking business, but by the accidental circumstance of its being the fiscal agent of the state. It cannot be the wish of the people of South Carolina that the funds of the state should be used to embarrass banks created for the public accommodation, and which are manfully struggling in the most trying circumstances to fulal the end for which the state created them. The public funds are not deposited with the bank for any such purpose; but for the purpose only of sale-keeping, and being paid out to the legal orders of authorized agents of the state. If the bank should attempt to abuse called repairing the roads, that is (accord- the incidental trust of holding for the state the bills of other banks, by calling upon these banks to bear, or share, any embarrassment brought upon it, either by its own mismanage ment, or by unforeseen revulsions in the money market, affecting them equally with itself, we have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that, in such case, the other banks ought to defeat the attempt by suspending specie pay. ments, as to the notes thus presented by the Bank of the State, rather than distress the community by the contraction which might be necessary to redeem them, For the public s is now done, in the course of their ordinary We are very far from being disposed to

countenance that laxness of morals which allows men to make engagements that they have no reasonable prospect of being able to meet,-or, which is no better, allows them to evade, without a constraining necessity, the prompt payment of just debta. But when untorescen embarrassments occur which could not lave been provided against, then, reasonable indulgence is due to debtors; especially if the creditor has no fair claim to prompt payment. When such indulgence is not voluntarily granted the debtor has a right to any fair and legal means of obtaining it.

We would create no prejudice against the Bank of the State. So far as we know, it has always been well conducted. The times, without any fault of its own, may have thrown it into embarrassment, and for the laudable purpose of extricating itse f from this embarrespinential it may be tempted to abuse an mportant trust. But the time of temptation is the time of trial to principle. Almost any is no temptation to do wrong.

It is perhaps proper to prevent misappre hension, we should say that we are influenced by no local interest in these remarks. The bank located in this community has been so cautious. be materially affected by being required to redeem in specie or specie funds any quantity of its bills likely to pass into the state treasu-

The fellowing is the article from the Cam. den Journal to which we referred above. THE TAX ACT AND THE BANKS.

The subject of the late Tax Act, and probable effects upon the Banks and the Prople, has heretofore attracted a large share of public attention, and is likely, we think, still to command it. It will be rem. embered that the Legislature enacted that the Taxes should be paid in specie, paper medium or the notes of the specie paying Banks of this State. At the time this enact ment was made, only the following Banks were paying specie, and up to this period. here are none other, viz: The Bank of the State, the Bank of Charleston, the Commercial Bank, the Bank of Georgetown, the Bank of Camden, and the Merchant's Bank. Cheraw. As the circulation of the notes of the Banks in the city, which pay specie, is very limited, it is probable that more than three fourths of the taxes will be paid in the notes of the country banks. These notes will of course go immediately into the Bank of the Sate, which is practically the State Treasury. The important question then a ises, what will the Bank do with them? Will it pay them out again to the creditors of the State !-Or, will specie be demanded dit the essertion, but we have heard it stated that the Bank of the State will adopt the It is said that Duff Green is about to estab. latter course. If such he the fact, and from lish a paper in Baltimore to favor the election | the manner in which it comes to us, we

bleakest and most sterile countries of Ent six miles from Edinburgh, leased a farm for the laterr place, are particularly adopted to the laterr place, are parti templated that they were creating an engine to cripple and break down the action of the specie paying banks. On the contrary, we had always supposed that the Legislature people of the State. We hope the Bank of by this measure intended to compliment heaps, but the dung should not be carted the State will not attempt in the present em- and encourage those Banks that were using every effort to fulfil their obligations, rather than oppress and punish them.

If the creditors of the State demanded specie for their claims, the case would be widely different, and there would be just grounds for the contemplated action, but we have no intimation that such a contingency is anticipated. The whole taxes of the State amount to

this amount is collected in the notes of the Bank of the State and the Bank of Charleston (and we question if half that sum is paid in those notes) it will leave two hundred thousand to be paid in the notes of the interior Banks. Now, what will be the effect of the withdrawn, at once, from these Banks, not by a single individual. The course of which we speak on the part of the bank, would seem to imply that it has become so straitened as to be unable, from its own funds, to command specie for the redemption of its sing further accommendations, & enforcing with an unsperior hand, payment from their denters; the first law of nature, self-preservation, will compet them, painful and unpleasant as it must be, to parsue this of country as the debtors of the interior Banks are, and divided as the loans are, a. mong such a vast number of individuals. chiefly planters and farmers, a pressure and panic may be expected under such a course. so far as this State is concerned, which will throw that created by the removal of the de posites, specie circular and all, by Gen. lackson, far into the back ground.

If the State creditros do not demand specie for their claims we can look upon its demand by the State from those Banks which are trying in these times of embarr. assmen' and pressure, to discharge their obligations to the public. in no other light than a speculation on the distresses of her people. We sincerely trust, however, that better counsels will prevail, and that the course we have heard suggested, will not be adopted, and that the Back of the State will not require from the other Banks any other payment for the notes which may be received for Taxes, than such as will amply satisfy the public creditors. This much it is, most assuredly, its duty to do, and more is not required. We can see no adequate feason, at this particular juncture, for the measure proposed, and coming from the source it to s. at a time of such unprecedented embarrassment, it cannot full to meet the un qualified condemnation of a large majority of those who have a right to speak and to be heard on the subject.

Not only is the whole commerce of the country oppressed and deranged, and every man connected with commercial pursuits, compelled to strain every nerve, and make sacrifices to me et his engagements, but the pressure is felt by the planter and the farmer, in consequence of the depreciated prices of the products of the soil. Is it wise? Is it just? Do the circumstances of the State require that this additional step, should be taken to and to the distresses of a community already sufficiently harrassed?

We make these remarks not because we have any particular sympathy for the Bonks. for it has been said that they are " and "soulless" —of course they cames but in preserving themselves it may be necessary for them to adopt a tested policy so severe as even to be painful corporation which has neither a lear.

We doubt not, hus if the plan arcalled for as we believe it is, be definitively adopted, be interior banks will be prepared for the result and meet the demand, but the people, the ultimate sufferers, will hold the advisors and the actors in this speculation to a strict account, at the proper tribunal, for the disress and embarrassment thus unnecessarily forced upon them.

The following article which was on file some weeks and excluded for want of room, we copy from the Charleston Couries, where it appeared as editorial. If the editor is serious. he is entitled to credit as to his facts, though not as to his theory of either secretion or hysterics being the origin of the phenomena. It is not true that mysteria, or any "anomalous grave of the nervous system is very apt to create" or ever does create, "or engender such phenomena," The phenomena if they really occurred admit of but one explanation, which is, that either the spiders, or the eggs from which they came, probably the latter, were some way, introduced into the eye.

Secretion Extraordinary.—We are informed, on high medical authority not in the way of hoax, but in sober earnest, that there is an individual. (whose sex we purposely leave doubtful), in this city, whose eyes, for the last eight weeks, have been, secreting or hatching a generation of sprders. We learn that one night, on a visit to some dwelling, in the country, which was very much infested with spiders, something which was taken or fancied to be a spider or a bug, was felt to strike against one of the person's eyes, while lying n bed, and brushed off with the hand. The hext day, or shortly after, a spider's leg, or perhaps several spider legs, were brushed out of the eye, which the patient and the patient's friends, at first, tried to persuade thomselves, were only loose eye-lashes; but the matter was soon settled, beyond controvers, by the secretion or extraction of a whole spicer from its parent orb of liquid black, and its other orb soon followed suit, and both three ever since continued to multiply the it and furnish subjects for the new occular entomology. We learn the most the spiders, when extracted, are ver and so exceedingly delicate, that the mo tender manipulation, or handling, is requisite to prevent their being crushed—another au-thority, however, states that many of these long-logged children of the eye, are i tender infants at the time of their birth. It