

bleakest and most sterile countries of Europe. Scotland has, with all its disadvantages...

This Society was founded in 1781, by a few gentlemen, who formed themselves into a horticultural club...

In a few days of its youth and feebleness, the Highland Society sent the heaven of the turnip husbandry into all the glens and straths of the north...

Promotions to the amount of \$17,000 were offered the last year, under the following classification:

- Class I.—Agricultural machinery, 500 sov. crowns and a gold and silver medal.
Class II.—Essays and reports on various subjects, embracing thirty-one subjects of high interest 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 manure 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. Forest planting.
10. Sheep pastures at elevations.
11. Improved sheep salve.
12. On crossing the Cheviot with the New Leicester ram.
13. Cultivation of the recently introduced cereal and other grains.
14. Feeding 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. Extrating ferns from pastures.
20. Thorough draining.
21. Subsoil plowing of thorough-drained land.
22. Male plow.
23. Experiments with manures.
24. Analysis of bone or rape dust.
25. On the effects of altitude on vegetation.
26. Feeding of Cattle.
27. 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 sciences 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 promoting the germination and growth of particular vegetables.
An essay or memoir explaining, on scientific principles, the effect of drainage in altering the constitution or qualities of the soil, and increasing its fertility.
An essay or memoir, showing the nature of the atmospheric influence on soil, in promoting its fertility, including the modification of these influences arising from heat and cold, dryness and moisture.
Class III.—Waste lands—their improvement by tillage.
Class IV.—Crops and culture.
Class V.—Pastures—their management.
Class VI.—Live Stock—district competitors.
Class VII.—Products of live stock—butter and cheese.
Class VIII.—The best kept cottages and out-buildings.
Class IX.—Woods and plantations.
Class X.—General show of live stock, and agricultural meeting at Inverness.

six miles from Edinburgh, leased a farm for the last twenty years, of 150 acres, paying annually a rent of 10 guineas per acre, (\$7,500) on which he raised grain, hay, and vegetables for the market of Edinburgh...

The industry and expense bestowed in collecting and applying manures in England, and which is only exceeded by the more scientific mode adopted in the environs of Paris, at the "Bijouterie de Montfaucon," where all the offal from the city, including every dead animal...

From a cursory review of the cultivation of the various kingdoms of Europe, it appeared to me that England was in the highest state of cultivation, and which from its beautiful thorn hedges—its neat cottages, and its well kept gardens...

Of fruits, I found the apples in England leathery and inferior—on the continent, the flavour was finer—but I give a decided preference to those of my own country. Peaches were every where wanting in flavour...

the latter place, are particularly adapted to the climate of Charleston, and I have seen them cultivated here with great success.

FARM YARD MANURE.

[Continued from last week.] Having pointed out what I consider the principal errors in the prevalent or common method of husbanding farm-yard manure...

As the great object I aim at the following hints to improve the quality as well as to increase the quantity of farm-yard manures. I strongly recommend, indeed I consider it indispensably necessary, that all descriptions of farm-yard dung should be, in the first instance, as intimately mixed together as possible...

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 weather, when they could not otherwise be employed to advantage upon the farm...

If the dung has not been previously mixed in the yards, it should be so in drawing to the heaps, by means of taking up a few loads from one yard, and then a few from another, alternately, and even from the same yard the loads of dung should be taken from different parts alternately...

The coal ashes, road scrapings, and all other collections of manure about the farm house, should also be carried to the dung heaps in the fields; and when the heaps are raised as high as convenient for the horse to draw up, several loads should be shut up at the ends of the heaps, for the purpose of making them up to the square of the centre...

When the turnips are sowed in the Northumberland ridge system, the drills should be split open, the dung taken from the pies, and spread in the rows, then covered up, and the seed sown immediately in the fresh earth—the whole operation should, if possible, be completed in the same day, when every ridge or drill forms a little hot bed, to encourage the vegetation of the plants and force them speedily out of the reach of the turnip flies.

When dung is taken out the yards late in the spring, or only a short time before it is wanted for the turnip ground, the preparation should in some degree differ from the foregoing, because of the pies or compost heaps having less time for incorporating...

thousand baseless stories, circulated on the eve of a Presidential election we do not know. The following appropriate remarks we copy from the Camden Journal of the 21st. inst. on a subject which concerns a large portion of the people of the State...

Objectors (on the score of expense) will be raised against the system I have recommended, but when it is considered that the greater part of the additional expense is manual labor, surely that objection should have no weight in the scale...

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.

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.

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

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

The Governor of Mississippi vetoed 13 of the acts passed by both branches of the Legislature of that state during its late session.

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

A woman in St. Louis, in the absence of her husband took down a rusty pistol to clean it, not supposing it to be loaded and snapped it first at a female neighbor to scare her, and then twice at Mr. Russell. The second time it went off and killed him.

Illinois and Wisconsin have a difficulty about their dividing boundaries.

At the late commencement of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, there were 60 graduates. The whole number which attended the lectures during the session just closed was 193.

Two important items 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 Ministry were defeated on the question of giving an annuity to the King's son, who is about to marry, and they had therefore resigned.

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 times.

It is said that Duff Green is about to establish a paper in Baltimore to favor the election of Gen. Harrison. Whether true or one of a

thousand baseless stories, circulated on the eve of a Presidential election we do not know. The following appropriate remarks we copy from the Camden Journal of the 21st. inst. on a subject which concerns a large portion of the people of the State...

The whole taxes of the State amount to something over two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. If eighty thousand of 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 withdrawal, at once, from these Banks, of this enormous amount of specie?

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 debts.

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 itself from this embarrassment it may be tempted to abuse an important trust.

It is perhaps proper to prevent misapprehension, we should say that we are influenced by no local interest in these remarks. The bank located in this community has been so cautious, I conducted that we understand it would not be materially affected by being required to redeem in specie or specie funds any quantity of its bills likely to pass into the state treasury.

The following is the article from the Camden Journal to which we referred above.

The subject of the late Tax Act, and its probable effects upon the Banks and the People, has heretofore attracted a large share of public attention, and is likely, we think, still to command it. It will be remembered 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.

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 times.

think that the President and Directors have widely mistaken the object of the Legislature, in the enactment to which we have referred. That they, certainly never contemplated 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 by this measure intended to compliment and encourage those Banks that were using every effort to fulfil their obligations, rather than oppress and punish them.

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If the State creditors do not demand specie for their claims we can look upon it as demanded by the State from those Banks which are trying in these times of embarrassment 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 here suggested, will not be adopted; and that the Bank 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.

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 meet 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 add to the distresses of a community already sufficiently harassed?

We make these remarks not because we have any particular sympathy for the Banks, for it has been said that they are "hardened" and "soulless"—of course they are; but in preserving themselves from ruin, it is necessary for them to adopt a policy so severe as even to annihilate a soul.

We doubt not, but if the plan suggested for as we believe it is, be definitively adopted, the 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 distress 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 Courier, 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 hysteria being the origin of the phenomena. It is not true the hysteria, or any "anomalous state of the nervous system is very apt to breed" 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 spiders. 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 in bed, and brushed off with the hand. The next 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 themselves, were only loose eye-lashes; but the matter was soon settled, beyond controversy, by the secretion or extraction of a whole spider from its parent orb of liquid black, and another orb soon followed suit, and both eyes were since continued to multiply the insects, and furnish subjects for the new and singular ocular entomology. We learn that the spiders, when extracted, are very young, and so exceedingly delicate, that the most tender manipulation, or handling, is requisite to prevent their being crushed; another authority, however, states that many of these long-legged children of the eye, are the very tender infants at the time of their birth. It is also remarkable that they exhibit a very