Among the subjects amounted to the spe-cial enquiry of a committee to the first Ag-ricultural Society, was that of the country of establishing an agricultural shoot to give instruction in the theory and settice of his-bandry. In anticipation of the report of this committee, I am desirous of calling the public attention to the subjects, and I propose to point out, through the medium of your paper. We Editor, some of the bearings which such a school is calculated tohare upon the character, prosperity and happiness of the state.

should be shired proportionally by all classes of its population. This is not now our case in regard to education. The benefits of the common schoof'system, it is true, tre dispensed with an equable and impartial hand. sed with air equation and impartial hand. But here the equality ceases. Those destined to full for a livelihood, to clothe, to feel and to while for themselves, like the vounges sons of an English Barno, without patrimolity while the public purse continues open to those who seem destined by chance, rather than by merit, to enjay neculiar distinctions in tur chilleges and academies, which share liberally of the public bounty, are vestibules to the learned, not to the laborious employ sents-to the few, not to the many. studies which they offer are not adapted to the agricultural student; because he should learn in youth that which he is to practise in These schools teach nothing prac

tically in husbandry, nor are their accentific instructions adequately adapted to its uses. The interests of productive labour hise but studies of a college. The state has expended rember contains the following: *

The Portsmorth Hertid of the 2d of No rember contains the following: *

The naval flags of England: *

The deserty the knowledge of the

ganization and properties of the subjects upcrolessions, and have handed down to us the result of their study and experience. These three tier of gens, and nothing can exceed the number regularity of all her equipments. She pose to answer in another number. Nov. 1332. Genesee Farmer.

FOREIGN.

The Ontario arrived at New York from London, with papers of the 3d of Nevember. The following are the only extracts furnished by the New-York papers; the evening jurnals not having been published, as the day was that set apart by the Governor, as one of thanksgiving:-

Considerable excitement had prevailed at Bristol during the seven days which were oc cupied in the trial of C. Pinney, Esq. for his conduct during the late riot in that city. Mr. Justice Littledale was two hours and a quarter in delivering his charge. The jury was absent about 25 minutes, when

dietr—tWe unanimously find Charles Pinney, Esq., late Mayor of Bristol. NOT GUILTY of the misdemeanor charged against him in the information. —(This was received by the spectators with mingled expressions of applause and disapprobation, which the officers immediately repressed.) After a pause the Foreman sided—tAnd we are of onition. the Foreman added-'And we are of opinion that circumstanced as he was menaced and opposed by an infuriated and reckless mob; unsupported by any force civil or military, and deserted in those quarters where he might reasonably have expected assistance, the late Mayor of Bristol acted to the best of his given by Bir Colin Campbell, the lieutenantjudgment, with the greatest zeal and person-al courage.

that he had not introduced, nor intented to in a point of view very different from that in introduce, any topic or observation that was not immediately connected with the case. He we hear, to allow this and in case of extresaid that he had not in any manner, the most mity, will oppose force to prevent it. The dilstant, any feeling of a personal nature; and French Ministry, it is true, is said to have when the Attorney General thought proper in made proposals which manifest the disinte-his address yesterday evening to instituate as rested views of France. It will give to the

Mr. Justice J. Parker here interfered to prevent Sir James from proceeding.

Sir James Bearlett—My Lords, I say that dued, but require a siege.

Sir James Bearlett—My Lords, I say that dued, but require a siege.

The Federal, of Geneva, of the 26th Octavity of James Geneva, of the information to the Attorney Geneva, of the interpolations, gave him information. The Government of the contains the following:—The subscriber will pay such divide the two toutifies, on Friday the their attornies, on Friday the two toutifies, on Friday the their attornies, on Friday the contains the following:

The Federal, of Geneva, of the 26th Octavity of Jamase the clips of Jamase the clips of Jamase the clips of Jamase the clips of Jamase the Carolina will be contained to the Attorney of the two toutifies of Jamase the Carolina will be contained to the Attorney of the two toutifies of Jamase the Ist (day of Jamase the Clips of Jamase the Ist (day of Jamase the Clips of Jamase the Ist (day of Jamase the Clips of Jamase the Ist (day of Jamase

ligent Jury.

The Atterner General—My Lords, as you have heard one side, I trust you will in faire neishear the other. I trust shall be permitted to say a few words. The preceding of the save and information has been as each of the same of the same of the sare the other. I trust shall be permitted to say a few words. The preceding of the states of the states. It asknowledges, the difficulties a worlded, in the confess is was quite improved.

Termitted to say a few words. The preceding required the first to an are seen in the states. It asknowledges, the difficulties a worlded, in the confess is was quite improved. The states is a confidery and I appeal to the judgment of the Jury—that, in confucting this cause. I have inition to duced no topic but such as I considered to be necessary for the proper eligibilities of the states. The first that is to what Sir James says about information having been conversed to me, it is attracting and confuderation and states. The first th

unconnected with these proceedings had not

Mr. Justice J. Parke-I wish to stop this at once. It would have been much better if what has been stated on both sides had been

This singular discussion here terminafed.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FYEETS.

Cassional schools, but not a cent to now hoisted together at Spitherd. The Union weetly the knowledge of the agri- Jack floats in the same breeze with the tria wance one color the knowledge of the 1321. Jack floats in the same breeze with the first in foreign lands. Passports are to be productively, the foreign and school instructions, the most powerful nations of the world; they cannon school instructions, the most powerful nations of the world; Thus, on the score of justice and impartialishations that had for ages been violently opening classes have a right to claim, possed to each other during the long periods of vernment, and, on their return, to confine, and the state are bound to grant them, an employed to the score of possed to each other during the long periods of vernment, and, on their return, to confine, and the state are bound to grant them, an employed the score of possed to each other during the long periods of vernment, and, on their return, to confine, and the state are bound to grant them, an employed the people themselves to the condition in which they according as they become to be influent. and the state are bound to grant them, an equivalent for these professional schools.

The business of husbandry may be likened to the healthy art. The farmer, as well as the physiciae, may plot on incchanically, without the aid of study, or of science, happen, it you please, in his conceits and in his ignorance. But may have tolerable success by adopting the example of enlightened neighbours, or tollowing the impulse of their own discriminating minds; yet both would do better were they to understand perfectly the organization and properties of the subjects up.

de to the stutent of medicine. They are no is rafed only as a 74, but she meun's 90 pieless; beneficial to the student of Agriculture, ces of cannon, and she is acknowledged to And what that is useful, it may be asked, is have as active and efficient a crew as any And what that is useful, it may be asked, is have as acrive and efficient a crew as any to be learned, in an agricultural school, which cannot be acquired in our existing seminaries, or with a good farmer? This question I produced that they are already to with a good farmer? This question I produced that they are already that th prepired to vie with all the veteran tars of the world, except those of England and the

United States.
One o'clock, P. M .- I am at this moment informed that a special messenger from the Admiralty arrived at an early hour this morning with orders for the Castor and Vernon frigates to proceed forthwith to the Downs .to be joined by the French frigates Medine and Caiypso, and will sail this evenspected from Brest, consisting of two lineof battle ships, three frigates and two sloaps. It is now understood that Sir Pultency Mal-colm will set out this evening for London, in order to receive his final instructions from the Admiralty, and he will immediately afterwards, join his ship, the Danegal, in the Downs. The Nimrod arrived this morning The Poreman delivered the following ver- from Plymouth to join the squadron. The men are employed both day and night in put-ting her in a fit state for service. Admiral Villeneuve and his officers dined yesterday with the British Port Admiral, Sir Thomas governor of the garrison,

The following rather extraordinary scene then took placer—
Sir James Scarlett rose and said that before the Jury should retire, he was very desirous of saying in their presence, and in the presence of their Lordships, that, in conducting this important case, he could solemnly declare that he had not introduced, nor intended to introduced, nor other continents for the continents for the intended to introduced, nor intended to introduced, nor intended to introduced, nor other continents for the intended to introduced, nor other continents for the intended to introduced, nor intended to introduced, nor other continents for the intended to introduced any topic or observation that was not immediately connected which we income of our colarged their hope is placed on unto intended to intended to introduced, nor intended to introduced, nor intended to introduced, nor intended to introduced, nor intended to introduced any topic or observation that was not immediately connected with the which it is continents from that in the present which we income of our colarged the intended to intended to intended to introduced, nor intended to introduced, nor intended to introduced, nor intended to introduced any topic or observation that was not immediately connected with the intended to introduced any topic or observation that was not immediately connected with the french deeps and of our colarged the deeps and of our colarged the deeps and of our colarged the intended to intend the first personal that the French deeps and or intended to introduce any topic or observation that was some or intended to intend the intended to introduce any topic or observation that was some or intended to intende Bentin, Oct 22 .- In consequence of unother members of the Conference, especially fo Prussia, certain guarantees in case the citatel of Antwerp should not be quickly sub!

marks of a personal nature.

Ar. Justice Littledale said that it would traordinary military measures taken by the have been better if the names of individuals town of Basle, and in order to prevent a new civil war, they find themselves under the neto keep in readiness for marching a battalion of infantry and a company of carabineers.

> Hecree granting amnesty to all political de-linquents, except those who voted for the de-position of Ferdinand in 1823. This measure, says a Paris correspondent of the Morn ing Herald, will diffuse universal joy amongst those poor exiles, who now for time or ten years have been pinning in misery and poverty in foreign lands. Passports are to be

double-dock frighte carrying 55 guns; the Caplebary amnesty which can be given to those lypso and Resolutare rated at 50 each, and the Ariaduo, of which I had occasion to speak whatsoever be their names. on which they are to operate, or are to employ, in a former letter, is one of the smartest fir-three who have had the misfortune to vote for which they are a minute, plants or earths—in a former letter, is one of the smartest fir-three who have had the misfortune to vote for medicine or manure. Generations have been gites in the French service, though only rated the deposition of the King at Seville, and along gift in investigating the business of both is a schoone. Sovereign. You shall, therefore so under

(Signed by the Royal hand of the Queen.) Don Joes de Cassanga St. Ildefonso, Oct. 15, 1832

The Paris Messenger of Oct. 31st, has week. The Duko of Orleans, it is set out in the middle of the night to receive them, and the whole of the visit and reception passed in the greatest mystery. Leopold set out on his return at five o'clock the next morning, and the Queen followed at noon. It is added, as a report, that Leopold had urged the difficulties attendant upon the entrance ing, should the wind prove favourable. The of French troops into Belgium, as it would second part of the French squadron is hourly bring with it the intervention of Prussia.

THE CRISIS

IT is now a finited that the people of the North and Middle States have been kept in ulpable ignorance of the state of public feel This has been done by the ing in the wouth. suppression of all the arguments fused by the people of the south. The attitude assumed by

Mr. Calhoun's two letters. The report of her committee who submitted

hat ordinance,
The address to the people of South Carolina, The address to the people of the U. States, The Proclamation of the President,

NOTICE.

THE ereditions of Thomas Tongue, late of Anne-Arundel county, decreased are hereby initial that a flual divided of the Personal Estate has been atrack under the direction of the Orphan's court, which will be paid to them, or their attornies, on Printay the 18th day of January next, at the office of Some



1832.
Thurshar, Dec. 20th.—The court reserved the decree of the Orphans Court of California Gibson et al va. Win. Gibson et al. and fenantied the record for further proceedings. Bachanan Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 106, John Braifford and arise va. Hunt Ad'r. of Jack. Decree affirmed.

No. 77, The President and Directors of the Atra Company vs. Jos. Jameson. This case, was argued by Walsh for the Appellants, Gill and Johnson for the Appeller.

Gill and Johnson for the Appellee.

Judgment Affrme t. Nd. 70, Christopher Hughes vs. Elizabeth

Young. The argument of this case, was rich commenced by Walsh for the Appellant, and ty and Williams for the Appellee. Painar, Dec. 21st .- The argument of the

above case, was concluded by Johnson for the Appellee, and Walsh for the Appellant. SATURDAY, Dec. 22 -The Court reversed the decree, with costs, and remanded there-

cord to the court of Chancery for further pro-ceedings, in No. 72, Jao. Trimble of Wm. ys, Trimble and Sheppard..

The court reversed the decree with costs, in No. 67, Skipwith II. Coale et al vs. Han-

nah K. Chace. Archer J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 59, Chambers and Chalmers vs.

court of Chancery for further proceedings. The same Judge delivered the opinion of instead 102. State use Charlotte Hall School vs. Philip Greenwell, (cross appeals) Reversing the Judgment, and awarding a procedendo, in the appeal of the State use Costs Charlotte Hall School, and dismissing the two appeal of Greenwell.

The court affirmed the decree in No, 96, John Lester vs. Wm. Parrish et al. The court affirmed the Judgment in No. 70,

Christopher Hughes vs. Elizabeth Young. The Term was then finally closed.

ADDRESS Of the Washington Society, to the People of South Carolina.
FELLOW CITIZENS: - The intentions of the

leaders of the Nullification Party are now disclosed. The veil is rent asunder; the mask mysterious story of King Leopold and his is thrown off; the monster is shown in all its Queen coming to Compeigne in the strictest naked deformity; and the remedy of Nullifiacognitio, on Wednesday, in the previous cation which was presented to the people clothed in the robes of peace, stands forth openly in all the paneply of war. ar Nune, but the deluded, ever doubted, that pi

this contest ignst terminate in bloodshed and civil war-none clee ever believed, that by placing this state in hostile array against the general government, Congress will be so ex-ceedingly alarmed, as to yield to all our demands, and at once abandon the protective system; that the representatives of twelve millions of freamen will be frightened into a compliance with the demands of the State of outh Carolina. Who else can imagine, that they will suffer us to nullify the revenue laws and to remain in the Union until a convento consideration our right so to act; that it is even probable Congress will adopt so dilatopeople of the south. The attitude assumed by South Carolina, and the proclamation of the South Carolina, and the proclamation of the President, makes it the imperative duty of every citizen to examine for himself that he may make up an earnest opinion. With a view to place the arguments within their reach, we pro in the Ordinance just passed by the convento the ports of one state over another, con-polonies, where servile war and desolation is trary to an express provision of the constitutave been let loose upon those once peaceful tion; which they have sworn to protect amount flourishing Islands. I defend. Who, but those who have been grow. We would ask our fullow-citizens of the ly deluded, can believe, that Congress will opposite party, if they contemplated all their permit the State of South Carolina to seece dangers when they first commenced this strug-The Proclamation of the President,
And the rep y to that preclamation, should one be published.

As an extra to the United States Telegraph; making a psimphlet of sixty four pages, at the rate of five dollars for seventy-five copies. As will known, that the Nullifying Pages, at the will be published on one of our enlarged their leaders intend to implore the aid of the content of the state of the content of t

tirely a domestic one. Until Bodth Carnis does secede, and, with the consent of all states, becomes an independent nation, power of Europe wil take part in the clear. She will be left to fight her battles a lie handed against the power of the Unil states. But if she is permitted to acceptive the Bottom would have it in her power form infimate commercial and political return with these and in case of another war tween the two toutheries, Great Britain and have any ally in the centre of the Anaerican

the usual place. The Manners of said So-clett, give this notice, in order that all those with some great maritime power, and, it that who are interested in the prosperite thereof with some great maritime power, and, it that who are interested in the prosperite thereof with some great maritime power, and, it that the amendment of the prosperite thereof with some great maritime power, and, it that the some first a great maritime power, and to put the same first and the converted with the converted to the same first power to smugging through Carolina must be appeared to effect, one, who is as all accounted.

officers still more numerous; but the insurance of more flag is lower there; it does not exceed from 21 to 3 per cent. With a frontial like ours, it might be done at two per cent, and the insurers would grow is apparent, therefore, that the sal concerned in preserving it entire.

But It ne suppose that congress dices yield resures of the convention, and to the threats f his excellency the governor, and suffers with Carolina to second from the Up ist would be our condition How maintain an'army, a navy, an executive fith all the various departments which a population of 250,000 white inhabitants, the maninery of government requires, with taining tax of more than 500,000 dollars? We will be told that the imposts on imported Prudence G. Chalmers, reversing the decree penses but do you not perceive that, if such with costs, and remanding the record, to the court of Changary for further according from that source will be increased instead of being diminished. The arms of the Usted States consisting only of 5,000 effectivemen—there are never more actually in serice—with an admirable organization, government of the United States llion and a balf of dellars; -and it rouline deceitful and erroneous to calculate that dery man raised and armed, and clothed. and \$1, and paid by the state will cost less than t the rate of 500 dollars per annum .-Are e prepared, are we able to pay either diredy or indirectly the enormous amount of taxabn which such a state of things would reque. Suppose the whole amount of the exposs of this state to be brought back in n articles, a supposition which makes practical man smile, even then we be compelled to pay more than forty int on the imports to defray the expen-the independent State of South Caroli-The ordinary expenses of the executive its various departments and diplomatic would swallow up all the productive ca-

of the country in a few short years. How Citizens, it has been traly said. South Carolina could not dispense with a stading army to defend her from a danger at one so imminent and appalling, that it benon. The British West Indies are about toecome an Archipelago of free blacks. Lat nation which is to be the ally of South drolina is strenously engaged in emancipa-ty the slaves in her colonies, and the mo-nt we place ourselves under her protection, we will and must do if we seede from the lion, the philanthropic projects of that peo-will be extended to us, and we shall find ne-easy matter with the aid of the small my, which we can afford to pay, to preserve ar property and maintain domestic tranqui-y. Look at that is going on in England.

reat work or emancipation. Look lat what tion-an Ordinance which gives a preference passing nearous in the British West India

dangers when they first commenced this strug-gle with their countryment. If when they voted for delegates to the Convention, they intended to cloth them with power to still at the Constitution of the United States, the inact test onthe, to destroy the purity of the Ju-dictary by exacting an oath from the Judges in direct violation of that Canatitution, which diciary by exacting an oath from the Jauges till direct violation of that Canatitution, which they are engaged by a previous eath to protect and deland, and by which they are bound, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding—to deprive us of the right of trial by Jury—for to say, that this sprivilege is preserved to pick when a test eath is to be profered, which no conscientions man can take, it is a soterin mockery—to suspend the witt of bodaca corpus,—to pass hills of pains and parallege and to define treated to the State, laws which will be viritten by blood and which will fill she laid with victims and cover the country with mourning. Did they, could they have the temptated the passing to an testingue, may represented their man frames and cover the country with nut his crude and infaturated ministers, which must his crude and infaturated ministers, which into his crude and infaturated ministers, which into his crude and infaturated ministers, which in the crude and infaturated ministers, which in the laws incress transical (tian those, which coupelled the must be traited from those of the traiters to the fact of a nature and its contend against facting and a nature and its contend against facting also a natural and in the traiters to the section with responsible to the traiters to the section of the sectio where they now stand and look down war and devastation, disgrace and death believed hat they pledged themselves, to believed hat the rest of the States clare and sgainst the rest of the States was ever the Union to bring foun upon t to sever he, vines and provided the country, disgrass upon their families. Did you contemp by upon their families. Did you contemp for any upon their families, by exacting from them a little with as the people of Great Britain with such as the people of Great Britain of constant struggle have but it in such as the water struggle have but I which will pallute that purity of the trial-irty, the pallutium of fivil therty? Didcontemplate leaving to the General Gor ment no alternative but war or submission raising an army of 12,000 men to be ared by the Executive, and the spublication Ordinance which embodies the spirit franter and appression. Were you'not seed by your leaders, that their keyledy perceful, and potwithstanding that assurne rou not called upon to abandou your be ne rou not carren upon wayannoo your in and your occupations, and to take up are anot your fellow country men?—Ind hat very eyes are opened to all the da madeliculties of the situation into which have brought von, are you bound to for uch tenders to the death? Because Gov eflamilton if a high chivalrons tone fells the every gallant Carolinian will die in het ditch, are you to go blindly on and p pere? Are you to perillyour souls, to min and disgrace upon your country, to prie your families to the miseries of civil and to sperifice your lives to gratify the price or ambition of a few men. Your les the field of battle if they fall there, as if pary could be gained in any but a righ tause, but will rour name go to posterity theirs if you do perish in the last diffeh. talks or writes of the thousands of brave who fell in the battles of Marengo and terlitz, to clevate the fame of Napoleon: those who perished in the fatal field of terloo, where he lost his crown, and forced to abandon his country to all the rer of being overtun by an invading conquering army. The sympathy of in followed the hero in his exile; while the sands of brave men, who perished in the flicture remembered only by mourning wand bereaved orphans. But they were Republicans as you are -they were su and were compelled to fight the batt their sovereign. You are freemen, you thinking beings-responsible to God an country for your actions. You ought saider yourselves to be driven to violate most solemn obligations to both. Fellow Citizens, if grievances did

there were peaceable and constitutional of redress—patriots would resort to nothers—"These means had been to a cextent successfully used. The tailft ha mindified—the burthens under which the boured have been lightened—no read doubt remained that they would be redoubt remained that they would be realtogether—wherefore then, these vrash and precipitate massures which cldoor to all accommodation, and lead a
to war and disunjon. The remedy of
fication is in every respect the oppowhithas been represented to you. To
position of Mr. Calhoun, which has be
designated as an ingenious, but insidio
paration for war and disunion, would pe
you that the Constitution has given pr
each and every state to suspend the exof any law of the General Government
three-furths of the states shall dislabe conglitutional. According to the
the flartford Convention was hely in
pose. Any state may be pend, an e
law on the eve of a foreign war, may
that war itself unconstitutional althodertaken to vindicate he honour and
serve the dearest rights and interests
country, and may seedle and join the
if any attempt be uside to compel its
easence in the general will. Does no
plain and sensible man, at once perce plain and sensible man at once perceutter impracticability of carrying on utter impracticalility of carrying on a rad Government with such a principle of on the Constitution. Be assured that and intelligent men who franced that ment never committed so egggious a pable an error. A principle is most to be found neither in the section of a principle of the Constitution. presented to you as a peaceful remen presented to you as a penceful remended to you as a penceful remended the pow dopt it than a cill is made upon you 12,000 men, ito make appropriations it tary stores and inunitions, of war, meaning on a campaign. Still the set dious language is used at 15 feet reme right peaceful—the truth will, not be the war hetes be fully sounded until blood in shell as, a sacrifice on the ambition.

blood is shell as, a sacrifice on the ambition.

The Constitution of the United Stat rances to each state a republish for vernment. The Convention has in a prived as of this inestimable beauty, reign of despetism is began. It gua the trial by jury, and the Ordinance Convention deprives as of that right rances the opinisite of the trial of corpus, which the same Ordinance tes as a ligarances has the citizens. State shall be entitled to all the privile immunities of zittzens of the several. The members of the Union Party, freemen, are deprived in Sauth Care freemen, are deprived in South Care this Ordinance, of the privileges and nities which they would enjoy in an estate. The Constitution guarantees to bligation of contracts shall not be im