

# Agricultural.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER

## On the Disease commonly called the Hollow Horn.

MR. SKINNER:

There is, perhaps, no disease in this climate from which our neat cattle have suffered so much, as that commonly called the Hollow Horn; and unfortunately, few persons have thought it necessary to give any attention to it, or its cure, for we find but little said in any agricultural work relative to its treatment.

The name appears to me, to be badly applied, as the horn alone is not the seat of the disease; it pervades the whole system—and cattle without horns are quite as subject to it, as those with them—having often seen those without horns bleed it.

The hollowness of the horn proceeds from the violence of the fever throughout the system. I have known cattle feeding in the stall to be attacked with it, as well as those in a paddock, and no doubt those in bad plight are more liable to its attack, their system not being in a state to resist any disease; it occurs too at all seasons of the year, but more particularly in the spring.

The animal attacked with it looks rough; stares much in its coat, and falls off very fast in flesh, its food having but little effect in nourishing it. The eyes look very hollow and dead, and run with a yellow matter which collects in the corners, and around them. Many persons rely upon the feel of the horn, as the best indicative of the disease, but this I think very uncertain; in some cases it is at the root, cold to the feel, while in others very hot. A very small gimlet will, however, remove all doubts, and the mark on the horn not visible after a few days. If the disease does exist, the horn will be found without pith, and little or no blood will follow the boring; whereas if the disease does not exist, you will find blood immediately upon entering the horn. The gimlet used for boring, should be well washed and greased after using; for if it is not, and should be used to try the horn of an animal not actually affected with the disease, it will most generally give it to them. It is a disease that is highly inflammatory and infectious; and the animal having it, ought to be removed from the herd until well. The following mode of treatment, I have found very successful, and the beast soon returned to a thriving state. As soon as I discover an animal affected with the hollow horn, I bleed it from the neck (in the same vein in which a horse is bled) from two to six or seven quarts, according to its age, size and condition, and give from three quarts of linseed oil and a half gaulther's berry, with a middle sized tumbler of the horns through and through, making the holes so that they be perpendicular in the usual position the animal carries its head, so that the pus formed may have a free discharge as soon as the horns are opened; put through the hole intended about a table spoonful of strong vinegar, in which some salt and black pepper ground, has been put. The day following, the horns must be again opened and cleaned from the pus, which generally is now formed, and about a half a teaspoonful of spirits turpentine, put into each horn, and a little on the poll of the animal daily, during the continuance of the disease. One bleeding is generally sufficient; but I have known cases in which it was necessary to repeat it three times, as also the salts.

The food during the continuance of the disease is important—corn in every shape is bad—potatoes are of great use, (with a small quantity of Brewer's grains, if to be had,) and the animal ought to have from one to one and a half pecks daily, with hay in the winter, and grass in summer.

Potatoes have a wonderful effect on the animal as soon as the bowels are well cleansed, the importance of which, any person will be convinced of, who observes the discharge from the animal. In some obstinate cases I have given daily, from a half to one ounce of nitre, sprinkled on the potatoes. It is important in the first bleeding to take as much blood as the animal will bear, as the fever is more easily checked by one large bleeding, than two small ones, and the animal better able to bear it. In many cases the bleeding and salts have been sufficient, with opening the horns; and when taken in the early stage will generally be found to answer, but the boring certainly assists in forming anew the internal part of the horn, and which, as soon as it commences forming, the holes in the horn should be allowed to close.

An animal having the hollow horn, should be sheltered from the inclemency of the weather, during its continuance. No age appears exempt from its attack, having seen it in a yearling as well as in all subsequent ages. I am induced to offer this mode of treatment to your subscribers, being very anxious to see the fate of restoring the animal, where-

as before this mode of treatment was adopted, I annually lost several. The fleam for bleeding cattle should be rather deeper than that used for a horse, the vein in the neck, not laying so near the surface, the orifice is closed with a pin, in the same way as in bleeding a horse.

An Agriculturalist of Delaware. June 30, 1823.

## The Real Republican Spirit.

Republicanism implies a superiority to the illusions and mummies by which the Monarchical nations are governed. It presupposes not merely the perception and assertion of Natural Rights and the preference of simple forms, in politics, but the rejection of all artificial distinctions, in social intercourse, which general convenience does not exact, and unsophisticated reason would condemn. It reduces men and things to the standard of intrinsic value, as this may consist in simple utility, agreeableness, elegance; serviceable and virtuous action; fruitful or ingenious speculation; moral worth or intellectual power. It acknowledges, therefore, no hereditary titles: it accords honor and deference only where they have been earned: it pays no homage to stars, ribbons, appellations of nobility, unless as the rewards and insignia of personal qualities and achievements. It esteems and dignifies the possessors of wealth, only in proportion to the good use of the possession and the laudable mode of the acquisition. The rich man who has accumulated, or who spends, from principles of selfishness or ostentation alone, it respects and favors less than if he was poor. It metes the like to the abilities, the elevation, which are perverted in their exercise.

It venerates true Religion, and unfeigned, rational Piety; but it reprobates sanctimonious pretensions, proscriptive doctrines, and all the extremes of Bigotry and Fanaticism: It will not worship Man under the appearance of worshipping God; nor admit the imputation to the Creator of the prejudices, the passions and the calculations of the Creature. It allows high functions to capacity and probity united: It displays gratitude for benefits, in every way compatible with the principles of equity and equality: it postpones all individual interests to the common weal. It detests all slander and wrong, and is the more tender of reputation, because re-utation is especially valuable in its estimate of things. It is magnificent in public works; plain and frugal in private objects: it practises urbanity; studies decorum; cherishes the liberal arts and accomplishments; and lends every aid to the progress of science—that prolific source of national grandeur.

Its motto is—"Truth, Knowledge and Independence."

Like the Spartan legislator, it deems the happiness of states, no less than of persons, to flow from virtue and self-consistency, and it would address all monarchs in the strain of Solon to the King of Lydia—"As God has given the Greeks a moderate portion of other things; so also he has favored them with a democratic spirit and a liberal kind of wisdom, which has no tastes for the splendors of royalty." With the great duty and principle of self-consistency, it thinks irreconcilable the admiration of heroes in the vulgar sense of the term—those, who, usurping or maintaining despotic rule in their own countries, thirst for unbounded sway over others, and lavish the blood, treasure, and strength of one nation, in assailing the rights and depopulating and devastating the soil of all within their reach. It recognizes no genuine glory but in exalted patriotism; in the practical virtues, and the triumphs of benevolence, industry, talent and knowledge. It pronounces private morals to be indispensable for public trust; it recedes from all cabal, intrigue and collusion; it is incapable of obliquity and deception in reference either to individuals or to the people; it pays implicit obedience to the Laws, and admits no pretext for the least infringement of Constitutions, or the rights possessed under their sanction. It neither institutes nor prolongs merely nominal divisions of party; it adheres, to no side for the sake of office, notoriety, or ascendancy; it claims place and emolument for no particular denomination of politicians, to the exclusion of any whom education, property, character and other sufficient circumstances designate as equally meritorious. It guards Liberty, with unremitting vigilance, and in the utmost detail, at home;—it feels deeply when free institutions are sought, or attacked abroad. It rejoices in the success of the patriot; in the overthrow of tyranny; and the discomfiture of lawless ambition, wherever these glorious events may occur. Every voice and every arm, raised to vindicate justice and honor, to disenthral the human mind and assert the sovereignty of the people, are dear to it; all the victims of imposture and violence are objects of its sympathy and compassion.—Nat Gaz.

It is honorable to be a friend to the unfortunate.

## Foreign Intelligence.

From the National Gazette, August 2.

Our late Cadiz papers have supplied us in addition, with a variety of articles which we subjoin. The news from the interior of Spain, contained in these papers, may be said to be of an encouraging aspect. The constitutional bands appeared to move whithersoever they pleased, and the political governors of various provinces to hold a regular communication with Cadiz.—We should infer, on the whole, from what we have read in the Spanish accounts, that the French have lost more men than the Spaniards—that their adherents consist, in general, of the dregs of the country; that the fortreffes will hold out; the Guerilla parties multiply in every direction; Cadiz proves ruin with the Cortes; and the invaders will still meet considerable embarrassment, if not utter destruction.

On the 17th and 18th June, the municipal bodies of Cadiz presented to the Cortes, by deputations, addresses in which they congratulated themselves and Spain, on the presence of that assembly in Cadiz, and recurred to the circumstances of the constitution having been formed there in 1812, defended there in the last resort, and there proclaimed anew and re-established in 1820. They anticipated that peace and prosperity would again be diffused from the same impregnable citadel of freedom, and answered for the resolution of its inhabitants to perish rather than submit to French control. The Cortes held their sittings in the same hall in which the constitution was framed in 1812.

The Lisbon Gazette of the 12th June contains a long list of officers, naval and military, who, when the King of Portugal made his triumphant entry into Lisbon on the 5th, unharnessed the mules of his coach, and drew the vehicle themselves a considerable distance. The list presents colonels and captains, bearing some of the most distinguished names of Portugal, and was published officially after having been solemnly read in the presence of the parties who had the honor to supplant the mules.

The same gazette gives the following decree of the King of Portugal.

"Considering the manifold resolution taken on the 27th May of the present year, by the Infant Don Miguel, my beloved and estimable son, and the fidelity with which he carried it into effect, laying thus the foundation of the great events which have resulted in the overthrow of a violent and anarchical system,—considering also the liberty which I now enjoy, to give my subjects a constitution in analogy with their customs and manners, and more conformable to the representative constitutions of the other monarchies of Europe—and wishing to give the said Infant an additional proof of the confidence I have in him, I have resolved that he shall be called in to the department of war, when any important business relating the army is under discussion."

The Cadiz Espectador of the 20th, says—

"Why should we not expect, notwithstanding the trials and conflicts which all lovers of their country must now meet, that the cause of liberty and independence will triumph. We have yet five armies and hold possession of all our fortresses; we are yet masters of two thirds of the soil of the Peninsula; we have the king and executive government and the Cortes in our island, safe from the numerical superiority of our enemy—we have national honor, steel and arms. Without money, arms, or government, we contrived to destroy the armies of Napoleon. Those who reasoned from probabilities in our last war for independence, found themselves at the end of a few years completely mistaken."

General Lopez Bano was appointed, on the 17th June, Political Chief of the department of Seville. He levied a contribution of \$50,000 upon the ecclesiastical council of the city, as retribution for the excesses committed by the populace. The havoc committed in the plunder of effects of the government & individuals, embarked on the river, was immense. The Cortes decreed that the first opportunity should be taken of inflicting the severest punishment upon the rioters.

At the sitting of the Cortes on the 20th June, the President of the Deputation who waited upon the King at Seville, to announce the determination of the Cortes to remove, mentioned that he had forgotten to relate that His Majesty, after refusing to go, observed that—"as an individual he would make any kind of sacrifice, but as a king he could not in his conscience."

On the 20th the Cortes sent a committee to the king "to felicitate His Majesty upon his happy arrival in Cadiz." In a short time the committee returned, and reported, that they had performed their errand, and were received by the King with his usual goodness. His Majesty thanked the Cortes for their attention!

On opening the Cortes on the 18th June, the Speaker pronounced this short address:

"If, in our removal from Seville to this city, we presented no idle and costly array of pomp to the nations, at least we offered to their eyes the great spectacle of the public liberties led forth under the auspices and safeguard of the sworn representatives of the people. This example, our sacrifices will not be lost—no: the people will blush not to imitate them; and woe to the treacherous invaders of our soil, if the bitter cry of our outraged country should awaken and electrify the pride and piety of her sons! Let us then proceed in kindling the patriotic flame; and now that we are happily stationed in the very cradle of the Constitution which we defend, let us imitate the constancy and magnanimity of its framers, to deserve with them the gratitude of Spain. With such virtues, they saved it then—will such virtues, we may save it now. Shall we be wanting in them? I believe not."

A decree of the King of Portugal, dated the 5th June, the day on which his Most Faithful Majesty entered Lisbon triumphantly, calls back all the arms, ammunition, &c. delivered from the arsenal to the battalions of national guards to enable them to keep order in the city and co-operate in His Majesty's most auspicious return.

The Lisbon papers of the 12th June announce that the new order of things in Portugal (the restoration of Legitimacy) meets with no resistance in any part of the kingdom, but, on the contrary, had been hailed with enthusiasm. The Cadiz editors assert, however, from verbal information, that much discontent and disorder prevailed among the Portuguese.

On the 11th June, the King abrogated, by decree, that article of the convention of the 8th March, 1823, between Spain and Portugal, by which it was stipulated that the insurgents of one country taking refuge in the other, might be pursued thither. The decree forbids the entrance of any Spanish armed force into Portugal and vice versa; it says: "As for those who are styled in the said article the factious, they are truly the worthy Portuguese who declared themselves the first defenders of the throne and enemies of the revolutionary faction: whose iron yoke has brought so many calamities and almost total ruin on this kingdom."

The following paragraphs are from the Lisbon Gazette of the 12th. "The Charge d'Affaires of H. M. F. Majesty at the Court of Paris has arrived in this capital, with all the members of the Legation, in consequence of orders from the late government."

"It is ascertained to be the desire and will of the King to re-establish as speedily as possible the relations of friendship and national interest with all the sovereigns of Europe. The most suitable measures to this end, will be immediately adopted."

An agent from the districts under the command of General Morillo embarked for England from Coruna on the 6th of June, to procure a supply of muskets and ammunition. The Cadiz editors express great indignation that, on the birth day of King Ferdinand, the Brigand Bessieres, as they call this artizan, should have been permitted to appear by the side of the Duke d'Angouleme in the uniform of a Spanish camp marshal. The French officers and soldiers are said not to be able to conceal their contempt for the allies of the Army of the Faith. Constitutional Guerilla parties hovered in the immediate neighbourhood of Madrid.

The text of the 187th article of the Constitution, under which the Cortes created the Regency when Ferdinand refused to go to Seville as king, is this:

"The Kingdom shall be governed by a Regency, whenever through physical, or moral reasons, it becomes impossible for the King to exercise his authority."

The several corps of volunteers from Madrid who proceeded from Seville to Cadiz as an escort for the government, were received with particular kindness in Cadiz. They consisted chiefly of young men of good families, and had undergone constantly, since their departure with the Cortes from Madrid, every kind of suffering and privation, without a murmur.

Lieutenant General Don Gaspar Vigodet was appointed on the 16th commandant general of the troops that garrison the island of Cadiz. He immediately commenced the most vigorous operations for strengthening the defences of the island. A committee of Public Safety was recommended for the purpose of detecting and expelling domestic enemies and spies.

It is stated in the Espectador that the French expected to succeed at Seville by a coup de main. A body of cavalry, marching with the utmost celerity and secrecy, was to surprise the city, seize the person of the king, and attack and disperse the Cortes and national militia. The plan and approach were discovered and reveal-

ed by two Spaniards—one employed in the department of war, the other a captain in the Seville guard—to whom, says the Espectador, our country owes a tribute of special gratitude and esteem. The Minister of War, who afterwards cut his throat at Seville, either had, or would give, no intimation of the immediate peril.

On the 13th June, a French squadron of three ships arrived before Algeiras and gave notice that they would demolish the town unless all the French property taken by privateers from that port were returned. The account says, that all was confusion and alarm in Algeiras, but does not state the result.

The Cadiz "Redactor General" of the 20th June, announces upon the authority of trustworthy letters from Valencia, that Ballesteros was in the kingdom of Jaen, at the head of about eleven thousand men, well armed and disciplined, and eighty thousand new recruits.

The following persons compose the new Portuguese ministry: Department of State—Count de Palmella; of War—Pamplona; of the Interior—Gomez Oliveira; of Justice—Marinho Falaco de Castro.

CADIZ, JUNE 20.

Address of General Charles Lallemand to his old fellow soldiers.

Fellow Soldiers—Circumstances and the misfortunes of France have separated us; but we remain united in feeling and principle. Shall we do nothing for France? My friends, her fate is in your hands. You have but to will it, and her wrongs will be avenged; her servitude and degradation averted; glory and prosperity restored. You know the wishes of the French people. Become their deliverers—emancipate France from the yoke of the strangers who domineer over her—chase away that miserable faction of Coblenz against whom you fought so long, and who have never ceased to array Europe against you—expel a government which daily brings fresh disgrace upon France, as the price of permission to oppress her.

The enterprise is worthy of you: it is great; it is generous; success is certain, as it depends upon your selves. Who could beat down France and Spain united? Do not Italy, Belgium, Germany, all wait the signal from you? Will not all nations applaud the intrepid and self-devoted men who shall give it? Will you not have the aid of all nations who want only a rallying point? Dare to become as much. The most splendid glory will be your reward. You will be the saviours, the benefactors of your country; she will bless you—you will become the heroes of your time, and open for yourselves the finest path to immortality.

My Friends—be not deaf to the voice of a fellow-soldier whose frankness and disinterestedness must be known to you. Admit not the idea of personal ambition on my part. Let him who shall first set the example, consider me as the first of his soldiers."

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

"Rumour is a pipe," &c.—The point of the amusing story of the three black crows, was never more completely illustrated than it was yesterday, in this city. Some wicked wags in the morning seriously started a report, that our worthy friend Noah had at last succeeded in "scratching his courage to the sticking point," and agreed to meet Col. Gardner in the field of mortal combat, to which he had been invited some time since. The consequence was, that in a short time, one half the city was thrown into the fidgets. The rumour, of course, swelled as it was blown about, and by one o'clock the duel was the only theme of conversation at every corner, and even in Wall street, and on 'change. Indeed, we believe that if news had been received at the moment, that the Duke d'Angouleme and all his forces, had been driven into the Mediterranean, nobody would have regarded it. No Brokers would attend to business, and stocks came near falling 18 per cent. for the want of purchasers. Even on 'change there was much more conversation about pistols and chivalry, than coffee, rum and molasses. By two o'clock the Major "of the bloody 84th," was wounded—some said in the neck, and some in the thorax, while it was slyly hinted by others, that the wound was in the back. At 3 o'clock, the Major was declared dead—dead as Hamlet's rat; and while all looked gloomy on the occasion, the Crawford stock rose six per cent. Dining with a friend at Bunker's, the belief in the sad catastrophe was so strong and positive at table, that it was in vain that we remonstrated, against even the probability, much less the truth of the story. The argument that editors in these happy times have no idea of fighting in earnest, since it is the general belief, that modern patriotism requires nothing more than a copious sacrifice of ink, had no effect whatever; as one of the company had just seen a man who actually saw the lifeless trunk of the Major, stretched upon the green

sward of Hoboken. Really, skepticism itself could hardly resist temptation like this, and we almost began to think with every body else, that the story was too true to make a jest of. However, we were determined to satisfy ourselves by calling at the Major's quarters, where we found that the press had been so great to learn the truth, and the applications for the vacant editorial chair so numerous, that a bulletin had actually been raised, declaring that there had been neither death nor duel, so far as that office was concerned. We proceeded on, however, to the editor's room, and to our great joy found the Major as fat, hearty and jolly as ever, and he positively assured us, that he had not been killed by any body. Having received an assurance of this fact from his own lips, we sallied forth boldly to counteract the calumny; but this was a very difficult task, as the people generally declared that they had known the Major and the Advocate too long to be taken in by either, and they wanted better authority! In this dilemma we had no alternative left, but to assure the public of the fact, that the silk lutestring coat had been returned, without a single bullet hole in it.

Melancholy Intelligence.—A trading and hunting party, consisting of about 75 Americans, commanded by General Ashley, left our frontier settlements the past spring, for the Rocky Mountains. On the 23d of June, two or three hundred miles above the Council Bluffs, they were attacked by the Ricaras Indians, who killed fourteen of the American party and wounded nine. Gen. Ashley then took post with one boat and 30 men, a few miles below where the attack was made, and sent his wounded and disabled men back to Council Bluffs. Although our government had no connection with the party or expedition of Ashley, it being an individual enterprise, Col. Leavenworth, by order of Gen. Atkinson, marched from Council Bluffs on the 23d of June, with a body of troops and friendly Indians, to punish the Ricaras, who were reported to have taken post and fortified themselves.

A murder, attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity, was perpetrated in Nash county on Friday last. The facts, as related to us, are these. A man named Eli Vick, went to the house of one of his neighbors, Hardy G. Whitfield, for the purpose of grinding his axe. While engaged at this, a dispute arose between the parties, which produced such warmth of feeling, that Vick threatened to strike or cut Whitfield with his axe.—On Whitfield asking Vick, "whether he really would strike him?" he replied "I will." Whitfield said nothing, but went into his house, and returning with his gun, took deliberate aim and fired at Vick, who instantaneously expired. Whitfield immediately fled, and has not as yet been apprehended.—Raleigh Reg.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Public Advertiser.

We have frequently been amused by perusing the positive assertions of certain editors, that this or that candidate is certain to be elected President of the United States. The National Advocate and Richmond Enquirer and National Intelligencer say, Mr Crawford will be the man; the Washington Republican and the Franklin Gazette appear to feel confident that Mr. Calhoun will gain the prize; all the presses in the New England states, seem to have espoused the cause of Mr. Adams; and in Kentucky, the leading papers assert that no earthly power can defeat the election of Mr. Clay. In Tennessee, Alabama, Pennsylvania, and other states, the claims of Jackson are advocated, not only by the editors of newspapers, but by the people. It is thus evident that little or no reliance ought to be placed on the editorial calculations, which have been so ostentatiously published.—Great changes may naturally be anticipated in the public mind in various states, before the choice of electors shall take place. The people will see the necessity of dropping all the candidates except two, in order to keep the election out of Congress; and in doing this, they will certainly give the "go by" to those who have done the least to deserve the gratitude and confidence of the nation. The politicians of the Atlantic states, or at least a great majority of them, will be very much deceived in the votes of some of the Southern and Western States. The friends of Mr. Crawford will be very much disappointed; and the Secretary of the Treasury, will be as much in the wrong it, in case the election has to be decided by Congress, he should calculate on the support of any one of the Western States.

Leda and Niobe hide your heads!—In a county below this, three sisters recently had twins within a short time of each other. The six children were in good health a few days since, and were seen to cry in concert. Crescite et multiplicamini et replere terram.—Millidgeville Journal.