

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Library of Useful Knowledge.]

THE STRANGLES IN HORSES.

This is a disease principally incident to young horses—usually appearing between the fourth and fifth year, and oftener in the spring than in any part of the year.

The most highly concentrated and most effect upon it: the chemists daily avail themselves of this capital substitute for glass, of which the faces are composed, an absolute vitrification taking place during their baking by means of salt.

Comparative durability of Oak and Chestnut.—In the transactions of the Society of Arts, in England, there is an account which states that posts of oak and others of chestnut were planted in Somersetshire—when they had to undergo repair in 14 years, which is longer than oak posts would last in this country, the oak posts were found to be unserviceable and the chestnut very little worn.

Peaches.—A writer in the Providence Advertiser calls attention to peach trees. Herein the owners that the worms infesting the roots of these trees, are now about assuming their wings.

The following extracts from the Baltimore Republic are portions of an able article in reply to the National Intelligencer, which print had undertaken a review of the resolutions of the Republican Central Committee, at Baltimore:—

“In the first place the public ought to bear in mind that in cases like these, involving personal resentment, and pecuniary loss, the representations of the interested parties are most unsound and deceptive evidences of the public nature and policy of the measure.

“The remainder of the treatment will depend on the symptoms. If there is much fever, and evident affection of the chest, and which should carefully be distinguished from the oppression and choking occasioned by the pressure of the tumour, it will be proper to bleed.

RURAL ECONOMY. Milk Pans.—A writer in Foulson's Daily Advertiser has the following remarks on the properties of Milk Pans.

“The pans used in this country are made either of tinned iron, glazed earthen or stone ware. Tin is perhaps less objectionable than any other species of metal, at least of all such as can be applied to this use, but no metallic vessel whatever should be allowed to enter the walls of a well regulated dairy.

its superior fitness for this purpose is evident. The most highly concentrated and most effect upon it: the chemists daily avail themselves of this capital substitute for glass, of which the faces are composed, an absolute vitrification taking place during their baking by means of salt.

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“To the stone ware, I can see no possible objection; on the contrary, I am thoroughly convinced from theory, that it alone, is the proper material for milk pans. Consider it as you will,

queat, violent, and unmeasured than at Washington. In connexion with this subject a recent “Cumberland Advocate” states that “no person has been removed from office by the President in that county; and that the only persons who have been appointed to office have been taken from the ranks of the late administration.”

“The last ‘Winchester Virginian,’ says that in that and the adjacent counties it is well known that the only offices worth having, are the banks of gentlemen who were friendly to Mr. Adams, and who are now understood to be the supporters of Mr. Clay—yet none of these offices have been removed, nor is it apprehended that they will be unless for sufficient cause.

“In Maine there are three hundred and seventy notaries, of whom fifteen have been removed. There are two collectors of the Customs in Maine, of whom two have been removed, and one of them is stated to be a large defaulter.

“In order to show how precisely the attacks of the opposition upon Mr. Jefferson's policy coincide with the attacks of the present opposition upon Gen. Jackson, we copy below, part of a speech delivered by Gen. Fessenden, of the then District, and now state of Maine, in relation to this subject of removals.

“When Jefferson was first inaugurated, he was on the delusive ground of folly and deceit, he meant to attempt to soothe the feelings of the Federalists, every Federalist attempt to persuade you, that all were federalists, all republicans, &c.

THE WESTERN ELECTIONS. [From the Baltimore Republic.] The returns from Kentucky, published this morning, confirm the belief that the Clay party have been defeated in the late election.

“If at the close of the election to-morrow night, that party, (the Jackson party) still show about the same ascendancy, we will concede that the President has lost nothing by his vetoes and the other odious acts of his administration.

FROM THE FRANKFORT ARGUS. THE ELECTIONS. The result of Mr. Clay's great efforts to bring Kentucky to recognize him as her candidate for the Presidency, is now pretty well ascertained.

“The editor of the Cincinnati American late received with an account of a marriage, a huge cake and four bottles of wine.

ings were got up in Fayette, Jessamine, Bourbon, Mason and Woodford, to rouse the passions of the people; committees of vigilance and correspondence were appointed, consisting of twenty and fifty of the most influential partisans of Mr. Clay, in the several counties, and the great man himself was nominated to the Presidency of the United States, that his genius might be invoked for the occasion “to ride upon the whirlwind and direct the storm.”

ELECTION RETURNS, (as far as heard from.) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Table with columns for Name, State, and Votes.

“Pledged to vote for a Jackson Senator. The Senate according to the returns and reports which have reached us now stand 18 for the administration and 19 for Clay, with one heard from, expected to make a tie.

MISSOURI.—A few returns have been received from St. Louis, of the result of the election, in that county and also in Jefferson county.

ILLINOIS.—The Baltimore Republic has received returns from one county in this State (Monroe) in which Reynolds (Jackson) had a majority of 174 for Governor, over his competitor, who is also for the national Administration.

LOUISIANA.—Returns from this State, published in the Telegraph, extracted from the Attakapas Gazette, show that the opposition were rather premature in claiming a victory there.

INDIANA.—By information received this morning from Washington county, it appears that the Jackson ticket for State Representative has succeeded entire, by a large majority.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE EASTERN STAR WHIG.]

Mr. Mullikin, Your neighbor of the ‘Gazette’ in his paper of the 11th inst. copies from the National Intelligencer some remarks upon the ‘Maryland Resolutions’—Among them is the following—

“Prescription has thus far, been the most prominent feature of the administration. It is one which the central committee has not ventured to defend, or even to allude to. It is sustained by no precedent; nor can it be justified upon any principle.”

“I still think our original idea as to office is best; that is, to depend for obtaining a just participation, on deaths, resignations and deficiencies. This will least affect the tranquility of the people, and prevent their giving into the suggestion of our enemies, that ours has been a contest for office, not for principle.”

“I think it not amiss that it should be known that we are determined to remove officers who are active or open mouthed against the government, by which I mean the legislative as well as the executive.”

REPUBLICANS. [FOR THE WHIG.] Mr. Mullikin.—On reading the proceedings of the anti-Jackson meeting at Easton, published in the Gazette, my astonishment was great at the violent accusations and denunciations which I verily believe to be his administration; and I verily believe to be his administration; and I verily believe to be his administration.

“The anti-masonic party, a mixture of old federalists and anti-masons, assemble this day at Utica, and will nominate FRANK GRANGER, as their candidate for Governor. This anti-masonic party, which is a change of every thing conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity; and it is destined to be trampled upon with less mercy than ever fell to the share of any party.

“The workingmen talk of nominating a candidate of their own, at Salina, while the old Democratic Convention at Herkimer, will as usual, make their powerful nomination.

“We have no apprehension of the result. A third party is more apt to weaken our enemies together by the ties of principle—our platform will remain unbroken, while the mixed multitude of all others, to our opponents, expose dissensions from their own ranks.

“The pupils of the Rensselaer School, with Professor Eaton at their head, have been for some weeks engaged in examining the interesting varieties of our scenery, and were found in the western part of New York.

to the amount of millions on millions, on strained and constructive principles applied to the constitution, the interpretation of which ought to be according to its express provisions and confined thereto, excepting on necessary implied evidence: He has neither rendered offices dependent on his will nor violated the constitution. The executive constitutes a coordinate branch of the government with constitutional powers, to be faithfully exercised by the President, not as a machine, but firmly and independently.

“What has the constitution to do with the nomination of a petitioner for office? If satisfactory proof be produced, that he was rejected in the Senate on wrong charges, is it not justly due the applicant to reconsider his case? The judicial system, it seems, is only to be touched by lawyers. Why, that system national and state is the very focus of the artery of the land. In this state with other life-office holders, its incumbents compose a privileged order with exorbitant liberal salaries.

“I am a plain old man and have never enjoyed sops from either county, state or national Treasury; have labored hard for twenty-five years, and now have chubby boys to partake in the blessings of equal rights under our free constitutions of government. Under the presidency of Jackson I feel that those rights are secure, and will not be infringed. I therefore am fully and subscribe myself

Yours &c. A JACKSONIAN. Queen-Ann's county, Aug 17, 1830.

State Politics.—The approaching elections throughout our state, are objects of peculiar interest to the people, not only here but in every state in the Union, by the power and just influence which New York is entitled to enjoy.

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