made her appearance in the morning in our city, for the purpose of selling chickens, butter and eggs, when she was accosted by a 'jolly swain,' 'brim full of love,' with the pleasing interrogatory—'Dear madam will you marry me?' Astonished, but not displeased, the fair lady blushingly answered in the affirmative. A license was immediately procured, a parson or justice was employed, and the happy couple were buckled to each other for life'.

REMARKABLE PRODIGY.—The Belfast (Ireland) Chronicle gives the following account of David M'Keveney, living in the Parish of Aughagallon, county of Antrim:

He was born without arms or legs, having only two short stumps in place of arms, and as to the legs, one is only a few inches long, with a diminutive, shapeless foot, without any joint intervening, so as to form a thigh and a leg. The other is almost as long as in a middle sized man, but greatly deformed. It is extraordinary what this decrepit man can perform, as there is scarcely any job in the farmyard he cannot do, viz: he can thrash, and has often done so the whole day before a hired man: he can harness and unharness a horse, clean a stable or cow house, tether a cow; tie up with the stumps, and throw on his shoulders a bundle of clover and grass 100 lb. in weight; he can shave himself, holding the razor in his toes, also use the knife or fork in the same manner; he can dress and undress himself without any assistance, balance a cup, or bowl on the flat of one of the stumps, drink out of it, and lay it down in safety, he can assist at the breakfast table, helping his mother to draw water, lifting the kettle of boiling water with his toes, and has occasionally helped himself to a cup out of the teapot in the same manner. These are only a few specimens of his bodily actions, which are far surpassed by his mental powers. It was unfortunate for himself that he never received any education; for, by the power of memory alone, there is scarcely any arithmetical question he cannot solve, and a great many mathematical ones, many specimens of which he can describe; and it is truly amazing and wonderful to hear him do so, owing to the astonishing stretch of memory required on some of those occasions.

MULBERRY TREES.—A sale of 166,000 morus multicaulis trees took place at Burlington, New Jersey, on Saturday last. They were sold at twenty cents per tree, and were purchased for Texas.

From the American Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual for October.

We are daily receiving letters from persons at a distance requesting information in regard to a market for cocoons. To all such we would state that the

Burlington Silk Company, advertise for any quantity that may be produced.

John A. Paine, of Newark, N. J., will purchase in any quantity.

William K. Smith, Esq. of Fredericksburgh, Va. wishes to purchase any quantity that may be offered at his Cocoonery.

Benjamin Acton, of Salem, N. J. wishes to purchase.

Dr. Geo. Green, of Belvidere, N. J. will purchase any quantity at a fair market price. He is also prepared with Gay's machinery to reel all that may be offered.

Samuel Whitmarsh, of Northampton, Mass. will reel cocoons for the benefit of the owner, deducting 20 per cent. for reeling, or he will purchase raw silk at the market price.

Joseph Leeds, at the United States Silk Agency, No. 2, Franklin Place, wishes to purchase 20 000 bushels deliverable in good condition in Philadelphia.

The Burlington Silk Company, and Cyrus Ford, of Massillon, Ohio, advertise to reel on shares.

The prices of cocoons ranges from $2 50 to $5 per bushel, according to the quality, and the demand far exceeds the supply. American reeled silk of the first quality is selling for $6 50 per pound.

The following Letter, creditable to the authority from which it emanates, is copied from the Official Paper of Saturday last:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 21, 1839.

Sir: Information has been received at this Department that an attempt is about to be made by some persons, associated for that purpose in New York, to carry out to England, on speculation, a number of Indians of the tribes of Sacs and Foxes. The object is understood to be to exhibit these people in Europe for money; and, as the legal guardian of the red men, the President feels bound to protect them from this degradation.

This Department, therefore, in conformity with his orders, has taken all the precautions in its power to prevent their abduction from the United States. As the measures adopted to prevent their being removed from the Indian country may prove fruitless when opposed to the love of adventure of the Indians and the cupidity of speculators, I have to request that the Collectors of the ports of New Orleans and Mobile may be instructed to inform the District Attorneys if any attempt be made to embark these Indians at either of these ports, in order that proper legal measures may be taken to restore them to their home in the West, and to punish the offenders.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

KEY WEST, Oct. 7.

By the Sloop Index, Captain Fitch, which arrived at this port on the 3d inst., we have intelligence from Key Biscayne as late as the 27th September. The Indians have become hostile again?—they have killed two soldiers and one black interpreter! It appears that on the 27th inst. they had a dance at New River, within two miles of the fort, which is occupied by Lieut. Tompkins who has about thirty men under his command, being a detachment from the steamer Poinsett. All the officers and men were invited to the dance, which was held in the night. They all with the exception of the three above mentioned, declined the invitation. They obtained permission from their commanding officer to attend the dance, leaving the fort about dark. Scarcely had they arrived at the place where the Indians were assembled before they were fallen upon by these blood thirsty devils, and butchered in a most horrid manner.

One of them was pierced with fifty balls! The other two were most shockingly mangled. The Indians, being thwarted of their demon like design upon all who were in the fort, (who no doubt, would have been served in the same manner, had they attended;) thus vented their rage upon these defenceless creatures.

Lieut. Tompkins sent an express to Col Harney, at Key Biscayne, for assistance as he did not know at what moment he might be attacked by the Indians. Lieut Sloan of the marine Corps was despatched immediately with a detachment, by Col. Harney, to relieve Lieut. Tompkins.

We have not ascertained what party of Indians it is who committed this depredation, but have no doubt of their being all combined, although some of them would deceive the whites, under the pretence of appearing friendly. Such sad and repeated proofs of their friendship, we think should teach the whites to properly appreciate and guard against them.—*South Floridian.*

FROM TAMPA BAY.

On the 3d inst. a party of Indians made a descent upon cattle at Tampa Bay, and carried off 79 head. Captain Fulton, 2nd Dragoons, had gone in pursuit. It had not transpired whether this act of plunder was perpetrated by the *peace* or *hostile* party; a distinction which it seems has been created by some whites in consequence of the very apparent indignation which *Mr. Samuel Ayrshe Jones* evinced when he was informed of the treacherous and murderous conduct of his followers, upon the camp at Caloosahatchie.

Gen. Taylor, up the 5th inst. had received no instructions from the War Department, to his future action; and he was to leave for Newnansville, in order to have mustered into service, on the 12th inst. a battallion of mounted volunteers.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

Oct. 18.

Hunting S. Miller, Amos S. Tanner, Stillman Dodge, Horatio Holmes and Jasper Dodge, all men of standing in the town of Wales, were arraigned on a charge of arson, and entered bail in the sum of $15,000, for their appearance at the next Oyer and Terminer, in January.

This is a serious charge, and subjects the parties, if convicted, to death. We, however, apprehend no such result, as the facts will prove.

It would seem that one of the persons implicated took up land under the Holland Land company's charter, some years ago, and was induced by the liberality of the agent to postpone the final liquidation of his arrears until such time as circumstances would make it easy. In this he was disappointed. Some three years ago the original company sold out all their right to their immense domain to certain individuals, who disregarding all former pledges, ordered settlement to be made forthwith. This, of course, gave general and well grounded dissatisfaction to the settlers, particularly as many of them had gone onto improve and beautify the property, by every means within their power.

In the present instance the holder of the contract could not meet the demand of the new agent, and his place was sacrificed for half its value. As may be supposed, the indignation felt by the farmers was deep and determined. They saw their neighbor ousted from his home by what they termed a tyrannical measure. They applied the case to themselves, and resolved upon force and resistance. The new purchaser came among them like a wolf in the night, and like wolves the farmers visited the intruder. He was warned to leave, but disregarding the notice, shut himself up and retired for the night. True to their promise the people came, attacked the place, pulled it partly down; and finally set it on fire. At the same time receiving the fire of muskets from the inmates. This we believe is the outline of the affair.—How it will result, time alone will tell.

The afflictions of the south and southwest have, during the past summer, exceeded those of any other season within our remembrance. The north has had to struggle against financial difficulties, the scarcity of money, and the consequent paralysis of commercial operations. The south has labored under the same calamity to an augmented extent, and has in addition, been fearfully visited by desolating epidemics. Both have suffered from the fiendish spirit of incendiarism. But in the south the havoc by fire has been greater, and the loss, from obvious reasons, more irreparable. The hand of an inscrutable Providence has weighed heavily upon us. We are literally bent and bowed down beneath the pressure of misfortune. The future annalist will record the summer and fall of 1839 as the most fruitful in wide spread suffering of any perhaps ever felt in the southern country.—[N. Orleans Bee.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of Saturday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE—IMPORTANT CASE.—We understand that the Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in this city, was yesterday charged before Justice COOTE with having passed and circulated within the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, certain notes or bank bills of a less denomination than five dollars. The agent entered into recognizance for his appearance to answer the charge at the next term of the Criminal Court for the said county.

The charge brought against the agent for passing and circulating these notes appears to have been admitted. The object of the Railroad Company through their agent, appears to be to ascertain the constitutionality of the law of the United States prohibiting the circulation of small notes within the District of Columbia, which law passed during the last session of Congress.

The notes passed by the agent of the Company are understood to be legal in the State of Delaware, where they are issued.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.

The Worcester Ægis gives a full account of the Cattle Show at Worcester on the 9th instant. It was estimated that not less than 8,000 persons were present. The show, in its various branches, was highly gratifying. The address delivered at the church by Alfred D. Foster, Esq. was 'distinguished for beauty of expression and sound and correct sentiment.' The Society, with a large number of invited guests, dined together at the Central Hotel. Gov. Lincoln presided at the table.

The following were among the toasts drunk on the occasion:

Tilling the Earth—An employment of man in Paradise—it brings with it still the cheerfulness of health and the happiness of content and raises him to the dignity of true independence.

Education of the Young—The culture of a virgin soil, if sowed with good seed, the harvest richly repays the labor; if left fallow, noxious weeds alone spring up in baleful profusion.

Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures—An honest old trading firm; always successful when true to each other.—May there be no dissolution of copartnership by mutual consent.

The National Team of twenty-six strong—Whoever drives or whoever holds, may there be no shoving or goading; no getting over the traces and no breaking the chain.

Cure for Hard Times—Cheat the doctor, by being temperate; cheat the lawyer by keeping out of debt; and cheat the demagogue, of whatever party, by voting for honest men.

Morus Multicaulis—A tough name for a tender tree. Though it has worm'd itself into the affections of so many, may they never find themselves lit by a caterpillar, nor see their hopes fly away on the wings of a butterfly.

From the Journal of Commerce.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

We annex a statement showing the strength of parties in the popular branch of Congress, as at present constituted.—The two last columns show the politics of the members of the last Congress from the same districts:

	26th Con. W.	V.	B.	25th Con. W.	V.	B
Louisiana,	3	—		2		1
Illinois,	1	2		—		3
Missouri,	—	1		—		1
Vermont,	3	2		4		1
Maine,	2	6		2		6
New Jersey,	6	—		6		—
Pennsylvania,	11	17		10		18
Ohio,	8	11		11		8
South Carolina,	2	5		2		5
Georgia,	9	—		1		8
Arkansas	—	1		—		1
New York,	21	19		10		30
Massachusetts,	8	2		8		2
Delaware,	—	1		1		—
Michigan,	—	1		--		1
New Hampshire,	—	5		—		5
Connecticut,	6	—		—		6
Virginia,	9	12		5		16
North Carolina,	6	7		8		5
Tennessee,	7	6		10		3
Kentucky,	11	2		12		1
Indiana,	2	5		6		1
Alabama,	2	3		2		3
Rhode Island,	2	—		2		—
Maryland,	3	5		4		4
	121	114		109		126
2 vacancies in Mass.	2			2		
2 do in S. C.		2		2		
1 do in Mo.		1				1
	123	117		113		127

Including the eight members whose seats are disputed, viz. 5 Whigs in New Jersey, 1 do. in Illinois, 1 Van Buren man in Pennsylvania, and 1 do. in Virginia, there appears to be a Whig majority of 7. Including also the 5 vacancies, (concerning which there is no doubt,) there is a Whig majority of 6. The two members from Mississippi, who are to be chosen on the 4th and 5th of next month, may increase this majority to 8, or diminish it to 4. Should Mississippi elect Whigs, and should all the disputed members be excluded in the first instance, there would be a Whig majority of 4. On the contrary, should Mississippi elect Van Buren men, and all the disputed members be excluded in the first instance, there would be *a tie*. This is on the supposition that all the members vote agreeably to our classification of them. But there are a few, chiefly on the Whig side, who cannot be depended on with certainty, such as Mr. Fisher of North Carolina, John Campbell of South Carolina, [the Globe claims them both for the Administration,] and perhaps a part of the Georgia delegation. The probability is, that in order to secure the votes of these men, the Van Burenites will nominate for Speaker a State Rights man, for instance, Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina.

MEMBERS ELECT OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

For St. Mary's County—Messrs. Wm. Coad, James T. Blackistone, Joseph T. Shaw.

For Charles.—Messrs. John Matthews, John D. Bowling, Henry C. Bruce.

For Calvert—Messrs. Jesse J. Dalrymple, Thomas J. Hellen, (tie Francis Stevens and James G. Allnutt.)

For Prince George's—Messrs. Robert W. Bowie, William H. Tuck, John M. S. Maccubbin, Osborn Sprigg.

For Anne Arundel—Messrs. Charles Sterett Ridgly, James S. Owens, Edward Hammond, Richard Estep.

For Annapolis—Robert Welch of Ben.

For Baltimore City—Messrs. Wm. F. Giles, John C. Legrand, John J. Graves, John B. Seidenstricker, Francis Gallagher.

For Baltimore County—Messrs. Philip Poultney, Robert S. Welch, Thomas C. Risteau, Dixon Stansbury, John B. Holmes.

For Harford—Messrs. Samuel Sutton, Thomas Hope, James W. Williams, John C. Polk.

For Carroll—Messrs. George Crabbs, Joseph M. Park, George Bramwell, Thomas Hook.

For Frederick—Messrs. John McPherson, Daniel S. Biser, Jacob Firor, John H. Simmons, Caspar Quynn.

For Washington—Messrs. John T. Mason, Michael Newcommer, Frederick Byer, William McK. Keptor.

For Alleghany—Messrs. Jeremiah Berry, Jefferson M'Price, Andrew Newnam.

For Montgomery—Messrs. William Lingan Gaither, Richard R. Waters, Robert T. Dade, John G. England.

For Cecil—Messrs. Samuel B. Foard, John C. Cameron, John J. Heckhart.

For Kent—Messrs. William S. Constable, Daniel Jones, Ebenezer Welsh.

For Queen Ann's—Messrs. William Temples, Peregrine Wilmer, William A. Spencer.

For Talbot—Messrs. James Ll. Martin, Daniel Lloyd, M. O. Colston.

For Caroline—Messrs. Wm. R. Sangston, Zabdiel W. Potter, John Thowley.

For Dorchester—Messrs. Wm. Frazier, Reuben Hall, Francis P. Phelp, Jacob Wilson.

For Somerset—Messrs. Joseph S. Cottman, Rider H. Winder, Edward Long, Cothell Humpheys.

For Worcester—Messrs. Jas. F. Bravard, Wm. H. Selby, Thomas A. Spence, Ebenezer Hearn.

Lieut. Meade, of the U. S. brig Washington, has instituted a suit for slander against Lewis Tappan, and lays his damages at $50,000. The ground of the suit is in Mr. Tappan's assertion that the Lieutenant secreted money found on board the Amistad.

Progress of Emigration.—We have been shown a letter addressed to Gov. Dodge, says the Wisconsin Free Press, from a merchant of Buffalo, N. Y, to whose care have been consigned 200 families, consisting of 1,000 persons, and who proposes placing them in this Territory, provided they can be suitably accommodated. They left their homes, in Russia, on account of certain religious dissentions.—N. Y. Star.

The vacancy in the Barnwell S. C. Congressional district has been filled by the election of Mr. Butler. The vote stood Butler 1142, Jameson 220, Caughman 44. Total 1406.

Another Revolutionary Soldier Gone.—MICHAEL MASON, a soldier of the Revolution, died at his residence in Baltimore county on the 15th inst. in the 99th year of his age, leaving a numerous offspring.

COOKING FOOD FOR STOCK.

The practice of cooking the grain fed to stock, particularly the stock intended for the shambles, promises to be an important acquisition to modern husbandry. It is destined, at no remote period, to remove materially, if not effectually, those tributaries of intemperance, those foul manufactories of *liquid fire* or *blue ruin* (the bane of agriculture) from the face of our country. To proscribe and denounce the distillers (among whom we recognise some of our most sober and enterprising citizens) while their business continues profitable, is wrong; an unavailing means *only* of opposing a powerful human motive, that of self interest and aggrandizement. But when farmers once *know* that it is more profitable in the end to feed all their grain (excepting wheat—and of that, the *stuff* after making flour) after being cooked, to fatten stock for market,—when they find they can thus realize a high market price for their grain, and convert both straw and grain into an increased quantity and highly improved quality of manure, they will not sell their grain to the distiller, to wrong their own farms of their most enriching means of alimentary manure, & suffer the distillers to monopolise the beef, pork, & mutton market among themselves. If farmers would cook and feed all their own grain, in addition to roots previously steamed, we should soon see the good effect visible in the abundance of their crops, as well as a compliance with the immutable laws of nature, which makes animals and vegetables mutually dependent and, like liberty and learning, lean on each other for support. Independent of pecuniary considerations, an agreeable, pleasant, and pure delight always accompanies the "*luxury of doing good.*"

Actuated by fixed impressions such as these, I commenced about two years ago, to cook grain for stock. Having previously persuaded myself that stall feeding on raw grain, by undergoing a mere partial digestion, is an "uphill business," I found also the idea of steaming grain *whole*, liable to many objections; among others, the difficulty of steaming it *thoroughly*, the inconvenience and additional expense of fuel, arising from the high temperature necessary, to burst the globules containing the dextrine or nutrient matter of the grain are all worthy of notice. And the plan of scalding the chopped grain, falls far short of cooking. The conviction, that very much of the nourishing property of grain is lost by the process of fermentation and distillation, and yet aware of the aptitude of all kind of stock to fatten on the swill of distilled grain after the essence or volatile spirit has been extracted, I conceived the plan of *boiling* the grain, after being chopped, to be fed *sweet and fresh*; conjecturing, that a given quantity of grain thus prepared, would be converted into the greatest possible weight of flesh, I named the project to some intelligent persons, who condemned it as fallacious and chimerical, alledging that the chopped grain would settle to the bottom and burn the still; the boiled grain would scour the stock, &c; reason and philosophy however supported a contrary opinion. Although the *idea* originated in my own mind, having never heard nor read of grain being boiled in the manner proposed, yet, I had no apprehensions about the issue. I accordingly procured a large hogshead still, put it up over a furnace in the corner of an out kitchen, on the best plan of close flues carried around the still, and finally turned into a chimney. The still was provided with the usual copper chains and fixtures for stirring; a moveable cover made of plank was fitted *closer* over the top of the still perforated in the centre to admit the perpendicular shaft on which a horizontal crank was fixed to turn the shaft and stir the still. The still is filled, or nearly so, with water, by a convenient pump, and after boiling, the corn being previously wetted in a barrel with cold water, and mixed, to prevent the grain from forming lumps, is emptied by buckets in the still; the cover is immediately put on and by means of the crank the still is well stirred and the fire kept up while the stirring is occasionally repeated for a few minutes, until the whole mass boils, then the fire is put out or covered, or the damper closed to stop the draught. After the grain has boiled about an hour it is ready to leave off; if left in the still, owing to the confined rarified air around the still it will continue boiling for many hours, although the fire be entirely out. The swill is conducted hot from the cock of the still by common square spouts, about thirty yards, into a hog-pen and cattle yard; when cool it may be compared to jelly or starch, the water being apparently commuted into solid nutriment. I usually boil, in the proportion of one bushel of grain to forty gallons of water. For *fattening*, I have found one third of corn to two thirds of bran, sufficient; but if the fattening process is to be hastened, the proportion is reversed—taking two thirds corn and one third oats or bran. I stable-fatten steers at night, on hay and fodder in winter, (as it is only in winter I do cook food,) and yard them with plenty of feed through the day; by keeping the yard well littered, an immense quantity of manure can be made. By this method, cattle and hogs are fattened in half the time that is required on raw grain, with an economy of grain infinitely great. The cattle get a sleek and handsome coat, they void their manure in a proper healthy consistence, exhibiting nothing of a diuretic nature. The food being thus ready prepared for the stomach, there is little action required from the digestive organs. Nor is the appetite liable to be clogged, as on raw grain. Although I commenced feeding in a *small way*, with only eight head of steers and twenty hogs, yet, I soon found I could feed more that double the number: in short, my fondest hopes were more than realized, and expect in future to profit by the experiment. My cattle have access to salt at all times. I have found about four cords of oak wood sufficient, along with corn cobs, for a whole winter season. Stone coal may be used with advantage in the absence of other fuel. Hogs are perhaps our most profitable stock, but we cannot *now* like the pioneer settlers, let them feed fatten on mast. Stock hogs I can also winter at a mere *nominal* expense on weak swill. After feeding my cows with a given quantity of raw meal, I boiled and fed precisely the same quantity—the consequence was, they gave a surprising increase of milk and cream.—My whole apparatus cost $35.

STEAMING.—This mode of cooking I confined entirely to every variety of roots. With a vessel bored full of holes in the bottom and fitted on the top of the still, I can steam any quantity with the greatest imaginable ease, and after removing the roots, the water in the still is ready to boil the grain. Potatoes, mangel wurtzel, and ruta baga have composed our staple roots; to those we have recently added the citron pumpkin, and rohan or Swiss potatoe. Their extensive culture is identified with the farmer's interest, affording through our long winters a plentiful supply of succulent food, an important auxiliary to aid the juices of the animal stomach in the performance of their functions, when stock is made to subsist, almost wholy, on dry fodder.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

WM. PENN KINZER.

Springlawn Farm, Paqua, Lan. co. Pa., February 28th, 1839.

CULTURE OF STRAWBERRIES.

Mr. Dille, editor of the Farmer's Register at Newark, Ohio, has kindly published his successful mode of Strawberry culture. We copy it, trusting that some of our good friends may be benefitted by his experience.

Mr. Dille says:

We have been requested by several of our friends, to give our system of raising strawberries, in detail. As we have been very successful in this culture, we at least feel a confidence in our mode of proceeding.

As a matter of course, the preparation of the soil must precede the planting. It is not the richest but a proper soil that is required. New land is generally in a right condition. If it be old, to a bed of 50 feet long by 20 in breadth, give about four or five cart loads of rotten wood or leaves from the woods, six cart loads of cow yard or hog pen manure well rotted, put this upon the soil and spade it in deep, mixing in well from the surface down. In spading see that the earth is all loose and mellow so that the roots will have no difficulty in striking wide and deep. Instead of a high bed, which will be dry, make it low enough to receive and retain the rains which may fall, but not so as to have standing pools upon it. A dam is frequently raised around the beds, or earth, which is broken down after the fruit begins to form, that the bed may be reasonably dry whilst it is ripening. A dry bed and dry weather give the sweetest and most fragrant fruit.

Choice of kinds.—We have cultivated the common scarlet, the English scarlet, Keen's seedling, and the wood or field strawberry. The first bears best with us, the last bears well and is the most delicious.

Time of planting.—March, April, May, August, September or October. We would advise in this country that plantations should be made in April or September. Our planting in March has sometimes failed, and it is desirable that the plants should have extended their roots well in the earth before the frost comes on in winter. Hence September would be preferable to October, for Autumnal planting, and better than August, as there is a greater probability of the new plantation being well watered by the fall rains.

After culture.—Keep the ground always loose or mellow and free from weeds. Let nothing else unless it be some shrubs, such as roses, &c. be permitted to grow on the ground with the plants. After the runners have covered the bed with young plants our method is to go through the beds with a spade, and turn up the earth, plants and all, one spade width, burying the plants completely under, and then leaving a spade's width, and so on till we pass through the bed in one direction.

This we do twice a year, in the bed with the spade the other way so as to leave the plant in little squares in the bed, when there will be just about enough to cover the ground properly, and by this means the earth will always be kept mellow. The spade should be about seven inches wide. After this operation in March let the bed be lightly covered with tan bark, forrest leaves or short straw, for the fruit to rest upon and keep clean. Oat straw should not be housed as it is apt to mildew the fruit. This covering should be spaded in as a manure in August.

When in blossom you can easily determine what portion of your plants are bearers. Those which will not bear produce large flowers with long showy stamens, holding high their black authors. Whilst those which will bear have short stamens and a great number of pistils, and flowers are every way less showy. If the non bearers are very numerous, many not all, should be pulled out. If the weather is dry during the flowering season the beds should be slightly watered every evening, to set the fruit, but when it begins to ripen, keep them dry as possible.

The beds should be about three feet wide for the convenience of gathering the fruit, without trampling down the soil. Never use stable or horse manure, unless it be well rotted. In spading, select the plants to turn under and keep in succession of new ones for bearers.

From the Freedom Sentinel, Nov. 1st.

RIOT AND BLOOD SHED.—A riot occurred on Saturday night last in our usually quiet village, between several citizens of this county, and several individuals belonging to the Circus and Managerie of Messrs. Raymond, Ogden, Warning, Hobby, Weeks, & Co. then exhibiting in this town. The riot, we are informed, commenced at the entrance to the pavilion, and originated in a quarrel between the parties about the admission, or the refusal to admit the aforesaid citizens. After a considerable scuffle inside and out, in which several severe blows were dealt on either side, the rioting ceased. In a few minutes after, one of the company having separated from the rest, was overtaken a few yards from the pavilion, and had his head so severely cut by a club, that it was found necessary to resort to a physician, to dress his wounds. This highly incensed his associates of the Circus & Menagerie, several of whom, to avenge his injuries, went immediatelp in pursuit of the citizens who had inflicted them. The parties met in the passage and bar-room of Mr. Hall's Hotel, where a most desperate and bloody conflict ensued, leaving three of our citizens apparently lifeless, upon the floor, cut and mangled in the most shocking manner. Indeed, it is surprising that life was not sacrificed in such a sanguinary conflict. Daggers and clubs were used without mercy, and if murder was not the consequence, we must attribute it to a providential interference, rather than to the forbearance of the ruffians who used them. But one of the party which made the attack in the bar room received any material injury, which was a wound in the back, inflicted with a knife or some other sharp instrument, but several of them received severe blows at the pavilion, in the commencement of the riot.

An effort was made on Sunday morning to investigate the whole affair, and to bring the offenders to justice, but those of the company who participated in the fight being strangers, they could not be identified, and nothing could be elicited from those who were examined, calcu-

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