PROFITABLE FARMING.

George Pierce, of West Cambridge, has a home-lot of little more than seven acres, which he cultivates Besides this he sometimes extends his cultivation by hiring, occasionally, small lots in his neighborhood.

The extend of his out-lots is not given; but it may be inferred from the fact that for one of them he pays an annual rent of $35; for the other piece $40.

The amount of sales from the whole three within the year, thus far, is $3.-428 54. The amount of sales from his home lot of seven acres is $2,675 51.—The amount paid for labor on the whole, up to this date (Nov. 27, 1841,) is $490,-99 without including the expense of board ofthe men. This, I presume, does not embrace any charge for his own labor, and supervision and marketing. The bills paid since the last spring for manure, amounted to $224 75, but he thinks the whole used has amounted to nearly twice that sum.

His particular aim is to raise fruits and vegetables for the market, such as apples, peaches, strawberries, raspberries, and lettuce, radishes, spinach and other greens, early cabbages, cucumbers, squashes, melons of various kinds, cauliflowers, brocoli, beets, carrots, turnips, peas, beans, onions, &c., all of which are profitable crops when he is successful in growing them.

He plants little corn and potatoes, as he thinks he can use the ground to much better advantage. Some of his most productive crops the present season have been fall sowed onions, from a piece of land 3 rods in width and 8 rods in length which gave him 167 dollars. Another profitable crop was saba, or (as they are sometimes called) seve beans. There were 1218 hills which on the first picking yielded 38 dollars. The yield according to the account kept, amounted to 70 dollars, when, having lost his minutes, he was unable to ascertain the entire amount. Of string beans he had the last season two acres. From this lot it was not unusual to carry ten barrels in a day to market. In two weeks he carried to market from this lot 172 bushels, the average price of which was 67 cents per bushel, or $115 24. At the same time this ground was occupied with other crops, such as melons, tomatoes, cauliflowers, cabbages &c. As soon as the beans had ceased to bear, the vines were immediately removed and the ground being well cultivated, there was ample room and time for the other crops to grow. Many of his early vegetables are forwarded in hot beds under glass. On most of the ground which he cultivates he gets from two to four crops. A crop of radishes, lettuce, beans, and cucumbers, may be had on the same ground the same season; and to these a fifth crop, fall spinage is sometimes added. In the past season he says he has had crops which, by the old modes of husbandry, would have occupied ten acres, growing upon four acres.

His practice is for the first crop, to give such a dressing of manure as will carry that and the succeeding crops well through without renewal. He never manures sparingly.

His onions are sowed in July or the first of August. They are lightly covered with liter in the fall, and early in the spring are uncovered, and become soon fit for the market; and the crop is off the ground in season for its successor.

Mr. Pierce values very highly stable manure, and wishes to apply it to his crops in its hottest state. It then forces vegetation most rapidly and powerfully. For ashes he has a high estimation; and when the soap boilers call to buy his ashes for the customary price of ten cents a bushel, he replies by offering the soap-boiler twenty cents a bushel for all he has, and buys them if he can. I give his opinions as those of a strictly practical man, of much experience, and perhaps inferior to none in the admirable skill and success of his cultivation. It is pretty evident that he does not wait in the morning for the sun to call him.

H. C.

From the Watertown Standard.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Hart Massey, Esq., of this village, took a small portion of the seed corn with which he planted a field, and soaked it in a solution of salt nitre, commonly called salt petre, and planted five rows with the seed thus prepared. Now for the result: the five rows planted with corn prepared with salt petre, yielded more than twenty five rows planted without any preparation. The five rows were untouched by the worms, while the remainder of the field suffered severely from their depredations. We should judge that not one kurnel, saturated with salt petre was touched, while almost every hill in the adjoining row suffered severely. No one who will examine the field can doubt the efficacy of the preparation. He will be astonished at the striking difference between the five rows and the remainder of the field.

Here is a simple fact, which, if seasonably known, would have saved many thousands of dollars to the farmers of this county alone, in the article of corn. It is a fact which should be universally known, and is, in all probability, one of the greatest discoveries of modern times in the much neglected science of agriculture. At all events, the experiment should be extensively tested, as the results are deemed certain, while the expense is comparatively nothing.

HAPPY RETORT.—Napoleon's hat once fell off at a review, when a young lieutenant stepped forward, picked it up, and returned it to him. 'Thank you *captain*' said the Emperor. 'In what regiment, sire?' retorted the Sub, quick as lightning. Napoleon smiled, passed on, and forthwith had the lucky youth promoted to the step of his ambition.

From the Baltimore Sun.

THE ENCAMPMENT.—*The Last Day at Camp Baltimore.*—During the last eight days Camp Baltimore has been the great point of attraction. The whole city has been in a military ferment. "The surviving defenders," and their civil contemporaries of the last war and the present time, had their patriotism and their martial ardor revived; the men of the day not enrolled among the volunteers, felt the attractive influence of the camp, and obeyed its impelling power; the very boys anticipated their manhood, and felt themselves soldiers, in spirit and expectancy if not in fact, and the ladies—they were military without exception. They carried no muskets, it is true, but then their male friends carried them to the camp; and they themselves carried thither the artillery of their eyes, more effective in the slaughter of hearts, than the guns of either Captain Ringgold's, Captain Klunk's, or Captain Kane's artillery companies. It has been "currently reported" that they—the ladies have been studying Scott and Steuben during the evening, and dreaming at night of arms and armor glancing in the sun, of waving plumes, shining helmets, tented fields, and all the pomp and pageantry of war The last tune on the piano at night, and the first in the morning was "The Dashing White Sargeant;" and sweet voices might be heard singing:

If I had a beau for a soldier would go,
Do you think I'd say no—no, no, not I.

Well, seven days passed away, and the eighth and last day came yesterday and a very fine day it was—a glorious day, a day to make the miserable happy, bring health to the sick, revive the despondent, and exhilarate the healthy to the highest point of enjoyment. Of course, then every body went to the encampment. —What they saw there although something more than a twice told tale to many, was yet not the less interesting to all. At an early hour "the dwellers in the camp" were in motion, and their visiters were courteously received. Every facility was afforded them to examine the encampment, to see all its arrangements, and learn what a soldier's life is, while he is engaged in the service of his country. Bright eyes shown upon the interior of tents, and expanded with wonder, that men should go out there from their comfortable homes and sleep on the wet ground, with nothing between them and it, save a trifle of straw, and nothing to cover them except a single blanket; and some desired to know if their fathers lived so during the last war, while serving their country—a service which was rendered before the fair inquirers were born. But there is no telling a thousandth part of what was said and done by the visiters, so we must return to the soldiers, and get them out of camp with all possible speed, and in the shortest allowable time. After the companies were paraded and the regiments formed in line, the order was issued to strike the tents. This duty was performed in an astonishingly brief space of time. Tent after tent fell, and almost before the spectators, unskilled in military operations, were aware of what was going on, the canvass habitations of the *young* "defenders of Baltimore," had disappeared as if by magic. Alladin's palace took a whole night to move off, but the tents of Camp Baltimore were out of sight in a few minutes. This duty performed, the troops returned to their positions, and the whole were again in line. The artillery were of course on the right, and the cavalry were stationed opposite to the right wing, consisting of the artilery and the fifth regiment of infantry. The cavalry consisted of the Baltimore Light Dragoons, the Baltimore County Troop and the City Horse Guards. The parade ground being cleared, and the sentinels posted around it, Captain Ringgold's company of United States Artillery, went thro' a variety of interesting evolutions. To military men they were of course interesting; to the unskilled they were astonishing. In fact it would seem almost impossible that men and horses could be so trained and disciplined as they. No machinery could be more regularly obedient to the motive power designed to put it into operation, than they to the word of command, or more perfect in its movements, than they in theirs. The repeated discharges of their guns, had a very considerable effect upon the nerves of many of the visiters; but notwithstanding this, all were delighted with the exercises, and listened with pleasure to the reverberating echoes of the cannon's thunder, as it rolled along the adjacent eminences. This display having, been concluded, and the cavalry and artillery having been moved nearer to the line of infantry, a general order was read, in terms of high praise of the troops generelly and alluded to the delicacy of the duty devolving on him and his staff, of awarding the prize flag to one company while so many were meritorious —If we are in any error as the substance of this general order, it must be charged to that military arrangement which kept us at a distance. After this, the MARYLAND CADETS, Capt. Ropes, were ordered out of the line; and in front of the battalion to which they belonged, "the prize flag' was delivered to the captain by General Steuart, the commander-in-chief. The company then returned to its position in the line, and the troops were formed in column, and marched into the city. On arriving in town the line was again formed in Gay street, and after the performance of various military ceremonies they were dismissed, the stranger companies being escorted by the several companies belonging to the city, and the Blues escorting the Cadets to their armory. Thus ended the encampment, which will be remembered, we know not how long.

Highly Complimentary.—Before the breaking up of the encampment yesterday, the Patapsco Patriots presented to Captain Law, of the Independent Greys, a mahogany camp stool and chair of very curious construction, as a token of the high estimation in which they hold him as an officer and a gentleman. The article can be converted from a camp stool to an elegant parlor chair, and *vice versa*, in less than a minute; and whether taken as a stool or a chair, it must be considered a rich and beautiful piece of workmanship. It was intended for General Scott, but he did not see fit to make his appearance in the camp, and it was disposed of as stated. It was made by Messrs. J. & J. Gaw, Ellicott's Mills, the patentees, and can be seen in this city at the chair factory of A. P. Shutt, North Gay street.

The Lancaster Fencibles were sumptuously entertained yesterday evening, by the German Yagers, at the Reservoir House, kept by Capt. Frederick. They will take breakfast at Barnum's City Hotel this morning, at the invitation of the hospitable landlord of that well known and highly respectable establishment.

CAMP KOSCIUSKO.—Gov. Porter reviewed the encampment at Reading, and the volunteers had quite a busy day of exercises on Saturday last. An accident occurred which for a time marred the sport. A sentry, in following a man who broke into the camp, accidentally run his bayonet into the neck of a man named Fix, who instantly bled profusely; he was carried off the ground considerably injured, but is expected to recover. A party of rowdies also broke into the camp in defiance of the sentries, and were only expelled at length by the Reading Artillerists, who came down at a full charge and cleared the ground of the intruders. After the sham battle of the day, which is described as a splendid and well executed affair conducted by Capt. Partridge, camp instructor—an elegant musket was presented by Col. R. M. Lee of Philadelphia, in the name of Col. W. P. Smith, to the Washington Grays, of Reading, with a neat and appropriate speech, to which Major Keim responded, on behalf of the crops. About two hundred of the soldiers were entertained on Sunday, at the house of Mrs. Stump, at the Mineral Springs, by four of the officers. The encampment was to terminate yesterday, after the awarding of medals to the best marksmen in the cavalry, infantry and rifle regiments respectively.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM RHODE ISLAND.

The news from Rhode Island is most gratifying. The insurgents are routed and the pseudo Governor has fled to avoid the consequences of his treason.—The New York Courier and Enquirer thus describes the main movement of the day. He had been urged by his friends on both sides, to desist from his purpose, but he obstinately refused; nothing could move him, and he issued his orders for an attack upon the Arsenal.

The signal gun was fired at midnight; the force, accompanied by Dorr in person, moved down Love Lane, through Olneyville, and came up on the northeast side of the Arsenal. They brought six field pieces and took up a position in a small grove, within long musket shot of the Arsenal. They afterwards approached even nearer. Their position was selected with singular prudence. It was completely within range of grape and canister, and had they fired a single gun, the return from the arsenal would have been tremendous—murderous. Not half their force would ever have left the field. Their force was variously estimated at from two to four hundred.

A flag of truce was sent to the Arsenal, and possession demanded on the part of Colonel Wheeler, & in the name of Governor Dorr The commander replied that he knew neither Col. Wheeler nor Gov. Dorr, and in answer to the assurance that they should take it and were fully able to do so, he told them to take it. The insurgents then repaired to their guns, and the order was given by Dorr, to fire, or whether they refused to fire, or whether their ignorance of gunnery prevented them from making any effective manifestation; probably both reasons operated.

At about sunset, orders were issued by the Commander-in-Chief and the Major General to the commanders of volunteer companies and Brigade Generals of this State. They were immediately despatched by express, and a steamboat sent to Newport as soon as she could be got under way. She returned this morning at half past 7 o'clock, bringing the Newport Artillery with two field pieces, the Bristol Artillery and a company from Warren; in all about 150 men under arms They have responded promptly and manfully to the call of the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Dorr is understood to have left the city for Worcester. He is reported to have been seen in a carriage, with a pair of fleet horses at full speed, making for that direction. His men are exceedingly indignant at his desertion, and curse him openly and loudly. Before the arrival of the military or immediately after, the greater part of the insurgents who were armed left the ground and dispersed.—About twenty five, however, stood by their guns, and declared that, although they were ready to disperse they would not surrender them.

A strong party of horse followed Dorr in instant pursuit, but we fear there is little prospect of his being arrested in the State. A requisition will be made upon the Governor of whatever State he has fled to, and he will be brought here for trial.

The insurgents have given up their guns, but are entrenching themselves.

Twelve of the persons elected officers under the Suffrage Constitution have resigned.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The steamship Acadia, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at Boston, on Saturday morning, at 5 o'clock, bringing news from Liverpool and London to the 4th inst.

There has been nothing of particular moment in domestic or foreign political or commercial affairs since our last advices, with the exception of some disturbance among the workmen in the mining and manufacturing districts, which have originated in the attempt to reduce the amount of the wages of their labor, in consequence of the depressed state of trade, or in their idea that a reduction will be proposed and effected, in anticipation that the cost of the prime articles of subsistence will be lessened as soon as the new tariff comes into operation.—No serious consequences have ensued, and there is reason to believe that what did transpire has been very much magnified by the caterers for the press.

FANCY BALL AT COURT—*Mr. Everett.*—The Queen is about giving a Fancy Ball, and has expressed a wish that the guests should appear in the costume of the reign of Edward the Third, as it is expected the ministers and peerage are in something of a stew to know how they shall appear.

But a worse dilemma than any of them is that in which the ambassadors from the various American States have found themselves. The representative of the Union was annoyed simply because he had no means of knowing what was the costume of his country in the time of Edward the Third; but the Lord Camberlain relieved his apprehension by pointing to the example of the Highland gentry, who are going "all plaided and plumed in their tartan array," although it is notorious that the Harlequin garb was not invented by the savages of North Scotland till some centuries later. Mr. Everett, our minister bashfully replied, that although on this side of the Atlantic considerable credit was given to his countrymen for modest assurance, yet all the world knows they fall short of Highlanders in that respect; ultimately, however, he was persuaded to defy anachronism and appear as a North American sachem.

Turn out of Cotton Spinners.—In the midst of the distress in the manufacturing districts, many of the operative cotton spinners in full work have turned out for wages. The hands of Mr. King, an extensive cotton spinner at Rochdale, have all ceased work, and fears are entained that the operatives in other mills will follow their example. The turn out is caused by the masters having begun to reduce wages.

The Duke of Wellington, who has just completed his 73d year, is about to retire from public life.

The contemplated matrimonial alliance between the Marquis of Waterford and the Hon. Miss Stuart, will be positively solemnized in the course of the present month, but the day for the ceremony has not yet been fixed.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Washington Irving, by landing at Bristol, and proceeding directly to London, has frustrated the wishes of his friends and admirers at Liverpool, who were anxious to testify to his talents by entertaining him at a public dinner.

IRELAND.—*Alarming condition of Tipperary.*—Revolting outrages are of daily occurrence, and are said, by those who understand the causes, to be mainly owing to the system of "extermination" or "depopulation," which has been pursued there for many years—to quarrels between paties about the possession of land, and to the desperate poverty to which a large portion of the peasantry is reduced, as an inevitable consequence.

The landlords there, generally speaking, being the very worst of that bad class of Irishmen, and having no sympathy for the poorer description of the inhabitants, disturbances have already risen to such a pitch that it is thought that Coercion Acts, proclamations, and arms will scarcely avail in checking the rioters. The Catholic clergy are said to use every authority to quiet the people, but even their influence is without effect. The deadly animosity of the occupier towards the proprietor of the soil renders a remedy almost hopeless.

FRANCE.—The French papers comment on the late message to Congress, of President Tyler in a manner which leads to the inference that they would most gladly witness a breaking out of hostilities between England and America.

The vacancy in the cabinet occasioned by the sudden death of Monsieur Humann has been filled up by the appointment of Monsieur Lacave Laplaigne to the post of minister of finance.

France, at the most untimely season, has lost her finance minister, M. Humann, who was found dead in his library—a victim, it is supposed, to the toils of statesmanship.

It is said that several rich merchants from Havanna, are trying to force the cabinet of Madrid to demand explanations from the British government, relative to the protection said to be given to negro runaway slaves, by British vessels in the several ports of the Island of Cuba.

NEWS FROM CHINA AND INDIA.—The following appeared in a second edition of the Morning Chronicle of the 4th:

We have received an extraordinary express from Paris, with intelligence that the French Government had received the following telegraphic despatch from Marseills:

Marseilles, April 30, 8 P. M.

The French Consul to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.—The intelligence from China, brought this evening, by the great Liverpool, comes down to the 14th February; those from Jellalabad to the 21st February; and from Candahar to the 18th February.

Lord Ellenborough landed at Calcutta on the 28th of February, and was immediately proclaimed Governor General of India. Affairs seem to have remained stationary at Afghanistan. The British continued to hold their ground at Ghuznee, and Keelatki-Ghilzee.

The British in China, have taken possession of three towns—namely, Yapao, Tsikek, and Funzheva, in a circle embracing 20 to 40 miles from Ningpe.

Sir Henry Pottinger, who arrived at Hong Kong on the 1st of February, had abandoned the intention of attacking Canton. He was then concentrating all his forces, with a view of directing them on Pekin, and had refused to negotiate with the Commissioners sent to him by the Emperor not wishing to treat but with the Sovereign directly.

EGYPT.—Mehemit Ali has imported three cargoes of cotton seed from Sehnaar and a further supply from Georgia, U. S. which was to be sown this season.

Our private letters from Beyrout of the 25th ult. are at variance with the intelligence received via Constantinople from Syria. Mustapha Pasha, in his tour through the country, so far from endeavoring to conciliate the people was, it is said, doing every thing in his power to rouse the Moslems against the unhappy christians, whose condition was truly distressing. It was reported that he contemplated disarming the mountaineers of Lebanon, and that he was only waiting the landing of 4 000 Albanians to commence operations.

From the Kent (Chestertown) News of May 21.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Our town has been the scene of the most extensive and destructive fire, with which it was ever visited. On Wednesday night last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the alarm was given and a majority of our population, seemed to be soon upon the spot. When first discovered, it was but a small blaze upon the roof of the back building of the House owned by the late John Beck's heirs it was soon communicated to the main building on the front street and the whole was soon in flames. It was not long in communicating to the drug store of Mr. Simon Wickes, jr., finding it impossible to arrest the fire, attention was turned to saving the property of Mr. Wickes and others in adjoining houses. Before 1 o'clock, the store of Mr. Wickes, the dwelling of Mrs. Taylor, a widow lady—the dwelling and shoe shop of Mr. Samuel W. Canady and the dwelling and store-house, occupied by Mr. Henry J. Strandberg, were entirely consumed. Our printing office being very near the back buildings and bakery of Mr. Strandberg, was in imminent danger, and but for the extraordinary exertions of our fellow-citizens, would have been destroyed, and with it several dwellings and a carriage maker's shop, in the immediate vicinity. The store-house of Messrs. Dailey & Russell, were saved the exertions of the fire company, with the protection afforded by some trees near the house. We understand that Mr. Wickes had an insurance on his house and medicines of $1600, and Mr. Haynes, of $500 on the house occupied by Mr. Strandberg. No other property was insured. A considerable amount of personal property must have been destroyed. Mr. Strandberg lost, among many other articles, 12 barrels of sugar, a large box, do. which cost $50, 5 barrels of flour, 1 barrel of almonds, a considerable quantity of glass jars, toys, &c. It will cost at least $6000 to replace the buildings that were destroyed. The loss of so many houses in the central and business part of our town, has materially changed its appearance.

Messrs. Daily & Russel, it is said, have lost a bag containing about $300 in specie, while removing their goods from apprehended danger. Mrs. Taylor, it is said, also lost a box containing $190. A number of persons, removed their goods into the street during the continuance of the fire, and we have no doubt, that considerable injury was sustained in consequence.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our citizens, for their industry and perseverance in endeavoring to extinguish and arrest the fire and to secure the property in the houses. Various speculations are afloat as to the origin of the fire, some suppose it the work of an incendiary and others of accident. Our colored population labored continually and faithfully.

CLERICAL WIT.—Watty Morrison, a Scotch clergyman, was a man of great laughter and humor. On one occasion, a young officer scoffed at the idea of its requiring so much study to prepare a sermon, as ministers usually pretend, and offered a bet, that he would preach half an hour on any passage in the Old Testament without the least preparation.—Mr. Morrison took the bet and gave him for a text, "And the ass opened his mouth and he spoke." The boasting officer was little inclined to employ his eloquence on that text; and the humorous Morrison won the wager and silenced the scoffer.

On another occasion, Mr. Morrison entreated an officer of Fort George, to pardon a poor fellow who was sent to the halberds. The officer offered to grant his request if he would in return grant him the first favor he might ask. Mr. Morrison agreed to this. And the officer immediately demanded that the ceremony of baptism should be performed on a young puppy. The clergyman agreed to it; and a party of many gentlemen assembled to witness the novel baptism.

Mr. Morrison desired the officer to hold up the dog as was customary in the baptism of children, and said 'as I am a minister, of the Church of Scotland I must proceed according to the ceremonies of the Church."

"Certainly," said the Major, "I expect all the Ceremony."

"Well then, Major, I begin with the usual question—you acknowledge yourself the father of this puppy?" A roar of laughter burst from the crowd, and the officer threw the candidate for baptism away. Thus the witty minister turned the laugh against the infidel, who intended to deride the sacred ordinance.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

Correspondence of the American.

Washington May 23, 1841.

Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, made his appearance in the House this morning and was warmly welcomed by his friends.

News is received here this morning of the election of Mr. Thomas W. McKennan, Washington County, Pa. He was formerly a member of the House from the same district, and returns now in place of Mr. Lawrence, deceased.—No man could be more acceptable to the Whigs in Congress than Mr. McKennan. He was a very popular man.

A large delegation of the members long absent upon pleasure or business, made their appearance to-day in the House of Representatives.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1842.

An important step was taken in the House of Representatives yesterday evening before the adjournment, upon the Bill proposing a re organization of the Navy. The subject was considered in Committee of the Whole, and at the suggestion of Mr. Adams, whose influence over his fellow members was never greater than now—a compromise effected, by which the whole subject was disposed of in the best possible manner. The Bill providing for a re-organization reported from the committee on Naval Affairs was abandoned, and a Joint Resolution introduced by Mr. Wise, as chairman of the Naval Committee, instructing the Secretary of the Navy and Attorney General to report a new set of Rules and Regulations, which when approved of by Congress, shall be the law of the land.

The Army Bill was also taken up in Committee of the Whole, and read by sections. All this was but one preparatory step to the action of to-day.

The Senate were in Executive session to a late hour.

The city was enlivened beyond any occurrence which has taken place for a long time past, by the arrival of the District Volunteer Companies from the Encampment at Baltimore. They were welcomed by an escort of two companies, one of Artillery and one of Infantry.—Several guns gave notice of the approach of the cars to the city which were the signal for a salute from the Artillery.

The grounds around the Avenue were crowded when the cars arrived, and the whole scene was one of unusual life and excitement. I hear the praises of the good people of the city of Baltimore spoken all around me. No city I believe is more distinguished for its uniform hospitality.

NAVAL MEMORANDA.—The beautiful frigate Cumberland which has been upon the stocks for about 17 years, is now ready for launching at the navy yard in Charlestown. This fine frigate is of the largest class, being about 1790 tons burthen and is pierced for 62 guns.—Her armament will consist of long 32 pounders, with the exception of six or eight Paixhan guns of large calibre, which will be distributed about the ship. She is not yet coppered, but will be taken into dock immediately after launching, for that purpose Her timbers, with very few exceptions, were found in excellent order, and those few have been replaced by new ones. She has also received an entire new keelson of live oak. The exact day for launching is not yet fixed on, but it will probably be about the full of the present moon.—*Boston Atlas.*

GOOD HINT—ORIGIN OF DISEASE.—The celebrated Dr. Abernethy said—"I tell you honestly, what I think is the cause of the complicated maladies of the human frame, it is their gormandizing, and stuffing and stimulating the digestive organs to excess; thereby producing nervous disorder and irritation. The state of their minds is another grand cause—the fidgeting and discontenting themselves about that which cannot be helped; passions of all kinds—malignant passions and wordly cares pressing upon the mind—disturb the central action, and do a great deal of harm." These are certainly excellent hints for the present unsettled times.

SCOTCH HUMOR.—A considerable part of the humor afloat in Scotland, respecting the fishers, consists of stories of their rencounters with Presbyterian clergymen. The minister of Footdee had preached on the text about casting bread on the waters, to find it after many days. He afterwards asked a woman why she had left off attending church. "Because you tell lees, sir. I baked a cake, and a big cake it was, sir, and John and me coost it into the sea, between the pier heads, sir, but deil pick out my eyne if we've seen a stime (atom) of it again." A very zealous clergyman was in the habit of visiting a fishing village every week, to examine the people in the Shorter Catechism. Adam L——, a fisher, got tipsy, fell and broke his nose, just before a catechetical visit at his cottage. His wife huddled him into bed. When the minister began to question the woman, he asked her the cause of the fall of Adam? Thinking all was found out, she answered: "Deed sir, it was naething but drink!"

VICIOUS.—The editor of the Perry (Ala) Democrat gives notice, that he shall insert no marriage notices unless accompanied by the sum of one dollar; but the death of delinquent subscribers he will gladly insert gratis.

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