

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance.

FARM HANDS. WANTED to hire by the year 8 or 10 GOOD FARM HANDS—application LLOYD N. ROGERS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GARDEN SEEDS. For sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

REMOVAL THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock, & formerly by himself, begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous Customers and friends, who have hitherto honored him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them and the public in general for their patronage.

THE public's obedient servant. SOLOMON LOWE.

TO THE LADIES. I have for the accommodation of the Ladies opened a splendid assortment of the Newest Style of Fancy Goods, IN QUEENSTOWN, and would solicit their attention.

\$20 REWARD. WAS lost between Bennetts Mill and Wye Mill on Saturday the 30th April, 1831, a pocket Book containing in money about eighty-five dollars, and a certificate of Deposit on the Eastern Bank for seventy one dollars and some few cents—also a note of hand on Doct. Robert Wright of Queen Ann's county for Twenty dollars with sundry other valuable papers—The above reward will be given to the finder upon his returning it to the subscriber, or leaving it with some safe person so that I get it again.

Virginia Tennessee Hunter. THIS celebrated Horse will be let to mares this season, at the following reduced prices: Two dollars and fifty cents the single leep, five dollars the chance of the season, when there are two mares or more put to from one farm there will be a deduction of fifty cents per mare, and in all cases where the money is paid by the first day of October next, there will be a deduction of fifty cents on the single leep, and one dollar on the springs chance.

NIMROD BARWICK. Virginia Tennessee Hunter, is a dark brown, seven years old this spring, full sixteen hands high, lolly carriage and his movement equal to any horse; he was foaled in Warren county, Tennessee, at four years old he was taken to Broader county where he remained for two seasons, and proved himself a sure foot getter and his stock promise fair to be valuable. Tennessee Hunter, his sire was the noted horse Hero, who was got by the noted Decatur, who was got by the celebrated horse old Messenger, a full bred racer. Decatur's dam was got by the noted horse Figure, his grand dam by old Rockingham, Hero's dam was got by the imported horse Cub, his grand dam Highlander. Tennessee Hunter's dam was got by the Virginia horse Florozel, his grand dam by the imported horse Yorkshire, great grand dam by the imported horse Rockingham.

CASE FOR NEGROES. THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the preference to SAMUEL REYNOLDS, who may be found at the Eastern Hotel, Nov. 16.



BY AUTHORITY. LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(PUBLIC—No. 6.) AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to provide for paying to the States of Missouri, Mississippi and Alabama, three per centum of the nett proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands within the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled "An act to provide for paying to the States of Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama, three per centum of the nett proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands within the same," approved the third of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, as requires an annual account of the application of the said three per centum, to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

ANDREW STEVENSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN C. CALHOUN, President of the Senate. APPROVED, JANUARY 19, 1831. ANDREW JACKSON.

From the Ladies' Museum. THE FIRST ROSE OF SPRING.

Miss C. presented a copy of the "Last Rose of Summer," to Mr. —, who presented in return a beautiful April rose—the first that had made its appearance. The circumstance suggested the following lines. Miss C. has been robbed by death of her parents, and of every near relation she had on earth.

No flower of her kindred, has unfolded sweets, No soft blush responsive, her own young blush meets; I'll not leave thee, sweet rose bud, thus friendless and lone, Thy blush shall be answered, in a blush of my own.

For solitude gloomy, thou never wast formed; (Sweetest type of affection, by love's sunbeams warmed.) Thy fate is my own—a poor orphan thou art; In a kindred condition, some repose on my heart.

Together we'll wither—together we'll bloom; Enjoy our brief pleasure, or meet our sad doom; Our fragrances we'll scatter, on the wild desert air, And those who come after, shall not know that we were!

TO A BUTTERFLY RESTING ON A SKULL. BY MRS. HEMANS.

Creature of air and light! Emblem of that which may not fade or die! Will thou not speed thy flight, To shade the south wind from the sunny sky? What lures thee, thus to stay, Mid silence and decay Fix'd on the wreck of dull Mortality?

The thoughts once chamber'd there, Have gathered up their treasures, and are gone; Will the dust tell us where, They that have burst the prison-house have flown? Rise, nursing of the Day, If thou would'st trace their way: Earth has no voice to make the secret known!

Who seeks the vanished bird By the forsaken nest and broken shell? Far thence she sings unheard Yet free and joyous, 'midst the woods to dwell! Thou of the sun-shine born, Take the bright wings of Morn— Thy hope calls heavenward from that gloomy cell.

From the Philadelphia Sut. E. Post. PLUGGING TREES.

This simple operation is a very efficient remedy for destroying caterpillars, aphides, and other insects preying upon leaves and limbs of fruit trees, ornamental and shade, fine shrubs, &c. &c.

It has often been desired to find such a remedy. Rewards have been offered to destroy easily and speedily the insects of fruit trees, and shade trees are covered every year with disgusting and voracious caterpillars. Year after year, new troublesome means are proposed, which are inefficient, while this very easy and cheap way to poison and destroy at once all the insects of any tree, is so little known that our farmers and gardeners appear to be unacquainted with it. It was discovered in France and I have verified it by actual experiment and now publish it again, and request editors friendly to agriculture to spread the knowledge of it every where.

This simple operation consists in boring a hole into a tree with a gimlet, about one third of the diameter of the tree in depth. Fill the hole with a small quantity of Flour of Sulphur, and plug the hole with a wooden peg. This sulphur is decomposed or carried in circulation by the sap, and is exhaled by the leaves in a gaseous state, while it poisons and kills all the caterpillars and insects preying upon them.

Whether boring and plugging with sulphur the roots of the peach tree, and other trees whose roots are injured by insects, will answer as well, is unknown to me, not having tried it; but it is worth while to try the experiment—the result may be favourable. C. S. RAFINESQUE, Professor of Botany.

From the New York Evening Post, April 29. MR. RANDOLPH.—The following extract of a letter, relating to this gentleman's conduct while at St. Petersburg, may be relied on as entitled to the highest credit. It is from an eminent countryman of ours, distinguished in other walks than those of politics.

now employed in a diplomatic station in England: one who has no interest to disguise the truth, and would be incapable of doing it if he had. We have been convinced, from the first, that Mr. Randolph's behaviour at St. Petersburg, has been the subject of most extravagant exaggerations in the reports of it which have appeared in the opposition papers. Party feeling—the desire of getting up an amusing story—and in some instances, probably personal pique, have concurred in giving a false colouring to some circumstances, and in investing others. If Mr. Randolph had in fact, been guilty of the "fantastic tricks" with which he has been charged, it would, indeed, be highly mortifying to the national pride of every good citizen; but the true course of a candid journalist, in that case, would be, to ascertain carefully upon what evidence the story was told, how much of it was fact, and how much exaggeration and embellishment, before he gave currency to what reflected so little honor on his country. Every man who has a proper national feeling, we have no doubt, will be glad to learn from undoubted authority, the true impression made upon the Russian Court, by Mr. Randolph, during his stay in that country. It is a subject in which our national character for civilization is interested. The following letter contains, in explicit terms, the most extravagant and discreditable stories respecting Mr. Randolph's conduct towards the Russian Sovereign and the officers of government. The dishonor of this foolish tale must now be divided between the inventors and those who have labored to give it currency.

LONDON, March 2, 1831. In the course of a conversation which I had recently with Prince Lieven, the Russian Ambassador, who was prime minister at St. Petersburg at the time of Mr. Randolph's presentation, I took occasion to inquire into the truth of those reports which have been circulated to the disparagement of Mr. Randolph, charging him with an absurd and unbecoming act of homage in the presence of the Emperor, and on the other with a total want of etiquette and urbanity in his intercourse with the officers of the government during his brief residence in the Russian capital.

The Prince expressed surprise and concern that any such reports should have gained currency, assuring me that they were entirely destitute of truth. He said that Mr. Randolph's conduct at Court had been highly decorous and satisfactory—that in his general relations with the officers of the government he had uniformly evinced an earnest desire to please—that he had left behind him the impression of being a man of talents and courtesy, and that he had no doubt but that Mr. Randolph remained at St. Petersburg he would have been generally liked. The Prince added that the reports in question could not have originated in any thing uttered by any member of the Russian government, and that he should be very glad to have them expressly contradicted.

If you think this information of any value, you are at liberty to make use of it, letting it be clearly understood that it is communicated from no party motives; but from a sense of the duty which binds one gentleman to testify to the character of another, whose circumstances peculiarly enabled him to do so.

SKETCH OF CHARACTERS. FROM CROLY'S "LIFE AND TIMES OF GEORGE IV." We take the following extracts. Authentic anecdotes of illustrious men have always been peculiarly interesting to us. Burke, Pitt, Fox, the great men of England, give an interest to the history of our country, while the genius of Napoleon fills that of Europe with wonder. We shall frequently recur, amidst the bustle of the present times, to the more striking characters and objects of the past age.

"Burke died in his 69th year," with the calmness that belonged to a life in which he had never done intentional evil to a human being, and had done all the good that the finest qualities of head and heart could do to his country. His decline had been gradual, and he was fully aware that his hour was at hand. He had desired a paper of "Adieu," to be read to him, talked for some time on the serious aspect of public affairs; and then gave directions for his funeral.—Finding himself suddenly grow feeble, he expressed a wish to be carried to his bed; and as the attendants were conveying him to it, sank down in their arms, and expired without a groan.

"Pitt died in his 47th year, First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. An illness which had confined him for some period, four years before, had left him in a state of comparative debility. The infinite labor of office, on his return to power, still more enfeebled a frame not naturally strong, and the total overthrow of the Austrian armies at Ulm and Austerlitz, threatening the disruption of those alliances which it had been his pride to form, and on whose firmness depended the safety of Europe, probably increased the depression of disease. His nervous system was at length so completely deranged, that for some weeks he was unable to sleep. His hereditary gout returned; and after struggling with water on the chest, he expired. By a vote of the House of Commons, his funeral was erected to him in Westminster Abbey.

"Fox died in his 59th year." He had reached the prize for which he had been laboring through life, and was, at last, Prime Minister; but it came only to escape from his hand. The fatigues of office were too incessant for a frame unused to labor. He appears to have had some presentiment of this speedy termination of his existence. On hearing of his great rival's death; "Pitt," said he, "has gone in January, perhaps I may go in June." It happened, by curious coincidence, that his disorder, a dropsy, exhibited its first dangerous symptoms in June. In the middle of that month he was forced to discontinue his attendance in Parliament. About the middle of the following month he became unable to consult with his colleagues. And, after the usual efforts of the physicians to relieve him, at the end of August he fell into a state of languor, which continued until he died.

"It is remarkable, that the happiest period of Fox's life was that which, on ordinary principles, might be expected to prove the most painful—his retirement from the House of Commons. On July 26 1797. At Putney, Jan. 25, 1806. At Chiswick, Sept. 13, 1806. Lord Greaville, as First Lord of the Treasury, had the nominal rank; but Fox, though only Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had the real one.

Commons. If ever man was born for the boldest struggles of popular life, it was he—for almost half a century of the most brilliant

ret the most difficult, time of England, he was foremost in the popular gaze. His eloquent nature spoke freely, and his eloquence turned from the house without a remonstrance, and perhaps without a sigh; began a new career, and with books, his garden, and the occasional society of a few personal friends, forgot ambition. This is an evidence of more than intellectual vigor. Of all the qualities of public men, the rarest is magnanimity.—The histories of fallen statesmen are generally only histories of the miserable decrepitude of human nature, vanity wounded to the core, and trying to avenge itself by mean regrets, or mean accusations, or, meanest of all, by licking the dust of the trampler's feet, and being content to creep up into influence again—to reach by reptilian, reptile power.

"Or the continent, an overthrown statesman is generally like an overthrown child; he weeps, he tears his hair, he exclaims against every thing around him, he is undone! When Neckar was dismissed by Louis the Sixteenth, no language could equal his despair. He was still the most popular man in France, and one of the most opulent. But the loss of his porte-fortie; the departed vision of bowing clerks; the solitude of his hotel, no longer a levee of the courtiers, whom he professed to despise and whom no man had gone further to ruin; broke down the financial sovereign of France into a discharged peasant, and his delicious villa on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, surrounded by every charm of earth and sky a magnificence of nature that seems given to inspire grandeur into the human mind, was a dungeon to the cashiered minister.

"Neckar's is but one instance of the thousand.—Even among the more composed manners of English life, the loss of public occupation has been often followed by the loss of mental dignity, and its general result has been either a worthless lassitude, or an eager and dishonorable compromise of principle. But Fox gave up the leadership of opposition, a rank fully equal to the ministerial, in the popular estimate, and seems to have settled down to the simplest occupations of a country life, and planted his flowers and pruned his trees, and made his playful verses, and carried his musket as a private in the Chertsey volunteers, with as much composure as if he had never tasted the delightful draught of fame nor soared a moment the fiery temptations of popular supremacy.

"On the failure of Lord Grey's hopeless motion for reform, in 1797, Fox expressed his determination of withdrawing from Parliament. This measure may have been in some degree a dereliction of public duty; but it was probably adopted with the idea of forcing the nation to take some decided step against the ministry. It failed; for he had miscalculated the public attachment to Pitt; and he thenceforth remained tranquilly in his solitude; realizing at St. Ann's Hill, a small demesne near London, the life which Horace has so felicitously sketched for himself, and which, since his day, has been the dream of so many accomplished and weary minds; the leisure, the choice literature, and the "pleasing oblivion" of the cares of life. Here he renewed his knowledge of the classics, composed Italian, and began Spanish. But the peace of Amiens opened France once more, and Fox, making a pretext of himself collecting authorities on the History of the Stuarts, but, more probably, with the common desire to see the changes wrought by the revolution, went to Paris.

"He was received with extraordinary civilities by all ranks; but the chief feature of his visit, and the only one that can interest us now was his intercourse with the "First Consul." It is difficult to know whether Napoleon formed a just conception of Fox, but it is evident that Fox formed, at least in the beginning, a curiously untrue one of Napoleon. Immediately on his appearance in the crowd at the Tuileries, the first consul singled him out, and made a marked conversation with him. There are, in the world, said this disposer of the fates of empires, "but two nations, the one inhabiting the east, and the other the west. The English, French, Germans, Italians, &c. &c., under the same civil code, having the same manners, the same habits, and almost the same family. The men who would wish to fight up again the flame of war among them, wish for civil war." He concluded by a compliment to him, as the distinguished friend of peace.

"Fox dined with him on the same day; and the conversation turned on the trial by jury, of which Napoleon could not bring himself to approve.—"It was so Gothic, cumbersome, and might be so inconvenient to a government," Fox, with honest John Bullism, told him, "the inconvenience was the very thing for which he liked it."

"But, startling as those military opinions of justice between man and man might be, Napoleon succeeded in impressing a very high idea even of his heart; and if we are to rely upon reported conversation at the time, Fox declared that—"the first consul of France was as magnificent in his means as in his ends; that he possessed a most decided character, and that his views were not directed against Great Britain, but against the Continent; that his commercial enmity was but a temporary measure, and was never intended to be acted upon as a permanent policy; and that he had a proud candor which, in the confidence of success in whatever he resolved, scorned to conceal its intentions." "I never saw," said he, "so little infidelity in any statesman as in the first consul.—He makes no secret of his designs."

"The sparkling sentences and oracular maxims of Napoleon, the novelty of the bulletin-style, had evidently imposed on his good-natured guest; and such by universal acknowledgment, was his brilliancy and force in conversation, that the only hope of detecting the artifice was in removing to a distance from the deceiver. But Fox enjoyed an early and a complete opportunity of rectifying his opinions on this most subtle of men. He had scarcely entered the whig cabinet, when he found himself entangled in a mock negotiation; saw the negotiation dexterously protracted until all things were ripe for the ruin of Prussia; and then saw Napoleon and Talleyrand fly together from Paris to the ruin, leaving his bewildered ambassador to be laughed at by Europe."

"One of the plagues of popularity was felt by Fox in the applications of the French artists to take his likeness. Medallists, sculptors, and painters haunted him perpetually, with all the old vehemence of the national character. One sculptor had persuaded him to sit for a statue. Fox at last inquired whether the sitting would put him to any inconvenience.—"None whatever," said the Frenchman; "you must only take off your shirt and sit naked, till you are modelled!"

"Fox's death closed the era of parliamentary eloquence. There have been able and animated speakers since, but there are few examples of that lofty and original mastery of the understanding and the passions, which characterized the public speaking of that distinguished time: while to the speeches of Fox, Pitt, Burke, and Sheridan, we still go for the study of the art, for the highest principles of eloquence illustrated by the highest examples. Of the comparative powers of those remarkable men, the general impression among their contemporaries was,—that Fox stood in the foremost rank, as a debater. His capacity, his manner, and his language were parliamentary, in an exclusive and unequalled degree.—Pitt and Burke must have been eminent in any assembly of any age or nation, where the human intellect was to be kindled and charmed by power of thought and language. A Greek or a Roman audience would have listened to either with admiration, and owned the influence of their flow and grandeur; but Fox was made for England, and peculiarly for the parliament of England.

"Innumerable panegyrics on his public abilities appeared immediately after his death. But by far the closest and most critical was given by Lord Erskine, at a distance of time which precluded the immediate influence of partiality, and which allowed full leisure to compare the illustrious dead with all of surviving eminence. The whole passage itself deserves to be treasured, as an honor equally to Fox and Erskine.

"This extraordinary person, generally, in rising to speak, had evidently no more premeditated the particular language he should employ, nor, frequently, the illustrations and images by which he should discuss and enforce his subject, than he had contemplated the hour he was to die. And his exalted merit as a debater in parliament did not, therefore, consist in the length, variety, or roundness of his periods, but in the truth and vigor of his information; in the retentive powers of his memory, which enabled him to keep in constant view, not only all that he had formerly read and reflected on, but every thing said at the moment, and even at other times, by the various persons whose arguments he was to answer; in the faculty of spreading out his matter so clearly to the grasp of his own mind, as to render it impossible he should ever fail in the utmost clearness and distinctness to others; in the exuberant fertility of his imagination, which spontaneously brought forth his ideas at the moment, in every possible shape in which the understanding might sit in judgment on them; while instead of seeking afterward to enforce them by cold prepared illustrations, or by episodes, which, however beautiful, only distract attention, he was accustomed to repress his subject, not methodically, but in the most unforeseen and fascinating review, enlightening every part of it; and binding even his adversaries in a kind of spell of involuntary assent for the time.

"This will be found more particularly to apply to his speeches upon sudden and unforeseen occasions, when certainly nothing could be more interesting and extraordinary than to witness, as I have often done, the mighty and unprepared efforts of his mind, when he had to encounter the arguments of some profound reasoner, who had deeply considered his subject, and arranged it with all possible art, to preserve its parts unbroken. To hear him begin on such occasions, without method, without any kind of exertion, without the smallest impulse from the desire of distinction or triumph, and animated only by the honest sense of duty; an audience who knew him not would have expected little success from the conflict, as little as a traveller in the East, while trembling at a buffalo in the wild vigor of its well-protected strength, would have looked to its immediate destruction, when he saw the boa moving slowly and inertly towards him on the grass. But Fox, unlike the serpent in every thing but his strength, always taking his station in some fixed, invulnerable principle, soon surrounded and entangled his adversary, disjoining every member of his discourse, and strangling him in the irresistible folds of truth.

"This intellectual superiority, by which my illustrious friend was so eminently distinguished, might nevertheless have existed in all its strength, without raising him to the exalted station he held as a public speaker. The powers of the understanding are not of themselves sufficient for this high purpose. Intellect alone, however exalted, without strong feelings, without even irritable sensibility, would be only like an immense magazine of gunpowder, if there were no such element as fire in the natural world. It is the heart which is the spring and fountain of eloquence. A cold-blooded learned man might, for any thing I know, compose in his closet an eloquent book; but in public discourse, arising out of sudden occasions, he could by no possibility, be eloquent.

"It has been said, that he was frequently careless of the language in which he expressed himself; but I can neither agree to the justice, nor even comprehend the meaning of that criticism. He could not be incorrect from carelessness; because, having lived from his youth in the great world, and having been familiarly conversant with the classics of all nations, his most unprepared speaking (or, if critics will have it so, his most negligent) must have been at least grammatical, which is not only uniformly was, but distinguished by its taste; more than that could not have belonged to it, without the very care which his habits and his talents equally rejected.

"He undoubted attached as little to the musical intonation of his speeches as to the language in which they were expressed. His emphasis were the unstudied effusions of nature; the vents of a mind burning intensely with the generous flame of public spirit and benevolence, beyond all control or management when impassioned are properly subjected; to which inferior things are properly subjected; his sentences often rapidly succeeded, and almost mixed themselves with one another; as the lava rises in bursts from the mouth of a volcano, when the resistless energies of the subterranean world are at their height."

CIRCULAR TO THE AUXILIARY SOCIETIES. WASHINGTON, March, 30, 1831. The board of Managers of the American Colonization Society respectively represent to the Auxiliary Societies, that the funds collected during the last year being exhausted, it has become indispensable to make additional collections. In accordance with the increasing favor of the public to this great object six expeditions during the ensuing year have been authorized, and the measures for carrying them into effect taken with the best prospect of success. In aid of these, the liberal contributions of particular sections of our country are expected. These aids will however, be principally confined to fitting out the expeditions; leaving unprovided for, the subsistence of the emigrants after their arrival at Liberia, involving an expense scarcely inferior to that of their transportation, and various other expenses indissolubly connected with the prosperity of the Colony.

To meet these, it is earnestly requested that your Society forthwith remit to Richard Smith, treasurer, such monies as you may have in your hands, and that you take the most prompt and effectual steps to extend your collections, remitting them as soon as made.

We avail ourselves of this occasion, to state that, from the recent advice from Liberia, there appears to have sprung up among the Colonists, an earnest desire to improve the cultivation of their minds, by the general reading of approved books. There cannot be a doubt of such a habit being among the most effectual instruments of not merely elevating the intellectual character, but, likewise, of improving the morals of the Colonists. Whether we advert to the useful instruction, or innocent amusements, which such a habit yields at a cheap rate, we will find in its prevalence the purest antidote to dissipation and vice. Under this conviction, the Board of Managers wish to found one or more Libraries in the Colony for the general use of the inhabitants. To this end they invite a contribution of books from individuals who appreciate the object.—And as there is scarcely any one, who cannot without inconvenience, spare a few works from his stock, it is probable that in this way an ample supply may be obtained without expense.

You will be pleased to take the proper steps to effect this object, advising the Secretary of the donations that may be made, with the names of the donors, which it is proposed to insert in the Repository.

From the New-England Farmer. Wash. Post, Paris, France.—I was pleased in looking over your paper on the 5th inst. to see potato, dissolved in water, recommended as a wash for fruit trees. As the discovery comes from so respectable a source as the late Gov. Brooks, I hope it will be generally used by our farmers. No person need be afraid of its injuring their fruit trees; but it may be applied with the utmost confidence. I have used it nearly twenty years with great effect.

I have recommended it to a great many gentlemen, but only a few have used it. Those who have tried it are much pleased with its operation.

The reason that it has not been more generally used is that it has been more fashionable to daub the trees with lime, manure, and other compositions, which take two or three years to wash off before the trees will look natural. When this solution of potash is applied, it has the desired effect immediately. It kills the moss and lice at once; and the first rain that comes, washes the bark perfectly smooth, and gives it a fair, natural, healthy color.

My way of using this preparation is, to dissolve two pounds of potash of the first quality in seven quarts of water for the bodies of the trees. It is put on with a white wash brush. If the limbs are covered with moss or lice, I take a painter's brush, and apply the solution to the moss, &c. with care not to touch the leaves or buds. It may be done at any time of the year when we are most at leisure. Once in from two to four years, is generally sufficient. I have no general rule, however, but wash them as often as they appear to need it, which is always when the bark is not smooth.

The expense and trouble of this wash are so small that it is in the power of the poorest man in the State, who owns any trees, to have them look handsome and in a fine and thrifty state, in addition to this he will take pains to have his ground spaded deep, and lie loose round the roots.

BENJAMIN WHEELER. General John Skrzynecki was born in Galicia, in 1787, and studied at Leopold. When the French armies entered Poland in 1806, Skrzynecki then nineteen years of age, left his father's house, and enlisted in the 1st regiment of infantry, commanded by Col. Kasimir Malachowski, now General of Division, who lately covered himself with so much glory. At the opening of the memorable campaign of 1809, in the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, under Prince Joseph Poniatowski, Skrzynecki was raised to the rank of Captain in the 16th regiment, then formed by Prince Constantine Czartoryski. In the campaign of Moscow, in 1812, he was appointed chief of battalion; and in 1813 and 1814, he gave repeated proofs of his talent and intrepidity. It was in the hollow square of his battalion, that Napoleon took shelter in at Arcis-sur-Aube, when the remnants of the young guard gave way. The Polish soldiers transferred the precious deposit to the French corps, which arrived soon after, and Skrzynecki charging the enemy under the eyes of the Emperor, beat them back with considerable loss. Appointed Knight of the Legion of Honor, and of the Military order of Poland, Skrzynecki returned to his country, with the remnants of the Polish troops and obtained the command of the 8th regiment of infantry, in the 3d brigade of General Ignaco Blumer, the same who received 19 balls through his body in the night of the 29th November. Skrzynecki distinguished himself on several occasions since the commencement of the present campaign, and his brilliant conduct in the great battles of February, have raised him to the highest distinction a soldier could pretend to.

Caution to Parents.—We are informed that on Sunday last a daughter of L. P. W. Balch Esq. of this city, between two and three years of age, was very nearly smothered, in consequence of eating a quantity of the kernels of apricots. They are a rank poison, containing the prussic acid. Every symptom of approaching dissolution was apparent, at length however, of antimonial wine however, at length relieved her, and she is now perfectly well. We have deemed it our duty to notice this occurrence, as it is not generally known that either the peach or apricot kernel contains poison.

Fred. Kominer. A Blind Legislator.—M. A. Reinbach a member of the National Congress of Belgium is completely blind. He dictates his speeches to an amanuensis at his home, brings them with him to the sessions of the congress and then requests a member to read them for him.