EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. II.---No. 68.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1836

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

Printed and published by

GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION)

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at FOUR DOLLARS per annum;—if paid in advance, Three dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance

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☞All communications to insure attention hould be *post paid.*

A NEW FAMILY NEWSPAPER, OF THE LARGEST, AND CHEAPEST CLASS IN THE COUNTRY—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE SCIENCE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Now regularly published in Philadelphia, a weekly Newspaper called

The Saturday Chroniele,

Philanthropist and Miror of the Times.

Publication Office, No. 74 South Second street,

THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE, is the fulle t sense of the term, a Family Newspaper, entirely unconnected with party politics and sectarianism, and zealously devoted to the cause of literature, science and general intelligence, as calculated to entertain and instruct every branch of the domestic circle. Its general contents are—Tales and Essays on Literary, Scientific and Moral subjects—Sketches of History and Biography—Contributions from some of the best writers of Philadelphia—European and Domestic Correspondence—Notices of improvements in the Mechanic Arts, Agriculture and Rural Economy—Articles on Music, the Drama and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents, &c. and a carefully prepared synopsis of the current News of the day, both foreign and domestic.

The publishers of the Chronicle having acquired considerable experience in the newspaper business, from a connection of several years standing with one of the most popular newspapers in the country, feel satisfied that they will be enabled to issue a sheet in all respects deserving of liberal patronage. They have already secured for its columns, the aid of several literary gentlemen of this city, and have engaged attentive correspondents to furnish the latest intelligence from Washington and Harrisburg, during the sessions of the state Legislature and of Congress. They design also, in the course of a few weeks, to offer liberal premiums for literary articles, in order to secure for their readers productions from some of the best writers in the country. The works of popular authors will occasionally be published at length in the Chronicle, and no pains nor expense will be spared to render the paper interesting and attractive to every class of renders.

Among the writers of distinction who have already, or are about to furnish original articles for the Saturday Chronicle, are the following,

D. B Brown, Esq.	Robert Morris, Esq.
Col. T. L. M'Kenny,	W. G. Clark, Esq.
John J. Smith, Jr. Esq.	Dr. James M'Henry,
J. R. Chandler, Esq.	Chas. Naylor, Esq.
C. P. Holcom, Esq.	R. T. Conrad, Esq.
Miss Leslie,	Dr. Joseph Pancoast,
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And it is the intention of the publishers to secure, if possible, original articles from every prominent writer in the country.

One important feature of the Chronicle is the publication of Letters from Europe, written expressly for this paper, by a distinguished literary gentleman. These letters are deeply interesting and instructive; and equal, in every respect, to any European letters that have ever been written for the American press.

The Chronicle is issued in good type, and on a sheet of the largest mammoth size. It is published every Saturday, and forwarded by mail, enclosed in strong wrappers, to all parts of the United States, on the day of publication.

MATTHIAS & TAYLOR,

Recently connected with the Saturday Evening Post.

TERMS—Two dollars a year, payable in advance; $2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months; and $3 00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. For six months, $1 00—in advance.

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☞Orders free of postage, addressed to the Publisher, at No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia, will meet prompt attention.

☞Small notes on all solvent Banks, received at par in payment of subscriptions

☞Our editorial friends in the country are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions, and accept a free exchange for one year. August 6. tf

Notice.

THE Commissioners for Talbot County will meet on Tuesday the 16th August to appoint a Collector of the Tax. Applicants will please hand in their applications to the Clerk previous to that day.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.

July 22 w3t

CHEAP LITERATURE.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

That it may be within the means of every person who wishes to subscribe to AN AMUSING AND USEFUL JOURNAL OF NEWS, and have it carefully and regularly forwarded to them by mail, or otherwise, we shall from the present time until the first of next January, receive orders FOR TEN COPIES OF THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY, AT THE RATE OF ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM FOR EACH SUBSCRIPTION—that is, any person forwarding us a TEN DOLLAR NOTE, *free of postage* will be furnished with ten of our papers for a whole year, to be forwarded to any direction signated. The subscription price for a single name is two dollars. We make this offer, believing, as the pecuniary expense will be trifling that all who have the inclination to become acquainted with the character of a journal which has made such rapid progress in public estimation as this has, will take advantage of the proposition at once, and enroll their names on the list of its numerous patrons. It cannot be doubted that those who subscribe will receive the worth of their dollar, when we assure the public that each number contains, independent of its various amusing engravings, as much reading matter as many of the popular volumes which are sold in our bookstores at double the rates that we ask for a whole year's subscription.

The SALMAGUNDI already circulates through every post office in this country, and continues to multiply. It furnishes its patrons with the leading features of the News and humorous compilation of lively and pungeant sallies which are floating along the tide of Literature. The SALMAGUNDI is printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is used by the largest and best journals of the day. It is calculated that more than

500 ENGRAVINGS

Will be furnished in this journal in course—these, in addition to a choice selection of Satire, Criticism and Wit, contained in its columns, will form a literary banquet of a superior and attractive order. ☞Clubs of Four will be supplied with the paper for one year, from the commencement, by forwarding a five dollar note, *postage paid.*

PREMIUMS—The publisher prompted by the unexampled and unexpected patronage which this paper has received, offer the following premiums:—

For the best ORIGINAL COMIC TALE, FIFTY DOLLARS—for the best ORIGINAL COMIC SONG, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS—for best collection of ORIGINAL ANECDOTES, JESTS, &c not less than fifty in number, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS—for best ORIGINAL COMIC DESIGN, SKETCH, or DRAWING, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS; for the *second* best, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; and for the *third* best TEN DOLLARS.

Persons competing will oblige by not forward their names, agreeably to their own wishes. The premiums will be awarded by competent judges. All communications to the subject must be addressed to the publisher, prior to the first of September, 1836 *postage paid.*

A post master's certificate will be a satisfactory guarantee of a remittance. Negociable notes of every kind taken in payment of subscriptions.

Addres

CHARLES ALEXANDER,

No. 3 Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place Phildelphia.

No true gentleman can ever indulge resentment against a female. All vindictive feelings or proceding towards the weaker sex are unworthy and unpardonable. The utmost that is allowable, when wrong is experienced from them, is the simple exposition of truth—accompanied by regret and entire resignation, or generous forbearance as far as possible, consistently with strict self-defence. Sarcasm, obloquy, mere annoyance or revenge of any kind are repugnant to manly character and chivalrous spirit.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a well selected assortment of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which will be manufactured at the shortest notice and on the most pleasing terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his personal attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches, Watch Chains,
Seals and Keys, Watch-Guards,
Silver Thimbles, Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Silver Scissor-hooks, Silver Shields,
Plain Gold Rings, Razors, & Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives,
Scissors, Percussion Caps, and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for cash. He invites his customers and the public in general, to give him a call, view his assortment, and he thinks there is no doubt but they will be induced to purchase.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received at their hands, and still hopes by strict and personal attention to business to receive a portion of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.

Jan. 2 tf

N. B. The subscriber must remind those persons whose accounts have been standing over six months, that they must call and settle nem by the end of the year, and all those whthdo not call, will find their accounts placed oi the hands of officers for collection.

J.B.

POETRY.

THERE'S SOMETHING IN A KISS.

There's something in a kiss
Though I cannot reveal it;
Which never comes amiss—
Not even when we steal it!

We cannot taste a kiss,
And sure we cannot view it,
But is there not a bliss
Communicated through it?

I'm well convinced there is
A certain something in it—
For though a simple kiss,
We wisely strive to win it.

Yes, there's something in a kiss,
If nothing else would prove it,
It might be prov'd alone by this—
All honest people love it?

PARODY.

I knew by the smoke that so greedily curled,
In festoons round the chimney, a dinner was near
And I said, if there's lamb to be found in the world,
The mouth that is hungry may hope for it here.

The table was laid, with green peas around.
There lay in extenso, a canvass back duck—
Every tongue was at rest, and I heard not a sound.
But the clattering of knives, at such fortunate luck.

And here in this well-fed hotel I exclaimed,
With a cook who is skillful to roast and to fry,
Whose dinners should always be praised never blamed,
How blest could I live how sorrowful die.

By the side of yon lar'er, whose windows reveal,
Its mouth-tempting viands, how sweet 'tis to be,
And to know that I've supped upon venison and teal,
Such as ne'er had been supped on by any but me.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC.—No. 47.]

AN ACT to regulate the compensation of certain Officers of Revenue Cutters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of pay rations, and all other allowances now authorized by law to the captains and first, second, and third Lieutenants of the revenue cutters of the United States, there shall be allowed and paid, quarterly, from and after the passage of this act, to each captain at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum, to each first lieutenant, at the rate of nine hundred and sixty dollars per annum, to each second lieutenant, at the rate of eight hundred and sixty dollars per annum; to each third lieutenant at the rate of seven hundred and ninety dollars per annum.

APPROVED 2d, July 1836

[PUBLIC.—No 48]

AN ACT making appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the balance of the appropriation of one million of dollars made by the act of April twenty nine eighteen hundred and thirty six, and now remaining in the Treasury, shall be and the same is hereby, made applicable to the payment of any expenditures authorized by said act, and rendered necessary by the calling out by the President of the United States, of any part of the militia or volunteers of the United States for the suppression or prevention of any hostilities.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted.* That the sum of two millions four hundred thousand dollars shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray any expenses which have been or may be incurred in preventing or suppressing the hostilities of any Indians, by calling out under the direction of the President of the United States, any part of the militia or volunteers according to the provisions of the constitution and Laws, which sum if expended, shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the provisions of the act of Congress of January second, seventeen hundred and ninety five, of the act of April fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty two, making appropriations for the support of the army, and of the act of March nineteen, eighteen hundred and thirty six providing for the payment of volunteers and militia corps in service of the United Stases.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

[PUBLIC.—No. 50.]

AN ACT to renew the gold medal struck and presented to General Morgan, by order of Congress, in honor of the battle of the Cowpens.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in pursuance of the request of Morgan Neville, in his memorial presented at the present session of Congress the director of the mint, be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be struck, a gold medal of the intrinsic value of one hundred and fifty dollars, in honor of the battle of the Cowpens, which was fought on the seventeenth day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty one, to replace the original medal presented by a resolution of the continental Congress, of March 9th, seventeen hundred and eighty one, to Brigadier General Daniel Morgan; the said medal to be struck from the original die, and delivered, when executed to the said Morgan Neville, the lineal heir of General Morgan; the expense of the same to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, 2d, July, 1836.

[PUBLIC.—No. 51.]

AN ACT to repair and extend the United States Arsenal at Charleston, South Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause such repairs and improvements to be made to the United States Arsenal in Charleston, South Carolina, as may be deemed necessary for the public service; and that the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for this purpose, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. R. KING.
President of the Senate. Pro. tem.

APPROVED, 2d, July 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

From Mrs Dunlap's New work, "Thirty Years Ago, or the Water Drinker."

Self-Flattery.

We find a momentary gratification in the indulgence of appetite, or in obeying the dictates of our passions and our wills, and forget the lessons of reason or revelation. We bring disease and misfortune upon ourselves, and we are so prone to self-flattery as well as self indulgence that we say "I could not avoid it, I obeyed the dictates of nature." Thus we charge our own faults and their consequences on our Creator. The intemperate man says, "I only seek the gratification which nature points out or makes necessary;" he fires his blood with wine and brandy, and then flies to the haunts of impurity. Still he says, "I have these impulses from nature." If strife and murder or disease and death, follow, all must of course be charged on nature. There is no evil which man brings upon himself by his own selfishness, that he does not endeavour to impute to necessity, fate, nature, or the Creator of the universe.

The Sisters: A Contrast.

Sophia had stipulated that she would visit her parents and sister. Her mother was dead. Her father refused to see her or forgive her The knowledge that her mother died in consequence of her flight and infamy, was a sore blow, awakening anew her lulled conscience Her hopes of reconciliation were blasted. Her sister Eliza saw her privately and wept over her. She remembered what had passed in the days of early youth, 'school-days' friendship—childhood's innocence,' for although unlike and differently treated by their parents, there still were many hours they had spent together, when they "had chid the hasty-footed time for parting them" Besides, religion had taught Eliza forgiveness, she practiced its precepts. To "do as she would be done by," and "to render good for evil," were laws her pure heart never rebelled against. She endeavored to be mediator between the father and repentant daughter; but even her influence—the influence of wisdom, purity and love, could not bend the obstinacy of a weak-minded man, whose hopes had been blasted where he placed his fondest expectations.

Intemperance. the Parent of Murder.

The murders (including suicide and murder by duelling) that are the fruits of intemperance constitute far the greatest portion of those which stain the records of the judicial, or private history of society. The brutal quarrels which end in the immediate death of one or both of the parties; the polite differences that are terminated in blood by the sword or pistol; the female victims who are sacrificed by drunken husbands, and who sink under violence more barbarous than the most ferocious soldier perpetrates, when in the career of glorious victory he sacks a city; or the wives who perish sorrowing by the slow torture of disappointed hope; the deadly blow inflicted by jealousy stimulated to madness after the enticing draught; the self-murder committed under the immediate influence of alcohol; or the deliberate, suicidal, dastardly crime which is weeks, and months, and years in the accomplishing; all belong to the same family, and fill the greater part of the history of guilt.

The Good Samaratan.

She started back; and the first impulse was to cross the narrow street. She observed that the figure was motionless. The thought that a person had fallen in a fit, and if left would perish in the cold, occurred. She had been reading but a few hours before, among other lessons of humanity and love, the parable of the good Samaratan that beautiful fiction by which its great author inculcated truth—the love and duty due to a neighbor—and that the word neighbor meant one of the human race, though of an adverse nation and religion. Such lessons were not lost on Emma Portland. As she turned to cross the other side of the street, the Levite who passed by and avoided the abused and wounded traveller, arrested her step.

Reflection on past Sorrows.

We see the evils of the past as through a veil.—The hard lines and sharp angles are lost. Their connexion with our present existence is felt in mitigated sorrow; and sometimes as adding beauty to our hopes of the future, shedding sun-light through the midst on the distant prospect: resignation to the will of GOD, founded upon the contemplation of his attributes and his works; upon the events we have seen and see; and upon the knowledge communicated by his word; taking the sting from every evil and from death itself.

TO TAKE OUT IRON MOULDS.—Hold the iron moulds over the fumes of boiling water for some time, then pour on the spot a little juice of sorrel and a little salt, and when the cloth has thoroughly imbibed the juice wash it out in ley.

OBADIAH BASHFUL'S FIRST AND LAST COURTSHIP.

Well, I spose if I must tell you all about my courtship, I must. You must know our old man made a great fuss about my stickin' at home, round the fire on cold winter nights, and said he to me one night, said he, 'Well, now, Obed, (you see he always called me Obed, but my name is Obadiah,) he said, 'Well, now, Obed, you jist might as well be out courting Deb Jones, as to be squattin down here on your hunkers, and you know Obed, if you die unmarried, the name of Bashful will be extinct.' 'Oh well now, father, I don't know 'bout *instinct,* but I can't go to court Deb, for you know she dresses her hair so nice, and she's such a rotten nice gal that every feller 'bout these parts is half crazy arter her; there's Joe Turner, and Bill Davis, and a hull squad of chaps, as wears all the new fashions; and now, father, said I, what would I look like with my old buckskin suit, that I have wore for six years, long side some o' ther blue coats pants and shawsess, and them ere things—but father wouldn't hear nothin' 'gainst his own opoinion, and see I had to go jist to please the old man.

Deb used to go to the old white church, you know, up uncle Ephram's lane, near the blacksmith shop right by the orchard. Well, it wan't there—no, I guess it wa'nt—I wished it had been. Well, I went off dressed darnation slick, I thought—I guess I rubbed two tallow candles, there or thereabouts, into my hair, tryin to make it curl—but I swan to man it was a mistake, there wan't no curl about it, a'ter all, it stuck out for all sense just like pork and pine quills, as Jim Stebens says. Well somehow or other I got myself into tolerable slick order, had on the new hat and coat I wen at a raffle night before, and off I bolted to the church, with my hands in my pocket, whistlin Hail Columby. I felt jist as big as old Bony Part at Waterloo—sced Deb step off her horse like a feather, and I runs up to speak to her, when up comes that eternal Joe Turner dressed almightly nice, as if he had been put up in a bandbox to keep, and walks her right off from me, before I could get out, 'How de dew, Deb" If I didn't look nation sheepish, I reckon 'tant no matter; I blushed some too; never mind, thinks I, meetin will have to break up some time or other, and Deb will have to go home, so I went up to their house to wait for her.

She did come at last, and 'Oh, my golly I she *did* look screaming nice! I felt so flusterified, I didn't hardly know what to say nohow—at last I got out 'Deb—that is, I mean Debbory, or Deby—dont I look jist as if my face was all over goose pimples'—and darn my buttons if Deb and that eternal Joe didn't laugh till I wish to die nearly. But we all went in, and Deb handed me a chair, but I felt so flustered I never looked where I was settin, and down I came chewallop right on Deb's bonnet and her fixups, and overset the chair, and sprawled right over on the floor, and split my new coat right down the back all open. Here was a nice pickle, but Deb pinned it up, and that gave me a kind o' fection for her, and so I stad to tea, but I was so flustered I spilt my tea over Joe's new pants, and he called me a darned awkward dog! I never said one word all the time I stad: Deb had to talk all, and I answered yes or no. She said to me, 'Mr. Obed, did you ever hear a serenade? Said I, 'No, Miss Debory, I never heard of Sarah Nade, but I know Sall Edwards,' and Joe the fool, laughed at that.—But Deb said she didn't mean Sarah Nade, it was what the town chaps called their music, when they go out to play at nights; then she looked a kind o' slantindicular at him, and I think he kissed her.

But I soon saw that Deb loved Joe more than me, and I got ready to back out. Deb said 'I suppose you are goin to see that Moll Mickle.' 'Why, Debory,' said I, 'I reckon I got a little more taste for the fine arts, than to look after sich lookin critter as she is'—then she looked right smart at me and said she always thought I was a better Judge of furniture than to spark sich dandies; that tickled me like old snakes, and I ris up to make a bow for it, but somehow or other I caught my feet together, and sprawled right against her, and overset her in Joe's lap! She got up darned mad, I tell you; says she, "Mr. Obed, that is too bad, I wonder what you will do next!" but I had to laugh; I never know'd afore that Deb wore false hair, and when she fell, all her heart catchers, as she used to call them, fell off, and she looked like a shriek owl. "Why," says I, "Deb, the next thing will be *some thing else* I reckon;" that made Joe laugh on my side, and I began to pluck up courage. Says I, "Deb, we are going to shear our old black ram next fust days week, and I'll send you enough wool to make a wig"—that ris Deb's ebenezer; she got up and she made one poke at me with the shovel, but I guess it was a mistake: I was soon on the road hum. I told all to father and he laughed, (for he always laughed when any thing tickled him.) "Now father," said I, "if you want to court Deb, you can do it, there's no danger now from the heart catchers,' and he laughed again; says he, "Obed, say no more about *that*"—and I kind o' took the hint, and never said a darned word about it from that day to this.

Well, arter a bit, Deb did actually marry Joe, and as I still had a kind of sneakin notion a'ter her, I could not help goin to see her, and she used to make nation good pumpkin pies, and she used to gin me jist about as much as I could cram, and that was'nt no slow quantity either.

I shall never forget one Christmas eve, a hul squad of us went up to Deb's to roast chesnuts and have a frolick; well now you see one of the chesnuts popp'd out of the fire, and struck Joe on the nose, and then the gals begin to snigger in a very mysterious way; now, says I to Patience Truefit, my gal, what does that mean? She would'nt say nothin for a long time; at last she said, "it meant that Joe would get a present afore the year was out"—and then they all bust out laughin like a passel of paynters, and I felt mighty cheap tew, but sure enough it did turn out as Patience had said for fore one week, Deb had a fine son, and Joe always says to this day, that as soon as he sees a chesnut pop out of the fire, he is always sure of another Christmas Gift.

The Dying Penitent.

"I am dying without hope! I caused the death of my parents—I have caused my own death! Murder and suicide!" "Dear sister, our parents lived to an advanced age. They died forgiving you!"—"Your earthly father," said the priest, "forgave you! how infinitely greater is the forgiving love of your father who is in heaven! I will read to you the words of Him who is all truth: and of whose love there is no end."

To remove spots of Ink from Linen.—Take a mould candle or some pure tallow, melt it and dip the spotted part of linen in the melted tallow, then put into the wash, when it will become perfectly white. This is given from experience.

EXTREMES.

This is a hot month, and there are two ways which foolish man has found out to make bad worse. One is to drink great quantities of cold water; another to drink rum, and brandy. A man who is heated, takes first a pint, or perhaps a quart of cold water, to cool himself; and not being cool enough yet, he takes a glass of ardent spirits. Now, cold water is a good thing, taken in moderate quantities; it is the purest, the safest, the most delicious of all drinks. But taken to excess, it is always injurious, and in hot weather it is fatal. The brutes may set man a lesson—they never drink to excess. A celebrated man was once asked if he did not ever drink. "Drink?" said he, "yes I drink like a horse: that is to say, I drink just a much as is good for me, and no more."

As to drink ardent spirits, for the sake of making one cool, or for the purpose of keeping ones strength, it is all a false practice. Drinking ardent spirits, except as you take calomel, or laudanum, or other poisons, (that, is; in small quantities, when prescribed by a physician,) is weakening and injurious. One who drinks ardent spirits to keep up his strength, is as foolish and as mad, as a man who tears off the clapboards of his house to kindle a fire with in winter. The clapboards will soon be exhausted, and the storm will drive through the open crevices. So the drinker of rum, and brandy, soon find his strength gone and then sickness, disease, and bad temper will enter into, him, as the storm drives in upon the tenant of a house with the clapboards torn off.—*Parley's Almanac for 1836.*

THE HESSIAN FLY.

The losses occasioned by this destructive insect, during the past year, have stimulated inquiry as to its history and the possibility of preventing or mitigating its ravages. We published, a few days ago, a plan which had been tried with success, and we trust the experiment will be repeated, so that its merits may be fairly ascertained. A gentleman who has been spending some time with a friend in Washington County has just acquainted us with another, which we make public for the benefit of our agricultural friends. A farmer in that county was blessed several years ago with a most abundant harvest, but found it almost impossible to obtain hands to secure it. Under the apprehension of losing it, he commenced, against the advice of his friends, reaping several days before the wheat was ripe The grain thus cut before the proper time, was laid by and used for seed the next year. The fly desolated the fields of his neighbors, whilest his seemed to defy their attacks He reapeth an overflowing harvest, whilest they scarcely made enough for seed and bread. Struck with the result of the experiment, he repeated it with the most decided success, and this year, whilest all the crops of his neighbors have failed, his are as abundant as usual. He attributes his success entirely to the use of grain cut before it was ripe, and accounts for this result upon the hypothesis, that the fly deposites its eggs only upon the wheat when perfectly ripe, and, of course, that grain cut in an immature state escapes it. The theory seems plausible enough and is, at least, worthy of attention and experiment.

COW HOUSES.

The ordinary manner of fastening cattle in cowhouses; is to fix the neck of the animal between two stakes, which are commonly called stanchions. This mode is greatly disapproved as it prevents the cattle licking themselves. The indulgence of this propensity is of much importance to the health of the animal, as it contributes like currying to promote a free perspiration, and increase the circulation of the blood; and thus conduces to their general health. Free ventilation of the cow-houses is of great importance; as otherwise the milk is often tainted by the bad odour of the houses, as has been experienced even in passing it from the cow into the pitcher.

VESSELS FOR MILK.

We believe that wooden vessels are after all, much to be preferred for keeping of milk. Metallic dishes of every kind are liable to be corroded by the acid of the milk, producing in some cases, a compound absolutely poisonous; and earthen vessels, which are glazed with lead, are liable to the same objection. Glass or china would be too expensive, and not procurable; wooden vessels may require rather more care in order to keep them clean, but there is no impracticability in the case, otherwise they are liable to no objection.

Milk is often either spoiled or deteriorated from the vessels not being properly cleansed. If milk is put into a place not well ventilated, or where other articles are kept, it will affect its flavor.

NOAH WEBSTER OUTDONE.—We have been permitted to copy the superscription of a letter, received at the post office in this city suppressing only so much of the name as may prevent the blush of the young lady who cannot feel proud of such a correspondent. It is in itself an entire new system of orthography worthy the attention of "Tyro," of the Commercial, or even of the great Dr. Webster himself.

miss jain——buffaloo-ery countie to be giv to her bie sum persin what nows hur as soon as it gets tu whare it iz directed tu

Buffaloo nu York.

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1 shete of papur to go bie male

Buffalo Daily Star.

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