EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

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BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC.—No. 20.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, for the purpose of paying the current expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; that is to say.

For the pay of the superintendent of Indian affairs at St Louis, and the several Indian agents, as provided by the act of June thirtieth eighteen hundred and thirty-four, twelve thousand dollars.

For the pay of sub-agents, authorized by the same act, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of provisions for Indians, at the distribution of annuties, while on visits business with the superintendents and when assembled on public business, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars;

For the necessary buildings required at the several agencies, and repairs thereof, two thousand dollars;

For postages, rents, stationary, fuel for offices, and other contingencies of the Indian Department, seven thousand dollars;

For the salary of one clerk in the office of the Governor of Wisconsin Territory, who is ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs, eight hundred dollars;

For the salary of one clerk in the office of the acting superintendent of the Western Territory, one thousand dollars;

For the Six Nations of New York, four thousand five hundred dollars

For the Senecas of New York, six thousand dollars;

for the Ottawas, four thousand three hundred dollars;

For the Wyandots, six thousand eight hundred and forty dollars;

For the Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares, one thousand dollars;

For the Christain Indians, four hundred dollars;

For the Miamies, thirty thousand one hundred and ten dollars.

For the Eel rivers, one thousand one hundred dollars;

For the Pottawatamies, twenty thousand eight hundred dollars;

For the Pottawatamies of Huron, four hundred dollars;

For the Pottawatamies of the Prairie, sixteen thousand dollars;

For the Pottawatamies of the Wabash, twenty thousand dollars;

For the Pottawatamies of Indiana, seventeen thousand dollars;

For the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies, thirty four thousand two hundred and ninety dollars;

For the Winnebagoes, thirty seven thousand seven hundred and eighty five dollars;

For the Menomonies, thirteen thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars,

For the Chippewas, six thousand seven hundred and forty dollars;

For the Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes and New York Indians, fifteen hundred dollars;

For the Sioux of Mississippi, three thousand six hundred and forty dollars;

For the Yancton and Santie bands of Sioux, four thousand three hundred and forty dollars;

For the Omhaas, three thousand nine hundred and forty dollars;

For the Sacs of Missouri, one thousand six hundred and forty dollars;

For the Sacs, three thousand dollars;

For the Foxes, three thousand dollars;

For the Ioways, five thousand one hundred and forty dollars;

For the Sacs and Foxes, twenty three thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars;

For the Sacs, Foxes, and Ioways, three thousand dollars;

For the Ottoes and Missourians, five thousand six hundred and forty dollars;

For the Kanzas, six thousand and forty dollars;

For the Osages, eleven thousand and forty dollars;

For the Kickapoos, six thousand five hundred dollars;

For the Kaskaskias and Peorias, three thousand dollars;

For the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, nine hundred and forty dollars;

For the Piankeshaws, thirteen hundred dollars;

For the Weas, three thousand, dollars;

For the Delawares, ten thousand, two hundred and forty dollars;

For the Shawnees, six thousand nine hundred and forty dollars;

For the Shawnees and Delawares, five hundred dollars;

For the Shawnees and Senecas of Lewistown, one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars;

For the Senecas of Lewistown, two thousand five hundred and forty dollars;

For the Choctaws, fifty four thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars;

For the Chickasaws, six thousand dollars;

For the Creeks, forty seven thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars;

For the Quapaws, four thousand five hundred and forty dollars;

For the Florida Indians, nine thousand six hundred and ten dollars;

For the Pawnees, twelve thousand dollars;

For the Cherokees, west, six thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars;

For the Ottawas and Chippewas, sixty thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars;

For the Caddoes, ten thousand dollars;

For transportation and incidental expenses, twenty nine thousand five hundred dollars;

For removal and subsistence of the Creeks, and purchase of articles according to the treaty of the twenty fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty two, for the subsistence of the families of the wariors in the service of the United States, and for the expenses attending the sales of Creek reservations, and investigating the frauds committed on these Indians, and the causes of their hostility, seven hundred and one thousand six hundred and seventy six dollars;

For the removal and subsistence of the Seminoles, one hundred and forty thousand dollars;

For the removal and subsistence of the Ottawas of the Maumee, thirteen thou and dollars;

For the removal and subsistance of the Pottowatamies of Indiana, and for locating reservations and incidental expenses, under the treaty with the Pottawatamies of St. Joseph, of the twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, ninety thousand five hundred dollars;

For the removal and subsistance of the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies, under the treaty of twenty sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty three, and for locating reservations, and incidental expenses under the treaty with the same, of the twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, one hundred and thirty two thousand dollars;

For locating reservations, and incidental expenses under the treaty with the Winnebagoes of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, one thousand dollars;

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Sioux and other tribes of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, so far as it relates to the Sioux half breeds, and for compensation to a blacksmith under the act of the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty four, one thousand one hundred and twenty dollars;

For the Omahas, Ioways, Ottoes, and Yancton, and Santie Sioux, under the tenth article of the treaty of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, in relation to half breeds of these tribes, one thousand dollars;

For the various expenses growing out of the location and sale of Choctaw reservations, and perfecting titles to the same, and for additional compensation to blacksmiths, as provided for by the ninth section of the act of June thirty, eighteen hundred and thirty four, eight thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars;

For carrying into effect the fifth and sixth sections of the treaty with the Osages of June second, eighteen hundred and twenty five, relative to the reservations for half breeds and for schools, two thousand dollars;

For carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty with the Kanzas of the third of June eighteen hundred and twenty five, in relation to reservations for half breeds, five hundred dollars;

For carrying into effect the supplementary article of the treaty with the Delawares of the third of December, eighteen hundred and eighteen, in relation to reservations for schools, five hundred dollars;

For the erection of a horse-mill, as stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with the Otties and Missourias of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, in addition to a former appropriation, nine hundred dollars:

For additional compensation to blacksmiths for the Cherokees, as provided for in the ninth section of the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, four hundred and eighty dollars;

For additional compensation to a blacksmith for the Menomonies, as provided for by the ninth section of the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, one hundred and twenty dollars;

For additional compensation to blacksmiths for the Senecas and Shawnees, as provided for by the ninth section of the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, two hundred and forty dollars;

For agricultural assistance for the Sacs and Foxes, in addition to the amount heretofore allowed, and to which they are entitled by an equitable construction of the treaties of the fourth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and forty dollars;

For the purpose of supplying a deficiency in the sum applicable to the payment of annuities for eighteen hundred and thirty-six, cause by the retention, as commissions on disbursement, by Lieutenant N. J. Eaton, United States army, of this amount, two thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars: *Provided always*, That this appropriation shall not be so construed as to give any sanction to any disbursing officer in retaining commissions on any sum of money paid by him in pursuance of treaty stipulations; but, on the contrary, it is still considered the duty of the proper officers to use all legal means to compel the payment of said sum of two thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars, retained by Lieutenant N. J. Eaton;

For payment of balance due Andrew S. Hughes and Jonathan L. Bean, in compliance with an arangement made with them, February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, in pursuance to instructions from the War Department, sixteen hundred dollars;

For the payment to Charles Rodgers the appraised value of a distillery built by him prior to the act of eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and afterwards destroyed by order of the Indian agents, and for which he was promised indemnity, the sum of sixteen hundred and ninety-two dollars;

For the purpose of paying the expenses of two Fox chiefs and their attendants, in coming to the city of Washington, on necessary business, and returning to their nation, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars;

For the purpose of enabling the Secretary of War to pay a subscription made in eighteen hundred and thirty, for the Indian department, of fifty copies of the History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with biographical sketches, to be composed of, say, twenty numbers each, the sum of three thousand dollars;

For the purpose of fulfilling the stipulation in the twentieth article of the treaty with the Choctaws of the twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, providing for the education of forty Choctaw youths, in addition to the sum heretofore provided, the sum of two thousand dollars;

For holding treaties with the various tribes of Indians east of the Mississippi river, for the cession of lands held by them respectively, and for their removal west of the Mississippi river, ten thousand dollars;

For the purpose of defraying the expenses of Eleazer Williams, in coming from Green Bay, and returning home, on business relative to the Oneida Indians, the sum of five hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Menomonies of the third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred and forty dollars;

For carrying into effect the treaties with the Potawatomies of the fifth of August, twentieth twenty-second, and twenty-third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and eleventh February, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven seventy-three thousand four hundred and twenty-three dollars;

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Ioways of the seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, sixty-five thousand five hundred and ninety dollars;

For carrying into effect the treaties with the Sacs and Foxes of the seventeenth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars;

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Otoes Missourias of the fifteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars,

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Omahas of the fifteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand four hundred and seventy dollars;

For carrying into effect the treaties with the Sioux of the tenth September, fifteenth October and thirtieth November, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars

For pay of four additional sub-agents, three thousand dollars;

For defraying the expenses of a more particular examination of the vacant Indian country, south-west of the Missouri river, with a view to ascertain its adaption, in quality and extent, to the accommodation of the tribes yet to be removed, three thousand dollars;

For holding treaties with the Sioux Indians to extinguish their title to that part of their lands lying east of the Mississippi river, five thousand dollars;

For expenses of a deputation of the New York Indians to visit the country west of the Mississippi with a view to the selection of a permanent residence, eight thousand dollars;

For the expenses of a deputation of the Chippewas of Saganaw for the same object, two thousand dollars;

For defraying the expenses of Hendrick, a Stockbridge Indian, and of two Ioway chiefs, and their attendants, who have visited the seat of Government on business during the present winter, one thousand dollars;

For defraying the expenses of a treaty with the Wyandot Indians of Upper Sandusky, in the State of Ohio, one thousand dollars;

For holding treaties with the various tribes east of the Mississippi river, for the cession of lands held by them respectively, and for their removal west of said river; and with the Sioux for the cession of their country lying east of the same river, and for defraying the expenses of a more particular examination of the vacant lands west of the Mississippi, with a view to ascertain, whether it be sufficient to accomodate the tribes remaining east of said river, seventeen thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President of the United States by suitable agents to inquire what depredations were committed by the Seminole and Creek Indians on the property of the citizens of Florida, Georgia and Alabama, immediately before the commencement of actual hostilities on the part of said respective tribes of Indians; what amount of depredations were committed during the pendency of said hostilities, what portion of the Creek tribe were engaged in such hostilities, and what depredations have been committed by a remnant of said tribe supposed to be friendly and a part of whom were actually employed against the Seminoles, since the removal of the main body of them west of the Mississippi, and that the President report the information so acquired to Congress at its next session; *Provided*, Nothing hereinbefore contained, shall be so construed, as to subject the United States to pay for depredations not provided for, by the act of April ninth eighteen hundred and sixteen, and the acts amendatory thereto, nor by acts regulating the intercourse between the Indian tribes and the United states.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President may, and is hereby authorized, to appoint, by, and with the consent of the Senate, three additional Indian agents, one for the Creek, one for the Cherokee tribe of Indians, and one for the tribes on the upper Missouri, who shall execute the same duties, possess the same powers, and receive the same pay and emoluments as those now authorized by law, execute, possess, and receive; and that the salaries of said agents be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1837.

[PUBLIC.—No. 21.]

AN ACT to change the titles of certain officers in the navy.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all "masters commandant" in the navy shall be taken to be and shall be called "commanders" and all "sailing masters" shall be taken to be and shall be called "masters:" but such change of title shall not impair, or in any way affect, the rank, pay, or privileges, of any master commandant or sailingmaster now in the service; and should they receive new commissions or warrants, they shall respectively take rank from the date of their present commissions.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1837.

POETRY.

THE AMERICAN BOY.

'Farther, look up, and see the flag,
How gracefully it flies;
Those pretty stripes—they seem to be
A rainbow in the skies.'

It is your country's flag my son,
And proudly drinks the light,
O'er ocean waves—in foreign climes,
A symbol of our might.

'Father—what fearful noise is that,
Like thundering in the clouds?
Why do the people wave their hats,
And rush along in crowds?'

It is the noise of cannonry,
The glad shouts of the free;
This is a day to memory dear—
'Tis Freedom's Jubilee.

'I wish that I was now a man,
I'd fire my cannon too,
And cheer as loudly as the rest—
But, father, why don't you?'

I'm getting old and weak, but still
My heart is big with joy,
I've witnessed many a day like this,
Shout you aloud, my boy

'Hurrah! for Freedom's Jubilee!
God bless our native land!
And may I live to hold the sword
Of Freedom in my hand!'

Well done, my boy—grow up and love
The land that gave you birth,
A home were Freedom loves to dwell,
Is paradise on earth!

SLEEPING IN THE HOUSE OF GOD.

All ye who frequent God,s own house,
To join in praise and prayer,
Let your demeanor be discreet,
Nor dare to trifle there.

There, while the speaker lifts his voice,
Can you supinely nod,
Why will you grieve your serious friends,
And why offend your God?

His wakeful eye that never sleeps,
Your indolence surveys,
And marks—with indignation marks—
Your disrespectful ways.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Weekly Messenger.

A FEW HINTS TO PERSONS WHO DESIGN TO EMIGRATE WESTWARD.

If you have left Europe to seek an asylum in the wilderness of the West, when you go among the people you will be greeted as a fellow-being, seeking to become a citizen of the land of freedom. Should you, (unfortunately) be found unfriendly to their political institutions, or religious regulations, it will be a vain attempt, and a fruitless effort to diffuse your prejudices into the minds of others. You might as well attempt to change the course of their majestic stream, the river OHIO! Such attempts have heretofore been ineffectual; even with a man's own house-hold. In the WEST, people will think on both political and religious subjects for themselves, and as you are found amoung them, you may do the same, but they require neither your political nor religious prejudices, nor superstition from Europe, for they feel above such an influence. The Irish emigrant is at home, on the mountain top or in the valley; in the forest, or in the prairies, he feels as if he were an American by birthright. English youth partake in part of the same feelings; but old men from England or Scotland seldom change, but retain, generally, their prejudices and prepossessions.

The German population from Europe, as well as from different parts of the UNION, with some exceptions, are a hard working and labouring class of people. These with others from different parts of the continent, are scattered throughout all the settled regions of the West. And it is to be regretted, that religious means of instruction have not been commensurate with this vastly extended population. I have reference to religious instructions in the German language. But even under such circumstances, each Emigrant, from others may learn something. And he who persists in his own notions, and his own foolish prejudices without seeking for further information, to know whether such notions or prejudices be right or wrong, is a fool. The climate—the soil—the manners and customs of the people, the modes of cultivation, and the way of transacting all kinds of business, is essentially different from many other parts of the world. You cannot saw, plant, or cultivate, to any advantage, without learning from others, who learned themselves this before, from experience; and [illegible] improve no other's plans, then you have added so much more to the common stock of useful knowledge. There is, in the very first instance, much to be learned from the very location of your home. The farm you may purchase, or the situation you have selected for the cabin you must build, on account of health. For in selecting such a location for a dwelling, you must have some knowledge of the bearing of the winds, and water course—whether it be a timbered broken country, or open prairie, to select the westerly side of the streams and of the prairies—also places necessary to secure good water by digging—for the great concern is a healthy situation and pure water to promote health, a healthy site for a residence and pure water for use, we all should know, are essentially important to the Emigrant. To secure these requires much knowledge and long experience, and for this you must rely, on close observations yourselves, or on the information you derive from others, particularly the "old pioneers."

The nature of the soil and the different modes of cultivating it, require several years experience in order to be a good farmer; and in order to be successful, you must avail yourself of the information of the most experienced of the older settlers—and form your own opinion on the subject, after fair trials of the plans suggested. For on farmers depend every other branch of business and there is no business more neglected in many parts of the Western country. When a heavy timber region is cut down entire, and suddenly exposed to the sun, the first season is very apt to be sickly. Or if the forest trees be girdled or belted as they call it, after standing the third year, when they decay they produce billious fevers and much sickness; they should be cut down and burned up after having been deadened 3 or 4 years. A soil founded on gravel, will soon loose its strength—and a light sandy soil, tho' it produces fresh and quick for some years, fails in like manner, and the water from this description of soil, particularly the latter, is quite unhealthy. A clay formation with a rich loam and a deep and solid foundation, and stone or rock, of a moderately rolling surface, is the best for farming, for health, and for obtaining good water, whether from wells or springs.

In your cabin you may be happy and contended, if neat and clean, and suitably situa- for three or four, nay five or six years, and this in all conscience is sufficient length of time to prepare better buildings, you may probably, with all your family, be blessed with more health, than when you have removed to your great brick, stone or frame building. For many of the old settlers long remember their years of residence in their cabins, as the healthiest and happiest of their life! Many have sickened and died on making such a change! But when the cabins get old, and the logs begin to rot, they must be abandoned, or much sickness will follow, it is best to have shade trees around the dwellings, whether it be a cabin or mansion house. You should particularly remember that there is great dampness in all new countries, from excessive dews; and that exposures on this account, at night and in the mornings are to be avoided, fires should be kindled up in your houses night and morning throughout the summer Your clothing should be suitable for the season; both males and females should pay due regard to this, and avoid being overheard, and sudden exposures when in a high or free state of perspiration.

No one can conceive the great advantage the Emigrant has in first commencing his operations on his own premises. The improvements tho' at first however small, will continue to advance, and every blow of the axe tells something for the proprietors of the land; while renters fly from place to place, and will work only for present advantages, they feel perfectly indifferent as to permanent improvement on the Landlord's premises, from building a chimney, down to planting a tree!

It is true that some are unable to purchase land—they are therefore under the necessity of taking a lease, or of rented land—great indulgences are given to such in the western country but with those who are industrious and faithful to their employer, I have remarked, that they desire and soon obtain land of their own; but that the continued renter is perfectly indifferent as to this matter, dreads the payment of taxes more than he does the ague and fever: and somehow entails on his own posterity his own loose and disjointed policy and his children cannot feel at home, only on rented premises—this discription of people are generally the rabble of the west.

To whatever part of the western country you may turn your attention, before you make your selection, take all the surrounding parts into consideration, and in connection. The whole western region is as yet a growing country, but some parts more so than others. Some advancing more rapidly and others not so rapid. Look at the disadvantages as well as the advantages of each portion. Take into consideration your own health and that of your family; the future advantages to be derived by them, should you as their head, be called away Look at the probable state of society; and at the natural advantages of the country—the water, water privileges, water communications for navigation—roads, and the lands generally, always in connection with the climate, not to be too far North, nor too far South, for the great wheat region embraces only a few degrees of northern and southern latitude from the centre of the great West.

Then take into consideration all the disadvantages, and draw your conclusion from the premises I should urge upon an emigrant with a rising family the due consideration of good society; for I have known many excellent families from settling in a region of country have ruined their children, by placing them among a class of people, who regarded neither God nor man.

A VISITER OF THE WEST.

Jan. 10, 1837

The 4th of March was celebrated at Boston by festivities in several parts of the city and vicinity. We have seen the sentiments given at one of the dinners, among which we find the following:

"By P. B. Holmes. "Take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor." A precept torn from the archives of the Hartford Convention.

"By Otis Shepard. The man who would utter such a sentiment had better be gunning on the marshes of Marshfield, than representing the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the Senate of the United States."

A MOHAMMEDAN BAKER AND A JOINT OF PORK A ridiculous instanc of the change effected in public opinion of late occurred a short time previously to my arrival at the Egyptian capital: a Levantine tradesman of Cairo, wishing probably to do honor to his patron St. Anthony, and at the same time give his friends a treat, took a joint of pork to be cooked at a Mohammedan bakehouse. The backsliding baker of the faithful made no scruple in admitting the unclean flesh to cook in company with orthodox meats, but one of his customers—a more rigid observer of the Koran—on coming for his bit of buffio, discovered it with horror, baking along side the smoking ribs and crackling skin of the abominated beast, and raised an outcry against the offending baker, who was instantly dragged before Habid Effendi (a sort of sitting Magistrate of the Egyptian metropolis—and ordered to explain forthwith his reason for daring thus to set the mandates of the Prophet at defiance.

"Truly" said the trembling culprit, "I have witnessed such changes in Egypt, that I though I was committing no sin. Do I not daily see Moslem soldiers equipped as Franks? Boys, half-dressed as Franks? Women shamelessly exposing their faces like Franks? Frank dishes eaten may, even Frank wines drank? Could I, with such sights before my eyes, suppose there was any sin in allowing a piece of Frank pork to bake quietly by the side of Musselmanish meats?"—adding, in what he had done, he had in fact, but acted up to the "spirit of the age." The Mohommedan sage was a little staggered; he admitted however true all that had been stated might be, (and he regretted to say that there was much in the example of some who should know better, to lead away ignorant men like the culprit,) yet he was placed there to see all the faithful inhabitants of Cairo acting up to the SPIRIT OF THE KOPAN — at pork was pork; and the precepts of the prophet must be obeyed. A quibbling Moolah here observed, that FIRE was a purifier of all things—upon which, after a consultation, it was decided that no harm could have been done to the other meats in the oven by the steam of the Leventine's pork, and the complaint was dismissed. The triumphant baker now professes to roast "Frank and other meats," and has had a thriving business ever since the wise decision of the judge in his favor.—CAPT SCOT'S RAMBLES IN EGYPT.

From the Kentucky Reporter:

CERTAIN CURE FOR THE DROPSY

Take cinder from a blacksmith shop and beat it fine; sift it, to take out the coarse particles; mix the fine cinder in a pint of honey until it is stiff enough to lay on the point of a case knife, not hard like pills Give the patient as much as will lay on the point of a case knife three times a day, morning, noon, and at night. This mixture is very purgative, and will cause the patient to discharge great quantities of water purgatively and by urine. The portion may be given according to the operation if that appears too severe give less, if it does not operate enough give more, continue it until the swelling is gone.

The patient may eat any diet but milk, of which he should not taste a drop, neither take any other kind of modicine while using the above. I have known several persons who were cured of that dreadful disease by using the above mixture some of whom were so bad; that the water oozed out of their feet and legs and left their tracks as they walked on the floor.

The editors of all the papers in the United States who wish to benefit mankind, will give the above an insertion in their respective papers—and I also hope the above receipt will make its appearance in the almanacks of the Union.

PHILANTHROPY.

RULES OF A PRINTING OFFICE.

In going to a printing office, the first rule to be observed is to knock at the door, as every person knows that no one should enter an office, a church, or a mill, without first knocking. The next thing to be done when in, is to talk a while to each compositor. Then, by all means, read all the manuscript which is in the office, so as to be able to give your neighbor the news before the paper appears. And then pick up a goodly number of type, after examining each one on the wrong end, and asking what letter it makes, throw it into the wrong box Lastly, throw half a dozen columns on the day of publication into pi, and clear out as quick as possible.

AN ANSWER.—A testy old gentleman was incessantly pestered by his neighbors with inquiries after his health; at last, losing all patience with the most assiduous of these intruders, "Tell your master," said he to the servant, "with my compliments, that I am pretty well this morning, and shall continue so for 21 mornings to come."

SINGULAR FACT.—In one farm village in Glenlyon, there live at present five generations in lineal descent—viz: the mother, daughter, great-grand-daughter, and great-great-grand-daughter.

LOTTERIES IN ENGLAND.

On the 11th of January, 1569 the first lottery in England was commenced to be drawn at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral, and continued drawing day and night till the 6th of May following. There were 40,000 lots, at 10s each. The prizes consisted of the old and disused royal plate and trinkets—there were no balnks. The profits of the scheme amounted to about 20,000*l* The last State lottery was drawn on the 18th of October, 1826, so that this censurable mode of raisin a revenue continued in use in this country for 257 years. France has just announced her intention to follow the example of England, and aboolsh lotteries there.

Two sailors quarreling, one called the other 'a lobsided, crooked son of a gun!'—'I'm not crookeder than you,' was the reply. 'You lie,' retorted the other, 'you are so internally crooked, that if you were to put a ten penny nail in your mouth, it would come out a corkscrew!'

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