EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

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☞All communications to insure attention shold be *post paid*

POETRY.

From the Cincinnati Evening Post.

The following lines on the *intended* breaking up of old *Ironsides*, contain more poetic fire than are usually met with in ten times their number. They are from the pen of Dr. O. W. HOLMES, and were first published in the Boston Daily Advertiser.—They are the real "*fire of the flint.*"

THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

Ay; tear her tattered ensign down!
Long has it waved on high,
And many an eye has danced to see
That banner in the sky;
Beneath it rang the battle shout,
And burst the cannon's roar;
The meteor of the ocean air
Shall sweep the clouds no more!

Her deck, once red with heroes blood,
Where knelt the vanquished foe;
When winds were hurrying o'er the flood
And waves were white below,
No more shall feel the victor's tread,
Or know the conquered knee;
The harpies of the shore shall pluck
The eagle of the sea!

O! better than her shattered hulk
Should sink beneath the wave;
Her thunders shook the mighty deep,
And there should be her grave;
Nail to he mast her holy flag
Set every threadbare sail,
And give her to the god of s'orms,
The lightning and the gale!

TO PICKLE WALNUTS.

When they will bear a pin to go into them, put on them a brine of salt and water boiled and strong enough to bear an egg, being quite cold first. It must be well skimmed while boiling. Let them soak twelve days, and drain them and pour over them, in the jar a pickle of the best white wine vinegar, with a good quantity of pepper, pimento, ginger, mace, cloves, mustard seed and horse-radish; all boiled together, but cold. To every hundred of walnuts, put six spoonfuls of mustard seed, and two or three heads of garlic, or shalot; but the latter is least strong.

Thus done, they will be good for several years, if kept close covered. The air will soften them. They will not be fit to eat under six months.

The pickle will serve as good catsup when the walnuts are used.

COCKROACHES vs. SHIN PLASTERS.

"How much have I to pay you for my breakfast?" said a gentleman yesterday morning to the keeper of a French Restaurat below Canal street.

"Seven bitt, sare."

"There take your change of that," said the gentleman, throwing down a pledge of the Second Municipality, which looked like an old tattered and pasted Continentaller, although only two days out of Mr. Doane's hands.

"Sacre! I no want such tarnal rottane stuff as dat, I no take him no more sare."

"Why not? It passes current."

"Yes, sare, he pass too tarnal current for my use. I lock up twelve dollar and twenty-five cents last night in my drawer, and de blasted cockroach he take him all, no leave me notin but fragment. He eat up Monsieur Nye, he eat up Monsieur Doane. He eat up de Second Municipality, he eat up my profit—darn it he eat me up next."

"But, my dear sir, can you give me any reason why these 'tarnal cockroach,' as you call them, should eat up these notes in preference to any other?"

"Give you reason? by gar, I give you six, several, eight reason! De bill he is so ragged, so what you call him rottane, dat dey paste him all up all ovare. De cockroach he like paste he eat him and he eat de bill too, and I make all de loss and lose all de profit I take no more Second Municipality—Sacre! de more I take de poorer I get off"

The gentleman finding the Frenchman determined in his opposition, planked his Mexican casting, received his bitt change, and travelled -N. O. Picayune.

'Hallo, Mister!' exclaimed John, accosting Hodge, who was traversing the road in a snail's gallop, 'whither are you bound, good fellow?' 'To etarnaty, darn you!'—'Humph!' said the wag, 'I fear it will be all over before you get there.'

SELFISH.—John Ham, arrested at New Orleans on a charge of theft, hung himself in jail.—N. O. paper.

To save his bacon?

MARRIED.

At London, (England.) June 29th, at St. John's Church. Westminster, THOMAS D. RICE, Esq. the popular American Comedian, to Miss GLADSTANE, eldest daughter of—Gladstane, Esq. joint proprietor of the Theatre Royal, Adelphi. After partaking, with numerous friends, of an elegant DEJEUNER, at the residence of the bride's father, the happy couple left town for a villa in the vicinity of Richmond, where they will remain during the short period of Mr. Rice's professional engagements in London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BLOODY NUPTIALS.

BY G. T. R. JAMES.

Arderic and Valamir, followed by a large train of their chief nobles, had ridden at an early hour to the pavilion of their great leader to felicitate Attila on his nuptials; and now they waited with Onegisus and Endicon, in an inner apartment of the pavilion, which served as an antechamber to that in which the mighty king reposed. They had remained there several hours; and while Arderic spoke in a louder tone than Onegisus, Valamir conferred with Endicon apart. Doubt and anxiety, however were now begining to cloud the countenance of all; and some of the inferior attendants as times looked in, to see if the kings had yet been admitted to the presence of their chief.

'This is very strange!' said Arderic, at length 'what may it mean?"

'It will soon be noon!' said Valamir; 'and it is more strange that he, who tarough life has risen daily with the morning light, should show himsell thus tardy.'

'It were well to wake him, said Onegisus.

'Ay, if he may be awakened,' muttered Arderic, drawing back the curtain which hung over an ornamented door of wood work, 'But what is here?'

Each started forward at this sudden exclamation, and beheld, welling from underneath the door, like water from the shell of a rock, and dabbing the rushes with which the floor was strewed, a stream of dark gore, which had been concealed by the curtain. They gazed upon it and then in one another's faces for a momen, and no one found a voice till Onegisus, turning suddenly, as if to leave the chamber, exclaimed, 'I will call attendants! we must force the door!'

'On your life, Onegisus!' cried Arderic seizing him in his powerful grasp, and drawing his sword. you stir not hence! We must deal with this deed alone. Valamir, you are with me. Endicon, I can trust you: guard yonder doorway!

'What would the noble Arderic?' cried Onegisus. 'Why grasp me so tight, O King? I seek not to oppose your will; for if I judge by yon dark blood aright, there is none in all this camp greater than Arderic. What would the mighty king with his servant?'

'I would nothing that is wrong, Onegisus!' replied Arderic, freeing him from his grasp as soon as he saw that Endicon had placed himself before the door which led to the outer halls. 'I seek nothing that is wrong! I covet not the greatness that thou taikest of? I demand no pre-eminence! Valamir, my friend, are we not equal in all things? or, if there be a difference, thou art superior to me in calm, considerate wisdom, and no way inferior to me, either in power or might. What I seek, Onegisus, is this—only this—that we who are here present may investigate this deed alone, and take council together upon whatever exigency we may find before us. Thou art a man of wisdom and of courage, and ever true a part in whatsoever we determine, in regard to the deed that is past; that thou wilt join in whatever report we make, regarding the dark secrets of yon sile t chamber; or we must find means to silence thy tongue, lest it sow dissensions among the host and give us over to the power of the enemy."

'Willingly will I swear what you require, oh noble Arderic!' replied Onegisus, 'so far as regards the present deed; but if dissensions come, and I see that thy fears and mine look the same way, I will not pledge myself to take any given part. I will act freely, as my judgment shall dictate, when the time shall arrive. Rather than do otherwise I would bid you plunge your sword into my bosom even now, and let me die before the doorway of my murdered master!'

'Onegisus!' replied Arderic, in a solemn and manly tone, 'we know not yet what has befallen; but the oath which thou pledged is enough. None loved Attila better than Arderic, while Attila remained himself, but we all feel that Attila has been unjust. Now let us seek admittance here!' and he struck upon the door with his clenched hand, exclaiming, 'ho! does Attila sleep? What ho! within there! The sun stands high at noon!'

There was no answer: all was silent as the grave!

There came an awful pause, while each looked anxiously in the face of the other; but then was heard a sound in the outer chambers, and voices in high dispute,—the tone of a stranger, though speaking the Hunnish language, demanding entrance—and the tongues of the attendants refusing him admittance. Then again were words spoken in the well known voice of Theodore, the son of Paulinus—'Out of my way! By the god of battles, I will cleave thee to the jaws! Out of my way, I say! Be it on thine own head, then, fool! Thou strivest with a mad man! Down.'

Then came a heavy fall.

'Give him admittance—give him admittance,' cried Arderic and Valamir in a breath. 'Oppose him not, Endicon! Poor youth! he will find himself already avenged:' but as he spoke, the door burst open, and Theodore, with his naked sword all bloody in his hand, rushed in.

'Stand all without," cried Endicon, putting back those who were following to seize him. 'Leave us to deal with him. The king has not yet come forth'! and closing the door upon them he drew across it the massive wooden bar that hung beside it.

'Oh, Arderic!' cried Theodore; 'hast thou betrayed me too?

'No, on my life, dear youth!' cried the king of the Gepidœ, catching him in his powerful arms; 'we thought thee dead—thou camest not at the time?'

'How could I come?' cried Theodore. 'Waylaid on every shore, tossed by the tempest turnback, delayed, how could I come? But unhand me Arderic; I am mad with injury and revenge? I will go into yonder false, faithless tyrant, and die for my revenge."

'Theodore,' said Arderic, holding him still with his left hand, but pointing with the other to the stream of blood which flowed from beneath the door of Attila's chamber; 'either the hand of some god, or her own, has avenged the and thy poor Ildica!' alredy

Theodore gazed on it for a moment, and an awful glow of satisfaction rose on his countenance. Then darting forward from the grasp of Arderic, he laid his hand upon the door and attempted to open it. It resisted, and setting his powerful shoulder against it he shook it with all his strength. Again he shook it to and fro. The fastenings within gave way, and it burst open with a loud and sudden crash. Theodore took a step forward and paused while all the others rushed in.

The light streamed down from windows near the roof, and passing through the silken curtains, which served both for ornament and to exclude the air of night, poured softened into the chamber. It was an awful scene on which that calm, solemn-night felt tranquilly.

There, on the floor, scarcely two paces from the door, clothed in the same splendid robes, which, for the first and last time in life he had worn—with the jeweled circle on his brow—the blazing diamonds on his chest and in his sandals, lay the dark and fearful monarch of the Huns, the victor of a thousand fields—the mighty conqueror of unnumbered nations! Mighty no more! Awful still! but awful in death! and from a small spot on the silken vesture which covered that breast, wherein for so many years had lain the fate of empires, and the destiny of a world, proceeded the dark stream of blood, thick and clotted, but not yet dried up, which once had throbbed in the lion heart, and now had left it cold and vacant. The ground around was flooded with the stream of gore; his vesture was soaked and dabbled in it; but it was clear that he had fallen at once without an effort or a struggle; for there he lay as calm as if in sleep; with even a smile of joyious triumph on his lip, as he had entered that fatal bridal chamber, which was to be unto him the hall of death.

It was an awful sight! but still more terrible was the object on which the eye rested, when it was raised from Attilla. A few cubits beyond him, in a seat, where she had evidently waited his coming, sat Ildica, the beautiful Dalmatian bride. On a table beside her stood a lamp, just dying out; on her knees rested her right hand, with the fair, delicate fingers clasped tight round the hilt of a small dagger, from the point of which some drops of blood had fallen on her snowy garments; her other hand grasped tight the arm of the chair. One of the shining tresses of her long dark hair had fallen upon her bosom, but in all else her dress was as she appeared at the altar. Her cheek, her brow, her neck, were clear and pale as alabaster. The only crimson left was in her lips.

Some have written that she was weeping, but they lied. She wept not! Not a drop of moisture was in her eye, though its liquid light, pure and unquenched, beamed there as bright as ever. But those dark lustrous eyes—as if the whole world had vanished from her thoughts—as if for her the whole universe except one dark and fearful object, was annihilated—were fixed immoveable on the corpse of that mighty king, whom no warrior had been found to conquer, but who had fallen in the hour of joy, intemperance, and consummate injustice, by her own weak, and delicate hand

BRUTAL FEROCITY.

The following conditions we[illegible] FAN[illegible] Alaxander K. McClung of [illegible] State of Mississippi, to H. [illegible] articles too tedious to [illegible] laws to govern a duel [illegible] Vicksburg:

Article 1st. The parties shall meet opposite Vicksburg, in the State of Louisiana, on Thursday, the 29th instant, precisely at 4 o'clock, P M agreed to.

2nd. The weapons to be used by each shall be one Bowie knife, weighing one pound two and a half ounces, and measuring sixteen inches and a half in length, including the handle, and one inch and three-eights in breadth. Agreed to.

3rd Each knife shall be sharp on one side and on the back shall be sharp only one inch at the point. Agreed to.

4th. Each party shall stand at the distance of eight feet from the other, until the word is given. Agreed to.

5th. The second of each party shall throw up, with a silver dollar, on the ground, for the word, and the two best out of three, shall win the word. Agreed to.

6th. After the word is given, either party may take what advantage he can with his knife, but on throwing his knife at the other, shall be shot down by the second of his opponent. Agreed to

7th. Each party shall be stripped entirly naked, except one pair of linen pantaloons, one pair of socks, and boots or pumps as the party please.—Acceded to, notwithstanding an unnecessary exposure of persons is required.

8th. The wrist of the left arm of each party shall be tied tight to his left thigh, and a strong cord shall be fastened around his left arm at elbow, and thence around his body.—Positively rejected, as gentlemen in honorable conflicts were never known to be bound by cords—they are only the badges of slaves and criminals, whether it be the left or the right arm bound—you could as honorably require both as one.

9th. After the word is given, each party shall be allowed to advance or retreat, as he please, over the space of of twenty acres of ground, until death ensues of the parties. Agreed to—the parties to be placed in the centre of the space.

10th. The word shall be given by the winner of the same in the following manner, viz: "Gentlemen are you ready!" Each party shall then answer, "I am!" The second giving the word shall then distinctly command, *strike*. Agreed to.

11th. If either party shall cut the cord which binds the elbow or wrist of his opponent, he shall be debarred from striking another blow until the said cord or cords shall be again securely tied, and the opponent so having the cords of his wrist cut, shall not strike again until the same may be tied. Answered by the reply to Article 8th.

12th. If either party shall violate these rules, upon being noticed by the second of either party, he may be liable to be shot down instantly. As established usage points out the duty of both parties, therefore, notification is considered unnecessary.

As the chanellenged party insisted upon the ropes and cords, and the other positively refused such felon attributes, the fight did not "come off," and the challenger published this story to with his comments in a hand bill.

"SILVER TONGUED HOPE."—It is said than on Saturday, Fowler, the Phrenologist, was permitted to examine the cranium of a President of one of the Wall-st. banks. The bump of "*Specie payment*" was just beginning to develope itself.

THE SCOTCH BANKING SYSTEM.

The system of banking pursued in Scotland may be described in a single word; it is the system of free trade. Three of the Scotch banks are incorporated institutions; all the rest are private institutions, depending altogether on associated individual enterprise and individual responsibility. In reading the history of banking, we are struck with the remarkable fact, that while other paper money countries have been visited periodically with the most terrible commercial revolutions, Scotland has uniformly escaped every thing like general financial derangement, and even solitary instances of bankruptcy among the monetary associations are almost unknown. This can be ascribed only to the free trade principle on which its banking institutions are conducted. Banking is treated as an affair of trade, and left totally to its own course. The streams of credit flowing in their natural channels, produce only a fertilizing influence, whereas, whenever they are dammed up by political restrictions, they inevitably overflow their proper bounds, and spread destruction on every side.

The scope of a newspaper article will not allow of our giving even the briefest outline of the various sweeping revulsions which have, at frequent intervals, desolated other paper money countries. In England alone they have occasioned, at various periods, the most terrible ruin. The year 1793, 1797, 1814 to 1816, and 1825, are memorable in English financial history, as much so as the present revulsion in this country will be in our own annals. In all these cases the crisis was brought about by the extravagant issues of paper money, on the part of banking institutions more or less connected with the great political bank of England and under the supervision and check of legislative authority.

In describing the condition of things produced by the first of these revulsions, Mr. McPherson, in his "Annals of Commerce," says, "For the general distress and dismay, every one looked upon his neighbor with caution, if not with suspicion. It was impossible to raise money upon the security of machinery or shares of canals; for the value of such property seemed to be annihilated in the gloomy apprehensions of the sinking state of the country, its commerce and manufactures. Those who had money, not knowing where they could place it with safety, kept it unemployed and locked up in their coffers. Amidst the general calamity, the country banks, which had multiplied greatly beyond the demand of the country, and whose eagerness to push their own notes into circulation had laid the foundation of the misfortune, were among the greatest sufferers, and consequently among the greatest spreaders of distress and ruin among those connected with them." More than one hundred banks proved utterly insolent.

The great commercial revulsion in England of 1814 to 1816, was likewise distinctly due to overtrading consequent upon an enormous over-issue of bank paper, under a system of legislative checks, not widely different from a bank monopoly system. "In 1814, says McCulloch, in his Notes to [illegible] banks stopped payment, and ninety-two commissioners of bankruptcy were issued against these establishments. The failures that then occurred were most distressing, as they chiefly affected the industrious and poorer classes, and frequently swallowed up in an instant the fruits of a long life of unremitting and laborous exertion Thousands upon thousands, who had, in 1813, considered themselves as affluent, found they were destitute of real property and sunk, as if by enchantment, and without any fault of their own, into the abyss of poverty." It was said that this destruction of the banks in England, in consequence of the reaction of their own inordinate over-issues, caused an extent of wretchedness throughout that country which had never before been equalled.

In 1825 the same scenes, but deepened in horror, were acted over again. The Bank of England, forced by the natural effect of the redundancy of the paper currency on the exchanges, to contract in the latter part of that year, there was again a general crash among all the other English banking institutions, which are, as it were, but shoots and scions of that great monopoly. This contraction, says McCulloch, in his Notes to Smith, "was the signal for a repetition of the tragedy, but on a much larger and more magnificent scale, and with more destructive consequences. The country banks began to give way the moment they experienced an increased difficulty of obtaining accommodations in London; and all confidence and credit were immediately at an end. Suspicion having awakened from her trance, there were no longer any limits to the run. Paper was not carried to the banks to obtain gold, in the view of exporting it as a mercantile adventure to the continent, but for the purpose of escaping that bankruptcy and ruin in which it had become obvious that a very large proportion of the holders of county notes would be involved.—*Sauvre qui peut* (escape who can) was the universal cry. Above seventy banking establishments were swept off, and myriads of those private bills which had previously served to swell the amount of the currency, and add to the machinery of speculation, were wholly destroyed."

During all these periods of alternate plethora and depletion, of unhealthy activity and utter prostration, Scotland pursued the even tenor of its way, scarcely affected by the financial storms that left such appalling traces of their fury over the ravaged surface of England. "The contrast affords," says an able writer on Political Economy, "one more example that the distress which has at different times pressed so heavily on England, is, in several points the result of our own mismanagement, and would not on any occasion have reached such a height, had country banking been left to its natural course. The distinction between the two countries hitherto has been, that one has possessed great capital, without freedom in the mode of employing it; and the other a limited capital, with complete liberty in its appropriation. Hence a stability almost uninterrupted in its banking establishments; no alarms, no runs, such as prevailed in England to so fatal an extent in 1793, 1814, and 1825." To which we shall now have to add 1837.

There are three incorporated banks in Scotland; all the others are private banking associations, without any legal privileges or checks whatever, other than those which apply equally to all branches of business. The number of private banking institutions in Scotland, is thirty, all of which, but three, issue notes Twenty one of the note issuing private institutions have branches in different places, the aggregate number of these branches being 103. One of them, the Commercial Banking Co. of Scotland, has 31 branches, and the company consists of 521 partners. The National Bank of Scotland has eight branches, and, 1,238 partners. Several other companies consist of very numerous partners, and others of very few, some not having more than two, three, and four, as the Sterling Banking Company, which has but two, and the Leith Banking Company, which has four.

The private banking associations of Scotland are liable to the whole extent of the fortunes of the individual partners for all their obligations. Their affairs are managed by a board of directors chosen annually by the share holders. In 1793 and 1825, when so many of the English provincial banks were swept off, there was not a single establishment in Scotland that gave way. This superior stability is ascribed by all intelligent writers on the subject to two causes; first and chiefly, to the absence of all political checks and privileges, leaving the banking business on precisely the same footing with business of other kinds; and secondly, to the facilities afforded by the law of Scotland for attaching a debtor's property whether it consists of lands or moveables, and making it available to the payment of his debts. The creditor is afforded, by the Scottish law, great opportunities of ascertaining the pecuniary circumstances of individual parties. A creditor may attach the real and heritable, as well as the personal estate of a debtor, for payment of personal debts, and debts due by bills and promissory notes. Recourse may likewise be had to each description of property at the same time. Execution is not confined to the real property of a debtor merely during his life, but proceeds upon that property with equal effect after his decease. The law relating to the establishment of records gives easy means of ascertaining the amount of real and heritable estate a person may possess. No purchase of an estate is secure, until the instrument certifying the delivery is put on record, and no mortgage is effectual until the deed is in like manner recorded. Conflicting claims upon real property are decided, not by the date of the transaction, but by the date of the record and the records are accessible to all persons; so that any one may easily ascertain the means of a banking company, or any other partnership to discharge its obligations, and the partners are able to form a pretty correct idea of the risk and responsibility to which the private property of each is exposed.

The Scottish banking companies receive deposites in very small sums, and allow interest upon them, that interest being regulated by the competition of one company with another, and the general financial circumstances of the times. In this way they perform the service of saving banks on a large scale. The depositors are in very many instances, mechanics, fishermen, small tradesmen, and laborers; but the aggregate of their small deposites is very large. In the evidence given before the Parliamentary Committee on Banks[illegible] of twenty millions sterling [illegible] been an instance in the last hundred years of a farthing being lost by these depositors.

Another feature of the Scotch system deserving of particular mention is what are termed cash credits All the private banking companies give to their customers cash credits; that is, they place to the credit of the applicant, on his giving good personal security, a given sum. He draws as much of this, from time to time, as he may want, and is charged interest only on what he draws. In like manner, he returns, from time to time, what he can spare, and is allowed the same interest on what is thus returned. He is thus furnished with funds, fluctuating in amount, according to the variations of his business, and pays for the use of that only which he is actually turning to account.

These are, in brief, some of the benefits of freedom in banking business. If this country would but give us freedom in that respect, enjoying so much in all others, we should outstrip the whole world in our commercial prosperity.—All that is needed to place banking on the soundest footing that business of any kind can ever be placed on is to separate government from all connexion with the credit system. Let the government know only silver and gold as money, and let it leave the community, in the dealings of man with man, to regulate its own affairs, without help or hindrance, other than the protection of the laws which apply equally to all kinds of traffic, and if there is any reliance to be placed on experience, or any truth in the theory which rests on strict inductive reasoning from thoroughly ascertained and undeniable facts, the consequences will be more equable and diffused prosperity than we have ever hitherto enjoyed.

BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT.

A correspondent of the Liverpool Chronicle, presents some curious statistics of the National Debt of Great Britain, in which it is calculated that its amount is so enormous that if laid down in sovereigns side by side, and touching each other, the line of gold would extend nearly 12,000 miles, or more than 1½ times round the moon! If laid down in bank notes end to end, they would form a belt long enough to go four times around the earth! If the debt was carried in one horse carts, each loaded with half a ton of gold, the carts would extend in one unbroken line 36½ miles! If the carts were loaded with the debt in silver, they would extend 676 miles, or from John O'-Groat's House in Scotland, to the Land's End in Cornwall! If the entire population of the world, (man, woman and child,) was laid under contribution, it would require 16 shillings from each individual, and £4 from every family to pay this debt! If all the gold in the world was brought to England it would not pay one quarter of the debt! All the gold in Great Britain and the colonies would not pay more than half even of the interest of the debt! The whole of the circulating medium (gold silver, Bank of England, country, and joint stock bank notes) passes more than 1 1-2 times every year through the Exchequer in payment of the government taxes, to say noting of parochial taxation!

BLOOD HORSES.—Robert L. Stevens, Esq. has imported 15 blood horses, which arrived in New York on Saturday, in the barque from Liverpool.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

There is, it cannot be disguised, a tendency to *matter* rather than to *mind* among us. A few choice spirits keep alive the vestal fire, but the mass of our countrymen demand what is practical, rather than what is intellectual. This is visible in the universal scramble for property—in the adoration felt for wealth—in the neglect of the fine arts,—in the little reward that genuius has hitherto received at the hand of our countrymen, while it is cherished every where else.—But what more could be expected? We have just have had two wars to fight, both fierce and bloody. The war-whoop is not yet over. The infernal yell of the savage has just ceased to startle us. The musket is now laid down, and the pen, the pencil, and chisel, begin to be taken up. The great West is opening its rivers and prairies for a reading and a thinking population. Anon this will be the greatest bookmart in the world. Literature is already becoming a profession. As we grow in our growth, then, and strengthen in our strength, we will build upon the foundations our fathers left us. We will rear the fabric of FREE GOVERNMENT to the skies. We will adorn and embellish it, and make it beautiful in the eyes of all men. We will kindle such a light on the American shore, as shall illuminate the earth.—Do, not here accuse me of prophecy.—Prophecy has ever done us injustice, and for very cowardice faltered behind the day Imagination, even cannot picture the destiny that awaits us, if we preserve our liberty and our Union. God has promised a renowned existence, if we will but deserve it. He speaks this promise in the sublimity of nature. It resounds all along the crags of the Alleghanies. It is utterred in thunder at Niagra. It is heard in the roar of two oceans, from the great Pacific to the rocky ramparts of the Bay of Fundy. His finger has written it in the broad expanse of our inland seas, and traced it out by the mighty Fathers of waters. The august Temple in which we dwell was built for lofty purposes. O! that we may consecrate it to Liberty and Concord, and be found fit worshippers within its holly halls.—Knickerbocker.

A PUZZLE SOLVED.

An answer to the puzzling question, 'How does the Printer live.' It admits of being read 4900 different ways. The question, as it was stated, might be read 194,480 ways:—

e v i l h e l p l e h l i v e
d e v i l e p s p l e i v e d
e d e v l p s h s p l v e d e
h e d e p s h i h s p e d e h
T h e d s h i m i h s d e h T
h e d e p s h i h s p e d e h
e d e v l p s h s p l v e d e
d e v i e l s p p l e i v e d
e v i l h e l p l k h l i v e

The above ingenious interanagram is from the Providence Patriot. We have not had time to fathom it thoroughly, to ascertain how many different readings may be spun of it. But commencing at the capital T, at each end of the middle line, and reading either up or down by frequent turning corners, the answer is constantly the same.

GREECE.

With many people the idea of ruin is associated with Greece, whenever mention is made of that country. An extract from the "*Courier Grec*" translated from a French paper, for the Mercantile Advertiser, gives a different character to Athens, at least. Since that city became the seat of actual government a great part of the mass of ancient ruins has been removed and replaced with paved streets and many handsome edifices, public and private. The palace of King Otho will bear comparison with some of the finest Greek buildings of antiquity. A printing office, a lithographic establishment, fourteen small churches, and the mint, and a military and civil hospital are among the most prominent improvements; and others are projected. The population, since 1833, has increased, from seven thousand to eighteen thousand persons. Beggars are few, facilities for education many; and on the whole, Athens bids fair under Otho, to become interesting for what she is, as well as for what she WAS.—N. Y. Sun.

Farmers look here.—A sensible writer in the Bangor Mechanic and Farmer, in compiling and examining the subject of the culture of Wheat, says, that "wheat countries by continued cultivation becomes almost incapable of yielding. It has been found that every soil is defective unless there is a mixture of three kinds of earth, to wit: clay, sand and *lime*; and that lime in some of its combinations exists in wheat both in the kernel and straw. In some soils fertile in the other respects, lime may have no existence, or found in minute portions and be soon exhausted. If lime be a necessary constituent of wheat, and is not in the soil where we attempt to raise it, it must be supplied by art, or wheat will not grow, or if native lime exists in the soil in very small quantities, the land may bear wheat until the lime is exhausted, and then become incapable of producing that plant until a fresh supply of lime, marl or pulverized bones, or some other calcarious substance is supplied. With a full knowledge of all those circumstances, it can be easily foreseen when an otherwise tolerable rich soil becomes worn out, and at last incapable of producing more than half a crop of wheat. It is a subject we hope the farmers will take under deep consideration.—Lancaster Express.

Governor Campbell, of Virginia, (Van Buren) gave the other day, at Abington, the following sentiment:

"Hard money for our common transactions, bank notes equivalent to specie for the commerce of the country."

So says we.—No notes under $100. The whole capital of a bank paid in in specie, and *kept in*, and its circulation not to exceed its coin more than 25 per cent, and the stockholders liable.

Captain White's company of Santa Fe traders, have returned to Fayette county, Mo., bringing about $100,000 in gold and silver. The gold in dust, and silver in bars. The company has been unfortunate with their mules having lost most of them coming in.

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