House,	450	
The Secretary of State,	2,000	
The Topographical Engineer,	2,000	
The Geologist,	2,000	
The Treasurer of the W. Shore,	2,000	
His Clerk,	500	
The Treasurer of the E. Shore,	450	
The Librarian,	1,000	
The Cl'k of the House of Delegates,	300	
The Cl'k of the Senate,	300	
The Examiner General W. Shore, (his fees deducted.)	600	
The Examiner General E. Shore, (his fees deducted.)	150	
The Register of the Land Office, W. S.	30	
The Register of the Land Office, E.S.	20	
		16,000 00
For Pensions to Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution,		12,862 00
For Donations to Colleges, Academies and Schools,		19,750 00
For Expenses on account of the Militia,		1,600 00
For Indian Annuities,		130 00
For Interest on the Public Debt.		291,747 36
For Expenses on account of the Judiciary,		39,570 00*
For the Augmentation of the Library,		500 00
For Binding Books therein,		25 00
For Salary to the Governor's Steward,		250 00
For Salaries to the State's Tob. Insp. in Balt and to their Clerks,		7,800 00
For account of the Washington Monument,		6,000 00
For the Sinking Fund directed by ch. 395 of 1835,		12,000 00
For the Maryland Hospital, per Res. No. 75, of 1835,		5,000 00
For State Colonization, per ch. 281, of 1831,		15,000 00
For the State Colonization So—the Tax for their use,		500 00
For the Education of the Indigent Deaf and Dumb,		3,500 00
For Contingent Expenses of the Engineer and Geologist, per ch. 138, of 1833,		1,000 00
For payment on account of the Indemnity 5 per cent stock,		20,000 00
For the State's Contingent Expenses—estimated at		5,000 00
For miscellaneous & Additional Expenses—estimated at		20,000 00
Which would amount to		478,234 36
And make the Treasury deficient on the 1st Dec. 1839, by the sum of		$187,014 54

Of that sum (which includes it will be seen, the deficit of 1st Dec. 1838) the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, are obliged by law and contract, to pay $94,166 67 cents, the Directors of the Penitentiary, $9,220 38, and the Medical Professors of the Baltimore University, $6,862 53 cts. But these sums are necessarily excluded from the Treasury Estimate, because experience has shown that they may not be safely relied upon. Should these however or any large portion of them, be received hereafter and in due time, the special deposites to the Treasurer 's credit in the Bank of Baltimore, of which $175,000 yet remain, will probably sustain the Treasury as they were originally intended to do, until the first Dec. 1840.

—*In detail as per Report of last year.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Letters received by the last packets from France, state the sales of trees and cuttings of the *Morus Multicaulis* had ceased, in consequence of the greatly increasing orders from this country. The nurserymen there, had not been prepared for such unusual and unexpected demands; and, after increasing their prices 200 and 300 per cent. they finally quit selling their plants, at any price, in order to cut them up, to propagate an additional supply for next season.

It has been frequently stated in the papers that the *Morus Multicaulis* is too tender to withstand the severity of the winters in Pennsylvania, and that the Alpine, and Moretti, or *Morus Macrophylla*, were better adapted to this climate. It is believed that this opinion is erroneous, as there are now growing, in the Bartram Botanic Garden, three miles S. W from Philadelphia, several trees of the two last varieties, which were received from France ten years since (soon after the *Morus Multicaulis* had been procured from Manilla) The plants were slightly protected from the cold of the first winter, since which they have never been sheltered, nor suffered the least injury from the frost. The largest tree of the *Multicaulis* is 18 feet high, and 10 inches in circumference, The leaves are larger than those of the *Macrophylla*, and of a smoothe and finer texture;—they are preferred by the silk worms. Both varieties appear to be quite as hardy as the white mulberry (*Morus alba*).—U. S. Gaz.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

In various quarters of the Union great and imposing meetings of the people have been recently held, all manifesting the strongest determination to maintain the popular rights against the new and insidious encroachments which the MONEYED POWER is making through every political avenue it can open to itself. The most foul and detestable of all these attempts, as yet unredressed, is the attack on the right of suffrage in

NEW JERSEY.

In this State the people, on the 8th of January, have spoken in a voice as appalling to the treacherous assailants of their rights, as that of the cannon to their enemy at New Orleans, on the day which gives date to the anniversary, honored by the New Jersey convention as that on which they would assert the rights of the people.

Delegates chosen from every county, approaching two thousand in number, met in the State house, at Trenton, on the 8th of January, and having chosen Thomas G. Haight, of Monmouth, presiding officer, and other subordinate officers, the subject which called them together was fully discussed, and all the facts, together with a clear elucidation of the principles and law, presented in the form of a preamble and resolutions. We regret that our limits do not enable us to give the proceedings *in extenso*. They establish, beyond doubt, the state of the case in relation to the fraud and violation of law in the suppression of the legal returns electing the five Democratic candidates, repeatedly presented in the Globe, and never more clearly than in the speech of Gen. Wall, and the letter of Governor Dickerson. We confine our extracts from the proceedings simply to the resolutions, which aim directly at practical results.

"Resolved, That we solemnly call upon the House of Representatives of the United States, who are to assemble on the first Monday of December next, to exclude the above named persons [the minority Federal candidates returned] from the seats they will attempt to occupy, pending the investigation of the case before that House, believing, as we do, that the sole design and purpose of this daring and unprincipled fraud is to pack a fraudulent majority in the House at its first organization, to secure the appointment of a Speaker and officers of the Federal party, and to maintain themselves in power in defiance of the Constitution, the laws, and the voice of the people.

"Resolved, That the lawfully elected Representatives of the people of this State—five of whom have been, in the manner before stated, denied certificates of election—be, and they are hereby, respectfully requested to repair to the seat of Government on the first Monday of December next, and there, in the name of the people of New Jersey, claim at the hands of Congress that justice of which they and those whom they represent have been deprived by party spirit for party ends.

"Resolved, That the facts that have taken place in a sister State, and the means there pursued to crush the people, and by force and fraud, and the bayonets of an armed soldiery, to wrest from them their rights, taken in connection with what has transpired in our own State, give us too much reason to believe there is a concert of action among the Opposition throughout the country to seize upon and retain power at all hazards, and at the expense of liberty, if not blood. We cannot but view these movements with concern and indignation, and we call upon every friend of Republican Government to mark them well, and to mark well their authors and abettors, and be prepared to defend, to the last extremity, those privileges which have been consecrated by the blood of the Revolution, and which we, for ourselves, are determined never to yield.

"Resolved, That we tender to the Hon. Garret D. Wall, our warmest thanks for the promptitude and ability with which he came forward and maintained the cause of his fellow citizens—such fearless and disinterested patriotism will ever be remembered by a greatful people.

"And finally, we do resolve, and hereby pledge ourselves in the face of the whole country, by those principles of justice and right which constitute our hope and safety, by the memory of our sires who rescued them from the hand of oppression, by the duty we owe to ourselves, to our children and our country, that we will as men and freemen, unitedly strive together, to displace those who, dressed in a little brief authority, have presumed thus daringly and wickedly to rob us of our dearest birthright; and that we will never cease our efforts until the law shall again rule, and the supremacy of the ballot box be fully restored."

IN ALABAMA,

A full State convention of the Democratic delegates attending from forty one counties, (we presume the whole) held a session of four days at Tuscaloosa, beginning the seventeenth of December. Many important subjects were considered. Gov. Bagby was renominated—an address ordered—committees of correspondence appointed, and a general party organization for the whole State recommended.

THE GOLD EAGLE.

This beautiful coin, after a long absence, has reappeared in our country. The mint at Philadelphia is striking them, and a quantity has arrived here. It is not only a noble coin, but, in its improved appearance, a fine specimen of art. As yet, only the mint in Philadelphia has issued this coin; but the branch mint in Philadelphia is an exceedingly difficult place to diffuse the coins from. It is found that they diffuse much better from other points and therefore the coinage of the branches will be sedulously attended to.

It is now thirty-five years since an eagle has been coined at our mint. The coining of this piece was stopped in 1804, in consequence of its exportation as fast as coined. The erroneous gold standard, and the quantity of paper money under twenty dollars, then banished this noble coin from our country; one of these causes of the banishment of that coin is now removed, to wit, the error in the gold standard which has been corrected; but the other remains in full force, and is, in fact, greatly increased; and unless the *Democratic* States go to work in earnest to suppress all paper money under twenty dollars, the golden eagle must again disappear. For what chance has a ten dollar gold piece to circulate againt a ten dollar note? Who will pay out a golden eagle; while he has a ragged ten dollar note in his pocket? Either the ten dollar eagles, or the ten dollar notes, must be given up; and the question is, *which is it to be?* The Federalists answer, the eagle; for they are in favor of banishing all gold and all silver from circulation, and going upon small notes and shinplasters the Democrats answer, give up the ten dollar; note; but it will not do to limit themselves to barren answers. They must go to work to back their answer by deeds, and to provide legislative enactments to suppress the ten dollar notes. Every Democrat should study MR VAN BUREN's letter to SHERROD WILLIAMS, esq. and act upon it. Large notes for large dealings, and gold and silver for common dealings, is the recommendation of that letter, and twenty dollars the limit below which no paper money should be tolerated.

Will the Democracy, while it is yet time to provide against the consequences of another suspension of the banks, fail to exert all their power to save the labouring classes of the community from the consequences of such a suspension?—Globe.

From the Globe.

RETRENCHMENT.

The Intelligencer contains a long and labored article, assailing the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the retrenchments proposed in it. During the last summer we laid before the public, from the journals of Congress, the course of the Opposition upon the subject of the expenditures, and made it manifest that while they were raising a clamor against the Administration on the score of extravagance, the great mass of the appropriations, complained of by them had been in fact carried by the votes of the majority of the Opposition. We could not find an instance in which the body of the Opposition had voted against a heavy appropriation, except to promote the Indian removals, and appropriations to effect this object they knew would come back to the Treasury in the sales of the territory acquired. Such appropriations, then, did not tend to effect their main purpose in exhausting the Treasury. On this point, therefore, they were niggards, but they made up for it in wasteful lavishings in every other way, running up the appropriations millions beyond the estimates of the Departments.

All this was shown; and now, when the Secretary of the Treasury comes forward in advance, and, as his duty requires, indicates the various particulars in which vast savings may be made, the organ of the Federal party, which has been exclaiming against extravagance, comes out against retrenchment!

The light houses have been multiplied along the coast until the mariner no longer can distinguish among the multitude, the points they were intended to mark and discriminate. They do mischief in misleading those whom they were intended to direct. This prodigious propagation of light houses has been the work of landsmen, who get salaries by them, not of navigators, who want to sail by them. Members of Congress are deceived by these interested persons to believe they are necessary, & as a consequense, a log rolling light house bill makes its appearance in the House, and fits through, carrying with it millions of expenditure, although each member only votes to get a small comparative outlay on a coast where some landsmen have insisted on it as indispensable. This has been continued from year to year, till many of them may be truly called "light houses in the skies"—in character with those for which Mr Adams contended—worthless to all but the dispensers and recipients of the patronage. The Secretary of the Treasury intimates that much may be curtailed from this bill of waste; but the Intelligencer says this is a deadly blow at the commerce of the country, and seems to hint that it is but a part of that horrid conspiracy which has been carried on ever since General Jackson came into power, to destroy that general prosperity, which of course the administration brought into power by the people must ever feel the strongest wish to subvert.

The Secretary proposes, too, great caution about the further extension of pensions. Although our Revolutionary patriots are almost all dead, yet the Revolutionary army of pensioners is at this moment about 40,000! A new levy of this corps was made of the wives of Revolutionary soldiers married since 1783. This embraced, it will be perceived, a new generation of persons, after the war was over. As the Intelligencer would increase this corps, we must look for a general pension law, embracing all the descendants of those who were able to bear arms in the Revolution.

So the Intelligencer deems of the recommendation to say, for a while, the progress of expenditures in those harbors which have been found safe and convenient receptacles of our commerce, from the discovery of the continent, up to this time and, therefore, may be supposed sufficient for present use, without any new improvements. But this too is a stroke at commerce, and the Intelligencer will have it, that additional millions must be thrown into such bays and harbors, to satisfy the merchants that the Government does not mean to sacrifice their interests.

From the Cheshire Farmer.

THE FARMERS.

It is a glory to a man to honor his occupation. If it be a lawful one and well followed it should be his pride to avow and defend it—such an one is that of the Farmer. He is lord of the land, and on it he should walk erect, conscious of his own dignity. Clad in homespun, with sun-browned complexion and toil-hardened hands, he need not feel diminutive in the presence of any one, nor envy the white glove and the broad cloth, nor once desire to exchange the farm whip for the walking stick. These symbols of nutility he might have if he choose, but they would only hide what should have been his greatest glory, the sign of his occupation, his industry, his usefulness. We would by no means recommend to the unassuming class of which we are speaking a haughty address in their intercourse with society, but we would recommend to them a significant contempt of such an address whenever met with by them. These are certainly rather trifling matters, considering to whom they are addressed, but they are just as important as what engrosses the attention of at least one half of the world.

We would also here suggest that almost every thing is carried by social influence, that great advantages are derived from it, and the propriety of Farmers as a class availing themselves of this influence equally with other classes. Let Agricultural Societies be general, and their meetings frequent and matters of interest, as they surely are to every farmer. Let Agricultural Journals be patronized as well for their tendency to maintain the farmer's just rights and elevate in public estimation this down trodden class, as for the valuable information they contain.

The present is an era of publication, of books, newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, tracts, reviews, &c., on all subjects which the mind of man can investigate—it is an intellectual era in which the power of mind works miracles upon the objects of her research—and shall not the farmer step in for his share of influence and benefit, amidst all this wonder working machinery? Shall he be jostled from his proper position, on this great arena by those that are more assuming, but less worthy and useful? Surely he will be unless he stands up and defends his rights—unless he stretch out his muscular arm, and consign the hosts of nervous aspirants that have supplanted him, down to their proper position. No! let him rather rise above them. When the farmer shall do this when he shall claim for his occupation the first place in our schools, academies and colleges; when he shall, as a class, unite the power of all active minds with that of a vigorous bod—then will he rise to his proper rank in society, *and not till then*.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 29, 1839.

JOHN BOON OF CAROLINE.—We are not singular in expressing our surprise at the course pursued by this gentleman since he has taken his seat in the Senate of Maryland His immediate constituents are highly incensed at the duplicity which the "honorable" Senator has practiced upon them; and as far as we can learn, but one feeling appears to pervade the party to which he owes his election—a feeling of disgust at his betrayal of their confidence, and his utter disregard for their will. We wish not wrongly to accuse Mr. Boon of any charge that may place him in a more unenviable position than that which he now occupies, for God knows he must endure the most agonizing feelings of conscience-stricken remorse when he contrasts his present course with his recent avowals to many members of the Democratic party of Caroline. He has sacrificed himself upon the altar of political ambition, and appears resolved to close his career amidst the execrations of a deceived and insulted people. For if he supposes time can obliterate his ingratitude from the remembrance of his supporters, and that he will be able to recover his former political standing amongst them, he has but a poor conception of human nature, and greatly mistakes the feelings of the men whom he has so unexpectedly betrayed.

In reflecting upon this subject, we are astonished to find Mr. Boon willing to close the little remnant of his political life in the manner which it appears he has marked out.—Elected by the Democratic party of Caroline, we supposed he sufficiently comprehended the nature of his position; & as he received office at their hands, would feel himself sufficiently instructed in the course he was to pursue. He has only to turn his eye to the United States Senate Chamber, and he will there find examples of devoted patriotism to the will of the people; examples that would serve as honorable exponents for his rule of conduct. If his mind can comprehend such exalted patriotism he may yet redeem his political credit, by resigning the office which he has so unfairly obtained. How he can consent to hold his office by such a tenure as he does, strikes us as one of the anomalies of nature which is rarely met with in any but the weak and imbecile, who have neither the soul to feel nor the mind to comprehend.

Next week we expect to substantiate every word we have uttered on this revolting subject, by such corroborating testimony as will convince the minds of all that we have "nothing extenuated nor aught set down in malice."

The mails!—the mails!!—the cry is still the mails. For nearly a whole week we have not received one word of intelligence from the Western Shore. Even at this present writing, our prospects are cheerless indeed. But a solitary traveller from the Western Shore has come this way through the week, and he felt not interest enough in our affairs of State to inform himself of what was going on in the city of the "good Queen Ann."

☞ As we anticipated no Western mail arrived last night. The mail which left here on Wednesday last for the Western Shore has paid two visits to Broad Creek, & in due time been returned to the office, where it will remain until to-morrow when it will be despatched around the head of the Bay. The cause of failure rests entirely with those having control of the mail boat, and we hope the proper Department will not overlook what appears to be wilful negligence on that part of the route. The packet boat from Annapolis arrived at Haddaway's on Saturday last, and we understand was willing to bring the mail, but was refused. If such be the fact, and we have no reason to doubt it, the sooner the route is changed the better, and we for one will unite in any measure to effect so desirabl a *reform*. There *may* be some paliating circumstances of which we are not aware. Ice may have prevented her landing the mail, but if that be the only excuse, it more strongly goes to show the superiority of the Landing at Haddaway's over that at Broad Creek.

TREASURER'S REPORT.—We publish a portion of the Treasurer's report to-day. We shall publish such other portions next week as we may conceive of general interest.

The Baltimore Patriot makes a great to do over the change that has recently taken place in the politics of the "New Orleans Bee," heretofore one of the leading Van Buren journals in Louisiana. The following little paragraph will inform our "quid pro quo" friend, of the secret of the change.

A new daily paper, to be entitled the Louisianian, is to be published in New Orleans, by Mr. Charles Bayon, brother of Mr. J. Bayon, who has just disposed of the Bee The new paper is to supply the place of the Bee, as an administration journal.

"STOP THAT BALL."

PENNSYLVANIA.—The course pursued by the "Destructives" in their recent outrages at Harrisburg, has been most signally rebuked. The election held on the 15th inst. to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Cassat, shows a glorious re-action.—Ritner purposely selected that day, it being the inauguration of his successor, Genl. Porter, and he supposed that many democrats would be absent from the District to witness the ceremonies. But he was foiled. The Democratic candidate succeeded by a majority of 203. Ritner's majority in the same district last October was 1102. The Globe in remarking on this gratifying result says:—

The manner in which the honest and upright yeomanry of Pennsylvania in the most Federal districts, rebuke the parricidal efforts of the desperate party leaders, to destroy the representative system of our country, by overthrowing all decorum, dignity, probity, and of course all usefulness in deliberative assemblies, we trust, will arrest the downward tendency which the enemies of our Government have recently given it.

From the Carlisle (Pa.) Volunteer Jan. 17.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!—MILLER ELECTED—AND THE "CONSPIRATORS" DEFEATED!!—SENATORIAL ELECTION.

MAJORITIES.

	Miller,	*Macfarlane,*
Cumberland	703	
Franklin (official)	259	
Adams (reported)		759
	962	
	759	
Miller's majority	203	

1000 cheers for the Democracy of the fourteenth Senatorial district!

Contrast with this the result in October last, in the same counties.

OFFICIAL.

GOVERNOR.

	Dem.	*Fed.*
Adams	1535	3310
Cumberland	2743	2316
Franklin	2815	2569
	7093	8195
		7093
		1102

Ritner's majority in October, 1838.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

It is reduced to a certainty that Gen. T. C Miller, the Democratic candidate, has been elected a Senator from the Adams district, in the place of Mr. Cassatt, (Fed.) deceased. In this result, the Democratic party have gained a great victory.

The Carlisle Volunteer gives the following from "Old Mother Cumberalnd."

Make way for old Cumberland!—Glorious triumph of Democracy!—The "conspirators disgraced and defeated!! Miller's majority 703.

☞ What will Charles B. Penrose now say with regard to the sentiments of the people of Cumberland county? His party has been beaten 41 in the borough of Carlisle, where he had a majority of 150 in 1837—in Carlisle district, where every body knows him, 202—and in the county about 700. The majority would have been 900, had it not been for the inclemency of the weather. Will he resign, and afford the people an opportunity of electing a man who will honestly represent them? We shall see.

CHEERING NEWS FROM MISSISSIPPI.

In consequence of the result in the special election, in which the Federalists, Messrs. Prentiss and Word, triumphed over Messrs. Claiborne and Davis in an issue growing out of the decisions of the House of Representatives in regard to the claim of Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson to hold for a full term, instead of the special session, for which they were elected twelve Democrats, members of the Legislature from counties deciding against Messrs. Claiborne and Davis, were called on to resign. It was held that they did not truly represent their constituents in supporting the Administration, and according to their principles, they resigned. On the other hand, some of the Federalists representing strong Democratic counties were positively instructed to vote for a Democrat as Senator of the United States, or resign, and they refused to obey or resign.

We have heard from all but one of the counties were the Democratic Representatives resigned under the call made by the Federalists, and are happy to learn that the elections have resulted in favor of the friends of the Administration. This renders it certain that the Democratic party have a majority in the General Assembly of Mississippi, and secures the election of a friend of the Administration to supply the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, made by the resignation of Judge Trotter—Globe.

From the Free Trader.

REASONS WHY GENIUS IS DEMOCRATIC.

Some of the Whigs seem sadly puzzled to learn the reason why our most illustrous writers, both in poetry and prose, such as Washington Irving, Cooper, Bryant, Willis, Paulding, Bancroft, Alexander H. Everett, Forrest, Kendall, and numerous others, are Democratic in their principles. We can tell them.

Genius has, in its nature, too much of our country's emblem, the eagle, to bear the slavery of aristocracy, or wear the golden yet galling fetters of wealth. Genius feels itself noble, and would ennoble humanity at large. It has confidence in human nature. Genius is full of hope. It has no pleasure in the crushed and bruised spirit. It scorns the despot who rides to the summit of power over a pavement of prostrate hearts.

Genius is generous. It would not eat its morsel alone, nor distill one drop of its nectar from the tears of man.

Genius is educated. It has weighed the relations of human society in the scale of reason—and can find no authority for political inequality. Genius has reasoned on the powers of mind, and finds the ascending principle developed wherever God has left his image.

Genius has travelled. With Irving and Cooper, and Willis, and Everett, and Cartwright and Forrest, it has visited other climates, studied the despotic institutions of Europe and Asia, only to return with a firmer love and a higher devotion of feeling to our own free and blessed Democracy. Not more glad did the dove that could find no resting place on the orb of waters return to the ark, than do the sons of American genius come back from their old world wanderings, and find rest where man, by the genius of his institutions, should be equal to his fellow man, unabashed by the narrow, but impassable distinctions of birth, caste, wealth, or inherited power.

MONEY *vs.* LIBERTY.

That *money is power*, is an axiom which the experience of all ages has demonstrated and confirmed. Nay, we have only to look to the smallest neighbourhood, for manifestations of its truth. What little community exists, that does not possess its petty tyrant of dollars and cents? If money gives power, that power increases in proportion to its accumulation in large masses. The man with one hundred dollars possessing equal prudence and sagacity can effect ten times as much as he who has but ten dollars. The man with one hundred thousant dollars has the means of effecting his purposed and gratifying his desires increased in like proportion over him who has but one hundred dollars. Money when it exists in a small mass (or rather he who is its visible exponent or possessor,) is humble and conciliatory; in large masses, it becomes haughty and arrogant, impatient of restraint, breaks through all laws, tramples down all authority, seeks its own gratification regardless of the means employed to attain it, or the injuries it inflicts on others and becomes the ruler and despot of society. It aspires after power, it claims the right to command, and it insists upon submission and obedience. It is, therefore, the great enemy of liberty. In its associated (corporate) form, it has been most aptly and truly denominated "*the dynasty of modern States.*" It can be curbed, restrained, and controlled, only by the united strength and intelligence of the mass of society, upon those interests it is a depredator, and of whose rights it is an usurper.

The following article, from Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, on the philosophy of advertising, takes a very judicious and common sense view of the matter, and is well worthy of being attentively read. Those who think that in putting into the papers notices of what they have for sale, they confer an exclusive benefit on the proprietors of those journals, make a great mistake. The truth is that while to the publisher the benefit is a very limited one, to the advertiser the advantages are incalculable. Let the person who has an article to dispose of, however small in value, only reflect that by inserting a short notice in a widely circulating paper he lays before every regular subscriber an intimation of the fact, o say nothing of the thousands of readers who are not subscribers, and that, should a single person be induced to purchase, the expense of the advertisement is more than paid, We cannot do better than to let Chambers speak in his own pertinent language:

PHILOSOPHY OF ADVERTISING.

It may be worth while to communicate to young tradesmen the ideas of an old one on this subject; they are simply and briefly as follows.—The first utility of frequent and regular advertising consists in this: there is at all times a large class of persons, both in country and town, who have no fixed places for the purchase of certain necessary articles, and are ready to be swayed and drawn towards any particular place which is earnestly brought under their notice. Indifferent to all, they yield without hesitation to the first who asks. Then, in the country, a considerable number of persons, who wish a supply of the articles advertised, and do not know of any particular place where it is to be got, being thus furnished with the address of a person who can supply them, naturally open a communication with that address, which, perhaps, leads to much ulterior business. People in the country are also liable to be favorably impressed by the frequent sight of a name in the newspapers. The advertising party acquires distinction in their eyes, and thus they are led, in making a choice, to prefer him. But by far the most important effect of advertising is one of an indirect nature, it conveys the impression that the party—pretending or not pretending quackish—is anxious for business. One who is anxious for business, is unavoidably supposed to be an industrious, attentive, civil person, who keeps the best of articles at the cheapest rate, does every thing in the neatest and most tradesmanlike manner, and in general uses every expedient to gratify and attach customers. People, of course, like to purchase under those circumstances, and the system of advertising assuring them that such circumstances exist at this particular shop, they select it accordingly. Such are the opinions of the old tradesman alluded to, and they are, certainly, supported by fact; for wherever an extensive or regular system of advertising is practised, and no back-drawing or unconquerable circumstances exist, it is usually seen to be attended with a considerable share of success. One feature in the philosophy of the subject must be carefully attended to. A faint and unfrequent system of advertising does not succeed even in proportion.—"Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."

REMEDY FOR BURNS.

Editor of the U. S. Gazette.

Dear Sir:—I have so often seen remedies for human ills given in the newspapers, and at once consigned to oblivion, that I have for a great while hesitated to present this remedy to the public For fourteen years I have prescribed it and witnessed its healing effects. I deliberately say from fourteen years experience, that no disease or injury to the human system has a more certain remedy than this for the most distressing of all injuries, that of scalds and burns. The relief is almost instantaneous from a minute to a half an hour, will usually find a full relief from pain. No matter what the extent of the burn, even if all the skin is removed from the body. The first knowledge I had of it was the almost miraculous cure of a little boy, who fell into a half hogshead of boiling water, prepared for scalding the bristles from swine. The entire person and limbs of the boy passed under the scalding water up to the chin, so as to scald his whole neck. On removing clothes, nearly all his skin followed from his neck, hands, arms, chest, back, abdomen, and almost every bit of skin from his lower extremities. In this deplorable condition, literally flayed alive with scalding water, the remedy was promptly applied, as a momentary application until the physicians should arrive. Two eminent physicians soon came, and on learning the extent of the scald, pronounced it a certainly fatal case, and directed the boy to lay with the remedy over him until he should die. In six weeks he was restored quite well, with scarcely a scar on any part of his person or limbs. The remedy increases in value from the fact, that under almost all circumstances it may be obtained It is as follows:

"Take soot from a chimney where wood is burned, rub it fine, and mix one part soot to three parts or nearly so of hogs' lard, fresh butter, or any kind of fresh grease, that is not salted; spread this on linen or muslin, or any cotton cloth for easier and more perfect adaption. In very extensive burns or scalds, the cloth should be torn into strips before putting over the scald. Let the remedy be freely and fully applied, so as to perfectly cover all the burned parts. No other application is required until the patient is well, except to apply fresh applications of the soot and lard, &c."

In steamboat explosions, this remedy can in nearly all cases be at once applied, and if done many valuable lives will be saved, and a vast amount of suffering alleviated.

If you and the corps editorial, will hand this remedy around our country, and invite attention to it, and that also those who use it may