...nts on the ...to 1828, by ...of the annual ex... ...nished by the mili... ...out of the wars with ...Creeks and Seminoles, to... ...the troubles on the Canada fron... ...amounts to $16,087,500. For ...ars, the Administration is certainly no ...me. Those with the Indians were in... ...tal to the policy which I have just de...ribed. If either party is liable to reprehen...n in this matter, it is the one which has en...couraged the savages, by a hypocritical sym...pathy with their worst men and worst acts, and which, as in the last war, has thrown every possible impediment in the way of the Government. If our best Generals, with every variety of regulars, militia, and volunteers, have hitherto failed to vanquish or eradicate the foe—for nothing but extermination will put an end to these hostilities—the fault lies with neither Whig nor Democrat. The nature of the foe, the climate and the country, supply a sufficient explanation of this indomitable resistance, of which history furnishes many similar examples. But now that we are engaged in the conflict, we must persevere unto the end. We cannot give up our territory to be ravaged, and the families of our countrymen to be massacreed. Human affairs are ever liable to calamities and reverses, and we must make up our minds to submit to the common doom of mankind, whether as nations or individuals. Deducting, then, the increased expenses in the Indian Departments, for the purchase of lands, and which ought not to be reckoned among the expenditures of the Government, any more than the purchase money paid by Mr. Jefferson for Louisiana, or for Florida by Mr. Monroe, and deducting also, the extraordinary expenditures growing out of the Indian wars, with which the Administration is no more chargeable than was Mr. Madison for the expenses of the last war with Great Britain, we obtain the real excess of the average annual expenditures for the years designated, as compared with the four preceding years. This excess, thus estimated, is the sum of $2,794,862—which you will admit is a pretty considerable reduction from the difference apparent upon first view.

(To be concluded next week.)

From the Nashua Gazette.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

This has been inscribed on the Federal banner from the time the Democracy was falsely branded as Jacobinism; John Adams raised a standing army—to sustain the Constitution and the laws.

John Adams created a gag-law—to sustain the Constitution and the laws.

The Federalists opposed the purchase of Louisiana, and insisted the mouth of the Mississippi should remain in the hands of a foreign nation—to sustain the Constitution and the laws.

The Federalists justified the right of the British to impress American seamen—to sustain the Constitution and the laws.

To sustain the Constitution and the laws the Federalists maintained that in times to rejoice at American victories, were becoming a moral and religious people.

To sustain the Constitution and the laws England, the Federalists burned blue... the coast during the last war.

For the same purpose, they entered into secret negotiation with the British minister, John Henry, to divide the Union and form a Northern Confederacy. Organized the Silver Grays, an armed force, under the state authority to sustain the Constitution and the laws.

They held a Hartford Convention—for the purpose of favoring the English Government and the public enemy—to sustain the constitution and the laws.

The Federalists in New York seized the arsenal, and armed their partizans at election—to sustain the constitution and laws.

The Federalists of Boston raised a ten... rebellion—to sustain the constitution and laws.

The Federalists conceived and executed the murder of Cilley—to sustain the constitution and the laws, and suppress the freedom of debate.

The Federalists seized upon the Government of Pennsylvania, and surrounded her Legislative halls with an armed force under Ritner, Burrowes, and Stevens—to sustain the constitution and the laws.

The Federal Governor and Legislature of New Jersey threw out two hundred and fifty Democratic votes at the late election, thus thwarting the clearly expressed will of the majority—to sustain the constitution and the laws.

The Federalists are clamoring loudly for a great "Regulator," a moneyed corporation, with a capital of fifty millions—to support the constitution and the laws.

The Federalists have compelled the timid and dependent "to vote the Whig ticket or starve"—to sustain the constitution and the laws.

The Democrats have, for thirty-eight years kept the Federalists of the Union in a minority, and thus have sustained the constitution and the laws, and they will continue to sustain them, by the same means, for many years to come.

WELLERISMS.

'Vot a beauty,' as the monkey said to the babboon.

'Touch me not,' as the porcupine said ven the cat-amount cotch'd him.

'You're no go,' as death said to the sick nigger.

'I vish I vas out of this scrape,' as the bee said in the tar pot.

'He is a near relation,' as the pop gun said of the thunder cloud.

Vot a vicked vorld,' as the dog said ven the boys tied the bell to his tail

'Forget me not,' as the trap said ven it took off the fox's tail.

'I don't come without knocking,' as the bullet said when it asked the fox if he could give it lodgings in his upper story.

'What makes you come end foremost?' as the man said when the humble bee stung him.

'Be collected,' as the printer said to a huge batch of old newspaper bills, vot vas'nt paid, lying scattered over his desk.

Reform.—It was a wise remark of an accomplished statesman, that no moral reform can be accomplished by physical force. It is the mind that must be addressed and convinced. Men must be reasoned with—they will not be driven. The most fatal error ever made in legislation is the multitude of enactments. The world is governed too much," and acts against the peace and safety of society, should be left to the guidance of reason and common sense.

From the Detroit Free Press.

WHAT ARE THE WHIGS?

They are the men who have been trained up in the principles of ancient Federalism, or such as have adopted them from erroneous views or sinister designs. They are the corruptionists of shameful coalition of Clay and Adams in 1824; the advocates of unlimited construction of the constitution; the enemies of the constitutional treasury; the friends of the deposite of the public funds in banks not responsible to the people, or of a political and pecuniary partnership between the United States Government and the United States Bank; the friends of the rich and the enemies of the poor; the supporters of the aristocracy and the oppressors of democracy in every place; the party that has become notorious for the adoption of the doctrine of their great editorial leader, M. M. Noah, that "*all is fair in politics*;" the party that have become more universally disgraced by outrages upon the ballot box and the elective franchises than any party known in the annals of our country; the office seeking party; the denouncers of every administration of which they are not the head, and the opponents of every measure of which they are not the origin. They are the coalition of Abolitionists, Anti-Masons, and Federalists, backed by the banks, combined for the unholy purpose of breaking down an eminently well conducted administration, that has safely guided the bark of state through the most perilous storm an American sky has ever brewed since the days of the Revolution. They are the champions of the high tariff system—for taxing heavily the people that live by labour, to raise a surplus revenue for the use of bankers and speculators, and they are for other aristocratic projects of making, by the aid of monopoly laws, the rich richer and the poor poorer.

VILLAINY.—The Supreme Court of Ohio, now sitting in this city, devoted last Saturday, the 20th inst., to hearing of applications for divorce. The evidence adduced in one case, revealed a career of villainy which has seldom been exceeded. The husband of the applicant came to Pleasant Valley, New York, several years since, and introduced himself to a Presbyterian clergyman of that place, as a graduate of some College in Quebec He stated that his father was a wealthy man of Upper Canada, who was anxious that he should go to Europe, and complete his education at one of the Universities of Edinburgh; but that he was anxious to remain in America, and prepare himself for the ministry; and that in consequence of his declining to follow the plan marked out by his father, he was left without means to prosecute his theological studies. The charitable clergyman took him into his family, and for a year supplied him with every thing—and several times relieved him when under arrest for debt. At the close of the year he borrowed money to return to Canada, saying that he still hoped his father might be induced to aid him. From Quebec, he wrote that his father's property had recently been consumed by fire, and asking the further loan of $30 to enable him to return. The money was forwarded to him, and was not again heard of. He is now preaching and distributing tracts in Western Reserve, and finally comes to Knox county, Ohio, where he introduces himself under another name to a clergyman, as a licentiate of the Presbyterian church in Scotland, preaches frequently, and at last he marries the daughter of a respectable physician, and employs himself as a teacher. After a year's residence in Kentucky, he purchased a horse, for which he gave his note; and set up to Cincinnati, sold the horse, wrote a letter in a disguised hand, under a feigned name to his father-in-law; communicated a mock-mystifying obituary notice of himself to the Lawrenceburgh editors, and escaped to Canada. He is next heard from at Quebec whence he writes in a very penitent strain to the clergyman in this county, to whom he had so shamefully imposed; and subsequently as a proof of his entire reformation, he goes to New York, again changes his name, represents himself as a Frenchman, again marries, and in a few months afterwards again writes to his *first* father-in-law, saying that he is in prison, awaiting his trial for bigamy, and beseeching him not to appear as a witness. The court decreed a divorce and allowed five hundred dollars alimony.—Cincinnati Chron.

RAIN.—It will be recollected that Mr. Espy applied to the General Government and also to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for encouragement to enable him to try the experiment of whether he could cause it to rain or not, which was the cause of much innocent merriment in the comments offered thereon. It matters not how plausible Mr. Espy may render his theory, it can scarcely be expected that it should be credited as true until he shall make some experiment tending to confirm it. We would however cite the following singular prediction on his principles, of a storm, from the National Gazette.

A gentleman called at our office on Monday and told us that according to Mr. Espy's theory of storms, which he said he was acquainted with, there ought to be at that time a storm raging to the south of this place, and had been for 36 or 40 hours, probably near Cape Hatteras.

The following letter, written at Norfolk on Tuesday which we find in the U. S. Gazette of this morning, shows that Mr. Espy's theory was correct in that instance.

"We have had a gale of wind here for the last three days from E. to N. E. and it has not yet cleared off. I fear that much damage has been done on our coasts, for it blew most violently in squals such as would tear the top sails out of a ship, or send the masts overboard, unless they were carefully watched. Vessels on a coast while in shore, and that a leeshore, in a heavy gale of wind for three days, would find it difficult to keep to sea. Several have come into this port for shelter with loss of sails and spars—others have been obliged to leave their anchorage and come up to town with loss of anchors. It is reported that the ship Lelia, Higgins, from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore, while running in from sea, in the gale struck on the "Horse shoe," and was so much damaged that she sank.—Relief has been sent to her. She is a new Ship, it is therefore to be the more regretted.

The National Gazette, observes that Mr. Espy is a gentleman who has devoted some fifteen or twenty years to the pratical study of Meteorology, and we hazard nothing in saying that in its ready and deep knowledge he is not excelled.

'Necessity is the mother of invention'—as the cook said ven she used her night-cap for a pudding bag.

The New Orleans sun says the mosquitos are coming and the loafers are going.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, May 14, 1839

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.—Finding every other device unavailing, the Opposition have raised the cry of extravagant expenditures against the General Government. To our surprise, we find the Federal organ in this town, rousing up from its lethargic repose, and re-echoing the false charge with all the *effrontery* that but too plainly marks the paternity of its editorial. The Gazette's writer must certainly calculate largely upon the ignorance and credulity of his readers, if he suppose his broad *assertions*, unsustained by a single demonstrable fact, will be received as sufficient *evidence* to condemn the Government, at which they so feebly aim.

We have seen the charge of wasteful expenditure so repeatedly alledged of late against the Government, that we have been induced to give the subject some investigation. We find the magnanimous Whigs footing up the whole amount of appropriations made by Congress for present and prospective purposes, and then proclaiming them the extravagant expenditures of the Administration. For example—they include the ten millions placed at the disposal of the President, *to be used if necessary*, for the contingent service of fifty thousand men to resist British aggression in Maine; the expenses of the Florida war; the appropriations for protecting the Northern and Western frontiers; for public buildings; for the Indian Department, in consideration of which the Government obtains possession of immense tracts of fine land; for the Post Office Department, though the amount is paid by the office itself; and for similar necessary purposes. Now it is by including these items that the Whigs make up their grand total. If they are deducted, as they properly should be, from the aggregate amount of 38 millions, will leave for the actual expenses of the Government only fifteen millions of dollars. Thus it will be seen that the charge of extravagance against the Government is unfounded and totally destitute of truth.

An excellent article will be found in our columns to-day upon this subject, which supercedes the necessity of further comment from us.

From the Cecil Gazette.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE FREEDOM'S SENTINEL AND THE E. S. WHIG.

GENTLEMEN:—It is high time, we of Cecil think, that some move had been made in our District towards holding a convention for the nomination of a democratic republican candidate for Congress.—"In peace we should prepare for war," is an old but most wise maxim. And we therefore deem it proper that the sound democrats of Cecil, under this impression, it would be pleasing to hear from the party in your section of the district what arrangements would be acceptable to them For the democratic republicans of Cecil we feel justified in saying, that a convention, held at some central point at any leisure time between this and the 10th of August, would be in accordance with their views and will be well attended.

One word more. In our congressional district, at the last October election, we had a handsome and a most decided majority, and we can see no reason why this majority should not be retained, and why our candidate should not be elected. In Cecil the best feeling prevails among our friends, who, confident in the possession of strength, are prepared and determined to use it in the struggle.

It is possible that at the convention the names of some one or more gentlemen from Cecil may be presented; but on whomever the choice may fall, whether he be from Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, or Cecil, we promise him the warmest support of the democracy of our county. But a single question will be asked in relation to him, and that is,—Does he possess the true faith' Is he of tried fidelity? And such a gentleman, having obtained the fair nomination of the convention, will receive the entire republican vote of Cecil.

Gentlemen, let us hear what you have to say on the subject of this communication.

From Freedom's Sentinel.

We cheerfully respond to the communication of the editor of the Gazette, and concur with him in the opinion that "it is high time some move had been made in our district towards holding a convention for the nomination of a Democratic Republican candidate for Congress." We admire the spirit in which the communication is written, and we have every reason to believe that the nominee will receive, not only the entire republican vote of Cecil, but of every county in the district Our Court is at present in session, and we have had ample opportunity of ascertaining the views of our friends in this county, and of conversing with many prominent men from the adjacent counties, on the subject of a convention. —The opinion is pretty generally entertained that as early a day as practicable should be fixed upon for the meeting of the convention, and "union, harmony, conciliation, every thing for the cause," is the prevailing sentiment that animates every bosom. With regard to the *time* of holding said convention the prevailing opinion here is, as far as we have been able to ascertain it, that it should be held some time before harvest, and in accordance with this opinion, we would suggest the last TUESDAY in June, as a proper time for the meeting of the convention. No objection, we presume, will be made to *Centreville*, as the *place of meeting*, as it is probably the most central, and the usual place of holding conventions for the district. We should be pleased to hear from the Whig and the Cecil Gazette on this subject. Having conversed with some of the prominent men in Kent and Caroline, we feel authorised in saying such an arrangement would meet the approbation of our friends in those counties.

We are gratified at finding a movement among our friends in the upper counties. We admire the tone and manner in which the subject of holding a Convention has been introduced. Convinced of the importance of union and harmony in the approaching contest, we feel gratified at learning that our friends throughout the District, await with much anxiety the proper period to arrive when they can show their enemies that the Republican ranks are invincible. Our friend of the Sentinel suggests Centreville as the place of holding the Convention. To this we cheerfully agree from the fact of its central location. But the time he suggests, we do not so readily agree to. We think the last Tuesday in June too late, and would respectfully suggest the *second* or *third* Tuesday of the same month. Our objection to the last Tuesday, arises from the apprehension that it may interfere with the business of harvest. However, if our friends in any of the other counties should determine on the last Tuesday in June, there will be no serious objection on the part of Talbot. We should be pleased to hear from our cotemporaries of the Cecil Gazette and the Sentinel upon the subject, that the day may be fixed upon without further loss of time.

☞ A negro fellow, who has been for some time confined in the jail of this county on a charge of theft, made his escape on Thursday night last. But what is most singular, he voluntarily returned on the succeeding night—called for his supper, stated he could not think of giving his keeper any unnecessary trouble, and was willingly conducted to an apartment which defies his escape, with the indifference of a man who preferred incarceration to freedom.

☞ Both political parties are beginning to move preparatory to the fall campaign in this state. Several Congressional Districts will have their candidates in the field next month, and from all the accounts which we can gather upon the subject, we would thus early predict the overthrow of Whigery in Maryland. As the country sinks, whigery rises—as the country rises whigery sinks.

MORE HELP.—We have received the first No. of the Democratic Herald, published at Annapolis, by George and William Johnson. Persons desirous of subscribing, can see the paper by calling at this office.

The Baltimore Republican of last Tuesday contains the following merited notice of the Steamboat Maryland and her able Captain:—

THE "OLD MARYLAND."—In a walk along the wharf, we were pleased to see this "sea-worthy" old steamer look so well, and could not help inwardly remarking—this, truly, is a "good and faithful servant," one that has braved the waves and the storm, and always conducted her freight to its destination with promptitude and safety. Indeed, we begin to think that Old Neptune has taken her under his especial protection, and she, like "Old Ironsides," floats bonyantly upon the bosom of the deep, in proud defiance of her enemies; whether they consist of men, winds, or waves. The "Old Maryland," under the command of her gentlemanly and able captain, Lemuel Taylor, has become so proverbial for safety and comfort, as to render it almost superfluous to append to her notice—"all baggage at the *risk* of the owners," as there is *no risk* themselves or property upon her well tried and faithful deck; like our old State, she is true as steel, and sound as "live oak."

EDUCATION AND RELIGION are going ahead in Texas. A letter dated 15th March, from the Rev. Mr. Stevens, at present in Texas, to the Editor of the New York Commercial says:—A member of the Methodist Episcopal church purchased what is called a league (4,444 acres) of land, and divided into lots for the purpose of forming a village. In this village, and on a most favourable site, are to be erected our institutions of learning for this republic. Eligible lots have been appropriated for a college, a female seminary, a school for boys, and for a church This league, or township, is one of the best sections of land in the republic, possessing a rich soil, intersected by a beautiful stream of water—supplied well with timber and stone for buildings; and possessing withal charming landscape views. The college site is a noble elevation, and includes about fifty acres. The government has incorporated the college, and appropriated eight thousand and eight hundred and eighty-eight acres of land toward its endowment.

"An excellent collection of families are already at work, clearing the soil and putting up buildings, and the plan promises to succeed admirably. There is one feature in the plan that you will admire. No deed is given without inserting a clause which provides that the purchase be forfeited by the introduction of intoxicating liquor; it is not to be used except for medical purposes.

"Our great want here is mechanics. Good house carpenters, masons, shoemakers, &c. would not only enjoy a competency in this land, but in a few years might accumulate wealth."

Daniel Webster summed up the policy of the Opposition in Congress truly in these words. Our's, says he, has been a "war of prevention rather than the attainment of any positive good!"

Betting on elections has been prohibited by a late act of the Illinois Legislature, under a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars; and imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

An old farmer and florist tells us that he does not remember when the season was so forward, during the last twenty years, as at present. He says he never saw so many wild flowers in bloom so early.—Boston Transcript.

The Charleston Courier says that a match race for TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS aside—half forfeit—has been made by Mr. JOHN C. ROGERS, with Mr. HATCHER, of Virginia, to come off on the New Market Course, near Petersburg, the first day of the fall meeting. Mr. HATCHER names *Portsmouth* or *Omega*, Mr. ROGERS *Monarch* or the *Queen*. The parties have the liberty of running either of the horses named.

ROBT. T. BICKNELL, the well known Broker and conductor of a periodical devoted to fiscal matters, died in Philadelphia a few days ago.

THE ODD FELLOWS of St. Louis had a celebration on the 26th ult. which went off in happiest manner. An oration was delivered by Mr. Hudson at the Methodist Church, which is highly commended.

SALARIES AND FEES—The Cumberland "Alleganian" is publishing a series of paragraphs upon the subject of the expenditures of the Internal Improvement Companies of this State. We give below several items, which, to say the least of them, show that those having the management of affairs are chargeable with extravagance and profligacy.

SALARIES OF THE OFFICERS

attached to the Board of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

PRESIDENT,	$3,000
Director, six in number, about	1,218
Chief Clerk,	1,800
Assistant Clerk,	1,000
Junior Clerk,	1,000
Treasurer and Accountant;	1,400
Messenger,	200
First and second Superintendent,	1,250
Commissioner,	2,000
Making in all,	$14,868

FEES TO ATTORNIES

By the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. during the last three and a half years:

Cash paid Joseph I. Merrick for aiding to obtain titles to lands	$2,615
Do do do for services rendered in obtaining the two million loan from the State	3,000
Do do do for services in obtaining the Three Million Loan	10,000
Total from Canal Co.	$15,615

[Mr. M. received during the same session, assurances from the Rail Road Company for $10,000, part of which has been paid.]

Total from the two companies for M. Merrick	$25,612 00
Benjamin Price, received	225 00
Thomas S. Alexander	250 00
Clement Cox	197 85
John Murling	240 50
William Price	6,544 00
Richard Cox	500 00
Making a total of	$33,761 34

The "Alleganian" says—"In addition to this, we learn that others received money from the Companies for various services,—such as aiding in obtaining loans from the State. But of their authenticity we know nothing."

The Fall River Patriot does up a paragraph neatly. Here is a happy specimen:—

"The Globe is making a *post mortem* examination of Wm. C. Rives. It shows that the disease of which the ex-Senator died, was of very long standing. The original complaint was *chronic* whigism—the immediate cause of death was a violent attack of conservatism! We have seen one case of this last malady only—fortunately for the community it is neither *infectious* nor *contagious*.

"AARON, *does your mother know you're out?*" was the significant motto on one of the banners in a late procession in New York, addressed to Aaron Clark, who has been put out of the Mayoralty by the election of Varian.

"There were forty nine clearances at the port on Saturday, believed to be the greatest number on record."

Salmon, from Kennebec, have appeared in Boston. $2 50 per pound. The whole brought, in these hard times, $42 50

Mr. RUSH, the owner of the famous cock, in which the keg of powder was fired, has died of his injuries.

Strawberries and green peas have made their appearance in Norfolk market.

NEW PLAN FOR DISPOSING OF THE SEMINOLES.—The Tallahassee Floridian mentions that a subscription has been started, to raise a volunteer company of Indian hunters, to whom will be offered, besides the pay of government, *two hundred dollars*, for every Indian killed or captured. It will take a round sum, at this rate to clear the territory.

The tooth of a child is essier to draw than that of a man, because it has no fangs; so it is with his evil passions.'

The Lexington, Miss., Union states, that land which will not bring over $1 per acre, cash, is selling on credit at from 10 to 15 dollars.

EGGS have been brought from France and sold in Charleston S. C. at a handsome profit.

The Norfolk Beacon states that the story of the duel between Messrs. Jones and Wilson is unquestionably true. The body of the latter, who fell in the affair, has been buried at Currituck Court House.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A TOWN.—The Hagerstown Mail says that several attempts have lately been made to set fire to that town, all of which have failed. An individual named Dayton, a young man about 18 or 20 years of age, a coach maker by trade, has been arrested, charged with having made the attempt.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 27.—We learn that a treaty of commerce between the Netherlands and the United States of North America has been concluded on terms advantageous to both parties: the duration of the treaty is fixed for 10 years.

GEN. DUNCAN MCARTHUR, one of the earliest settlers of Ohio, and formerly Governor of that State, died at Chillicothe, on the 29th ult

PEACH TREES—The peach tree suffers severely from an insect that injures it near the root. A very simple preventive, and one that will frequently restore an injured tree, is to place a box around the bottom of the trunk of the tree, and fill it with charcoal.

☞ There is a man in Philadelphia so cleanly, that he will not suffer his horses to go to bed with their shoes on.

THE FATE OF A MURDERER.—Van Bruggen, of those found guilty of piracy and murder on board the Braganza, hung himself in the New York prison on Friday night. The Star says:—"He broke up his bunk and made a frame, which he placed over the iron pipe in his cell, tore his blanket in strips, and became his own executioner."

week, in ...ARK'S ...tenements o... ...D LUCKY OFFICE pulled down ... & Calvert sts. Abolition.

THE PROSPECT IN TENNESSEE. The Nashville Union of April 24th, says: "prospect is glorious. That Col. Polk will be elected Governor by an overwhelming majority, we cannot for a moment doubt."

Queen Victoria is to lay the foundation stone of the new Parliament houses in June, with grand masonic honors.

THE WEDDING FINGER.—There are few objects among the productions of art contemplated with such lively interest by ladies, after a certain age, as the wedding: this has been the theme for poets of every calibre—for geniuses of every wing, from the dabling duckling to the solar eagle. The mouldy antiquary can tell the origin of the custom with which it is connected, and perchance, why a ring is round, and account for many circumstances concerning the ceremony of the circlet, on the most conductive evidence, but amidst all that has been said or written in reference to the ring, we believe the more lovely part engaged in the mystic matter—the taper residence of this ornament—has been neglected. Now this is rather curious, as there are facts belonging to the ring finger which render it in a peculiar manner an appropriate emblem of matrimonial union. Listen to a celebrated anatomist:—"It is the only finger where two principal nerves belong to two distinct trunks; the thumb is supplied with its principal nerves from the radical nerve, as is also the fore finger, the middle finger and the thumb side of the ring finger, while the ulnar nerve furnishes the little finger and the other side of the ring finger, at the point or extremity of which a real union takes place; it seems as if it were intended by nature to be the matrimonial finger. That the side of the ring finger next to the little finer is supplied by the ulnar nerve, is frequently proved by a common accident, that of striking the elbow against the edge of a chair, a door or any narrow hard substance—the ulnar nerve is then frequently struck, and a thrilling sensation is felt in the little finger and on the same side of the ring finger, but not on the other side of it"—[Picayune.]

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The federal papers are making exhibitions of what is to be their strength in the 26th Congress, and very modestly fix upon *thirty* as the majority which is to be made up of all sorts of politicians—federal whigs, abolitionists, conservatives, anti masons, &c. They should recollect, however, that they are not yet "out of the woods"—that the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Mississippi, Rhode Island, and Maryland, have something to say in the democratic ticket. We shall know all about this after their elections; in the meantime, we have unshaken confidence in the "sober second thought" of the people, and shall not despair of the republic.—St. Louis Argus.

Extraordinary Cows Great efforts are made in some sections of the country in improve the breed of horned cattle and horses, but too little attention is paid to prime milch cows. Why a farmer or any other person should be willing to keep an unproductive animal, when a far more productive one would cost no more for its support, is a wretched species of political economy. The value of a piece of ground is in proportion to its products, and the actual worth of a cow is predicated upon the quantity and goodness of the milk she ... animal at the same expense required to ...rt a good cow. The original outlay ...s more, but in the end increased yield greatly augment the owners profits. ...Colman's Second Report mentions some ...ior cows in Berkshire, some of which ...bly can be equalled in Hampshire. Mr. ...Colt of Pittsfield has a cow whose milk ...ded 192 pounds of butter in 148 days. ...Merril has one which gives 30 beer ...rts daily. Mr. Fenn of Stockbridge has a ...eight years old, which has produced in ...week 12 lbs 9 oz. butter, besides milk ...cream used in the family. Wm Dewey ...Alford has a cow which has produced for some time 14 lbs of butter a week. Mr. Stephen Willard of Stockbridge has a cow which produced, in 321 successive days, 331 lbs. of butter. Mr. Ashton of Ashfield owns a cow whose products for less than 8 months last year was 303 pounds of butter. None of these animals had extra feeding.—Northampton Mass. Courier.

PLOUGHSHARES IN MEN.—There is iron enough in the blood of forty-two men to make a ploughshare weighing about twenty-four pounds.

THE HELLESPONT.

The following spirited sketches of a place "renowned in ancient histories," is from Steven's "Incidents of Travel:"

"Onward, still onward! We have reached the ancient Hellespont, the Dardanelles of the Turks, famed as the narrow water that divides Europe and Asia. Three miles wide at its mouth; it becomes gradually narrower until in the narrowest part, the natives of Europe and Asia can talk together from the opposite sides. Forty six miles of its whole length, it presents a succession of new beauties I had just time to reflect that it was melancholy, and seemed inexplicable, that this and other of the fairest portions of the earth should be in the hands of the Turks, who neither improve it themselves, nor suffer others to.

At every moment a new picture present itself a—new fort or villa, or the ruins of an ancient city. Here Xerxes built his bridge of boats, to carry over millions to the conquest of Greece, and here when he returned with the wreck of his army, and found his bridge destroyed, he ordered the chains to be thrown into the sea, and the waves lashed with rods. From this point, Leander swam the Hellespont from love of Hero and Lord Byron and Mr. Ekenhead for fun. Nearly opposite the ruins of Sestos, close to a Turkish fort, are the ruins of Abydos. Here Xerxes and Leander, and Lord Byron and Mr. Ekenhead landed."

"Lime your orchards," says an exchange paper. We say no such thing. If you put any lime any where, put it on the *ground*, instead of on the *trees*. Whitewash on trees closes the pores, and injures more than it benefits. Wash the trees with pot ash water, to make them healthy and destroy the insects.

"Can you pay this small bill to-day? "Call to-morrow; I have a duel to fight in about half an hour, and have not time to look over your account just now."

Mr. Charles Greswold late teller of the Commercial Bank of Manchester, on the 17th absconded with a deficit in his cash of nine o'clock, $11,000. The Bank offers a reward for his apprehension. ... PRICE, ...S. GRAHAM.

...629 ...