

good hay ought to be daily supplied as soon as they will eat it.

This practice saves all the cream for butter, is much better for the cows, renders the milking more convenient and agreeable, and makes generally as good if not better calves. The calf being out of the way, the tin cup may be dispensed with, and the milk, without fear of molestation, may draw freely with both the hands from the expanded under, its rich supply directly into the pail. It will readily be seen that the dairy woman has now a much larger supply of milk, than when the calves are allowed to suck the cows, and she will now need more room and better accommodations for setting it than before. A good spring house properly constructed is very desirable, when near the dwelling but we pity the woman that have to trudge through rain or sleet this distance that many do from the dwelling to the spring house; and we have actually thought while traveling through the country that many farms would be much better off without any spring at all. In order to use a spring, buildings are often put in a very inconvenient part of the farm, clearing made in the wrong place and after all some 10 or 20 rods have to be walked every time they get a bucket of water or a pan of milk or butter for a meal. We will not now give our views on the better plan of arranging buildings, clearings &c., but proceed to point out a substitute for an inconvenient spring house. A well near the door with a pump in it would in a great many cases afford a supply of better water, and at much less trouble than to obtain it at the spring, and the water may be led into a house to answer better than many springs and be convenient to the dwelling. An excellent one may be constructed at small expense by digging down two or three feet sufficiently large for the purpose, on a declining piece of ground when a covered drain can be laid to drain the water from the bottom of the room. Build it with logs, with a door and sufficient windows to admit air, and plaster and whitewash it nicely inside and keep all sweet and clean. Prepare a trough to stand on one side, with the sides four or five inches high and sufficiently large to hold the pans of milk. Have a spout or tube leading from the pump to this trough; let it enter the pump about a foot below the spout, and be no larger at that end than a common size gimblet. Thus it will be seen that every time the pump is used a fresh supply of water is running and continues to run until the water settles in the pump to the level of the tube. Another trough to stand under or near the first, even with the ground or floor, may receive the water as it runs over, in which pots of butter &c. may be placed. The water to run off through the under drain first mentioned. The water should daily be drawn off from both troughs by plugs in the bottom and nicely cleaned to keep all sweet. No articles should be kept in the milk room having a tendency to render the air impure; as such impurities are imbibed by the cream and injures the flavor of the butter.

We have thus given a brief sketch of the improvements we consider necessary to be introduced by our farmers, before they will be able to furnish a regular supply of good butter for our home markets. We are confident that many may profit by the hints we have thrown out, and we should be highly gratified to see them set about it in good earnest, knowing, from experience, that they would find it to their interest to do so. Some remarks on butter making we will defer to another number.—Indiana Farmer and Stock Register.

RAIL ROADS—BONDS OF UNION.

Rail Roads induce travel, and bring our people oftener together—make them better acquainted, and the more they know, the more they esteem each other. Without this reciprocal esteem and friendship of the different State communities, we regard our union as a rope of sand. What are bonds, agreements, and treaties between individuals, communities and powers, without that mutual good will, that reciprocal effort and zeal necessary to fulfillment, to consummation in joint labors and undertakings, or in associations for mutual felicity? What are they? Nothing. All experience, all history, all past time has proved so. With nations it is peculiarly the case. Nothing goes forward peacefully, on the tide of successful experiment, without will consent, mutuality, on all hands—with them nothing can be frustrated, stopped or impeded. A discontended peg in the most beautifully polished machinery, perfect in all its parts, will, by its movements, destroy its usefulness, and unless substituted by something better, will be the cause for which it is designed, will be the cause, and perhaps ruin the whole. We know that the surest of all the union is the attachment, the reciprocal respect of rights, of person and of property, entertained for each among themselves. Without these, the Constitution is a useless piece of parchment, & had better be used for drum-heads; and without them the states are just as foreign from each other, as their geographical position will allow—i. e. they are not so foreign to each other, as England and the U. States, because there is no Atlantic between them. But morally and politically, they must be separate and distinct. All things which aid in ensuring mutuality and contented union, should be encouraged, and brought into use and effect. Rail roads are a most practical and efficient agent, in producing effects so desirable, and so essential to the harmony of the confederacy. Let our people mingle—harmonize interests as much as possible; and this is best insured by quick and cheap intercommunications. And Rail Roads will accomplish all this.—We trust to see the day, when they will be continuous from North to South, from East to West. Truly are rail roads bonds of union, of social, of national union. Give us rail roads, make them in all directions— Pierce the hills, the mountains of the interior with them—

send the locomotive smoking through the valleys—bring into intimate and quick intercourse the transmontane and tide water sections—induce social intimacy between the inhabitant of the mountains and him that looks out from his domicile upon the wide expanse of waters, and to whose ears the sea bird's scream is as familiar as the chant of the whip-poor-will to the mountaineer, and well may we adopt the patriotic sentiment of Liberty and Union—one and indissoluble. That sentiment which finds a response in every patriot's breast would possess ten fold emphasis and strength.—Richmond Compiler.

THE NEUTRALITY LAW.

Our readers are already apprized that meetings have been held at different places on our Northern border, expressive of a determination to sustain the public authorities in their efforts to prevent invasions of the British provinces from our territory. These meetings were justly hailed as evidence of returning sanity and regard for our national character and obligations on that frontier. We regret to perceive on the other hand, in the published proceedings of meetings of an opposite character, held here and there proofs of unsoundness in public opinion to such an extent as to be inconceivable, if we had not the evidence of it before our eyes. At a Public Meeting, for example held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 29th of last month, we find, among sundry resolutions adopted the following:

Resolved, That whenever a Government adjoining to the United States shall treat as criminals respectable citizens for attempting to introduce the principles of equal rights and self-government into their country, the cruelty exercised towards them is an insult to our Government, for which our Government should hold them responsible.

If the Abbot of UNREASON, who (we are told) by Walter Scott) presided over certain holiday feasts in the old country, in which every thing was wont to be turned upside down or inside out had presided at the meeting to which we refer, it is impossible to conceive that any proposition could have been adopted more contrary to common sense, common honesty or common law, than is contained in the above resolution, keeping in view the ground upon which it is based. In the first place, the outlaws who have banded together there to violate the most solemn laws of their own country are described as "respectable citizens." Then their invasion of a friendly territory with fire and sword, murdering harmless people and ravaging their property, is halowed into "attempting to introduce the principles of equal rights and self-government" into that territory; and finally, the punishment of these pirates, whose hands are reeking red with the innocent blood they have mercilessly spilled, is "an insult to our Government;" as though this Government, the work of the wisdom of the Revolutionary sages, instead of being erected to preserve peace at home and maintain amicable relations abroad, was established for the especial protection of those who signalize themselves by all the acts which constitute piracy!

At the same meeting at which this resolution was adopted, we observe that it was determined to memorialize Congress to repeal the Neutrality Law, or essentially to modify it. Some memorials to the same effect have already been presented in Congress. We have placed the above resolution conspicuously in our columns, that if there exists any disposition to yield the prayer of this memorial, the Members of Congress may know how intensely patriotic are the views of some at least of the memorialists.—Nat Intel.

From the London Correspondence of the National Intelligencer. LONDON, DECEMBER 14, 1838.

At the annual Cattle Show dinner, given at Arundel in the county of Sussex, VIRGIL MAXCY, Esq., the Charge d'Affaires from the United States to the King of the Belgians, was present; and conceiving that a report of his speech, would be interesting to your readers, I herewith send it you. This speech alludes to the unfortunate disturbances in Canada, and vindicates the conduct of the General Government of the United States. It clearly demonstrates that no blame whatever can justly be attributed to the United States authorities. Mr. Maxcy was received in the most cordial manner, and his able and eloquent speech excited feelings of the highest admiration. The Earl of Surrey, who was in the chair, said:

"Gentlemen, I beg leave to give you the health of a distinguished individual, who has honored us with his company here today. I will not designate him as a foreigner, for he speaks the same language as ourselves, and he has sprung from the same stock. (Cheers.) I beg leave to give you the health of Mr. Maxcy, the Minister from the United States to the King of the Belgians. (Cheers.) This is, gentlemen, I believe, the first public meeting he has honored with his presence in this country; and I hope you will show him how we can drink to a friendly state. Long may we continue in strict and improving friendship with so great a nation." (Loud cheers.)

The Duke of Richmond immediately rose and said: "Gentlemen, allow me to propose that we receive the distinguished foreigner, now with new-fangled cheers, but with three true British cheers.

The toast having been drunk with the ancient honors, Mr. Maxcy rose and said: "Gentlemen, I have no language to express the emotions to which the exhibition of kind feeling towards my country, which has just been manifested, has given rise. Indeed, when I hear a kind voice in the English language, I cannot but feel that I hear the voice of a brother. I cannot fail in my mind to trace back from a community of language to a community of origin, and feel that there are ties stronger than mere interests which bind the two nations to-

gether. (Cheers.) There is the interest which arises from common laws, for gentlemen, American liberty, as well as English liberty, is founded upon common law, and Americans claim the common law, and its distinguishing privileges, as their greatest birthright. We trace back our liberty to the same source to which Englishmen trace theirs; we trace it back to that Magna Charta which the noble Barons of England, led on, if I do mistake not, by an ancestor of the noble Lord on my left, claimed and received from a British King—the charter which is the shrine of their liberty." (Cheers)

The Wesleyan Centenary.—On the 7th of November, a meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist preachers and laymen was held at Manchester, (England), and was continued for three days, for the purpose of devising a plan for celebrating the centenary of Methodism the present year. At this meeting there were present seven ex-presidents of the Conference, viz. the Revs. Richard Reese, J. Butwisle, Geo. Morley, Geo. Marsden, Dr. Bunting, J. Taylor, and E. Grindrod, and about two hundred and fifty other ministers and gentlemen connected with societies in London, Manchester, Salford, Liverpool, Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Sheffield, Newcastle, Hull, York, Dublin, &c.

The sum of forty-five thousand pounds was subscribed—about two hundred thousand dollars. Other meetings are to be held in different parts of Great Britain, and the total amount will probably reach £80,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States intend to celebrate the centenary in a similar manner with their brethren in the old country. They do not expect to raise quite so large a sum, yet the Church fondly hopes to raise a sufficient sum to build a mission-house in this city.—N. Y. Courier.

From the National Intelligencer. EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE. New York Jan. 7.

I see that torch-light meetings, as they are called, attract great attention now in England. The English Locofocos, in these meetings, propose a redress of grievances with arms in their hands, and march about by night with torches and bonfires, imitating Ming's Locofocos in New York. The Government has fluniated a proclamation against them, and pronounced their doings illegal and disorderly.

The high price of bread creates distress among the British working population.—The corn laws are attacked now bitterly by the commercial and manufacturing interests, and but feebly defended by the agricultural. Even potatoes are very high. We now import Britain (Lancashire) potatoes in this city, and sell them for about a dollar a hamper—three-fourths of a bushel. Thus the very short crop of potatoes in this country affects the laboring man in England, by taking from him one of the usually cheapest articles of consumption.

The Sunday mail question attracts much attention in London. It is proposed that there be a Sunday delivery of letters from the post office in London, which proposition, however, is strongly opposed, as tending to the transaction of business on that day.

The Commerce, a Paris paper, speaks of warlike movements in the southern provinces of Russia, which, if correct, seem to indicate belligerent intentions.

The Hollandic Belgic question again seems to look squally. Louis Philippe seems disposed to stand by his son-in-law, the King of the Belgians; but, as England is not so positive in her position, Prussia is pushing ahead as an ally of Holland.

The iron steam-ship of 1,200 tons, (the Atalanta), which is contracted for, it is believed will come out to New York in ten days.

The cotton market news from England has made our holders here very sanguine. They expect a further advance, and with confidence, too. They also think that there will be a further advance at the South. The commercial news from England by the Royal William is looked upon as very favorable to trade.

The London Morning Chronicle states that of the 2,000,000 of protested bills sent out by the Bank of England for collection in the United States all have been paid but four hundred pounds! What a compliment is this fact to our merchants. Suppose they had adopted the advice of Mr. Kendall in his famous 4th of July letter!

As I anticipated, Sir John Colborne has demanded of the Governor of Vermont the persons who crossed the line and committed arson in Lower Canada. Must he not give them up?

The mob in Oswego (N. Y.) had a complete triumph Jan. 2. The U. S. Collector having given notice to Capt. Gwynn (U. S. Army) that two brass cannon were secreted near the bridge, Capt. G. posted sentries over them. But when the Collector and a U. S. officer went to take possession of them, they were forcibly prevented by a mob of 300 persons, notwithstanding a few troops were there to back them. The mob insulted the soldiers, and when returned to their barracks burnt the Collector and a deputy marshal in effigy, and, in bravado, fired the guns nearly all night. The Royal William will sail on the 16th.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 8.

Mackenzie is delivering lectures in Albany, Schenectady, and thereabouts, in behalf of Canadian liberty, &c. His neck being in no danger while he preaches in these United States.

A libel case attracts much attention. A solidant editor of a sheet called the Poly-anthus, supported by a woman of the worst character, has been arrested for three libels, and, with great color of truth, is charged with being the cause of three deaths, (Miss Missouri, Mrs. Hamblin, and Mr. Minurn.) This woman has come forward and hailed him. Her aim is thought to be,

through this sheet, the extortion of money from persons of credit and standing in society. Much of the s-reel-hawked press in New York lives on the piquant slander it creates.

From Lower Canada we learn that the editor of a paper called the Fantasque has been arrested. Every editor of a French paper, I believe, is now either in prison or in exile. A military force left Montreal Jan. 2, for Terrebonne, where it is said there were many disaffected persons: A detachment also moved to St. John's, in consequence of the report of disaffected persons in that quarter. We see from this, that the British Parliament will have a great deal to do before there can be quiet in Lower Canada.

Flour changed hands to-day at \$9. The orders for Eng and were generally limited to \$5 50. About 3,000 barrels have been purchased for export. Cotton has not advanced here.

A HISTORY.

Of the most remarkable extremes of Cold within a space of more than a thousand years.

In A. D. 401, the Black Sea was entirely frozen over.

In 482, the Danube was frozen so that Theodoric marched on the ice to Swabia to avenge his brother's death.

In 762, the cold was so intense that the straits of Dardanelles and the Black Sea were entirely frozen over. The snow in some places drifted to the depth of 50 feet, and the ice was heaped in such quantities in the cities, as to cause the walls to fall down. In 860, the Adriatic was entirely frozen over.

In 891, and also in 893, the vines were killed by frosts, and the cattle died in their stalls.

In 991, the winter lasted very long, and was extremely severe. Every thing was frozen, and famine and pestilence closed the year.

In 1037, the cold was so intense that most of the travellers in Germany were frozen to death on the roads.

In 1133, it was excessively cold in Italy; the Po was frozen from Bremona to the sea; the heaps of snow rendered the roads impassable; the wine casks burst, and trees split by the frost with an immense noise.

In 1216, the river Po froze to the depth of 15 ells, and wine also burst the casks.

In 1234, a pine forest was killed by the frost at Ravenna.

In 1236, the frost was most intense in Scotland and the Categat was frozen between Norway and Jutland.

In 1282, the houses in Austria were buried with snow.

In 1292, the Rhine was frozen, and in Germany 600 peasants were employed to clear the way for the Austrian army.

In 1314, all the rivers in Italy were frozen over.

In 1584, the winter was so severe that the Rhine and Scheldt was frozen, and even the sea at Venice.

In 1469, the winter was so severe in Flanders, that the wine was cut with hatchets to be distributed to the soldiery.

In 1670, the frost was very intense in England and Denmark, both the Little and Great Belt were frozen over.

In 1684, many forest trees, and even the oaks in England were split with the frost.

In 1692, the cold was so excessive that the starved wolves entered Vienna and attacked both men and cattle.

The cold of 1640 was scarcely inferior to that of 1592, and the Zuyder See was entirely frozen over.

In 1776, much snow fell, and the Danube bore ice five feet thick below Vienna.

MURDERER TAKEN.

There never has been a more heart sickening narrative of murder, than is contained in last Jackson (Miss.) Sun. A man of the name of Joh W. Carter alias Collins has been taken in Lauderdale county, who it is believed, assisted in the murder of Silas D. Rives, near Harrisborough, in Scott county, in last September. Another villain of the name of Johnson Cook, is also implicated, who has gone to Texas. Carter has given a statement, which he says he had from Cook's lips, truly horrible.—According to this, he (Cook) has perpetrated as many as thirty murders, all in cold blood; and was the instigator of the Seminole war, having assisted the Indians in massacring the whites on the frontiers of Florida. He has been wandering about, to and fro, throughout the southern country, on the system of Murel, seeking whom he might murder. Circumstances go to fix the murder of Mr. Rives upon these two wretches, who were about Hillsborough at that time in the character of well-diggers in search of employment. Some provisions belonging to them have been found in the swamp where Rives was murdered. Carter denies knowing anything about this murder, although he acknowledges the fiendish character of his companion. He says that Cook has gone to Texas avowedly to pursue a life of crime, and that he has no more feeling in killing a human being than he would in butchering a hog. We trust that this monster in human form may be caught in Texas, and that he may expiate his bloody deeds on the scaffold, before he can have the opportunity of adding to them.

John Cook is between 26 and 30 years of age, weighs about 140 pounds, has blue eyes, and is narrow between the eyes; his face and hands are badly scarred with dirks and knives, which he got by fighting; has been stabbed through the muscle of his left arm twice with a dirk, also in the hip; his hair is sandy, and one of his fingers is broken.

Cook has two friends in Texas named Augustus and Willis Austin, who are linked with him in a desperate career of crime. The citizens of Texas should keep a look out for the villains.—Grand Gulf Advertiser.

GEORGIA AND MAINE CONROVERSY.

The resolutions, offered by the Hon. J. S. Rhetit, on this subject, in the Senate of the State of South Carolina, were superseded by others in the House, to which the Senate ultimately assented. The substitute and proceedings thereon in the House are given below: "On motion of Mr. Burt, the House resolved into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Irby in the Chair, on the special order of the day, the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, on certain resolutions from the Senate, respecting a controversy between the States of Georgia and Maine. Mr. Colcock opposed the resolutions, and offered as a substitute, the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted after a debate between Messrs. Colcock, Memminger and Bellerlinger, in their favor, and against the original resolutions, and Messrs. Burt, J. A. Calhoun, and A. W. Thompson on the opposite side: "Whereas, this Legislature has learned with deep concern, that a serious controversy has arisen between the States of Georgia and Maine, in relation to an alleged violation on the part of the latter, of that important provision of the Constitution of the United States, concerning the apprehension and trial of fugitives from justice. "And whereas the legislature has received no official information of the facts and circumstances attending this subject, or of the course which our sister State of Georgia, deems it due to herself and the Constitution to pursue. "And whereas, it is the solemn duty of every member of this Confederacy, to protect and defend the national compact, and to insist on a strict, and faithful observance of all its provisions, by every sovereign party thereto: "Therefore Resolved, That, with a view to a full and correct understanding of the subject, and the adoption of such measures as our constitutional obligations may require, the Governor of this State be requested to correspond with the Governors of Georgia and Maine, and obtain exact and official information of all the particulars relating to the alleged infraction of the Constitution of the United States by the State of Maine, and all the proceedings consequent thereon, and to communicate the same to this Legislature, at the next session."

Gen. Bul of Abbeville has been murdered by his slaves: The following particulars are given by a correspondent of the Greenville Mountainer.

"The murder appears to have been committed under these circumstances: At the time of his death, General BULL had no overseer, and as a consequence, had to give particular personal supervision to his plantation affairs. After supper, on the night of the 7th ultimo, he walked to his negro quarter, a mile from his dwelling house. On his return, about three hundred yards from his house, he was attacked and murdered by two of his young fellows, who were lying in wait for him. They called a negro (Dick) to bring his horse to the gate, and then carried the body a quarter of a mile up the road, and above the house. They put the right foot in the left stirrup and then frightened the horse, which ran about forty yards before the stirrup broke. The body was found about 8 o'clock next morning, with the stirrup on the left foot, and with the appearance of being dragged the distance I have mentioned. The horse was found in the cow-pen with the saddle on, and the left stirrup gone. This was all contrived to make the impression that Gen. Bull had been thrown by his horse, his foot hung in the stirrup, and that he was thus killed; but the schemes of villains are seldom perfect. This very circumstance proved the murder instead of an accidental death. A puddle of blood was found where the General was killed, covered. All the wounds were inflicted on his head, and appear to have been made by six blows with a hard, heavy stick. The skull was fractured in two places. Eight of the negroes are now in jail. Three are supposed, from the circumstances, undoubtedly guilty. The trial is delayed to give every opportunity to discover all that is possible."

The insurrection in Mexico.—A letter from Houston, (Texas) to the Editor of the New Orleans Bulletin and published in that paper says:—"I enclose the substance of a letter just received by Express from the Mexican Eastern frontier, deemed of great consequence. The boat could not wait for a full translation, so I send you the following summary. The Mexican cities of Mier, Comargo and Reynosas, on the Grande, have pronounced for the Federal Government. The central troops have been driven out of the above mentioned towns. The commander of the Federalists, (Canales), at the head of the 3d division in that district, requests the Government of Texas to adopt such regulations in the intercourse between the two frontiers as will secure the protection of the adherents of the Federal party. The courier who brought this intelligence arrived at so late an hour as to give no opportunity of communicating all the particulars; but in the facts just stated there is ground enough to predicate a speedy coalition between the Texians and the Federal party of Mexico.

"Texas.—By advices from Paris, we are informed that Gen. Henderson, the Texian Representative near the French Government, has closed a commercial arrangement, whereby the ports of Texas and France are opened to the vessels and products of each other. We announced that such a negotiation was on foot some weeks since, which is now confirmed from an authentic source. This fact may be considered as a very favorable indication of the policy and views of France as regards our new sister Republic, and following the example of Great Britain, (who entered into a similar arrangement some time since,) it may be considered as furnishing good evidence of a speedy and more formal recognition of the independence of Texas, on the part of both England and France. Texas will not then want the

means either to pay off her debt, (which is but small,) or to develop her vast resources."—N. Y. Star.

means either to pay off her debt, (which is but small,) or to develop her vast resources."—N. Y. Star.

PENNSYLVANIA.

After the severe froshet on the Juniatta, which proved so destructive to the Pennsylvania canal in that region, totally destroying the works for several miles, the following letter was addressed to Governor Ritner by Mr. Bidale, President of the United States Bank of that State: "Bank of the United States, July, 3, 1838.

Sir: The Board of Directors of the United States have learned with great regret that the late disaster on the Juniatta threatens to disturb the internal trade of Pennsylvania, and her connexion with the Western States, and they have instructed me to offer to you, without delay, every assistance within their power to remedy this misfortune. If you have any authority to borrow, they will lend to you without any, relying on the spirit of the Legislature of Pennsylvania to provide for advances made in a time of need to protect her interest. You are accordingly at liberty to call upon this bank for any amount which you may consider necessary for the immediate and ample repair of the public works on the Juniatta. With great respect, yours, N. BIDDLE, President.

[This offer was accepted by Governor Ritner, and about \$300,000 were drawn from the bank for these repairs.]

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal occupies a prominent place in the Message of Governor Veazey to the Legislature of the State of Maryland, which is so large a proprietor in that great work. Notwithstanding all the discouragements under which this enterprise labors, the Canal has been steadily pressed forward, a force of from 2,500 to 3,000 hands having been kept constantly employed upon it. The line of the Canal from Dam No. 5 (eight miles above Williamsport) to Dam No. 6 is so nearly completed that the water will be admitted into it during the present winter, and the entire line of one hundred and forty miles is expected to be in good order and ready for the reception of the Spring trade. The remainder of the line (from the Great Cacopos) to Cumberland in progress, and will, it is believed with adequate means at command, be completed in the year 1840.—Nat. Intell.

ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION.—

The Journal of Commerce says: "The last passage of the Royal William has proved that if steam vessels but take the Southern route, they can cross the Atlantic as well in winter as in summer. She ran down within a hundred miles of Fayal, and came up the Gulf Stream, and all' roud the weather was so mild that no fire was necessary in the cabin, except for a very short time at each end of the voyage. The sailors worked with their coats off, and bare foot. The Gulf stream keeps every thing warm as summer, almost up to sounding off our coast. The fact is, that the world has become so small of late, if one feels cold here at the North, he has only just to run down to the equator and warm himself by the great fire, just as on a smaller scale a dull arch in school runs to the fire there. There is nothing now in the way of Atlantic steam navigation. The terrors of the ocean were first subdued, and now old Bores blows his blast and scares nobody."

Home Scenes.—All men home come sometimes. Many men find their chief delight there; even those who do not lead the most regular lives, still seek for repose and refuge under their own roof; and if they find intelligence, good temper, and graceful demeanor, adorning the home scenes of existence, they will gradually be drawn to their fire-sides, not merely as a refuge from trouble and care, but as a delightful arena for the employment of those virtuous pleasures which at once embellish and sweeten life.

Lost Wealth may be regained, by a course of industry, the wreck of health repaired by temperance—forgotten knowledge restored by study—alienated friend, sooted into forgiveness—Even forfeited reputation won back by penitence and virtue. But whoever again looked upon his vanished honor—recalled his slighted years and stamped them with wisdom—or effaced from Heaven's record, the fearful blot of a wasted life?—Mrs. Sigourney.

Anecdote.—A sailor having purchased some medicine of a celebrated doctor, demanded the price. "Why, says the doctor, I cannot think of charging you less than seven and sixpence." "Well, I'll tell you what," replies the sailor, "take off the odd and I'll pay you the even." "Well," returned the doctor, "we won't quarrel about trifles." The sailor laid down sixpence and walked off, when the doctor reminded him of his mistake—"No mistake at all sir; six is even and seven is odd, all the world over, so I wish you a good day—Get you gone," said the doctor, "I've made fourpence out of you yet."

Hard cases.—The Salem (Mass.) Register gives the following reminiscences of the days distinguished by the reign of Blue Law morality:

Old Law of Courtship. Oct. 27, 1617.—The General Court enact, "that if any young man attempt to address a young woman without the consent of her parents or the County Court, he shall be fined £5 for the first offence, £10 for the second, and imprisonment for the third."

Punishments. Sept. 14, 1719.—Mal-thev Stanley was tried for drawing the affections of John Tarbox's daughter, without the consent of her parents.

In the same month, 3 married women were fined 5s a piece for scolding. Query.—What would or should have been the penalty for an unmarried woman for the same offence?