







POETRY.

The following verse and touching lines so different from every day poetry, are from the Philadelphia Commercial Herald.

That soul of purity and love Has mingled with the throng above...

"Peace! peace! I returned the husband; 'You may speak, Ross, when I have finished..."

"By the cross be it!" he repeated, lifting his eyes to heaven. "I know you will forgive him!" said Ross...

Shakespeare, as every body is probably aware, discourses of Jealousy as follows: "The green-eyed monster, which doth make the meat it feeds on."

Domestic Economy. From the Farmer's Cabinet. THE DAIRY.

The properties of a good milk house are, that it be cool in summer, and moderately warm in winter, so as to preserve a temperature of about 45 degrees throughout...

When these places cows are milked twice in the twenty-four hours, throughout the year. In most quarters of milk or cheese is the object, three times milking must be preferable...

Cows should be milked as near the dairy as possible, in order to prevent the necessity of carrying and cooling the milk before it is put into the creaming dishes...

MEDICAL. PRACTICAL ESSAYS.

BY A DISTINGUISHED MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

VEGETABLE FOOD.—The following are the principal classes of food derived from the vegetable kingdom: 1. Fructiferous articles, as wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, &c.

Unleavened and all kinds of hot bread should be carefully avoided by the dyspeptic and the sick. The same remark may be applied of pastry and puddings made with butter or fat.

Rice is equally beneficial, and bears considerable resemblance to oatmeal as a healthy food. It requires more attention than is generally bestowed upon them, and of a good quality...

Turnips, according to some authors, are easily digested, agree well with weak stomachs, while other writers assert, just to the contrary. We are inclined to believe, that they are not particularly injurious, though we should not think of recommending them to our patients as among the best articles of diet which they could select.

As to fruits we are decidedly of opinion, that when perfectly ripe and mellow, those in common use are seldom if ever, injurious to the system, and that they may be regarded as a healthy and salutary diet.

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Fruit that is crude, hard, unripe, and acid, is not only unwholesome and indigestible, but it is also a source of flatulency, colic, diarrhoea, &c. and should be wholly avoided by all.

Of the dried fruits, figs and prunes are perfectly innocent, and indeed beneficial, in those cases where fruits at all are indicated. Raisins are decidedly indigestible, and should be employed with great caution.

Comments.—A few words must suffice for these articles. They are undoubtedly proper enough, when the right kind are used, and in moderate quantities. They tend to stimulate the stomach, and to a certain extent, assist digestion.

The most important article of this class is unquestionably salt. This article is absolutely essential to the preservation of life, and the generation of worms being the inevitable consequence of its omission...

circumstances indicate its importance to the regular and beneficial action of the different organs. On the other hand, too great a quantity of salt in our food is decidedly injurious, and gives rise to the most distressing diseases...

Sugar is a wholesome article of diet, and is ever proving anxious to persons in health, no matter how large the quantity that may be used. It is a well known fact that the slaves in the West Indies are generally fat and healthy during the winter months...

The aromatic condiments, as pepper, ginger, cinnamon, nutmeg, &c. are undoubtedly injurious if partaken of freely, and particularly to the young, who are better without any stimulus...

RECEPTION OF GEN. HARRISON.—Never was a conquering general, returning from the field of triumph and glory, received with greater enthusiasm than was manifested yesterday, on the arrival of Gen. William H. Harrison within the limits of this State.

His reception at the city of Columbus, Ohio, was a grand and magnificent affair. The general was met by a large number of citizens on foot, and preceded by the equipment of the General in the centre, down Front street to the point, from whence it returned, by way of Market street, to the house of the general.

Upon arriving in front of the Eutaw house, the General left the barouches, accompanied by the committee of arrangements, and was conducted to a platform over the portico, where he was addressed by the Hon. Charles W. Hanson, on behalf of the citizens of Baltimore.

His address was full of animation, and he hesitated not, for a moment, for the most appropriate and exalted sentiments. His address was interrupted by repeated plaudits from the immense assemblage, and when he sat down, the welkin rang with long, loud and reiterated shouts of admiration and welcome.

Gen. Harrison's reply delighted his friends and disappointed his opponents. It was ready, fluent and eloquent. His manner was full of animation, and he hesitated not, for a moment, for the most appropriate and exalted sentiments.

THE POWER OF CULTURE IN THE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE KINGDOM.—Who would suppose the rich flocks of the Dresden and Saxony breeds spring to the coarse sheep of the Barbary? Or the proud Arab steed of the African? Or the elephant-like form of the Giraffe?

THE RUBBER FEAST.—The stevedores from Annapolis arrived last night, about half after eight o'clock, having on board a full complement of Electors of Senate, in defiance of the wish of their constituents, the plain injunctions of the Constitution, and their manifest duty, have persisted in their reckless design of destroying the Government and Constitution of Maryland.

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dignant excitement pervades all ranks of the population of this city, at whose most cherished interests this act of partisan folly and madness aims a blow which can only be averted by the immediate and energetic action of the people of the State.

Their arrival having been anticipated, they were met by a considerable number of their political friends, who conducted them to their lodgings at the Baltimore house, where the crowd was addressed by B. H. Richardson and Albert Conable, Esq., an instant election, in the United States, of the people of Maryland, in justification of their course, will be published to-day.—B.

THE CHOLERA.—There is something mysterious, as well as awful, about this disease. Its progress from the East to the West, through the Atlantic to America, with the intention of liberating them from the broods of those birds may be propagated in the woods and plains of his native country.

Whether this singular circumstance can be explained by the Doctors, or by the committee of arrangements, which we must content ourselves to believe and wonder, we have yet to learn.—Belt Chron.

A Plain Possession.—A very interesting paper was recently read by Mr. Mernay, before the London Linnean Society, describing a shrub which grows in the district of Brazil, and is called the Euphorbia phlogæntes. Where this Euphorbia phlogæntes entangled impenetrable masses, covering, perhaps, a quarter of an acre of ground, and growing some twenty feet in height, and emitting, for some time, a vast column of dense black smoke and at last bursting out in flames.

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DEAR SIR—Your political opponents in the State of Maryland have been actively engaged against you a new charge, that of selling white men, which probably had no considerable effect in the recent elections in that State, and which is evidently much relied upon to influence the approaching elections in Maryland (United States.)

JOHN H. PLEASANTS, Gen. W. H. HARRISON.

DEAR SIR—I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date. I have no recollection of the accusation in which it refers. On any way higher, I met yesterday with a young gentleman of Maryland, who informed me, that a vote of mine in the Senate of Ohio had been published in favor of a law to set persons imprisoned under a judgment for debt for a term of years, if unable otherwise to discharge the execution. I did not for a moment hesitate to declare that I had never given any such vote, and that if a vote of that description had been published and ascribed to me, it was an infamous forgery.

Such an act would have been repugnant to my feelings, and would not have been consistent with my public and private, through the whole course of my life. No such proposition was ever submitted to the Legislature of Ohio—none such would for a moment have been entertained—nor would any son of hers have dared to propose it.

So far from being willing to sell men for debts which they are unable to discharge, I am, and ever have been opposed to all imprisonment for debt. Fortunately, I have it in my power to show that such has been my established opinion, and that in a public capacity, I never gave any such vote. Will those who have preferred the unfounded and malicious accusation, refer to the journals of the Senate of the United States, 21 Session, 10th Congress, page 325—it will there be seen that I was one of the committee which reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

It is not a little remarkable, that if the effort at a man's mind of having made, to subject me to sale for the payment of my debts, had been successful, might, from the state of my pecuniary circumstances at the time, have been the first victim. I repeat, the charge is a vile calumny. At no period of my life, would I have consented to subject the poor and unfortunate to such a degradation, nor would I have suffered myself to be used in their behalf, against such an attempt to oppress them.

It is sought to support the charge by means of garbled extracts from the journals of the Senate of Ohio. The section of the bill which is employed for that purpose, had no manner of reference to the relation of creditor and debtor, and could not possibly subject the debtor to the control of his creditor. None know better than the authors of the calumny, that the alleged section is utterly at variance with the charge which it has attempted to found upon it, and that so far from a proposition to invest the creditor with a right of sale in the property of his debtor, it had respect only to the mode of disposing of public offenders, who had been found guilty by a jury of their fellow-citizens, of some crime against the laws of their State.

I would extend this letter to an inconvenient length to go fully into the reasons which led me at the time to an opinion in favor of the proposed treatment of that class of offenders, who would have fallen within its operation, nor is such an exposure called for. The measure was by no means a novelty in other parts of the country. In the State of Maryland, it had been an act in force, in similar words with the section of the bill before the Ohio Senate, which has been made of late the pretext of such insidious insinuations. I am, with somewhat similar provisions, may probably be found in many other of the States. In practice it would mollify the passions of those who were under condemnation. As the law stood, they were liable under the sentence to confinement in the common jail, where offenders of various degrees of guilt were crowded together. Under such circumstances, it is clear that they had much to be desired, whose restraint could hardly be expected in respect to any. The youthful offender, it might be hoped, would be reformed, under the operation of the proposed system; but there was great reason to believe that the vicious character of the offender would be increased by the confinement. Besides the proposed law presupposed that the de-

We find the following Order in the Norfolk Beacon of Wednesday. The whole of the regular force heretofore employed in the Creek War will now doubtless be concentrated in Florida.—Balt. Army.

ORDER, No. 83.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH, Third Sept., 1836.

The Major General Commanding has the satisfaction to announce to the Army the entire cessation of hostilities, and the movement westward of the principal part of the Creek Nation. He congratulates both officers and soldiers, on the complete success which attended their operations throughout the campaign. More than 2,500 hostile Indians, among them upwards of 700 warriors, were captured by the Alabama troops and friendly Indians—all of whom have been removed to Arkansas, or are in the custody of the military authorities, waiting their trial for offences against the laws of Georgia and Alabama.

Several hundred Indians who escaped from Echo Hajo's Camp, in this neighborhood, and attempted to force their way into Florida, were attacked in the most gallant manner by the Alabama troops, with few exceptions, were destroyed, captured or driven back to their swamps.

The greater part of the Georgia and Alabama troops called out for three months, have already been discharged—those that remain in service, with the exception of Major Nelson's Battalion and Capt. Hays' Company of Georgia Volunteers, will be mustered, honorably discharged and paid as soon as arrangements for that purpose can be made.

The services of General Officers of War, unless being no longer required, Major General Staff, and the Officers of the Staff, of Georgia, and Major General Patterson and Brigadier-General Moore, with the Officers of their respective Staffs, of Alabama, are hereby honorably discharged. In separating officially from those gentlemen and the officers and troops that compose the commands, the Major General would do justice to his own troops, were he to omit the expression of the high sense which he entertains for their good conduct and soldierly deportment. They have his entire approbation and deserve that of their country.

The Tennessee Brigade under Brigadier-General Armstrong, deserves the highest commendation for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have performed the duties that devolved upon them, while they were detained in the Creek country. They are now on their march to Florida, where a determined and active enemy awaits them. It is the duty of every soldier, with attention to duty, which distinguished them here, will ensure them victory there.

The Regular Troops, except Major McAlister's Company, will proceed to Florida in the course of this month, or early in October. The order, discipline and good conduct which they have displayed throughout this campaign, and the readiness with which every duty has been performed by Officers and Soldiers do them the highest honor.

The Marines will be necessarily detached some time longer in this country. Both officers and men have acted in the most prompt manner, and have performed every duty which has devolved upon them with a promptness and correctness, creditable to themselves and characteristic of the corps. The gallantry which prompted them to volunteer for service in the field, will be long remembered by the Army, and by none more gratefully than by the Major General Commanding.

By order of Major General Jessup, HENRY STAUNTON, Lt. Col. and Adj. Gen.

Army of the South.

A man named Benjamin Carr, who wished to be examined by a political committee on board the steam boat, offered to accompany her to her home on their arrival. She bore in her arms a little babe of six months old, which Mr. Benjamin Carr paid particular attention to, and the mother being somewhat thirsty, requested the milkmaid Mr. Carr to hold her little cherub whilst she stepped in and quenched her thirst. Mr. Carr with his little charge, sat him down, and for a very long time, say an hour, he fondled and caressed the pretty little thing, but at last he became impatient, and thought that he would soon be there again, "threw away his time; but poor fellow, he never looked back, and he could not be found, and after telling his story to a number, he went to the Commissioners of the Alma House, but they refused to receive the child, thinking that Mr. Carr knew more of the affair than he chose to admit, so he had to walk off with the infant, and he is supposed to have taken to Albany.—N. Y. Evening Star.

By the packet ship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, accounts from London to the 24th inst. are published in the Standard, and the Gazette for some of the latest papers—from which we learn that another revolution has been effected in Spain—the result of a military insurrection at St. Idelfonso, and of the Queen's acceptance of the Constitution of 1812, which led to a change of the Spanish ministry. The Paris Monitor of the 21st Aug. gives this decree: "The Madrid Gazette of the 15th inst. contains the following decrees:—"The Constitution of 1812 is proclaimed until the meeting of the Cortes, by which the institutions to be given to Spain shall be determined."

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The Hon P. Wingate, of New Hampshire is the oldest graduate of Harvard University now living. He took his degree at that ancient seat of learning in the year of our Lord 1750.

Remedy for Toothache.—Dr. Inley, "savvy doctore" in Portland, advertises to cure the toothache, by filling the mouth with cream, and bumping the head against the wall till the cream turns to butter.

No less than twenty prisoners were sentenced to death in Montreal during the last term of the Criminal Court, for burglaries, highway robberies, etc. The sentence will undoubtedly be commuted by the King, to transportation for life.

Prof. S. Grey Skirwith, an English baronet, has ten sons and eight daughters, to which we should consider quite enough for any father to wish with.

The London Court Journal says of the fact, as a remarkable fact of consideration, that the Duke of Portland went on this pump to save himself from sinking in his yacht, off the coast of Norway during a violent storm.

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Mr. Rodenburg of Charleston has published a new work called a Directory. It is very personal in its remarks.

Amongst forty persons arrested in Paris for a conspiracy to kill the King, are fourteen old women.

Great Encouragement to Honesty among the poorer classes.—An honest colored man in St. Louis having picked up a pocket-book in the street which contained several thousand dollars in Bank notes and drafts, restored it to the owner. The generous man asked the finder if he would take any reward, but the miserably man spirited, contentible fellow should have been made to run, sark naked through a bramble bush.

A company for the manufacture of cotton is now forming in Georgetown. The capital is \$50,000 with a view to increase it to \$100,000. The water power of the canal is to be used for the purposes of the factory.

Butter is selling in the Boston market at 40 cents per lb. and other provisions in proportion—so that in the midst of our high prices here we have the satisfaction of knowing that we do not stand alone in this respect.

The Charleston Board of Health reported six cases of Cholera on the 15th ult. On the 16th, six new cases were reported, and on the 17th eight cases.

Gov. Luens of Ohio calls Gen. Harrison a "weak imbecil old man." This is done in an electioneering letter, got up for the occasion. The patronage, and influence of State Government's brought to bear upon the contest! Had Governor Lucas been sitting opposite a mirror, it could not at this time have better reflected his own weakness imbecility, and age, than this pitiful understrapping for court flies attaches to him.—Louisville Gaz.

Discontinuance of an old Custom.—In 1854 a vote was passed in a town meeting in Boston, that a bell should be rung every day at 11 o'clock; which practice was continued until last year, a period of 171 years, when the Mayor and Aldermen ordered it to be discontinued.—18.

A committee of the Philadelphia Board of Trade has employed an agent to ascertain the causes of the delay in the transportation of merchandise on the Pennsylvania Canals and Rail-roads between that city and the Ohio river, and to suggest such measures as will insure the passage of the same in the shortest time and at the least expense.—Balt. Am.

What.—The ship Benjamin Morgan, at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, has on board 15,000 bushels of wheat.

The Dog War.—Six thousand five hundred dogs have been killed, and paid for, since the ordinance on the subject went into operation.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

"Set a rogue to catch a rogue."—An indictment has been found against John Reed, late high constable of Boston, for concealing a diamond breast pin from the convict Archer, and substituting therefor a valueless article. Reed has been ordered to forfeit his bonds. He was one of the most expert rogue-catchers in that city.

A Genius in Obscurity.—A very curious yet accurate and simple Astral Chronometer, of a new construction, has been invented by Mr. William Jokes, a surveyor man-b'oy of N. York.



