PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING,
BY
WILLIAM H. COUNCELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid within *one month* of the time of subscribing, or the renewal of subscription—A failure to notify a discontinuance is considered as a new engagement.

The Easton Gazette.

VOL. XL. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1857. No. 36.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Not exceeding one square, (10 lines) inserted THREE TIMES for ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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For the Easton Gazette.

MIRIAM.

I.

Sitting at my open window when the sunset's fading beam
Slept on all the boughs around me came a gently soothing dream,
And the silvery tones of children seem'd to echo far away
Where mid Islam's crumbling arches woke the muezzin's call to pray.

In that ancient land of Egypt where the dead of ages lie,
At the solemn hush of midnight, underneath a sapphire sky,
Gazing on the classic river, mused we, Miriam, side by side,
Until every thought and feeling blended with the starry tide.

Olden memories throng'd around us as we sat and pondered there,
And the ghosts of the departed glided through the shadowy air,
Heroes famed in Bible story, they the Patriarchal dead,
And the Kings whose line of greatness Cheops and Cephrenes led.

Turning from the tottering column and the prostrate alter-stone,
Called we up the former glory and the days forever gone,
When along the Nile's fair valley cities rose in proud array,
And the tower and gorgeous palace flash'd upon the brow of day.

In the years of great Rameses, in the proud and glorious time,
When the country's arms triumphant bore her name to every clime,
Silver tones of harp and viol blended with the dance and song,
And the gilded barges floated o'er the river all night long!

We beheld the Persian armies, heard their swift advancing tread,
Saw the Theban dome and temple mingle with the Theban dead—
And the obelisks of Karnack caught no more the morning beam,
And the thundering fall of Memnon woke me from my troubled dream!

II.

Still beside the open window, with my head upon my hand,
Sat I musing while the shadows slowly settled o'er the land,
And the moonlight fell around me like a shower of silver rain,
Lulling by its gentle presence till I slept and dreamed again.

Dreamed that we once more were straying, dearest Miriam, hand in hand,
Loitering now amid the ruins of some temple hoar and grand,
Or upon the Nile boat floating underneath the glowing stars,
Till the risen sun beheld us thro' the Orient's golden bars!

And as thus we floated onward in the watches of the night,
Mosque and pyramid and temple on our left and on our right,
There reclining, gazing fondly, sadly, on the worlds above,
We were longing, deeply yearning, for the treasures of our love.

And we spoke in gentle whispers of a home beyond the main,
Of the happy household faces we might never see again,
Of the cherished ones of other days whose gentle forms were laid
Long years ago, low tenderly, within the churchyard shade.

We saw her in the light of years—the gentle one of ours—
Who strewed our way with summer bloom and cheered life's lonely hours,
The pale arms folded on the breast, the shroud, the coffin lid,
The mound beneath whose blooming turf those dear remains were hid!

And thus as on the deck reclined we told our treasures over,
The stars that far above us hung a look of fondness more,
Till each pure shining orb became to our enraptured gaze
The spirit of some absent one, the lost of other days.

III.

The dream was o'er—the river scene had faded all away—
And yet those gentle spirit stars around me seemed to stay!
I lingered there, but slept no more—the night passed slowly on—
Morn came at last, and moon and stars from out the heavens were gone.

And now through every change of life as years above me roll,
The stars that lit that evening dream are shining through my soul—
And, Miriam, as I gaze on thee, beneath their hallowed light
The barque floats on mid mosque and tower as in that mystic night!

God grant when all our years have passed down time's relentless stream,
Together, we may float away as in that pleasant dream!
And in the offing far behold the Islands of the blest
WHERE THE WICKED CEASE FROM TROUBLING AND THE WEARY ARE AT REST!

* * *

MEDICAL USE OF SALT.

In many cases of disordered stomach, a teaspoonfull of salt is a certain cure.

In the violent internal aching, termed colic, add a teaspoonfull of salt to a pint of cold water: drink it and go to bed: it is one of the speediest remedies known. The same will revive a person who seems almost dead with a heavy fall, &c.

In an apoplectic fit, no time should be lost in pouring down salt and water, if sufficient sensibility remain to allow of swallowing: if not, the head must be spunged with cold water until the sense returns, when salt will completely restore the patient from the lethargy.

In a fit, the feet should be placed in warm water, with mustard added, and the legs briskly rubbed, all bandages removed from the neck, and cool a appartment procured, if possible.

In many cases of severe bleeding at the lungs, and when other remedies failed, Dr. Rush found that two teaspoons full of salt completely stayed the blood.

In case of bite from a mad dog, wash the part with strong brine for an hour, and then bind on some salt with a rag.

In toothache, warm salt and water held to the part, and removed two or three times, will relieve it in most cases. If the gums be affected, wash the mouth with brine.—If the teeth be covered with tartar, wash them twice a day with salt and water.

In swelled neck, wash the part with brine, and drink it, also, twice a day, until cured.

Salt will expel worms, if used in food in a moderate degree, and it aids digestion, but salt meat is injurious, if used much.

DR. NINIAN PINKNEY.

On the 6th of July the members of the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, England, gave a grand banquet to the officers of the United States frigate Niagara. Among the large number of invited guests were the officers of the frigate Susquehnnah; to which Dr. N. Pinkney is surgeon. The following speech, delivered by the Dr., was received by applause by the Chamber, and will be read with interest by his friends:

Dr. Pinkney, on being called upon from the chair, said—England and the United States, the mother and the daughter, were preparing to act in concert for the successful completion of the great and glorious work—the one in all her splendor and her power, in the might of her eloquence; the vastness of her resources, and the greatness of her ancient chivalry, with her long list of statesmen and orators, whose name challenged the admiration of the world, and would live in the grateful memory of posterity as long as high intellectuality, burning eloquence, and sterling wisdom should continue to be revered; and the other, with one foot resting on either ocean, rapidly rising to a position which reflected lustre on her birth, whose heroes and statesmen and orators had proclaimed to the world that they were trained under the power and influence of a Burke, a Chatham, a Pitt, and a Fox. (Applause.) England and the United States were here assisting in the consummation of a glorious work indeed—the union of two of the freest and most enlightened Governments in the world. They were here witnessing the achievement of one of the most wonderful events of modern times—an achievement that would annihilate distance, and bring the two countries into such close contact that the pulsation of each would be felt by the other from its centre to its circumference. (Applause.) They were engaged in laying a cable which would roll England and America together, closely connecting them by cementing the best feelings of amity, and so binding them as to deepen their admiration one for the other. (Cheers.) It was a beautiful coincidence—nay, it was more, it was a providential coincidence, as wonderful as it was beautiful—that in less than a century, in the very month of July, memorable as containing the birthday of the daughter, one of her enterprising citizens should have stepped forth in the fulfilment of Franklin's prophecy that a thought conceived in England should be communicated to the United States in the moment of its utterance.—(Cheers.) Having referred with pride to the achievements won by Nelson in the thunder of Trafalgar, he said they were now assembled, Englishmen and Americans, mingling their congratulations in a land where Shakspeare poured forth his song of enchantment: and Milton gave to the mother tongue the very soul of melody—on an approaching triumph, greater than that obtained amidst the thunder of Trafalgar—the triumph of peaceful science, which sought to link two nations in a community of interests, because they had a community of language and laws, a community of commerce and religion. (Cheers.) Might the first sentiment transmitted by that new chain from America be "Health and Prosperity to England's Queen, the model mother of the world: and long life and continuance to the happy relations already existing between the two countries." (Cheers.) Permit him, in conclusion, to express the solemn convictions of his own heart—and he was sure he expressed those of the distinguished captains of the American navy present—that all that they required to secure a long peace was to know each other better. Prejudice could not stand in the light of a better acquaintance with each other (Hear, hear.) And now that Providence was about to open up a communication as wonderful as it was easy, by which we should soon be able to converse with each other in the still voice permeating the depth of the ocean: it would be a disgrace indeed if we did not exchange the sword for the pruning hook, and love and bless the residents of either shore.—(Cheers.) England and the United States: might they succeed in laying the telegraphic cable in the bed of the Atlantic ocean, and, when there, might it serve to unite them, and to strengthen the resolve to do nothing to jeopardise the peace at present existing. (Cheers.) Blessed by Providence with the power of blessing each other, let them do all they could to keep together the ties which bound them, bringing about a community of sympathies, a reciprocity of friendly acts, and doing all they could to strengthen that bond. (Applause.)

CONSTABLE HICKS VS. HANGMAN GROOME—The silly old fishwoman of the Foreign organ, persists in insulting all the constables of the State of Maryland, by calling the gubernatorial candidate of the American party *Constable Hicks*, and signifying, by his peculiar style, that there is a degradation connected with the office. As we said before, the office of constable is so honorable that he cannot be nominated for it in any ward of the city by the voice of his own party. True, he has never been "up" for that office to our knowledge, but he was up for some years for *anything he could get* from his party, and never received more than one vote in a nominating Convention.

If "*constable* Hicks" be a term of reproach in the judgment of his sapiency, what will he say about our calling the candidate of his party 'hangman Groome?"—According to every body's story, Col. John C. Groome, was so out of humor twenty-one years ago with Democracy's glorious nineteen Senatorial electors, that he said he would hang the whole of them on the first sapling he could find, if he could have his way, and what every body says must be true. If the American candidate be "*constable* Hicks," the Foreign candidate must be hangman Groome, and the office of constable always did and always will rank above that of hangman.—*Clipper.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

WHAT THE SOUTH SAYS CONCERNING GOVERNOR WALKER.

The New Orleans *Crescent* of Aug. 3d contains liberaly abstracts of the opinion expressed by Southern journalists and Southern politicians with reference to the course pursued by Governor Walker in Congress. As this is a matter of some importance at the present time, and becomes of special interest now that the Administration papers are claiming a democratic majority in the House of Representatives, we condense from the very long expositions of our Southern contemporary the following evidences of the anti-Administration spirit now prevailing at the South. Wide spread as the disaffection shows itself among the slave State South of the Potomac, the Statements we now proceed to give are but a taint adumbration of the danger which threatens the Government from those who most earnestly advocated the claims of Mr. Buchanan during the last Presidential campaign.

On the 29th of July the Democracy of Lafayette county, Mississippi, in convention assembled, among other resolutions unanimously adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That we view with astonishment and alarm the doctrines contained in the inaugural address of Gov. Walker to the people of Kansas: and we avail ourselves of this occasion to enter our solemn protest against the policy therein foreshadowed."

They further declare that his pledge to cause the Kansas constitution to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection "*merits universal reprobation*," and is fraught with the rankest injustice to the South generally.

The Jackson *Mississippian*, "the central organ of the Democratic party in that State," thus denounce Walker:

"He (Gov. Walker) finds no warrant for his course in the law creating the territory: and if he searches for precedent upon which to base his vindication, he will find that his conduct has no paralled. *His course is attended with no palliating fact.* It is unprecedented. It is unwarranted by law. It is becoming a tyrant possessed of unlimited powers, and not the mere executor of plain, simple written law. *He now stands unveiled before an outraged South, and a self-convicted traitor to her constitutional rights, and in the detestible attitude of a man who has disgraded himself from a high eminence in American statesmanship to the position of a Sumner or a Hale.*

In a subsequent article the same journal demands why it is "that the president does not *come boldly up to the requirements of the case, and at once discharge his ambitious and refractory appointee!*"

Governor Brown, of Mississippi, in a speech recently delivered at Hollow Springs, disapproved of the voluntary and arbitrary conduct of Walker—was not disposed to censure the President, but showed from Walker's own language that he had transcended his authority, and he therefore most emphatically condemned his conduct."

Roy's Yazoo "Sun thinks that if to sustain the course of Gov. Walker is the necessary requisite to be a *national* Democrat, "we frankly admit that we are not of them, but avow ourselves openly, manfully and candidly a Southern Democrat."

The Vicksburg Sentinel says:

"We have condemned Walker's inaugural and his Topeka speech. His position should have been that of neutrality, of non-intervention at least; not of encouragement to Freesoilism and its consequences, for which all Black Republicanism throw up their hats and with one voice shout for him, crying 'well done thou good and faithful servant.' We and they have no accordant voice, no joint sympathies, cannot harmonise in jubilant *laudatum* to Walker, of whom we have said in language used by the gifted Prentiss, whose genius thrilled this continent, and in the language of another distinguished gentleman at a latter day, *he is our dog, and we should be the first to kick him.*"

The Jackson Mississippian charges Gov. Walker, "with having violated the whole tenor, spirit and intention of the Kansas Nebraska bill."

The Hon. Joseph E. Brown, Democratic candidate for Governar of Georgia, made a speech at Canton, Cherokee county, on the 7th of July. He reviewed the history of the Missouri Compromise and the course pursued by the Northern States in refusing to extend the line to the Pacific Ocean.—He contended that the principles of non-intervention contained in the Kansas Nebraska bill had elevated Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency. *Justice to the South required that he should carry them out.*"

"Mr. B. did not believe that the President, by his instructions, had authorized Gov. Walker to adopt any such course, *or that he approbated or would sanction the doctrines of Gov. Walker's inaugural address, as expounded in his Topeka speech.* Mr. Buchanan had been elected on the platform of non-intervention, and he believed the country had sufficient guarantee, in his past course that he had the wisdom to know and the nerve to do his duty.

The Columbus *Times and Sentinel*, the leading Democratic journal in Georgia, declares that the Georgia Democracy will not tolerate any interference with it from any quarter, and have confidently expressed the opinion that the President of their choice will see to it that they will be protected in the full, free and undisturbed enjoyment of this great right, and will rebuke the impertinent intermeddling of Gov. Walker with questions over which he has nothing to do.

Hon. David J Bailey, in accepting the Democratic nomination for Congress to represent the 3d Congressional district of Georgia, said:

"I cheerfully *endorse the resolutions of the Convention in letter and spirit, repudiating the political orthodoxy of Governor Walker.* His silly officiousness in attempting, while a mere Government agent, to impress any peculiar views he may entertain as to the future of Kansas upon the constitution of that contemplated State, subjects him to the censure of all discreet and prudent men."

The Georgia Democracy of the 2d Congressional district resolved, after denouncing Walker's inaugural and Topeka speech, that "this convention has full confidence that Mr. Buchanan will *manifest his fidelity to the principles which carried him into office, by recalling Governor Walker.*"

The Columbus *Times*—Democratic—in announcing the nominaiion of Judge Wright as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 5th district, is gratiged to see that he adopts, in his platform of principles, the famous 3d resolution of the Milledgeville Convention, "denouncing Walker unqualifiedly and demanding his recall."

The Savannah *Georgian*—Democratic—declares that the Democracy of the South ask nothing but even handed justice from the Administration at Washington—adding, very significantly: *Bluster and epithets will not deter them from pursuing the path of duty. They stand on the Cincinnati Platform—Walker is off of it, and all who sustain Walker is off of it.* And yet the Georgia and Mississippi Democracy are held up before the country as extremists—as secessionists—as enemies of the Administration—by the Washington Union. What is their offence?"

The opinions of Toombs, of Georgia, and Keitt, of South Carolina, are next noted; but these are so well known we need not reproduce them.

The Charleston *News* asserts that the position assumed by Gov. Walker is in direct opposition to the principles of non-intervention, as announced in the Kansas bill.

The Charleston *Courier* sees in Gov. Walkers's course and in that of the administration, in endorsing and sustaining him, and especially in denouncing those who arraign the propriety of his course; infidelity and treachery to the South, of the most signal character; containing ingratitude with bad faith?

Mr. Sheppard, a leading politician in Alabama, boldly declares that "the President is guilty with Walker. He sent him to Kansas knowing his sentiments. He keeps him there and intends to hold on to him until their schemes are accomplished, thus proving two departments of the Government, its executive and its legislative, in their dealing with the South and Slavery, to be the most irresponsible and meanest autocracy that ever disfigured a page in history."

Col. Stallworth, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Mobile district, denounces both Buchanan and Walker. He delivered a speech lately at Cawhawba, in the course of which, according to the report of the Selma Sentinel—a right Democratic journal—he said: "He was yet disposed to believe that Mr. Buchanan was true to the Constitution, and the principles of the Nebraska law; but should it prove unfortunately to be true that Mr. Buchanan should endorse such principles promulgated by the Democracy through the Kansas Nebraska law, *he would repudiate Mr. Buchanan, and urge the Southern people to rally as a unit in demanding their rights in the Union if they could, but out of it if they must.*"

The Huntville *Democrat* asks why it should back down from its position that Walker violated his neutralited position between the contending parties in Kansas and threw his influence against the South?

The little Rock, Arkansas, *True Democrat* declares that—

"It is not the policy of the Administration as indicated by Mr. Buchanan himself that has excited the resentment of the South, but the dictorial manner in which Governor Walker proclaims a submission of the constitution to be indispensable to its validity, and his threats to make an implacable opposition to it if the convention shall fail to obey *him.*"

The Nashville *Union*, the leading Democratic journal of Tennessee says:

"We again repeat, that while we hardly approve the instructions of the Executive, as we understand them, and as stated by Gov. Walker, in the extract above quoted, and while we also cordially approve and endorse the exposition of Mr. Buchanan's views, as authoritatively announced by the Washington Union, we deeply regret the course, and repudiate, without qualification, the policy Gov. Walker has thought proper to inaugurate."

We might go on and fill column after column with articles and speeches denunciatory of Walker, and occasionally bearing hard upon President Buchanan. We have not noticed at all the unwearied attacks made upon the Administration by the Richmond *South*, the Charleston *Mercury*, and the New Orleans *Delta*, as their opposition is perfectly well known—but the almost unanimous voice of the Southern press, so far as respects Walker's course in Kansas, leads us to believe that the Administration can by no means count safely upon a reliable Democratic majority in the next session of Congress, and may very possibly find the greater portion of the Southern members standing aloof in a body. We doubt exceedingly whether the comedy of "The Happy Family" can be successfully played out even for a few months longer.

WOULDN'T MARRY IN WARM WEATHER.—A large bridal party, including two couples of matrimonial candidates recently visited La Crosse, Wisconsin, to "see the minister." One pair was made happy "as easy as falling off a log," but the game was blocked with the second couple, by the bride's refusing to be married in such warm weather! The groom pleaded, he would deed her all his land, and she needn't do a stitch of work." The girl was obstinate: she "wouldn't be married no how before next October." Hold your grip sonny.

John F. First, a member elected to the Kentucky Legislature, died a few days after the election, in consequence of drinking bedbug poison for camphor.

AGRICULTURE, &c.

ONE SETTLED PRINCIPLE IN THE APPLICATION OF MANURE.

The principle to which we have reference is this that the more intimately any manure is mixed with the soil the greater will be its fertilizing effect. This is so well established and important practically, as to make it desirable that every means should be adopted, especially with costly commercial manures, which will bring manures into more perfect contact with the soil. Foremost among means for this end stands of of course, the judicious use of manure in a liquid state: next to this is the method of compost heap. The efficacy of such manure as guano, &c., might be increased, if for some time before they were employed they were mixed with a considerable portion of muck, loam or good soil, and moistened, or, in other words made into a compost. Where this cannot be done on account of want of time or help the practice of a large farmer in England might be advantageously imitated. This practice, not yet laid before the American farmer, so far as we have noticed, consists in mixing guano intimately with an equal bulk of salt, in the hooper or otherwise, at the time of sowing it, after (or with the seed-drill.) The employer of this method thinks it helps the act of distributation greatly, especially when the guano is previously pounded fine—and then the rapid assumption of moisture in the soil. It is a practice well deserving of trial or adoption.

No unusual number made their appearance till 1840—just 14 years—when they again returned in countless myriads. This irruption was attended with their usual havoc and destruction of farm crops; the next year there were none "to speak of"—it was supposed by some persons that their periodical return in such multitudes might be once in 14 years; but in 1853, (13 years after,) they came down upon us in legions. Many late sown fields of grain were nearly destroyed by them. In our vegetable garden they attaked with the varacious appetite of an Esquimaux, every plant and vegetable except the parsnip: this they seemed to abjure. It is fortunate for us that their visits have been so far between."

From the foregoing it will be seen that there is yet hope for even the Minnesotians.
L. BARTLETT. *Warner, N. H.*

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FARM CROPS.

The kinds and varieties of insects injurious and sometimes entirely destructive to the crops of the husbandman, (as now seems to be the case in some sections of Minnesota,) are almost numberless, and were there no checks upon their natural increase, we might pretty safely and correctly predict a famine among us more terrible than that which visited ill-fated Ireland a few years since. It has been wisely ordained that many tribes or species of devastating insects have been restricted to limited periods of time, longer or shorter, for their appearance among us. Thus one kind of the locust in regions where it abounds, makes its appearance once in seventeen years. The Palmer worm, in 1853, returned in countless numbers over a wide range of country after an absence of sixty-two years. In 1850 and '51 this section of the country was overrun with rats and mice; the damage done to fruit and forest trees by their debarking them, and the losses by their ravages in the grain, hay, and other farm crops, was immense. Since 1851 but very little injury has been done to our crops by mice. For several years past, the yellow-striped cucumber and the large black pumpkin bugs have been so numerous as to almost destroy the cucumber, squash, melon, and pumpkin vines; boxes covered with millinet, sulphur, pepper &c., have all proved nearly useless in protecting the plants. But this year we have not seen the first black bug, nor over half a dozen of the striped pests; our vines are all in the most flourishing condition, having had no more care bestowed upon them than we have given our crops. Why they have not again returned in "full feather," as in other years, none can tell. Change, incessant change, is one of the great laws of creation, and judging from this fact, and from our own observation in reference to the sudden appearance of various pests of the farm, and the equally sudden disappearance from our midst, we cannot believe that grasshoppers in countless legions are to be among the fixed institutions of Minnesota. This year they are flooded with clouds of grasshoppers, that "no man can number;" but this does not render it certain that "the grasshopper will be a burthen" next year, or for a dozen or more years to come.

In the summer of 1825, the grasshoppers were more numerous here than ever before known by the "oldest inhabitant." They committed sad havoc with the farm crops. The price of hay here, for a series of ten years, at haying time, had ranged from seven to ten dollars per ton; but in '26, on account of the drouth and the injury done to the standing grass by the grasshoppers, it readily sold, as drawn from the field, at 20 dollars per ton. So abundant was the pests that year, that Mr, Annold Thompson of Epsom, N. H., with a kind of net, made by attaching two sheets together and fastening them to a pole, and dragging the net over the standing grain, similar in its operations to fishing with a seine, in one evening, between the hours of eight and twelve, in his own and his neighbor's grain fields, caught five bushels and three pecks of grasshoppers. After being caught, they were, in true Turkish style, bagged—but instead of being plunged into cold, they were immersed into boiling water; when boiled, lobster like, they had a reddish appearance, and made a fine feast for these farmer's dogs. The next year (1827) the grasshoppers were so scarce, that the truant school-boy could scarcely find one wherewith to bait his hook for minnows.—*Country Gent.*

ASAFEDITA.

This plant is found in the greatest abundance in the Persian provinces of Koorhassan and Lear, and thence extends on the one hand into the plains of Toorkistan, upon the Oxus, where it seems to have been met with Sir Alexander Burnes, and on the other, stretches across from Beloochistan, through Candahar and other provinces of Afghanistan, to the eastern side of the valley of the Indus in Astore. Dr. Falconer did not meet with it in Cashmere. It is collected in the wild state and sent to Cabul and India, yielding a good profit to those who pick it, as it is used very generally throughout the East.

Although these fetid gums are now branded with all sorts of vile names for their offensive odor, yet they were in high repute among the ancient, asafetida being reconed one of the most agreeable seasonings for food, and highly esteemed for its medicinal uses, so that it was worth its weight in silver.

A stalk of this plant was sent to the Emperor Nero and yearly to Apollo of Delphos, as more precious than the other productions of the earth, inasmuch, that "he is worthy of silphium," passed into a proverb—silphium being one of the names by which it was formely known. Even in the present day, the Persians and other Asiatics flavor their food with asafetida, and term it the food of the gods. Tastes, we know, differ, for by some, garlic is highly esteemed, while other detest its flavor. Asafetida ranks high in the Materia Medica of the Chinese physicians. It forms an important article of trade in the East. The vessels that carry it to the Chinese ports from Bombay, are so imbued with the odor that they spoil most other goods.

The Norwegians use it with their native brandy, as a cure for numerous ills; and many persons in our own country carry it about their person to smell of it frequently as a preventive of epileptic fits.—*Scientific American.*

HISTORY OF CHINA.

China is the most populous and ancient empire in the world: it is 1,300 miles long, and 1,030 wide. Population from 300,000,000 to 360,000,000. The capital is Pekin, with 1,100,000 inhabitants: next, Nankin 1,000,000 and Canton 1,000,000. China produces tea, 50,000,000 lbs. of which are annually exported from Canton, the only place where foreigners are allowed to visit, silk, cotton, rice, gold, silver, and all the necessaries of life are found in China. The arts and manufactures in many branches are in high perfection, but stationary, as improvements are now prohibited. The Government is a despotic monarchy. Revenue, $200,000,000: army, 800,000 men. The religion is similar to Budhism, the chief god being Foh. The Chinese inculcate the morality of Confucius, their philosopher, who was born five hundred years before Christ. The great wall and canal of China are among the mightiest works ever achieved by man. The foreign commerce of China amounts to $35 000,000 or $40,000,000 annually, the whole of which is transacted by appointed agents, called "Hong merchants." Foreigners are allowed to live at certain stations—"factories"—below Canton

The chief trade is with England! The first American ship reached China in 1784: now the annual average of the United States' ships visiting Canton, is thirty-two.—The revenue derived from foreign commerce by the Emperor, varies from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. According to Mr. Dunn, the opium smuggled into China, to the injury of the people, amounted to $20,000,000 annually, for several years past, much of which was paid in specie, which found its way to London. The Chinese language has nearly 40,000 characters or letters.

ATTEMPTED RAPE UPON A CHILD.—On Friday the 31st ult., a negro man named David Herbert attempted to commit a diabolical outrage upon the person of a little girl only seven and a half years old. He was on his way to Chambersburg to attend a negro celebration, and when about 3½ miles from town he met the little girl, who resided in the neighborhood, and he first endeavored to persuade her to allow him to accomplish his object, then offered pay as an inducement. Finding he could not succeed, he threatened to kill her if she hollowed or made any resistance. Upon going home the little girl told all about it, and described the negro so well that a watch was kept for his return in the hope of arresting him. On Friday he had a hearing before Justice Cook in the Jail, authorities fearing to take Herbert out of prison on account of the indignation of our citizens. The evidence was so clear that there is no doubt of his guilt, and he was committed for Court.—*Inter. (Hagerstown) Chronicle.*

A SQUABBLE AMONG THE OFFICIALS—*Resignation of Judge Mason.*—The resignation of Hon Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, was officially announced a few days ago. We since learn from the Scientific American that his resignation was caused by a difficulty between the Secretary of the Interior and himself. It seems that the Patent Office is a subordinate bureau of the Department of the Interior, and that the Commissioner of Patents is subject to the dictation of the Secretary of that Department.—The Commissioner, Mr. Mason, had given an order for a fine collection of specimens of fruit in wax, under an appropriation of ten thousand dollars made by Congress for the advancement of the interests of agriculture, which order the Secretary of the Interior countermanded. Mr. Mason grew indignant at this interference and immediately resigned his position. Mr. B[illegible]nan will be called upon to appoint his [illegible]sor, as the place is now vacant. We [illegible] among the politicians, [illegible] the cock—'Don't all speak at once!'—*Inter. (Hagerstown Chronicle.*