SEASONABLE HINTS ABOUT FARM MATTERS from positive correctness will, we think, be found happiness. That, to secure these rights, govern-Apart from what we have said in relation to farm | to be few : gard to the care of the Homestead, the keeping of stock, and the preparations for spring crops to which) we now take occasion to advert. We have already mentioned elsewhere, the propriety of breaking up heavy clay lands with the plough for the purpose of subjecting such soils to the ameliorating influences Sedalia. of winter frosts. We may add that there are many cogent reasons why stiff clays should be ploughed) in the fall rather than in the spring. In the first place the teams are in good condition for the work, i and there is abundance of time for breaking up the a land in the most careful and thorough manner. the next place this fall ploughing lightens the la- Bolivar bours of the spring, saves time and relieves the cattle from being pushed beyond their strength when work has to be hurried and every hour is valuable. There is one rule however that must be imperative- | Columbus (Ky.)..to Cairo Is observed in ploughing strong adhesive claysthey must not be ploughed when wet or the soil Pilot Knobto Pocahontas (Ark.).......100 will cake and run into lumps which not even the hardest frosts of winter and the subsequent thaws will be capable of breaking down, and reducing to a speech of Hon. Joseph Holt, four years since: a finely pulrerized state. There is also another evil \ consequent upon ploughing clay lands when in wet state. The trending of the teams is apt to re- her own vine and fig tree and enjoy those bless- ple of honor, that peace can be preserved.—Goneduce them to the consistence of a mortar and neces- ings which the institutions of the country promise process and the Senate of the U.S., sarily to injure rather than to benefit the productive slike to all. Standing with unscodied feet upon capacity of the soil. The intermediate state be- laying her hand upon its altar, she calls upon the tween wet and dry is the true point to be simed at men of the North to respect her position, to for fortunately, nothing will preserve at but downright in the autumn ploughing of lands that have a consid. bear their rude onslaught, and press her not to force. Wassavan vor diva ce that souce, vo erable portion of clay in their composition. Where however the field has a thick sward upon it the ploughing may be done at any time, as the net work of roots will prevent the caking of the soil, and the moist condition of the land will assist in decompos- can be maintained by the numerical predomiing the regetable matter as soon as warmer weather | nance and military prowess of one section, exert-

We have a word or two to say at this time in respect to the proper selection of seed corn. Every good farmer knows that by a judicious choice of of all Republican Governments is the consensor of eraments are now in a state of rebellion. Bloses must the cars growing upon a field he may greatly im- the governed, much more does a union of co-equal decide whether they are to be subject to this country prove not only the quality of his seed but also large tion in its organic functions." ly increase the yield of future crops. By selecting a med corn from stalks which have borne two or more ears, provided they are sound and well filled, advantage is taken of the increased fruitfulness of some stalks over others, and also of the natural law that Depart from CALVERT STATION as believe: a plant transmits its superior bearing qualities to the seed which is taken from it. As the season for | thekeyorthe Accommodation .. corn husking is approaching, and as husks make Harrisburg Accommodation... it is certainly worth while to store them away in Management the best manner. In general they are huddled carelessly into the fodder house and tramped down without regard to whether they are put away in a moist | or dry state, and with but little attention to secure them against dirt or mildew. A much better plan is while stowing them away for the winter to sprinkle over the husks a strong solution of salt and the Patuzent River. Returning will leave Hill's have often sunk a people into effeminacy and sloth. water-the brine so made should be capable of float- | Landing every TUESDAY MORNING for Notting- | Hardships and dangers, though we for ever strive | ing an egg—but care should be taken that the busks leaving Benedict every WEDNESDAY MORNING virtues as have commanded the applause and reverare simply dampened with the solution, as if they are made too wet they will inevitably heat and mould. Such husks duly housed and cut into chaff Baltimore every WEDNESDAY MURNING at 6 1/2 perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in tercepted; and so little were the central colonies by a straw cutter before feeding away will be found to be far more valuable as provender than if they

were fed off whole and in the usual careless way. We close this paper with a hint or two in regard, have already said upon the subject. Many persons ings on the river; also, at Fair Haven and Plum You, too, can show the trophies of your forefathers' barrels of powder could be found in the city. While to the fattening of Swine in addition to what we are in the habit of feeding small refuse potatoes to their fattening hogs, and these when mixed with a small proportion of corn meal constitute an excellent food, especially when given in the earlier part of the season. It has however been repeatedly proven by experiment that carrots and parsnips are both of them superior to potatoes in respect to their fattening properties, and may be grown both for this purpose and as furnishing an occasional supply both to horses and milch cows with great advantage and 11.00 A M and 145 and 7 to F. W and economy. In fermenting food for hogs, care should always be taken that the process of fermen- and 720 A. M. and 230 and 5 45 F. M. On Bundays at 230 F tation is not carried too far. In its first stage, and Washington stop at way points. The second and third when it develops its saccharine properties, or even in the second stage when vinous fermentation ensucs, the food is rich, nutritious and palatable, but louise. when the fermentation goes beyond this and becomes extremely acid, the food so treated loses many of its most nutritious elements. In feeding with corn it is very customary to feed it in the ear. The economy of this may be doubted. It is far better to either soak the corn, or have it ground before using | it. We may remark here, that hogs never fatten quickly when exposed to the vicissitudes of the wenther in open pans, nor when they are kept in pens | Grace that are close and filthy. When housed in warm pens and kept clean, they thrive well and fatten with the least expenditure of food.—Rural Register.

A CHEAP BAROMETER -It is said by a scientific gournal that a very cheap barometer is made by dissolving some camphor in alcohol, and then throwing into the solution some soda. The camphor precipitates into snowy flakes, which are collected by passing the mixture through a filter, when they are to be put in a vial containing clear alcohol, in which there has been already dissolved as much camphor. as it will take. The vial is then tightly corked and | what, between Conway and Barre attects, every TUESDAY, put where it will not be disturted, when it will be stopping a Turner's Creek and landings on the River. Return found to be an unerring index of the weather. In FRIDAY MORNING at Fuctors, for Baltimore tine weather the precipitate will rest on the bottom, but on the approach of a storm it will rise to the surface, with a fendency to the quarter opposite to COALL that from which the storm is coming-the fiskes Long affected electrically.

As Edg is a Bottle -To accomplish this seeming incredible act requires the following preparation: You must take an egg and soak it in vinegar; and in process of time its shell will become quite soft, so that it may be extended lengthwise without breaking; then insert it into the neck of a small bottle, and by pouring cold water upon it, it will resume its former figure and hardness. This is really a curiosity, and baffles those who are not in the secret to find out how it is accomplished.

TABLE OF DISTANCES IN MISSOURL Below we give as accurate a table of distances

to Paretterille (Ark).....109to Charleston ... | Cape Girardeau...to Pilot Knob

Now and Then.-The following extract is from "The South has ever deprecated agitation .-- \ From her inmost soul her yearnings have been for | ment, then Let the Avendine And Athles Rout. peace, and that she might be allowed to sit 'under | is only by avowing and maintaining this stern princithe ballowed ground of the Constitution, and cousness with which her cars have been stunned." the Virginia Convention, June 4, 1789.

Hon. Edward Everett's letter of acceptance of the Vice Presidency in 1860.

"The suggestion," said be, "that the Union \ led to coerce the other into submission is, in my judgment, as self-contradictory as it is dangerous. to his taltering minister, "it must set every de It comes loaded with the death-smell from fields wet with brothers' blood. If the vital princisce States require as its basis the voluntary co-opera- or to be independent."-Bancroft's U. S., vol. 7, p.

RUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. CALTREY STATION, BALTIMORE NOT. IN 1981. On and after Sunday, Nevember 31, TRAINS will Arrive and TRAINS NORTH LEAVE: TRAINS SOUTH ARRIVE: artimateysville Accommedation on Fouth bound trip will 1813.

gy"The only Train leaving here on Sunday will be the REpress at 5.30 P. M., and arrives here on Sundays at 8.30 A. M. JAS, C. CLARKS, Supermenden On and alter Saturday, September 28th, 1861, the small and great events which form the chain on steamer GEORGE WEENS will leave Baltimore | which the fate of kings and nations is suspended .every SATURDAY MORNING, at 61/2 o'clock, for | Ease and prosperity, though pleasing for a day, ham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for Benedict, to shun them, have frequently called forth such at 6 o'clock for Baltimore.

o'clock for the Patuzent River. Returning will war, by some malignant influence, may be em- "prepared for the hold advice, they were published leave Hill's landing every FRIDAY MORNING for ployed to enslave you; but let not even this dis- "by the royalists as the surest way of destroying |

MORNING at 6 o'clock for Baltimore. M. L. WEEMS, Master. Point going and returning. Passage to Patuzent Kiver.

Freight received every TUESDAY and FRIDAY BALTIMONE AND ONIO On and after August 17th, 1961, the trains will run as follows: The Mail Train between Baltimore and Sandy Hook leaves Raltimore daily (except Sunday) at 7 3) A. M. THE FREDERICK TEALS leaves Beltimore at 4 30 ft.

and Frederick at 6 3s A. M. THE FILLSCYPT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 6.3 and 9. 5 A. M., and 1.45 and 5 40 P. M., and Ellwoit's Mille at 2 FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH. Langer Bailimore at 4.37 Auc. 7.47 A. M., Ab4. 3.45 Ab4.5.00 f. On Engdate at 421 A. M. oply. Leave Washington at 600

M. mais. The second and tourth trains only from Baltimure trains from Beltimore and Washington, connect with trains of For further information, tickets of every hind, &c., apply I T ENGLAND, Agent, at Cameren Station, or at the fichet | tical history. It assembled the priests, from the W. P. AMITIL Master of Transportation

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` RXPRESS TRAIN AS BOA M. WAT MAIL ACHOUS A. ON SUNDAYS at 4.45 P. M. cody. All trains compact with [New York Trains except 4,45 P. M., on Battifans. A Freight Trun, with Passenger t'ar attached, leaves at a m | times, indeed, if to punish tyrants it were only suti-P. M. suppose at all histories between Baltimore and Harre de-NUTICE - All colored persons, whether bond or free, will be | you could defend yourselves are gone; and you have required to bring mane restrict the white permit, personally no longer an aridocratical, no longer a democratical anima to the undersysted, who will be willing to sign a bould epirer. Did you ever read of any revolution in any to the Company, before they will be taken over any portion of

AN CREWFORD Seen DAILY LINE FOR CHESTER RIVER. The Steamer CHESTER, Captain E. S I. Young, will leave her wharf, hight street, Every WONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY MORNING. at Bulclock, for CHESTERTOWN, leaves Chestertown the The ARROW, Unitata B. S. Ford, leaves Baltimore ever TULSDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING, MY o'c'on h, for Crumpton, leaves t'rum; tou the alternate days at ? cicliant, A. M. Both Boars touching each way at all the landings lexivita Consider. Fare \$1, Mealnexical H B SLAUGHBER, Proprietor

AN HIGH UP AN GEORGETOWN, GALK Speech in Verginia Concention, June 4th, 1788. 🕶 👞 – FOR SASSAFRAS RIVER. NA LANDING -The Sucamer CECIL teates hight street ing, leaves Georgesown every MONDAY, WFDNESDAY and

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> .239 Live of these ends, it is the right of the people to 150 | alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new gover to Cairo and Bird's Point 200 | ment, laying its foundation on such principles, I | organizing its powers in such form, as to them sha 13 | seem most likely to effect their safety and happi-Best. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that govern ments long established, should not be changed for 33 light and transient causes; and, accordingly, al 38 experience hath shown, that mankind are more dis 36 | posed to suffer, while evils are sufferable; than to 93 | fight themselves by abolishing the forms to which abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariable the 45 | tame object, evinces a design to reduce them under | absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw of 35 | such government, and to provide new guards for | their .uture security."-- Declaration of Indepen-

> > Yes, sir, we wish for peare, but how is that bless-122 | lag to be preserved? I shall repeat here a senti-50 | ment I have often had occasion to express. In m 20 opinion there is nothing worth fighting for I 20 | national hunor: for, in the national honor is invol 60 | red the national independence. I know that a State may find itself in such supropitions circumstances, that prudence may force a wice government to conceal the sense of indignity. , But the moult should be engraven on soblete of Lease, with a pencil of steel. AND WEEK THAT TIME AND CHANCE, WRICH MAPPEN TO ALL, SMAPL SRING PORWARD THE PAVORABLE MO

Guard with jealous attention the public liberty Buspect every one who approaches that jewel. Un the wall amid that ever-ringing cry of self-right and theretable actual. - Patrick Henry, Speech in

> The King, in his reply, pledged himself speedily and effectually to enforce "ovedience to the laws and the authority of the supreme legislature." His bear was bardened. Having just heard of the seisure ammunition at the fort in New Hampshire, he i tended that his language should "open the eyes, the deluded Americans." "It it does not," said he cate man at liberty to arow the propriety of the most coercive measures. "The New England goe-

In the Congress of 1774, there was not one mem ber, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me | sensible of the precipice, or rather the pinnacle on which we stood, and had candor and courage enough to acknowledge it. America is in total ignorance, or under infinite deception concerning that assembly. To draw the characters of them all would require a volume, and would now be considered as a caricatured print. Une-third Tories, another Whigs, and the rest mongreis.

There was a livela desired mongreis.

There was a little aristocracy among us of talents and letters. Mr. Dickinson was primus inter pares, the bell-wether, the leader of the aristocratical AN r. N. Bock.-John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, Nov. 12,

It was a maxim of the Roman people, which emineatly conduced to the greatness of that State, never | " to outrun the convictions and sympathies of their to despair of the commonwealth. THE MAXIM MAY PROVE AS SALCTARY TO US NOW, AS IT DID TO THEM. Short-sighted mortals see not the numerous links of | "made no adequate preparations for resistance, but ence of an admiring world. Unr country loudly THEO. WEEMS, Master. | calls you to he circumspect, vigilant, active and "await the decision of the King. His letters to The steamer MARY WASHINGTON will leave brave. Perbass, (all gracious heaven avert it,) Nottingham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for courage you. Her arms, 'tis true, have filled the "his influence, and heaping obloquy on his name." Benedict, leaving Benedict every BATURDAY | world with terror; her troops have reaped the Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 65-year 1775. laurels of the field; her fleets have rode triumphant on the sea; and when, or where, did you, my coun-) The above steamers will call at all the usual land- trymen, depart inglorious from the held of fight? resistance had been deferred; no more than four victories and your own; can name the fortresses | Washington was borne toward Cambridge on the and battles you have won; and many of you count | affectionate confidence of the people, Congress the bonorable scars of wounds received, whilst | which had as yet supported its commander-in-chief Warren, Buston, March 6th, 1775.

As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean by the Revolution! The war? That was no part | bundred and tifty-three still remained in the town, of the Revolution. It was only an effect and con- pining of sorrow; deprived of wholesome food; consequence of it. The Revolution was in the minds | fined to their houses after ten o'clock in the evenof the people, and this was effected from 1760 to 1775, | ing; liable to be robbed without redress; ever oxin the course of fifteen years, before a drop of blood | posed to the malice of the soldiers, and chidden for was drawn at Lexington. The records of thirteen tears as proofs of disloyalty.—Bancroft's U. S., CABINET FURNITURE, Legislatures, the pamphlets, newspapers, in all the rol. 8, p. 42, year 1775. to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion , was enlightened and informed concerning the authority of Parliament over the colonies. The Congrees of 1774 resembled, in some respects, though I "and grief; 'I hope,' said be, 'this and the threat-Lope not in many, the Council of Nice in Ecclesias- \ east and the west, the north and the south, who compared notes, engaged in discussions and de- } bates, and formed results by one role and by two votes which went out to the world as unanimous. John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1815.

The honorable gentleman who presided, told us, that to prevent abuses in our government we wil assemble in convention, recall our delegated powlers, and punish the servants for abusing the trust reposed in them. Oh, sir, we should have fine eient to assemble the people. Four arms wherewith I nation brought about by the punishment of those . In power, indicted by those who had no power at all? You read of a riot act in a country which is | called one of the freest in the world, where a few . I neighbors cannot assemble without the risk of being | shot by a hired soldiery, the engines of despotism. We may see such an act in America. A standing Carmy we shall have also, to execute the exercable commands of tyranny, and how are you to punish ker Hill. them? Will von order them to be punished !-Who shall obey those orders? Will your macebearer be a match for a disciplined regiment? what situation are we to be?-Potrick Henry,

"A town meeting of Boston had been called at the) Uld South Church, in consequence of some new ag. | ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 23, gression upon the rights of the people. The differ ent orators of the patriot party had in turn addressled the meeting, loud in complaint and accusation, but guarded and cautious on every point which might look like an approach towards treasonable expressions, or direct exhortations to resistance. Adams placed himself in the pulpit, and sat quietly (listening to all their harangues; at length he rose) and made a few remarks, which he closed with the following pithy apologue: "A Grecian philosopher COKEI who was lying asleep on the grass, was suddenly I roused by the bite of some animal on the palm of bis hand. He closed his hand quickly as he anoke, I and found he had caught in it a small field mouse.

FIGHT for it."-Samuel Adame, Memoir in Am-| erican Elequence, Vol. I.

nded apon allowed to authority the ed goar & COMMAND d pay them

Augustine. Even a change of ministry will not avail us, because, notwithstanding the rapid succi cossion of ministers, for which the British Court has been famous during the present reign, yet the] same ruinous policy over continued to provail against America. In short, I think it my duty to declare. I rates. in the awiul seat of justice and before Almighty God, that in my opinion the Americans can have | no safety but by the Divine favor, their own virtue. | and their being so prudent as not to LEAVE IT II THE POWER OF THE BRITISH RULERS TO INJURE THEM. Indeed the ruinous and deadly injuries recrired on our side, and the jeniousies entertained, and which in the nature of things must daily increase against us, on the other, demonstrate to a mind the least given to reflection upon the rise and fall of con-

piree, that true reconcilement can never exist between

Great Britain and America, the latter being in subjection to the former. — ('hief Justice Drayton, Charge . to the Grand Jury, Charleston, April 23, 1776. "The glorious spirit of liberty is vanquished and lest without hope but in a miracle,' said desponding patriota. 'I confess,' said Samuel Adams, 'we have, as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too many flatter themselves that their pusillanimity FOREIGN LIQUORS, SALAD OILS l is true prudence; but in perilous times like these, l cannot conceive of prudence without fortitude." persevered; but John Adams retired from the service of the people, and devoting himself to his profession, for a time ceased even to employ his pen in their defence. Utis who had returned to the Legislature, disordered in mind, and jealous of his de-

clining influence, did but impede the public cause.

In Hancock, also, vanity so mingled with patriot-

ism, that the Unvernment hoped to separate him

from its uncompromising opponents."-Beneroft's

U. S., vol. 6, page 402, year 1771. "'llere,' said Maybew, as he lamented the cold adbesion of the timid good, and for himself, trod the thorny path of resistance to the grandeurs of the | world-bere, there are many who see the right, | and yet the wrong pursue. But it is my fixed reso-Intion, notwithstanding many discouragements, in my little sphere, to do all I can for the service of my country, that neither the republic nor the churches of New England may sustain any injury." And every where men began to enter into a solemn agreement not to use a single article of British manufacture; not even to wear black clothes for mourning. To encourage the growth and manufacture of wool, nearly all Boston signed a covenant to cat no lamb." - Bancroft's U. S., vol. 5, p. 206,

" But in truth the cry of Dunmore did not rouse "among the Atricans a passion for freedom. " them bondage in Virginia was not a lower condi-"tion of being than their former one; they had no regrets for ancient privileges lost; their memories prompted no demand for political changes; · no struggling aspirations of their own had invited | "Dunmore's interposition; no memorial of their "grievances had preceded his offices."-Beneroft's 1/. S., vol. 8, p. 225-year 1775.

"Yet the majority of Congress, scrupulous not "constituents, and pleasing themselves by confiding "ing in the speedy restoration of peace, not only would not even consent to relieve the states from I aparchy by sanctioning the institution of Governments in the several colonies. The besitancy of "so many members, especially of Dickinson, in-"censed John Adams, who maintained that the "fifty or sixty men composing Congress should at | "once form a constitution for a great empire, pro-"vide for its defence, and, in that safe attitude, "New England, avowing these opinions, were in-

"Here too, as every where else, preparations for h fighting for your king and country . - Joseph with nothing beyond a commission," &c., &c.-Baneruft U. S., vol. 8, p. 24, "Not Prepared for Revistance."

"Uf the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven

"When Washington learned the fate of the rich "emporium of his own 'country," for so he called | · Virginia, his breast heaved with waves of anger " ened devastation of other places will unite the " whole country in one indissiduble bond against a | every article relating to house keeping for sale low for cach "nation which seems lost to every sense of virtue "and those feelings which distinguish a civilized "'people from the most barbarous savages." Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 232-Burning of Norfolk.

"They closed their statement in the words of their new member, Jefferson: 'These Colonies now feel the complicated calamities of fire, sword and famine. We are reduced to the alternative of choosing an unconditional submission to irritated ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our choice. We have counted the cost of this contest' and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery.' Bancroft's U. S. vol. 8, p. 36, year 1773.

"The loss of officers was observed to be disproportionably great; and the gloom in the quarters of the British was deepened by the reflection that they had fought not against an enemy, but against their fellow subjects and kindred; not for the promotion of civil or religious freedom, but for the onpremary of one part of the empire over another."-Hancroft's U. S., vol. 8, pp. 25-26, Battle of Bun-

Upon the whole it has been the policy of the British authority to oblige us to supply our wants at their market, which is the dearest in the known world, and to cramp and confine our trade so as to be subservient to their commerce, our real interest being ever out of the question. - Chief Justice Dray-

The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as one of those heroic and self-sacrificing women of the revolution, "whose intrepidity and fortitude lent so able a support to the cause of their country." An incident in her life is recorded in Unrden's interesting Anecdotes of the Revolution. "A British officer of rank once said to Mrs. l'inckney-'It is impossi-| ble not to admire the intrepid firmness of the ladies | tof your country. Had your men but half their i resolution, we might give up the contest. America would beinvincible." - American Bloquence, Vol. 1.

They sushed on with headlong indiscretion, As he was examining the little animal which had thinking not to involve the empire in a civil war, dared to attack him, it bit him unexpectedly a re- but to subdue the Americans by fear. The first cond time: he dropped it, and it escaped. Now, step towards inspiring terror was, to declare Masfellow-citizens, what think you was the reflection sachusetts in a state of rebellion, and to pledge the Bormpowers. which this trifling circumstance gave birth to, in parliament and the whole force of Great Britain to Threshers. the mind of the philosopher? It was this: That its reduction; the next, by prohibiting the Ameri- Cots and Cob Male, there is no animal, however weak and contemptible, can fisheries, to starre New England; the next, to Hay Premes. which cannot defend its own liberty, if it reilt only call out the savages on the rear of the Colonies; Oled Fredera, the next, to excite a servile insurrection. - Bancroft's Forte, Hotticultural Tools of every description, Field and Gar U. S., vol. 7, p. 322.

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