PREPARING BONES FOR MANUAE.

The preparation of Bones by dissolving them in) sulphuric acid is attended with so much trouble) and expense, and frequently not with very good success, that many farmers are deterred from making the attempt. The increased demand, however, for bones to be used in the raw state, is decidedly a on the increase, and the supply this season has been) very short of the demand. In our first No. of the present volume, we gave some directions for dissolve) ing the bones, and now aid the process adopted] with success in England, by Mr. Pusey, the celebrated English agriculturist:

"The bones are put into a pile, filling the interstices with sand, ashes, loam, muck, or any fine i material, and to saturate the pile with stale urine, or dung-heap liquor. About one-third of the weight) of bones is composed of cartilage and animal matter, which heats in the beap and breaks down the wholestructure of the bones, making them a fine i mass. It is better that the bones should be crushed , with a sledge-hammer, as the finer they are made. the more completely they will be reduced by the) fermenting process. In forming a heap, a layer of a speech of Hon. Joseph Holt, four years since : muck, or good loam a foot thick, should be put at From her inmost soul her yearnings have been for And when that the And Chance, which harren the bottom. Then scatter on a layer of bones a peace, and that she might be allowed to sit 'under to all, shall nking forward the favorable nofew inches in thickness, and put on just enough of her own vine and fig tree and enjoy those bless- MERT, THEN LET THE SYENGING ARM STRIKE HOME. the ashes, sawdust or other fine matter, to fill all ings which the institutions of the country promise is only by avowing and maintaining this stern princithe interstices. The object is to bring the bones as the hallowed ground of the Constitution, and the hallowed ground of the Constitution, and feb. 24, 1803. closely together as possible, and to make the pile laying her hand upon its altar, she calls upon the compact. When this is done, wet the whole with men of the North to respect her position, to forurine, or barn-yard liquor, and cover a foot thick the mult that are residual or the state of th with muck or loam, to absorb the ammonia that will escape from the fermenting mass. In warm weather the fermentation goes on rapidly, and the of the Vice Presidency in 1860. bones will be decomposed in from two to six weeks.) Such fragments of hone upon the outside as are not can be maintained by the numerical predomi- and effectually to enforce "obedience to the laws and reduced by the first operation, may be put up in a nance and military prowess of one section, exert- the authority of the supreme legislature." His heart second heap. The bones in the centre of the heap 1 will be most perfectly decomposed, and the larger It comes loaded with the death-smell from fields tended that his language should "open the eyes of the heap the more complete the disintegration.— wet with brothers' blood. If the vital principle the deluded Americans." "It it does not," said be The process of fermentation may be ascertained by a thrusting a bar into the heap. If the ammonia escapes, which will be indicated by the smell, add tion in its organic functions." more muck."

HOW TO SAVE AMMONIA. The best part of all the manures in our barn yard is ammonia, and this evaporates if we do nothing to save it. It goes off in the shape of a volatile gas. very pungent to the smell. Hence the strong odor about stalls, barn-yards, sink drains, and privies. How to catch this fugitive and make him do justice to our gardens and fields, is the question. It cannot be done if we keep our cattle at the stack yard all winter. There is a dead loss of five dollars on every animal so kept. But if the cattle are stabled or kept under open sheds, most of the manure may be easily saved. A bedding of dry muck two or On and after Saturday, September 28th, 1861, the to despair of the commonwealth. The MAXIM MAY three feet thick will absorb an enormous quantity of liquid manure, and will not need to be removed the Patuzent River. Returning will leave Hill's small and great events which form the chain on more than once before spring. The solid manure | Landing every TUESDAY MORNING for Notting- | which the fate of kings and nations is suspended .-- |

muck or old litter. In the stables, if they are cleaned every day, it is a good plan to sprinkle on Plaster of Paris every Baltimore every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 61/4 ence of an admiring world. Our country loudly "vide for its defence, and, in that safe attitude, day, about a pint to each stall. If this is not at o'clock for the l'atuzent River. Returning will calls you to be circumspect, vigilant, active and "await the decision of the King. His letters to hand, dry muck made very fine will answer a good Nottingham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in "tercepted; and so little were the central colonies hand, dry muck made very fine will answer a good Nottingham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in "tercepted; and so little were the central colonies hand, dry muck made very fine will answer a good Nottingham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in "tercepted; and so little were the central colonies hand, dry muck made very fine will answer a good Nottingham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in "tercepted; and so little were the central colonies hand, dry muck made very fine will answer a good Nottingham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in "tercepted; and so little were the central colonies hand, dry muck made very fine will answer a good Nottingham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in "tercepted; and so little were the central colonies hand, dry muck made very fine will answer a good Nottingham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in "tercepted; and so little were the central colonies had not be provided by the perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in "tercepted; and so little were the central colonies had not be provided by the power of Britain and the provided by the perhaps the power of Britain at the provided by the power of Britain at the perhaps the power of Britain at the perhaps the perhaps the power of Britain at the perhaps the perhaps the power of Britain at the perhaps the perha purpose. The foulest stable floor will lose its pun- Benedict, leaving Benedict every SATURDAY war, by some malignant influence, may be em- "prepared for the bold advice, they were published gent odor in a few minutes, if it be covered with fine muck or pulverized peat. The finer and dryer \ this earth is made, the greater its absorbing power. If it has lain over one season it is readily prepared i for this purpose by a shovel.

Dried clay is also an excellent article for this use. If it is partially burnt, it is still better. For this purpose make a heap of dried sods, or brush, or any combustible material and cover it with lumps a of clay or clayey soil, leaving boles enough for ven- Balumore daily (except sugar) at 7.3) A. M. tilation. This mass when it is reduced by burning, makes a powerful absorbent, and is much less ex- and 9.15 A. M., and 1 45 and 240 P. M., and Ellison's Mills at 7.40 pensive than plaster. It it is not burnt, the lumps should be knocked fine with a hammer or mallet.

Every place about the house and barns, where there is the smell of ammonia, should have these and Washington stop at way points. The second and third coarse or fine absorbents. Many farmers lose one, two, and three hundred dollars a year for want of J.T. ENGLAND. Agent, at Camden Matten, or at the Ticket them, according to the number of animals they l keep. The money goes streaming off into the air) as palpably as if a whirlwind took up a pile of bank | Little | WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE bills. The nose takes cognizance of it, but because farmers are not accustomed to reckon money h their olfactories, they do not perceive their loss .-) The loss nevertheless is as real as if their pockets RVENING MAIL at 4 5 P M had been picked. Wise farmers save their ammomix. Ararican Agriculturist.

South-Downs Received .- Extract of a letter under date of Holmdel, N. J., from Mr. J. C. Taylor: -- "I am glad to be able to inform you of the safe he row! arrival of my three rams and four ewes (from Mr. Webb s sale) by Kangaroo in the best of condition. You would not know they had been on a ship only by the smutty color. I was at a loss to know why) were should sell for \$700 more than the next best, among so many extra rams, but on seeing hun, l wonder no more; I never had seen nor did I expect | except Corsica | Fare \$1. Mesis excisto see a sheep, that I could not find some fault with, but 80 is just my criticism. The next highest ram | NA LANDING -The Steamer CECIL leaves Light agest So, called "Parkranger," is a son of "Reserve," the rain I produced of Mr. Webb last fall, as the best as sugging at Turner's Creek and isn thogson the River. Return ged ram be had, and one that he used three years FRIDAY MORNING at Foreign for Baltimore before he put any price on him. The No. 22 (four | 21 a years old) sold for 100 guineas-more than double any other ram-was a son of "World's Prize," the TANCING ACADEMIES are now open. ram I used two years on my flock, and from which I ram I have a splendid lot of ewes."

MANGE IN Sugre.-The Irish Farmer's Gazette for Gentlemen. gives the following mixture as a cure for this troublesome disease. Mix 2 oz. white arsenic, 2 oz. for Ladies and Juniors. Gentlemen's Class the corrosive sublimate. 2 oz. sal ammoniac, 1 lb. salt- | same night. For particulars, call as above. petre, and a quart of spirits of turpentine in 20 gallons of tobacco water. This is designed for twenty Jacge sheep.

THE GRAPE VINE. BY THOMAS BAYNES,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND: Containing instructions for the cultivation of the Grape, Can be had at the Book Stores. Published by including aspect, and, manures, planting, pruning, &c.; by practical grape growers - Price 10 cents per copy. Copies can be had of the writer, or at the Rusal Registra

TABLE OF DISTANCES IN MISSOURL Below we give as accurate a table of distances between the several points of interest in Missouri, as we have been able to prepare. The variations from positive correctness will, we think, be found

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do Lebanon 50
At the short by the Caires 70
Columbus (Ky.)to Cairo
doto Charleston
Cape Girardeauto Pilot Knob
Piller Knob to Pocahontas (Ark.)

"The South has ever deprecated agitation. - 1 Hon. Edward Everett's letter of acceptance

"The suggestion," said he, "that the Union ed to coerce the other into aubmission is, in my was hardened. Having just heard of the ecisure of judgment, as self-contradictory as it is dangerous. | ammunition at the fort in New Hampshire, be inof all Republican Governments is the consent of a lattering minister, "it must set every deli-

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	NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
47ALTERT NYA	ERINTRADERT'S OFFICE,

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Thermal forms CALVERT STATION As follows:	
TRAINS NORTH LEAVE:	
I WATER SOUTH COVERS	
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The only Train leaving here on Sunday will be the ! press at 5 30 P. M., and arrives here on Sundays at 8 30 A. M. JAS C CLARKE, Supermicedent. NOTICE CHANGE OF DAYS TO

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o'clock. 4 M. Both Bute to the his was at all the landings. We may see such an act in America. A standing 41 B SLAUGHTER, Proprietor. FOR SASSAFRAS RIVER. whart, between Conway and Barrestreets, every TUESDAY, HURSDAY and NATURDAY MORNING, at \$14 o clock,

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OLD FOGY DOCTRINES. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that

men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain analienable rights; that happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just her proprietors; if he acquires our cannon he will powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructire of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolub it, and to institute a new governorganizing its powers in such form, as to them shall | ment are as easily repealed as made. Royal proclaseem most likely to effect their safety and happi ments long established, should not be changed for Augustine. Even a change of ministry will not now. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that govern-) light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably same object, evinces a design to reduce them under | absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw of such government, and to provide new guards for their luture security."- Declaration of Indepen-

Yes, atr. we wish for peace, but how is that bless-Ing to be preserved? I shall repeat here a sentiment I have often had occasion to express. In my opinion there is nothing worth fighting for but national bonor: for, in the national honor is invol-I red the national independence. I know that a State 1 Now and Then .- The following extract is from may find itself in such unpropitious circumstances, that prudence may force a wise government to concent the sense of indignity. But the ansult should be engraces on tablete of brase, with a pencil of steel. alike to all. Standing with unsaudled feet upon ple of honor, that peace can be preserved.—Gove-

Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. LEB INEVITABLY BUINED .- Patrick Henry, Speech in the Virginia Convention, June 4, 1788.

The King, in his reply, pledged himself speedily the governed, much more does a union of co-equal most correive measures. "The New England gov-States require as its basis the voluntary co-opera- eramente are now in a state of rebellion. Bloce must decide whether they are to be subject to this country. or to be independent." - Bancroft's U. S., vol. 7, p.

In the Congress of 1774, there was not one member, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me sensible of the precipice, or rather the pinnacle on year 1771. 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 mongrels.

There was a little aristocracy among us of talents and letters. Mr. Dickinson was primue inter pures the bell-wether, the leader of the aristocratical | Bock.-John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, Nov. 12,

It was a maxim of the Roman people, which emisteamer GEORGE WEEMS will leave Baltimore PROVE AS SALCTARY TO US NOW, AS IT DID TO THEM. every SATURDAY MORNING, at 61/4 o'clock, for | Short-sighted mortals see not the numerous links of ham, leaving Nottingham at 12 o'clock for Benedict, | Ease and prosperity, though pleasing for a day, should be removed every day and covered with leaving Benedict every WEDNESDAY MORNING bave often sunk a people into effeminacy and sloth. "so many members, especially of Dickinson, in-Hardships and dangers, though we for ever strive | "censed John Adams, who maintained that the THEO. WEEMS, Master. | to shun them, have frequently called forth such | "fifty or sixty men composing Congress should at | The steamer MARY WASHINGTON will leave | virtues as have commanded the applause and rever- "once form a constitution for a great empire, proleave Hill's landing every FRIDAY MORNING for brave. Perhaps, (all gracious heaven avert it,) "New England, avowing these opinions, were inployed to enslave you; but let not even this dis- "by the royalists as the surest way of destroying \ M. L. WEEMS, Master. | courage you. Her arms, 'tis true, have tilled the "bis influence, and heaping obloquy on his name." The above steamers will call at all the usual land world with terror; her troops have reaped the | Honeroft U. S., 8 vol., 65-year 1775. ings on the river; also, at Fair Haven and Plum | laurels of the field; her fleets have rode triumphant | on the sea; and when, or where, did you, my coun- "Here too, as every where else, preparations for trymen, depart inglorious from the field of fight? resistance had been deferred; no more than four You, too, can show the trophies of your torefathers' | barrels of powder could be found in the city. While 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

> Warren, Boston, March 6th, 1775. As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean | "Of the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven Legislatures, the pamphlets, newspapers, in all the vol. 8, p. 42, year 1775. colonies, should be consulted during that period, to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion . When Washington learned the fate of the rich For further information, better of every aind, Ac. apply to was enlightened and informed concerning the authority of Parliament over the colonies. The Congreen of 1774 resembled, in some respects, though a Lope not in many, the Conneil of Nice in Ecclesias. I tied history. It assembled the priests, from the east and the west, the north and the south, who compared notes, engaged in di-cussions and debates, and formed results by one role and by two votes which went out to the world as unanimous,-V John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1515.

The honorable gentleman who presided, told us, that to prevent abuses in our government we wil P. M., etogring at all Stations between Baltimore and Harre de assemble in convention, recall our delegated power ers, and punish the servants for abusing the trust reposed in them. Oh, sir, we should have fine I times, indeed, if to punish tyrants it were only suthcient to assemble the people. Four arms wherewith you could defend yourselves are gone; and you have no longer an aristocratical, no longer a democratical lapirst. Did you ever read of any revolution in any nation brought about by the punishment of those power, indicted by those who had no power at all? You read of a riot act in a country which is tealled one of the freest in the world, where a few neighbors cannot assemble without the risk of being shot by a bired soldiery, the engines of despotism. army we shall have also, to execute the execuable commands of tyranny, and how are you to punish ker Hill. them? Will you order them to be punished !bearer be a match for a disciplined regiment? In British authority to oblige us to supply our wants Who shall obey those orders? Will your mace what situation are we to be?-Pairick Henry, Speech in Virginia Convention, June 4th, 1788.

"A town meeting of Boston had been called at the gression upon the rights of the people. The different 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 and made a few remarks, which he closed with the | ble not to admire the intrepid firmness of the ladies following pithy apologue: "A Grecian philosoph r who was lying asleep on the grass, was suddenly roused by the bite of some animal on the palm of bis hand. He closed his hand quickly as he awoke, and found be had caught in it a small field mouse. As he was examining the little animal which had dared to attack him, it bit him unexpectedly a see] cond time: he dropped it, and it escaped. Now, fellow-citizens, what think you was the reflection which this triffing circumstance gave birth to, in | the mind of the philosopher? It was this: That there is no animal, however weak and contemptible, which cannot defend its own liberty, if it will only FIGHT for it."-Samuel Adams, Memoir in Am-Verson Eloquence, Vol. I.

Our liberties and safety cannot be depended upon it the King of Great Britain should be allowed to bold our torts and cannon, or to have authority over a single regiment in America or a single ship of troops among us, even if we raise and pay them, | shackles will be fixed upon us-witness Ireland and bernational army. The most express act of Parliament cannot give us security, for acts of Parlia- Monuments, Grave Stones, Mantles, disappointments of the inhabitants of Quebec and St. cession of ministers, for which the British Court has been famous during the present reign, yet the l same ruinous policy over continued to procail against America. In short, I think it my duty to declare, I tabe. in the awful seat of justice and before Almighty God, that in my opinion the Americans can have t no safety but by the Divine favor, their own virtue, and their being so prudent as our to LEAVE IT IN THE POWER OF THE BRITISH RULERS TO INJURE! THEM. Indeed the ruinous and deadly injuries vecrired on our side, and the jealousies 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 empires, that true reconcilement can never exist between Great Britain and America, the latter being in sub-Section to the former .- ('hief Justice Brayton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, April 23, 1776.

" The glorious spirit of liberty is vanquished and left without hope but in a miracle,' said desponding patriots. 'I confess,' said Samuel Adams, 'we have, as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too many flatter themselves that their pusillanimity is true prudence; but in perilous times like these, i cannot conceive of prudence without fortitude.' He 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 patriotism, that the Government hoped to separate him from its uncompromising opponents."-Bancroft's U. S., vol. 6, page 402, year 1771.

"Here,' said Maybew, as be lamented the cold adbesion of the timid good, and for himself, trod the thorny path of resistance to the grandeurs of the world-there, there are many who see the right, and yet the wrong pursue. But it is my fixed resolution, 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 eat no lamb." -- Baneroft's U. S., vol. 5, p. 206,

"But in truth the cry of Dunmore did not rouse "among the Africans a passion for freedom. To "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 memo-"ries prompted no demand for political changes; on struggling aspirations of their own had invited, · l)unmore's interposition; no memorial of their "grievances had preceded his offices."-Bancroft's 1/. S., vol. 8, p. 225—year 1775.

"Yet the majority of Congress, scrupulous not \ neatly conduced to the greatness of that State, never | "to outrun the convictions and sympathies of their | "constituents, and pleasing themselves by confiding "ing in the speedy restoration of peace, not only "made no adequate preparations for resistance, but "would not even consent to relieve the states from EXCELSIOR," "ments in the several colonies. The hesitancy of

the honorable scars of wounds received, whilst | which had as yet supported its commander-in-chief fighting for your king and country . -- Joseph with nothing beyond a commission," &c., &c.-Bancroft U. S., vol. 8, p. 24, "Not I'repared for Resistance."

by the Revolution ! The war? That was no part | bundred and tifty-three still remained in the town, 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 exin the course of sifteen years, before a drop of blood | pined 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,

"emporium of his own 'country,' for so he called "Virginia, his breast heaved with waves of anger "and grief; 'I hope,' said he, 'this and the threat-"ened devastation of other places will unite the · whole country in one indissoluble bond against a "nation which seems lost to every sense of virtue "and those feelings which distinguish a civilized " people from the most barbarous savages." Baneroft 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 tamine. We are reduced to the alternative of chowing 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." -Baneroft'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 enpremary of one part of the empire over another."-Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, pp. 25-26, Battle of Bun-

Upon the whole it has been the policy of the 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-Old South Church, in consequence of some new ag- ton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 13,

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 Garden's interesting Anecdotes of the Revolution. "A British officer of rank once said to Mrs. Pinckney-'It is impossi- L. resolution, we might give up the contest. America would beinvincible." - American Eloquence, Vol. 1.

They rushed on with headlong indiscretion. thinking not to involve the empire in a civil war. but to subdue the Americans by fear. The first 1. WHITMAN & CU., step towards inspiring terror was, to declare Mas- | I've sachuetts in a state of rebellion, and to pledge the parliament and the whole force of Great Britain to Thrashers. its reduction; the next, by prohibiting the Ameri- | Wheat Fans. can fisheries, to storee New England; the next, to Corn and Uch Mills. call out the savages on the rear of the Colonies; I. the next, to excite a servile insurrection. - Bancroft's ' U. S., vol. 7, p. 322.

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