

MISCELLANY.

THE HOMES OF IRELAND.

Most readers we presume will recollect the fine verses on the Homes of England, by Mrs. Hemans, a few lines from which introduce the poetic contrast now subjoined. It forms a melancholy parody; we find it in an Irish paper which reached us by the last arrival.

N. Y. Atlas.

The stately homes of England,
How beautiful they stand,
Amidst their tall ancestral trees,
O'er all the pleasant land. *Mrs. Hemans.*
The stately homes of Ireland!
How desolate they stand,
Amidst the forest groves and trees
Of this deserted land.
The deer no more o'er meadows bound,
Or bask in summer's beam;
The swan her song in plaintive sound
Is wanting on the stream.

The mournful homes of Ireland!

Around the turf by night,
There, looks of famine—not of love,
Meet in the dismal light.

No woman's voice is heard in song,
No childhood's tale is told;
The calls of hunger are among
The youthful and the old.

The wretched homes of Ireland!
The demon discord lowers;
Banished the holy quietness
Of sacred Sabbath hours.

Solemn, yet sad, the church-bells chime
Floats o'er the wilds at morn;

Fierce passions rise in that still time,
Engendering hate and scorn.

The cottage homes of Ireland,
By thousands on her plains;

The cabin and the smoking hut,
No comfort now contains.

Through bog and rushes forth they peep,
Overwhelmed with rankling weeds;

In deep despair their inmates sleep,
And dream of desperate deeds.

The free, fair homes of Ireland!

Ere long, in hut and hall,
May hearts of native proof return,

And guard each hallowed wall.

And green for ever be the groves,
And bright the flowered sod,

Where true the patriot spirit loves
Its country and its God!

Salting the Pudding.

"*Too many cooks spoil the broth.*"—I had been journeying all day with my merry old friend, Uncle Jacob, as every one calls him, and both of us had become completely "jugg'd out."—At length we came to a public house having the sign of the golden ball. "Here," said my droll companion, "we shall find potatoes, or I lose my guess, for I never had any great opinion of these pumpkin taverns." But fatigued as we were, indifferent accommodations would be acceptable, rather than push on farther. So, after seeing to our beast, which was pretty well provided for, we called for refreshment for ourselves. We soon found that Uncle Jacob's guessing was not far out of the way, for all the house seemed to be in a state of dishabille. "All slattern and slipshod," said he as he passed from the bar room to the kitchen reconnoitring. They promised to pick us up something to stay our stomachs. It was Saturday evening, and the landlady had commenced the work of making hasty pudding, according to New England custom. As my companion and I were seated by the bar-room fire, a stout strapping wench, not the sweetest and most delicate in all the world, brought in a dish of hashed meat, and placing it upon the hearth, left it uncovered. There was a great bull-dog in one corner, and three cats in the other. Jowler scented the savory morsel, and made for the dish. I was about to drive him off, but Uncle Jacob, shaking his head significantly, pushed me back. So the dog commenced operations and finished the work, licking the platter clean. Uncle Jacob watched him attentively all the while, and when he had done his meal, he went to the kitchen door, and, as grave as a presbyterian, he addressed the lady: "Madam, the dog has done, and I suppose it is our turn next?"—There was a most terrible hurly burly in the family; and father and mother and daughter were all by the ears! The canine gentleman had disposed of all their fresh meat, and by way of aiding his digestion, Dolly had made him feel the force of one of her ponderous hoofs, and sent him headlong out doors. To ease the matter and comfort our poor hostess, we told her that we could sit down with the family, if she pleased, to a dish of hasty pudding, which was a favorite of both.

Fondly now I waited the enjoyment of this charming Yankee repast. Uncle Jacob, however, was not at all satisfied with the slovenly appearance about the house, and, though now in no fear of the dog, he chose to take a peep into the kitchen, lest all should not go on in so cleanly a style as our own worthy good mothers were wont to have it. "John," said the landlady to the boy, "I'm going to run over to Mr. Darby's a minute. Tell Dolly to remember to salt the pudding." But John heard only the three last words, and so administered the salt himself. Next came Dolly, intent on seeing the cookery well attended to, and gave it another seasoning. By and by the mother returned, and the family being all out, concluded nothing had been done as she directed, and so she dashed in another handful, and giving it a hearty stir, went up stairs. Presently the old man came bolting in from the stable. He stood enjoying the smoking mush for a minute, and muttered over to himself, "I'll bet a goose there's no salt in it," and then going to the salt box he took a fist full and shook it into the pudding.—"Our turn next," exclaimed Uncle Jacob, as the landlord passed into the bar-room, and in went the fifth handful!

Now, reader, behold us all around the old pine table with each a bowl of milk and a pan of mush foaming in the centre! All, but the rogue, Jacob, anticipated a charming feast. The landlord took the lead. He made out to gobble down one spoonful, when, as soon as his throat was at liberty, he dashed the spoon upon the table with violence, and vociferated aloud, "in the name of Lot's wife, Cape Cod and Turk's Island, what have we got here? Who salted the puddin' Doreas?" "Why, what's the matter, Mr. Blaney?" It was that salted it." "Why, mother," said Dolly, "it was I salted the puddin'." "Well, I know gran'ny told me to salt it, and so I did, by jinks," said the boy. "Gallows take it," cried the old man, "did all salt the puddin'? What a pother is here! I was determined the business should not be neglected, and so I chuck'd in a handful." "And I too," said Uncle Jacob; "supposing it to be the custom of the family, I followed suit." "O, Flanders and flummery!" ejaculated our host, "what shall be done now?" I really felt a sympathy for the disappointed people, and determined to get rid of as much trouble as possible, so I called for the bread and cheese, and with this we made a tolerable supper, washing it down with small beer. I undertook to scold Uncle Jacob, after we retired to our lodgings, for carrying his fun to such a pitch; but it was to no purpose. "I was determined to eat none of their flummery," said he, "and was glad to experience the truth of the old adage, that too many cooks spoil the broth."

ANEXCOPRE.—The following is found in an ancient history of Connecticut. Soon after the settlement of the town of New-Haven, a number of persons went over to what is now called the town of Milford, where finding the soil good, they were desirous to effect a settlement, but the premises were in possession of the Indians, & some conscientious scruples arose as to the propriety of disposing and expelling them. To test the case, a church meeting was called and the matter was determined by some vote of that sacred body; after several speeches had been made in relation to the subject they proceeded to pass votes—the first was as follows:—"Voted, that the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." This passed in the affirmative, with great unanimity.—2. "Voted, that the earth is given to the saints." This was also determined like the former, nem. con. 3d. "Voted, that we are the saints;" which, passing without a dissenting voice, the title was considered indisputable, and the Indians were soon compelled to evacuate the place and relinquish their possessions to the rightful owners. [Trumpet.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

The following is the opinion of our Fellow-Citizen, Dr. DEKAY, who was attacked with the Cholera at Constantinople, and subsequently had charge of many patients:

1. The cause of the disease I believe to be unknown, but it is usually attributed to some peculiar state of the atmosphere.—During my residence at Constantinople, comprising a period of six months, I kept a register of the weather, and could not discern that either the temperature, or gravity of the air, or any particular winds, had any agency in producing or extending that disease.

2. The predisposing causes were errors or excess in diet; exposure to night air; irregularities in regimen; fear, anxiety, &c.

3. The essence of the disease appears to consist in an accumulation of blood in the veins and about the heart.

4. The disease rarely occurred in any two places under the same form; nor, as I was informed by the oriental physicians, did it always appear under the same form for two consecutive seasons at the same place. The chief characters of the disease were, however, constant, and the same medical means were employed. At Smyrna, the most striking symptom was a discoloring of the hands, which at Constantinople I had never witnessed.

5. The mortality was greatest in low damp situations and in the vicinity of fresh water streams. At Smyrna, which is built upon a marshy spot, the mortality was very great; while at Constantinople the disease appeared in a milder form.

6. Cholera is not contagious. My own experience is confirmed by that of every oriental physician with whom I consulted. It rarely attacked more than one in a family. The Turkish Government, at the suggestion of the medical faculty, refused to establish quarantines against this disease, but took other steps which might be worthy of imitation elsewhere. A pamphlet was published by order of the government, giving a history of this disease, the means of guarding against it, and the best treatment to be employed. These tracts were gratuitously distributed in every town and village throughout the Empire.

7. The greatest mortality occurred among those whose mode of living was particularly meagre and abstemious. Cholera made its first appearance among the Jews of Smyrna, during one of their fasts, and committed great ravages. It is far from being my wish to recommend intemperance, but I do not hesitate to state, that the occasional use of stimulants, in the shape of generous wine, brandy, or gin and water, was found highly serviceable during the prevalence of the Cholera at Constantinople. I need hardly remark that the habitually intemperate lose all the benefit of this remedy.

8. Every thing in this disease depends upon promptest medical aid. When this was resorted to, at an early stage, Cholera became a mild and easily manageable disease.

Antidote to the Cholera. The Board of Health of Quebec recommend to every citizen to provide himself with a phial of iodium and one of peppermint, to be carried about the person, and resort to immediately upon the attack of the malady.

West Point.—The following gentlemen have been invited by the Secretary of War to attend the annual examination of cadets at West Point, in June next:

Gen. William H. Harrison, Ohio.
John H. Eaton, Esq., Tennessee.
Jesse Wharton, Esq., Tennessee.
Dr. J. Moorman, Virginia.
Rev. J. M. Neal, Kentucky.
H. L. Ellsworth, Esq., Connecticut.
William Hunter, Esq., Rhode Island.
Rev. William Fisk, Connecticut.
H. Peterkin, Esq., Pennsylvania.
Capt. H. Fritz, Pennsylvania.
Gov. B. Pierce, New Hampshire.
Dr. W. J. McNeven, New York.
E. Schroeber, Esq., North Carolina.
A. G. Harrison, Esq., Missouri.
Gen. Thomas Lyman, Massachusetts.
Col. G. C. Dromgoold, Virginia.
Major Gen. Alex. Macomb U. S. Army.
Major Henry Whiting, U. S. Army.

Grocery Store.

30 lbs. 1st quality Flour;
50 do. " do. No. 3 Mackarel, (1832);
10 do. " do. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes best Mele Cigars;
10 do. " Boom Raisins;
10 bags 1st quality Coffee;
20 dozen best Shaker Brooms;
Just received at the old stand, south west corner of High and Walnut streets, and for sale by

J. M. DARRAGH.

June 16, 1832. —22

JUST RECEIVED.

per Steam Boat Arab,

700 pounds Loaf Sugar;
1 cask Pepper;
1 do. 4th proof Brandy;
1 do. Holland Gin;
1 do. Port Wine;
1 do. Tenerife Wine;

and for sale by

SHAW & PROTZMAN.

April 28, 1832.

Whiskey & Flour.

FOR Sale 50 lbs. Super Fine
FLOUR.
Also, 100 lbs. best Rectified
WHISKEY.
SHAW & PROTZMAN.
March 31st, 1832. 11-1f

BOOKS.

JUST received from Philadelphia a good assortment of BOOKS, consisting, in part, of

FAMILY BIBLES.

(DIFFERENT SIZES.)

WATTS, and METHODIST

Hymn Books,

TESTAMENTS, ENGLISH READERS,
GEOGRAPHIES, And a variety of
SCHOOL BOOKS,
NOVELS, &c.

And for sale by

JOHN P. DUNN.

March 17th, 1832. 9-

Boots, Brogans, & Shoes.

THE subscriber has a first rate stock of
BOOTS, BROGANS, AND SHOES,
(COARSE AND FINE.)

FOR Men, Women, and
CHILDREN.

Which he will sell low for Cash.

JOHN P. DUNN.

March 17th, 1832. 9-

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public, that he is now offering for sale the property in the occupancy of

BOWMAN AND RUSH,

1 RISING SUN, together with a large assortment of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

The buildings are situated in the most business part of the town, and consist of one

FRAME AND ORN. BRICK,

Forming a front of 50 feet and running back 35; the whole is well calculated for trades, and particularly for a Grocery and Bakery, having the necessary ovens and other conveniences for baking. Persons wishing to examine the premises and ascertain the terms of sale, will call on the subscriber.

LEON BOWMAN.

Rising-Sun, June 16, 1832. 22*3w

IN pursuance of an act passed at the present

session of Congress for improving Pennsylvania Avenue, and other purposes the subscriber will receive proposals until the FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT, for executing the works provided for on said Avenue, or any part thereof not less than one fourth, viz.—The surface to be regulated by removing the surplus earth—the centre way then to be paved 45 feet in width with hammered stone on the M'Adam's plan, the stones to be broken so as to pass through a ring of two inches diameter, a layer of three inches thickness to be spread and well rolled, a second and third layer of the same thickness to be put on, and each well rolled; the side-ways are to be covered with a coat of best gravel nine inches thick. It is estimated that there will be about 58,655 yards of paving, 53,314 of graveling, and 3,983 cubic yards of earth to remove.

The proposals will state the price per square yard for the paving and graveling, and per cubic yard for removing the earth.

The printers of the laws of the United States, in the several States are requested to insert this notice 4 times and forward their accounts for payment.

J. ELGAR,

Commissioner of Public Buildings
Washington City, May 25, 1832. 2w

30 BAGS superior Coffee just received and for sale by

SHAW & PROTZMAN.

April 6, 1832.

20 BBLs. first quality New Orleans
Sugar received and for sale by

SHAW & PROTZMAN.

April 6, 1832.

LABORERS WANTED!

THE undersigned wishes to employ, for the season, a number of hands to work in his brick yard. Liberal wages will be given to regular industrious hands.

JAMES LEONARD.

Lawrenceburg, May 26, 1832.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he has leased for the term of 6 years, the well known stand of Robert Mayall, dec'd, four miles above Harrison, at which he is starting a CARDING MACHINE, of the very first quality, which will be in complete operation by the first day of May next. The great variety of machinery employed will enable him to card any quality of wool and do it ample justice. From his long and successful practice, he flatters himself that he will merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. Wool must be well picked and free from hairs and sticks, and one pound of grease added to every eight of wool. He will card for 4 cents per pound, or as low as any other machine in the vicinity. Produce taken in payment at a fair price. All work left with him will be attended to with great despatch. In addition to the carding work, he has a grist mill, at which he will be able at all times to grind for customers and others.

ELIA SWEEHL.

Logan township, Dearborn co., La April 21.

Law. NOTICE.

AMOS LANE, Attorney and counsellor at law, will, in future, give his undivided attention to his profession—may be consulted at his office, on high streets, near the clerk's office, at all times, except when at Court—will attend the Circuit, Probate, and Commissioner's Courts, in the County of Dearborn. The Circuit Courts in Franklin, Switzerland, Ripley and Decatur counties. The Supreme and District Courts at Indianapolis. And will attend to business of *Importance, either civil or criminal* in any other courts in this, or adjoining states. He trusts that his long and successful practice, will insure him his former liberal portion of professional business, when the public shall be assured that all business entrusted to his charges shall receive his prompt attention, and best efforts, to bring it to a speedy and successful close.

AMOS LANE.

Lawrenceburg, June 13th 1832. 24-

Labour wanted.

A large quantity of country labor wanted, for