

MISCELLANEOUS.

FENCES.

It is most erring policy, that induces farmers under the name and notion of economy, to inclose their grounds with temporary defective fences. It is in truth the very worst of economy, or rather, the very reverse of economy. It would be well for those who feel inclined to negligence, or to be governed by the "do-for-the-present" doctrine, to open an account of debt and credit with their fences for a few years; and if that should not cure them, they might be given up as incurable.

Perhaps some of our readers might be edified by a sight of such an account at any rate, if it should not happen to suit their own experience, it may give them some idea of this sort of *Book-keeping*, and here it is:

"Cornfield Fence, Dr.

To corn destroyed by horses, cattle and hogs at different times, supposed 100 bushels, say \$25.

To time lost in stopping hog-holes, repairing fences and mending water gaps, say six days in harvest—\$5.

To wounding one of the plough horses, in breaking over the fence, by which his services were lost for ten days when they were most wanted, say \$5.

To price of a hog of my neighbor Hodge for which I had to pay, having dogged it in my cornfield, so that it died, \$3.

To time lost in attending a law suit, about said hog, and costs of suit, \$5.

To loss of a valuable Dog which I supposed Hodge had killed, in revenge for the killing of his hog by said dog, but which I could not prove, \$5.

To perpetual loss of Hodge's friendship, which had been steadfast for twenty years—amount not known.

To the spoiling of my young horses, Smith's cow and Hodge's hogs so that I shall never be able to fence them out effectually hereafter—loss not known.

To keeping me in bad humor, fretted and crabbed nearly all summer,—damage incalculable.

Total, exclusive of the three last items, \$48.00.

Credit,

By 500 rails, the number wanting to make the fence good; but which as they must be furnished next spring, are only saved for one year, so that the interest on their cost is only saving—cost 10 dollars interest at 10 per cent, is \$1.00.

By labor which would have been required to put the fence in good condition; say \$10 at most, but which having still to be done, is only entitled to a credit to the amount of interest as in the former case, \$1.00.

Total, \$2.00

Balance against bad fences, \$46.00

And the said debtor (bad fences) being utterly insolvent, the whole amount is irreparably lost; except that it has taught a lesson which may be useful hereafter.

SYLVESTER SLOVEN."

What came to pass in the case of neighbor Sloven, has happened to many others, and will continue to happen, until proper attention shall be paid to what should be a farmer's first concern good enclosures. Nothing can be more unbearably provoking than after having toiled all the season to raise a good crop, then to have the whole destroyed in a single night.

But of besides the security and actual gain of good fences, nothing more than this contributes to the neatness and good appearance of a farm, and without this it is impossible to do away a repulsive and condemning aspect of slovenliness, which indicates any thing rather than good husbandry.

But if he is censurable who neglects the enclosures about his fields, meadows and pasture grounds, what shall we say of him whose very garden—a spot which should of all others be sacred and secure—is constantly "profaned by *vol-* *dal* *swine*," and suffered to be trodden down by the beasts of the field? If he attempted his defence by saying there is nothing in his garden worth protecting, we say this too is his fault, and no less one than the other. It is like making drunkenness an excuse for theft.

By the way, the subject of neatness, taste and utility in family gardens, deserves a fuller notice, and shall ere long have a full chapter. In the mean time let us improve the leisure of winter in preparing to make all our enclosures substantial and secure before the vernal planting comes about.

Probably most people have seen or heard of a caricature representing a gentleman at dinner, upon a round of beef, with the landlord looking on. "Capital beef, landlord," said the gentleman; "a man may cut and come again here." "You may cut, sir," responds Boniface; "but I'll be blowed if you shall come again."

From the London Magazine.

KING SOLOMON'S BLACKSMITH.

And it came to pass when Solomon, the son of David, had finished the temple of Jerusalem, that he called unto him the chief architects, the head artificers and the cunning workers in silver, and gold, and in wood, and in ivory, and in stone—yea, all who had aided in rearing the temple of the Lord, he said unto them, "sit ye down at my table; I have prepared a feast for all my chief workers and cunning artificers. Stretch forth your hands therefore, and eat and drink and be merry. Is not the laborer worthy of his hire? Is not the skilful artificer deserving of honor? Muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn."

And when Solomon and the chief workmen were seated, and the fatness of the land and the wine and the oil thereof were set upon the table, there came one who knocked loudly at the door, and forced himself even in the festal chamber. Then Solomon the King was wroth, and said 'who and what manner of man art thou?' And the man answered and said, 'when men wish to honor me, they call me the Son of the forge; but when they desire to mock me they call me blacksmith; and seeing that the toil of working in the fire covers me with sweat and smut, the latter name, O King, is not inapt, and in truth, thy servant desires no better.' 'But,' said Solomon, 'why comest thou thus rudely and unbidden to the feast, where none save the chief workmen of the temple are invited?' 'Please ye, my Lord, I came rudely,' replied the man, 'because thy servants obliged me to force my way; but came not unbidden. Was it not proclaimed that the chief workmen of the temple were invited to dine with the King of Israel?' Then he who carved the cherubim said, 'this fellow is no sculptor.' And he who laid the roof with pure gold, said, 'neither is he a workman in fine metals?' And he who raised the walls, said, 'he is no cutter of stone.' And he who made the roof cried out 'he is not cunning in cedar wood; neither knoweth he the mystery of uniting strong pieces of timber together.' Then said Solomon, 'what hast thou to say son of the Forge, why I should not order the to be plucked by the beard, scourged with a scourge and stoned to death with stones?' And when the son of the Forge, heard this he was in no sort dismayed, but, advancing to the table, snatched up and swallowed a cup of wine, and said, 'O King live forever! The chief men of the workers in wood and gold, and stone, have said that I am not of them, and they have said truly. I am their superior, before they lived was I created. I am their master, and they are all my servants.' And he turned round and said to the chief of the carvers in stone, 'who made the tools with which you carve?' And he said 'the blacksmith.' And he said to the chief of the masons, 'who made the chisels with which the stones of the Temple were squared?' And he said 'the blacksmith.' And he said to the chief of the workers in wood, 'who made the tools with which you hewed the trees on Lebanon, and formed them into the pillars and roof of the Temple?' And he answered, 'the blacksmith.' Then said he to the artificer in gold and ivory, 'who makes your instruments by which you work beautiful things for my lord the King?' And he said 'the blacksmith.' 'Enough, enough, good fellow,' said Solomon: 'thou hast proved that I invited thee, and that thou art all men's father in art. Go wash the smut of the forge from thy face, and come and sit at my right hand. The chiefs of my workmen are but men; thou art more.' So it happened at the feast of Solomon, and blacksmiths have been honored ever since.

SHEEP SHEARING.

FASHION—THE SLEEVE.

The milliners of London and Paris have at length brought the long vexed question of the sleeve to a decision. Hence forward, the mutton sleeve is a vulgarity not to be tolerated. Victoria and Palmyre, the reigning queens of the mode in the French capital, have provided several Princesses and Dutchesses with long sleeves made to fit exactly the shape of the arm.—The decree is therefore final. Hence forth stiffeners are a mere drug. Every arm and shoulder must now be admired or condemned, according to its own merits. There is to be no hiding a wen, or a long skinny, meagre limb in the ample folds of the gigot sleeve.—The older ladies of the two courts opposed the innovation with all their influence but the Princess Victoria and the daughters of Louis Philippe knew the advantages of their youth, and insisted upon their change.

ADVERTISING A STATE.—Signor Gorastiza, the Mexican Minister, has cautioned every person not to trust the Texans. It is something like an advertisement we frequently see: "Whereas my wife Sally Texas has absconded from my bed and board, therefore take notice, I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date."—Sally Texas may answer thus—"Whereas Seignor Gorastiza Mexico, having no bed nor board of his own that I care for, this is to give notice, that he had better pay his own debts before he refuses to pay mine."

ADVICE TO YOUTH.—That you may be amiable in society, correct every appearance of harshness in behaviour. Let that courtesy distinguish your demeanor which springs not so much from studied politeness, as from a mild and gentle heart. Follow the customs of the world in matters indifferent, but stop when they become sinful.

ELOQUENCE.—Speech of High Constable Hays to the rioters who recently struck in New York: Gentlemen and Blackguards,—Go home, or go along with me. Taint no way this to raise wages. If your employers won't give you your price, don't work—keep home and lay quiet. Make no riots here. I don't allow them things. Come, march—home with you—your wives and children want you. No way to this to raise wages.

"I wonder how any person can eat his breakfast before reading a newspaper," said an old borrower of this article. "I wonder how any one can eat his breakfast, after reading a borrowed paper," said his more conscientious wife.

To the Friends of Education.

THE INDIANA TEACHERS' SEMINARY which was established in Jefferson county, near Madison, has recently been transferred to Rising Sun, and will be open for the reception of pupils the 2d Monday in April.

The primary object of this institution is to prepare young gentleman for teaching school, by furnishing them with an accurate and thorough literary and scientific education, and instructing them in the best method of teaching and preserving discipline. Facilities for instruction in every branch usually taught in the best Academies will also be furnished. Young gentlemen will be prepared for any class in college, for mercantile and other pursuits, and for professional studies.

The Rev. Wm. Twining, a graduate of Yale College, (a gentleman highly recommended,) has been appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science, and is expected to be present at the opening of the school. Mr. T. will be assisted by competent Tutors until permanent Professors are secured. Attached to the institution is a Philosophical Apparatus, and a choice Library of about 500 volumes. As soon as practicable a manual labor department will be prepared for the benefit of the pupils.

Rising Sun is a pleasant and healthful village, on the Ohio river, 35 miles below Cincinnati, and 110 above Louisville. Its location is peculiarly favorable for a literary institution, and we trust will be appreciated by the public. Particular attention will be paid to the manners and the morals of the pupils.

Board may be obtained in respectable families on reasonable terms.

B. JAMES,
M. H. WILDER,
W. LANIUS,
W. LEWIS,

Committee of the Board of Trustees.

Rising Sun, March 19, 1836.

Mr. Twining has arrived, and the Seminary has been opened, and is now under his charge.

April 30, 1836.

Justices' Blanks,
For sale at the Times office.

Saddle and Harness

FACTORY.

NELSON EASTMAN, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the house formerly occupied by Decoursey and Richardson, next door to his father's shop where he will manufacture and keep on hand, or make to order, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Whips, Trunks, and all other articles in his line of business. He has purchased the patent right for making Spring Saddles, a late invention, and a very great improvement both for horse and rider.

Orders for any articles in his line will be thankfully received, and executed in a manner which flatters himself will give entire satisfaction.

He returns his thanks for past favors, and hopes by close attention to business and a determination to do good work, to receive a continuance of the same.

Rising Sun, March 19, 1836—3m

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

GEO. B. HALL respectfully informs his old friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop in the frame building adjoining Craft & Son's store, where he intends to keep on hand a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Manufactured from the best materials, and by good workmen, which will enable him to warrant his work of the best quality. He invites his friends and all others who may want articles in his line, to give him a call. Ladies Prussia Shoes always hand.

Messrs. Geering and Bassett, having declined carrying on a shop, they will hereafter work for G. B. H.

Rising Sun, Jan. 30, 1836.—16tf

RISING SUN Chair Factory.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Rising Sun, the surrounding country, and the public generally, that they are now carrying on, in the shop formerly occupied by Robert Best, on Main st. next to Messrs. Rodgers' brick house, the Chairmaking business, and will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of WINDSOR, CANE, and RUSH BOTTOM Chairs, Settees, and all other kinds of work in their line. From their experience in this business, and a determination to do good work, they flatter themselves that they will receive a liberal custom. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Old Chairs, Settees, &c. will be repaired on liberal terms, and at a short notice.

Country Produce, such as may be agreed upon, will be taken in payment.

MAPES & ARMSTRONG.

Rising Sun, Dec. 26, 1835.

New & Cheap Goods.

PIATT & ATHEARN,

TAKE pleasure in informing their numerous customers and the public in general, that in addition to their former stock, they have lately received and opened, at their old stand, a large and elegant assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND
Cloths, Cassimères, Cassinets, Jeans, Satinets, Circassians, Ginghams, Flannels, Vestings, Silks, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, CALICOES in great variety, and every other article in the Dry Goods line. A large supply of

Boots, Shoes and Bregans.

They have also on hand and intend to keep a large and good assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Cutlery, Hardware, Glass and Tin Ware, Cotton Yarns, Saddlery, Castings of all kinds, Steel, Iron, Nails, Powder, Shot, Lead, Hats, Caps, Druggs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, and in fine every article usually kept in stores, making as good an assortment as can be found at any similar establishment in the country—and they will sell cheap on their former terms. They invite the public to call and examine for themselves.

James' Mill, Nov. 1835.—y

Law Notice.

Jos. G. Marshall & Asaph Buck,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of law, in the counties of Dearborn and Switzerland, in the circuit courts of said counties.

Mr. Marshall resides in Madison and Mr. Buck keeps his office at Rising Sun, where he may be found. Business confided to them, will receive the joint attention of both.

April 2, 1836.

RETAIL GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE.

BAUMAN & RUSH,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have received, in addition to their old stock, an assortment of Fresh Groceries of the best quality; also, foreign and domestic LIQUORS, which they will retail from a gill to a gallon. The following are a part—

LIQUORS, &c.

Cognac, Peach, and Domestic Brandy; West India and Domestic Rum; Holland and Domestic Gin; Port, Madeira, Swiss, Vevay, White, Sweet Malaga, Burdeax Claret, London Particular, Sicily and Muscatel Wines; Cherry Bounce, Cordials, Lemonade, Punch, Beer, Porter, Cider in bottles, and Whiskey. Also, Rectified Whiskey by the barrel.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Tea, New Orleans and Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Figs, Cinnamon, Cavi-dish Tobacco, fresh Raisins, Rice, Codfish, Mackarel, Herrings, Boston and Butter Crackers, Table Salt in boxes, Dried Beef, Bologna Sausages, Western Reserve Cheese; and a good assortment of Confectionaries.

The above articles are of as good a quality as can be had in the western country. Persons who are judges of the articles are requested to examine for themselves. Prompt attention will be given at all times to any calls in their line.

Rising Sun, April 16, 1836.—123y

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, in addition to our former stock, a general assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of

Super blue, black, green, olive, brown and steel mixed Broad Cloths; Brown and drab Petersham do.; Blue, black, brown, olive, steel mixed, striped and plaid Cashmores and Satinets; Lexington Jeans; Rose and Point Blankets;

Red, scarlet, green and twilled Flannels Do do do Canton do Blue and brown Cambric; Bombazets and Circassians, assorted colors; Merino cloth;

Black, Italian, Lutestring, and Gro de Nap. Silks; Fig'd and plain Florence, ass'd colors; Merino, Valentia and Cotton Shawls; Dress Handkerchiefs, assorted; Linen and Cotton Diaper;

Irish Linen; Bleached & brown Sheetings and Shirts; Plain and figured Bobinet; Cross barred and striped Jackonet; Swiss, mall, plain and fig'd Cambrics; Thread and bobinet Laces & Edgings;

A general assortment of Vestings, Calicoes, Ginghams, &c. Hats and Caps; Combs, assorted; Ladies and gentlemen's Gloves and Hosiery;

Plain and gilt Looking Glasses; Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, and Queensware.

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