

VINCENNES SATURDAY GAZETTE.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR."

VOLUME XIII.]

VINCENNES, INDIANA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1844.

NO. 42.

POETICAL



From the Christian Advocate and Journal.
An Invitation.

Arm—The star upon the banner.
The watchmen of Zion, pressing from its walls,
The Saviour's soldiers, for sinners pleading—
Ye weak and weary, attend to their calls.
For the Son with the Father is now interceding.
From his hands deep and wide,
Flows that life-giving river,
Which proclaims he'll preserve us from all harm.
He will lead you in triumph o'er hell and its grave—
Come, come, mourning sinner, and he can save.
Has the arrow at length found its way to thy heart?
Has it pierced through the folds with which sin
had enveloped it?
We who, not far from healing his smart,
Just a while and a sovereign relief you shall find it.
Many thousands, once slain,
By it now live again.
An hour's trial or applied it in vain.
Tis the blood which he shed when his body he gave
To ransom poor sinners from hell and the grave.
To the head that is bowed—to the heart that is crushed,
How freely it offers the strong consolation
The soul that is weary and sorely distressed,
As the soul meets the smile of its Lord's approbation!
Then why, sinner, why,
In the dust dost thou lie,
When peace and forgiveness and love are so nigh?
No fear shall afflict you when sin is forgiven,
If you fly to his arms who is mighty to save.

You know you are sentenced, you know that you
for
The three strings of conscience—your heads
now bow to it.
You know that your heart, though its load is not
light,
For doubt, and remorse, and repentance, now
tear it.
No longer delay,
Come away, come away—
We'll kneel by your side, and we'll help you to
pray.
The banner of mercy above you shall wave,
And soon you'll be happy. He's mighty to save!

While still you are hanging between life and death
The glorified spirits of loved ones surround
you.
They're watching, and catching each agonized
breath.
O heart, burst the cords with which Satan has
bound it.
Hark! should they cry,
In transports of joy,
Away to the help of that Father we'll fly,
Though dangers and death-pestilence may cry,
We'll lead him to "one who is mighty to save!"

Attend to that Spirit who bids you now come—
And the bright, bright, bright, bright, bright, bright,
This place it is hallowed and yet there is room,
And the Master is here in the midst of us all.
Here is room—here is room,
Here is heaven, and home—
And the Spirit, and Bride, and the Master say,
"Come!"
Though dangers, unceasingly and earthly, may rave,
Fly, fly to your Jesus, and find he will save!
May 21, 1844. W. R.

Mr. Calhoun—Nullification.—In a
pamphlet, published by Mr. Calhoun in
1821, and printed at Pendleton, S. C., he
uses this language:
"Any State has a right to nullify the
acts of the representatives of the remaining
states, when those acts are oppressive
to said state, and are in violation of
the spirit of the constitution, as in the
case under consideration."

Now, the question "under consideration"
was the rebellion of South Carolina,
against the then existing tariff laws of the
"remaining states," entered by their "re-
presentatives" in Congress! But as the
scale has turned, and his his has been
handed, he wheels about, in his last letter,
and thus nullifies his sky-high:
"That each state has the right to act as
it pleases, in whatever relates to itself ex-
clusively, no one will deny; but it is a
PERFECTLY NOVEL DOCTRINE, THAT ANY
STATE HAS SUCH A RIGHT, WHEN SHE COMES
TO AGREE IN CONSENT WITH OTHERS IN REFER-
ENCE TO WHAT CONCERNS THE WHOLE."
In such cases it is the plainest dictate of
common sense, that whatever affects the
whole should be regulated by the mutual
consent of all, and not by the discretion of
each.

James O. Hays.
Then COONS among the Onions!!
TEN THOUSAND Young Men of
CONNECTICUT held a Convention
at Hartford on the 22d ult.
Every part of the State was fully re-
presented; Norwich sent 50 carriage
loads; Norwalk, 7; delegates: Avon sent
every Whig voter in town but two; Bris-
tol, the Banner town, was represented by
23 delegates, just the number of votes
for Harrison in '40. The greatest enu-
siasm prevailed.—Don't let Beacon.

American Merino Shaws are now
manufactured in Blackley township, Pa.,
from wool raised in Lancaster. They
are said to be a large and handsome ar-
ticle, and sell readily at five dollars.

HORTICULTURAL



From the Cincinnati Atlas.

Grafting Grape Vines and Plums.
We copy the following from the Ohio
Statesman. It will be read with no small
attention by those who feel an interest in
horticultural pursuits; and we are gratified
to perceive that in few portions of the
Union does there seem to be a greater
interest in these subjects than in
Ohio.

Col. SAMUEL MEDARY:
Dear Sir:—Will you do me the favor
to give the enclosed communication a
prominent place in your paper.
The propagation of flowering trees,
cherries, and grapes, by inoculation or en-
grafting, have, with me, been attended
with great facility; but an observance of
the rules thus laid down by Dr. Kirtland,
most, I am confident, insure success.

The propagation of the Buffalo Berry,
or Sandcherry, as well as the numerous
flowering plants, may, I am also assured
by him, be multiplied to an extent, by en-
grafting the cuttings or scions, upon the
roots. The roots should not be cut from
the main stock until the second year.

Truly yours,
R. LATHAM.
Cincinnati, Feb. 23, 1844.
Dear Sir:—In conformity to your re-
quest, I have now to send you the en-
closed remarks on the subject of engrafting
cherries and grapes. Perhaps they may be
of some use to your friends who are en-
gaged in these horticultural pursuits.

Very respectfully yours,
J. P. KIRTLAND.
Engrafting the Cherry.
The process of engrafting upon the
cherry is far more difficult than on the
apple, plum, and pear, and unless per-
formed with strict attention to the follow-
ing rules, is generally unsuccessful.

1st. The Grafts must be cut before the
spring commences its circulation in the spring.
Any time in the month of February will
answer the purpose. They should be
immediately buried in sand, in a cellar.

2d. The Time for performing the opera-
tion is when the sap first commences its
movement, immediately before the buds
begin to swell. This of course will vary
in different seasons and in different locali-
ties. If commenced too early, the grafts
will be displaced by the action of the frost;
if deferred too long, no union will take
place between the scion and the stock.

Sometimes in the month of March is the
proper period for the latitude of Colum-
bus, and April for the shores of Lake
Erie.

3d. The Stocks must be healthy and
vigorous—never resort to suckers or sprouts,
but always employ seedlings. For the
more thrifty Heart cherries, the Mazzard
stock is required; for Dwarfs and for the
Duke varieties, the Morelo or the Kentish
will answer every purpose.

4th. The Materials required are 1st. A
sharp knife, the blade two inches long,
one third of an inch wide, and very thin
upon the back. 2d. A quantity of bass
or Linden wood bark, or Russia Matting,
suitably moistened. 3d. Grafting paper,
prepared by melting together resin three
parts, bees-wax three parts, and tallow
one part, and when fluid spreading with a
painter's brush on strong brown paper.

When entirely cold, the paper may be
cut into strips ten inches long and three-
fourths of an inch wide.

5th. The mode is that termed Saddle-
GRAFTING. Proceed to select the leading
shoot, or shoots, the size of the scions. Cut
the top of the stock into a wedge like form,
split up the end of the graft, and then off
each half on the inside, so as to leave it
tongue-shaped. Next the scion is to be care-
fully adjusted to the wedge on the stock,
in such a manner that the inner bark of
both is in direct contact; and it is then to
be confined by wrapping the whole extent
of the wound with strips of grafting paper.

If this wax be too stiff it may be warm-
ed by the breath. Over this is bound
firmly a ligature of bass bark.

6th. In the course of a few weeks, as
soon as the grafts have grown an inch,
the bass ligatures should be removed, and
an incision be made through the paper to
prevent constriction from the growth, but
the paper should be left to support the
graft. Lindley in his principles on horti-
culture, observes: "That he had never lost
a cherry by engrafting in this mode." In
my own hands it has usually been suc-
cessful.

Engrafting the Grape.
1st. The Grafts should be cut and pre-
served in the manner before recommended
for scions of the cherry.

From the tenth of May is the prop-
er period on the shore of Lake Erie.
2d. Stocks.—Our native fox and frost
grape vines afford the best and most hardy.
They should be transplanted into the loca-
tion where they are to remain perma-
nently, and after one or two years, if
well cultivated, will be in a suitable con-
dition for engrafting.

3d. The Method.—It is not essential
whether the grafts are inserted by the sad-
dle, whip or side mode, but it is more
successful if performed on the root than
on the vine above ground.

I frequently select several roots pro-
ceeding from the main stock, and insert a
graft deep in the earth that the upper
end of the scions are above the surface.
The grafting wax should be used when
the grafts are inserted into the roots.
They should be secured merely by ligatures
of bass bark. These will decay
away without ligaturing the wood.

J. P. KIRTLAND.
From the Cincinnati Atlas.
The Apricot.
The apricot is a low tree, of very in-
regular growth; the leaves are broad,
roundish, pointed, glaucous, serrated;
their petioles tinged with red; the flowers
are a pale, of a white color, tinged with
red; they appear very early; the fruit is
round, as color, varying from white to
yellow, and red; it is somewhat resembles
a peach, but its flesh is firmer; its hard,
smooth, compressed stone resembles that
of a plum.

As a desert fruit, the apricot is esteem-
ed next to the peach; it is also esteem-
ed a most superior fruit, when used in pastry,
for marmalade, jellies, and preserves; it
is also used to make a delicious liqueur.
In France and Germany, according to Dr.
Willdoh, the Orange and the Peach Apri-
cot is usually preserved in a dried state
for winter, when they form a delicious
ingredient in pies, tarts, &c. The Chi-
nese, we are told, form lozenges from the
dried fruit, which, dissolved in water,
yield a cool, refreshing beverage. Oil is
also extracted from the kernel; and Lin-
dley informs us, that the young shoots in
part a fine golden-cinnamon color to wood.

The following comprises a description
of the best sorts cultivated. There are but
few distinct varieties in this fruit. The
whole number of varieties cultivated in
the garden of the London Horticultural
Society is but fourteen.

1st. Yellow flesh, melting and viscous,
with a sweet kernel.

2d. Park, extraordinarily productive,
bright yellow, with small dark spots next
the sun; flesh melting and excellent.

3d. Musch, from Turkey, round, deep yellow,
flesh fine and agreeable, and so trans-
parent, that the stone is visible through
the flesh.

4th. Orange, large and round, with a sweet
kernel, and richly flavored flesh. In Ger-
many and France the flesh of this and the
Peach apricot is dried and used in pastry,
for which it is very rich.

5th. Peach Apricot, very large, brown color,
with melting flesh, and abundant, peculiar
high flavored pulp. One of the best apri-
cots cultivated. Ripens in June.

From the Cincinnati Atlas.
The Plum.
This is a delicious desert fruit; some
of the varieties make a superior preserve,
and others are valuable for drying. It
succeeds best in a deep, rich loam, on a
dry subsoil. A sandy or dry soil, and
also a clayey or wet one, are to be avoid-
ed if practicable. The former may be
improved by the application of strong
loam or clay, and the latter by the inter-
mixture of sand or drainage.

The proper distance for planting is from
fifteen to twenty feet. In some districts
of the country, the Plum is subject to the
attacks of a small insect called the Cur-
culio, which perforates the fruit, usually
when very young, and deposits its eggs,
shortly after the hatching of which the
fruit drops, and the grub or larva leaves
the fruit & enters the ground, from whence
it emerges in a winged form, sometimes
in said the same season, but generally
the ensuing spring, again to perpetrate
the same mischief. Various remedies
have been proposed to obviate this evil.

1st. Paving round the tree to the extent of
the branches, has proved very effectual, as
the grub is thereby prevented from enter-
ing the ground, and perishes. If the tree is
planted in a situation where the ground is
much rotten, it will mitigate, if not
wholly remedy the evil. An effectual
remedy is, to destroy the insect while in
the larva or grub state, before it quits the
fruit and enters the ground. This may
be easily effected in a Plum Orchard, by
permitting swine to run at large therein
during the period the fruit is falling.—
Where that course cannot be pursued,
gather the fallen fruit every morning, and
feed it to the hogs or otherwise effectually
destroy it. By these means, the Curcu-
lio may in two or three seasons be
almost if not entirely exterminated.

Some varieties of the Plum are also
subject, in some parts of the country, to
a malady known as the Black warts, or
knots, appearing in the form of rough ex-
crescences on the limbs. If permitted to
remain, they will extend throughout the
whole tree, and eventually destroy it.—
These warts are generally supposed to be

caused by an insect; the remedy for the
evil is, effectually to cut out the diseased
part, or if necessary, the whole limb, ear-
ly in the spring, and burning them; ap-
plying to the wound, if serious, a com-
position of clay and fresh cow dung. If
the tree is greatly affected, dig it up and
burn it. This malady is confined prin-
cipally to the Damsons and common Purple
Plums, the finer varieties, as the Green
and Red Gages, Huling's Superb, Black-
er's Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage, the
Columbia, and the Large Yellow Gage,
being generally exempt from it.

From the Cincinnati Atlas.
The Nectarine.
Is one of the most beautiful and delicious
fruits, and is peculiarly well calculated for
cultivation in cities, where paved yards
are common. It is supposed to have ori-
ginated in Persia; it differs from the
Peach only in possessing a very smooth
and glossy skin, and a pulp of finer, and
richer consistence. It is generally deem-
ed more delicious than the Peach, and
is incomparably the handsomest fruit
grown. The trees of rapid growth, and
like the Peach comes into bearing early,
and the soil, exposition, and planting are
the same. In the country is an old skin
renders it liable to the attacks of the cur-
culio, but in paved yards in cities, there
is no difficulty on this score. It is one
of the most desirable fruits for small door
yards. We subjoin a description of the
best varieties:

1st. Broom, or Gold Blotched, a vigorous
growing tree, very productive, and large
fruit.

2d. Turkey, round, yellow, with rich orange
red blotches next the sun; flesh yellow,
firm, juicy, sweet, with a slight, rich acid;
kernel sweet as an almond.

3d. Fairchild's Early, small, but very ex-
tra, yellow with deep scarlet next the sun,
and well flavored flesh.

4th. Scarlet, a fine deep scarlet next the sun,
flesh greenish white, very juicy, rich and
fine flavor, and beautiful appearance.

5th. Purkin's Seedling, a very large, beau-
tiful, fine fruit, globular, bright yellow,
of a dark purple crimson next the sun.

6th. Lem's Seedling, a beautiful fruit, bright
yellow, firm, sweet flesh, and pleasant,
peculiar flavor.

Sinking of the Buckeye.
Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Friday
morning, March 1, the steamers De Soto
& Buckeye, the former bound for San
Francisco, and the latter on her way
to Cincinnati with some three hundred
passengers on board, white and black,
came together about a mile or a mile and
a half this side of the lower mouth of Old
river, with such violence that the Buckeye
sank in less than five minutes to her lucer-
nate deck. She went down in twenty-five
feet water.

Those on board say the scene which
ensued immediately was heart rending be-
yond description. The passengers were
all asleep at the time and instantly rushed
to the gunwale and cabins in consternation,
mothers screaming for their children, hus-
bands and fathers rushing from point to
point and frantically endeavoring to save
their wives and families from destruction.
All or nearly all were in their night
clothes, and in the confusion of the boldest
and most self-possessed could do little else
than save themselves, notwithstanding every
endeavor was made to rescue the children.

Of the deck passengers, many of
whom were blacks, but few were saved,
so suddenly did the Buckeye go down.

It is impossible at present to give the
number who have thus been hurried into
eternity, but all accounts agree that it
must have been between sixty and eighty.
Mr. Hyams, of Alexandria, whose family
was with him, lost his daughter, a
beautiful little girl of about ten years
of age, with his wife's sister, Miss
Elizabeth Smith, who is described as an
accomplished young lady. This
gentleman also lost some fifteen negroes,
who being on the lower deck could not be
saved.

Mr. Alex. McKenzia, late of
Florida, lost his wife, seven children, and
four negroes; Mr. John Hunt, also from
Florida, lost his wife, child, and seven ne-
groes; and two of the children of Col.
Kane were also lost. A young man named
Pallard, supposed to belong to Natchez,
had an amount of money in the Clerk's
office. It was handed to him, but since
then he has not been seen. A child of
Mr. White was lost; and two sisters of a
young man, whose name we could not
learn, are also among the drowned. The
latter had been taken on board but a few
hours before at the Red river Landing.—
Mr. Board, one of the unfortunate passen-
gers of the Buckeye, attempted to swim
ashore with his young nephew upon his
back, but in the endeavor both were
drowned. The above names embrace all
that we could gather with certainty—a
few days will doubtless add others to the
melancholy list.

The night was clear, and the moon
shedding its brilliant light, else the lives
of many more would have been lost.

The De Soto arrived at our levee yester-
day morning with many of the sufferers
on board.

We are inclined to believe that the
collision was one of those sudden accidents
against which prudence in vain endeavors
to combat. The boat, together with the
cargo, is a total loss.

The passengers of the Buckeye publish
cards in the Picayune, exonerating fully
the officers of both the Buckeye and De
Soto from all blame in the transaction.

From the N. Y. Tribune.
An Incident.
At the Mass Convention of the 22d ult.
at Hartford, Connecticut, a gentleman who
evidently, from his air and manner, was a
prominent citizen of the place, talked to
one standing by his side in Main Street
as the various processions with their Tariff
banners were passing by. "I have been
urging," said the speaker, "our demo-
cratic papers to come out boldly and openly
in favor of Free Trade. It is bad policy
for our party," continued he, "to dis-
guise our principles by pretending to be
half one way and half the other. Such a
policy is too thin not to be seen through by
every body, by our political friends as well
as opponents, and we lose more than we
gain by such a course. Our party here,"
he added, "would go for the party just as
readily under a Free Trade banner, as
under one of Incidental Protection, and
we must come up to the Free Trade doc-
trine fully, or we shall lose the support
of our Democratic brethren of the South.
Indeed, the Democratic Members of Con-
gress from the North have agreed already
to unite with the South on the Free Trade
principle."

The multitude moved on—the proces-
sions—the lengthened cavalcades with their
almost countless banners bearing aloft in-
scriptions of a Protective Tariff, passing in
review before the restless eye of this
Free Trade politician. Then came Bris-
tol, the Banner Town, with an almost
endless train of hardy yeomanry—and
like their predecessors, the Protective
principles were written on their banners,
shown in their faces—exhibited in their
actions—in ten thousand various forms—
each and all demanding a Protective Tariff.

The Free Trade man began to quail—
his nerves relaxed—he was silent—at
length, with unconscious of being heard,
he sighed and exclaimed: "We must give
it up—there's no two ways about it!"

A LOOK-ON.
Foster's Fairings.—Mr. Van Buren de-
clares himself opposed to the present tariff
in principle and details. Mr. Clay declares
himself in favor of the principle of protec-
tion, and in favor of a steady, moderate
protective tariff. Mr. Clay's policy would
effectually protect American labor in all its
branches; Mr. Van Buren's policy would break down all
the trades of the United States, by intro-
ducing the cheap productions of the pauper
labor of Europe. In Europe, laborers are
compelled to labor for a very few cents
per day; and Mr. Van Buren's free trade
policy would bring the wages of American
laborers down to nearly the same stand-
ard. With the 1,000,000 shoe-makers of the
United States consent to take off the pro-
tection duty imposed on the importation of
foreign boots and shoes? Will the 200,
000 American tailors consent that ready-
made clothing may be imported free from
Paris, London and other European cities,
and sold at prices that would prevent A-
merican competition? Will the half mil-
lion of American milliners, mantua mak-
ers and sempstresses, who rely on their
industry for a livelihood, be willing to have
this country inundated with articles from
Europe similar to those manufactured by
themselves, and at prices which would
enable foreigners to drive American arti-
cles out of the market? Will the hundred
thousand saddlers and harness makers, the
two hundred thousand blacksmiths, and the
millions of laborers consent that European
paupers should practically take the work
out of their hands, and the bread out of
their mouths? The eat and drink makers,
carriage makers, coach makers, wagon makers
and the members of all immediate branch-
es of business have an interest in sustain-
ing an uniform tariff. Self protection is
the first law of nature, and it is as appli-
cable to nations as to individuals. The
nation that does not afford reasonable pro-
tection to its own mechanics and laborers
against the competition of foreign coun-
tries, does not perform its duty to the peo-
ple. A patriotic government will adapt
its legislation to the state of the country
and give a preference to the citizens of our
country.—St. Louis New Era.

Synonymy Vortex.—In the lower trade
the Captains of Steamboats are said to have
taken it necessary to prohibit votes being
taken on the Presidential election among
the passengers, by dividing the voters on
the two sides of the boat, because the vot-
ers on the Clay side of the boat so far out-
numbered and out-voted those on the Van
Buren side, as to endanger the boat by up-
setting. So all votes have to be taken by
a call of names.—St. Louis New Era.

Another Sufferer of "Flesh and
Blood" produced in Jersey city recently
a sensation among all the gossips and
the Millers. The substance resembled
bloody flesh, in pieces varying from the
size of a dime to a twenty-five cent piece,
and fell upon a space not over eight hun-
dred feet square. Whenever the fishes
were loosed, a steam gradually spread over
the cloth leaving a thick, fleshy substance
in the centre, which gave out an offensive
foul smell.

STICK! STICK!
Here is some admirable advice from
Blackwood's Magazine:
"To get on in the world, you must be
content to be always stopping, where you
are to advance you must be stationary; to
get up you must keep down. Following
riches is like following wild geese, and you
must crawl after them both on your belly,
the moment you pop up your head, off
they go, whistling in the wind, and you
see no more of them. If you haven't the
art of sticking by nature, you must acquire
by art; put a couple of pounds of bird
lime on your office stool, and sit down on
it; get a chain to your leg, and tie your-
self to your counter like a pair of scissors;
nail yourself to your place of business,
like a weasel on a barn-door, or the sign
of a spread eagle, or what would do best
of all, marry an honest, poor girl, without
a penny, and my life for yours, if you
don't do business. Never mind what your
relations say about genius, talents, learn-
ing, pushing enterprise and such stuff;
stick up to them for the loan of a sovereign
and if you see them on your side of the
street again, then shiver me in welcome;
but to do any good, I tell you over and
over again you must be a stickler. You
may get fat on a rock, if you never quit
your hold of it."

Why is it that the "hard democrats,"
get so mad at the Whigs for singing songs,
raising banners, &c.? Is it because they
are beat at their own game? Have they
forgotten that they themselves while fight-
ing for the election of Jackson, stuck up
poles all over the country, with hickory
brooms on top of them? that they took
the hog for their emblem, and the world
"go the whole hog," for their motto, and
on the days of elections carried around
little pigs in their arms? that they could
roast whole hogs, and stand them up on
the table, with strings of hickory nuts a-
round their necks? Or has the progressive
democracy forgot all these things? Don't
get angry at our singing a few Whig
songs now, or you will have the hydro-
phobia before the present campaign is
over.—Indiana Whig.

The shoemakers of Lynn, Massachu-
setts, that greatest of all shoemaking
towns, have a very technical way of ex-
pressing their opinions. It would seem
that the Locofoco cobbler enjoy but little
of their love, for they was very warm
in speaking of the Whig cobbler.
The following is a specimen of the man-
ner in which they do political jobs:
Lynn, Jour.

Resolved, That we are no oniv Fanecil
Hall Whigs—Massachusetts Whigs—but
out and out Clay Whigs, that we go for
the mill-boy of the slavers! at the same
time we shall, as we ever have done,
stick to honest John Davis to the last and
war stronger and stronger, until the rips
in our Government are sewed up, and the
currency of the nation and the protection
of our industry are pegged together in a
to rhandlike manner. We go for him
because we have occasional him, and
know him to be master of the craft; and
in case of accident, or absence of the
boss, the jour's will not get the sack.

Predictions for 1844.
This year will be famous for a thousand
different things. From January to De-
cember, the days will consist of twenty-
four hours each, and there will be such a
number of eclipses, that many wise peo-
ple will be in the dark.

Those who lose money will look sad,
and those who are in want of cash when
they borrow, will want it more when they
come to pay.
Quackdrups this year, will go upon four
legs, pretty generally, and cows horns will
be crooked.

The celestial aspects indicate that polit-
ical parties will not agree for some time
to come; but whoever is President, water
will run down hill, and ducks will waddle
as heretofore.

Locomotives and auctioneers' tongues
will run fast. There will be a moral war
between cats and rats, as well as between
Aldermen and roast turkeys. People will
talk about the end of the world, but it is
ten to one if the system will not run
against the dog-star between now and next
April.

Sea Serpents this year will be hard to
catch, and none but a conjurer will be able
to get a quart into a pint bottle. Those
who have wooden legs will suffer little
when they freeze their toes. Wigs are
expected to be fashionable among the
bold, but blind folks will have some diffi-
culty in seeing.
Divers steamboats will blow up this year,
yet it is hardly possible that any Southern
slang-whanger will be able to set the Mis-
sissippi on fire. Apples will ripen about
October, sooner or later; but that is all
one, provided we have cider enough.—
Foxes will pay particular attention to poul-
try; there will be very few old birds te-
ken with chaff, and wild geese will not
lay tame eggs.

Very Hard Times.—The New York
correspondent of a Washington paper
states that he had just heard that a shop-
keeper in Broadway had imported sev-
eral ladies' dresses, priced at one thousand
dollars each, and had no difficulty in sel-
ling them.