

THE CORNUCOPIE.
"Blending the useful with the sweet."

A SKETCH FROM NATURE.

She knelt beside me—and mine eye once glared.
Upon her form, 'Twas but a glance—but her
Her arms were folded on her breast—her
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Had I been there, and still darker hair
Should a countenance wherein was less
Of beauty than expression; it was pale
As the sky in the spring—its form
Some traces of the frame & mind's disease
Some marks of maiden woe. Her half closed
eye

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A PASSAGE.

By James Lusk.

I grant that dreams are idle things,
Yet I have known a few
To which my faithful memory clings,
They seemed so sweet and true.
Barton.

With me, of genius, external beauty is
but a secondary consideration; "that within
which poseth above," has the first claim on
their admiration. Beauty fades; time steals
the roses from their cheek, and age leaves
but a shadow of the beautiful and fashion-
able belle. With the help of talent and re-
flection, the charm of conversation, and the
flame of education, so that if a lady be
acknowledged a fashionable belle, the
strength of her mind and the polish of her
education are accounted naught.

CONFESSON OF DR. CHALMERS.

It is well known that for more than 12
years after he entered the ministry, Dr.
Chalmers preached more morbidly to his
people. His views of divine truth were then
more devoted, and he became one of the
most devoted evangelical ministers in Scot-
land. In an address to his former parishioners
in Kilmory, he thus speaks of the entire in-
efficacy of the style of preaching which he
at first adopted.

N. Y. Observer.

And here I cannot but record the effect of an
act, though undesigned experiment,
which I presented for upwards of 12 years
among you. For the greater part of that
time, I could expatiate on the abundance of
disobedience, on the villany of falsehood, on
the despicable art of calumny,—in a word,
upon all that denominated of character
which weakened the natural indignation of the
human breast, against the pests and disturbers
of human society. Now could I, upon

the strength of these warm expostulations,
have got the thief to give up his stealing,
and the evil spout to give up his spouting,
and the liar to give up his lying, I should
have felt all the repose of one who had got
ten his ultimate object. It never occurred to
me, that all this might have been done, and
yet every soul of every hearer, have re-
mained in full allegiance from God. But the
interesting fact is, that during the whole of
that period, I never heard of any such re-
formations having been effected. If there
were any thing at all brought about in this
way, it was more than ever I got any ac-
count of. I am not sensible that all the re-
formations with which I urged the virtues and
reproaches of social life, had the weight of
a feather on the moral habits of my parish-
ioners. And it was not until I got impressed
with the utter alienation of the heart, in all
its desires and affections, from God; it was
not till the free offer of forgiveness, through
the blood of Christ, was urged upon their
acceptance, that I ever heard of any of those
subordinate reformations, which I formerly
made the earnest and the zeal, but I am
afraid, at the same time, the ultimate object
of my earlier ministrations. I have at last
learned that to preach Christ, is the only ef-
fective way of preaching morality in all its
branches.

EGYPT ILLUSTRATED.

Mr. Buckingham's Lecture on that Country.

In speaking of Alexandria, the Lecturer
described the large column lying there called
Cleopatra's Needle; and to show the great
power of the ancient Egyptians, he men-
tioned that the united skill and talents of
the English and French armies, when both
were in Egypt, and when the latter gener-
ally professed their services to the former
to assist in conveying this monument of an-
tiquity to England,—the united skill and
power of both armies were unable to re-
move this Column, which the Egyptians
must have transported from beyond the Great
Pyramids—a distance of 800 miles and placed
there on its pedestal. He also referred to the
Monolithic temple of Amasis, at Saïs, which
was brought from the same spot, a distance
of 500 miles, and employed 3,000 oxen to
draw it to the Nile 3 foundations, or 3 years, to convey
it to the place where it was to be erected; as
well as to the Pyramids, and the enormous
Statue of Memnon, to show that the Egyp-
tians had a method of raising and moving
large masses, now unknown to us. To ill-
lustrate the size of the large Pyramid, the
Lecturer stated that it would within a few
feet, fill the whole area of Lincoln's In-
fields, its height being equal to its base. On
going to visit it, a party of 10 persons being
fastened in a cavern; they had plenty of eler-
phant, and there was space for a servant to
walk round and wait on the party; this cavern
was in the corner of the Pyramid, and it
was caused by one single stone having been
removed. Of such vast magnitude are the
stones of which this colossal structure is
formed.

The immense water tanks under the city
of Alexandria, large enough, it has been
said, to contain water for all the inhabitants
for 3 years, were (he said) some miles in
length, and he believed what was said of
them. He justified the opinion, that the labor be-
hind Alexandria was more costly and
extensive than what was employed at
Rome, even when Alexandria was at the
height of splendor.

To illustrate the size of the great statue of
Memnon the Lecturer observed, that
when he stood on ground that was level
with the sole of his foot he could not see
over his instep; and this statue was com-
posed of such a hard granite, that the head of
a lesser statue, composed of similar mat-
ter, now in the British Museum, defied
our best tools, and yet it was polished to
perfection. In attempting to make a hole in
the shoulder of the statue at the Museum, a
workman took upwards of 200 chips, and
at the end of the third day had not got
deeper than half an inch. The magnificent
Temple of Canach, at Thebes, was 2 miles
in circumference. The porphyry of St. Paul's,
the finest Temple, except one in Europe,
contains, he said, eight columns of four feet
in diameter, and there are four similar col-
umns in the screen. But the mere porphyry
of the Temple at Thebes contained 180 col-
umns, each 12 feet in diameter. The porphyry
alone, therefore, was large enough to allow
the whole of St. Paul's Cathedral to be placed
within it, leaving room for Saint Paul's
to be encircled by the Lord Mary's process-
ion.

The mummies were originally placed, he
said, in the catacombs, some on their feet
and some on their side, but in such a man-
ner as to form one close compact mass, like
herings stored in a barrel. When the Arabs
found that they got in parties to the catacombs,
and with a crowbar or some such instru-
ment, inserted between the heads of the
mummies, they prize off one after another,
hand them up, and carry them away to
burn. Without any regard to age, sex, or
rank, they chop them up and throw the re-
mains on the fire, with the same feeling that
other people chop up logs of wood or use
the coal-stove. A provident Arab will have
a store of ten or twelve mummies, and legs,
arms and trunks, are seen lying about their
dwellings like pieces of wood. It might be
supposed that these ancient relics of human-
ity would make an unpleasant fire, but this

the Lecturer said was not the case. The
balsams and spices, which had been used in
embalming them, on the contrary, gave out
a fragrant odour, and he should not wonder,
he said, if some ingenious inventor were to
introduce mummy dust into wax, as a most
delightful perfume. In the stomachs of the
mummies large masses of bituminous mat-
ter are found, and the Arabs have col-
lected any quantity of these, they are sent to
Cairo and sold. The use to which they are
put is singular; they are purchased by the
apothecaries, and heat into powder, which is
afterwards administered as a sovereign re-
medy in all diseases. Unlike the dead in
other countries, the buried Egyptians are of
great use to the living, constituting their en-
tire fuel and their chief medicine.

The Lost Dinner.

Or a Corpulent Gentleman's Adventure.

"Oh that this too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw and resolve itself into a dew."

"Let me have men about me that are
fat,"—Julius Caesar.

Of all the plagues with which Old Nick
has attempted to disturb the quiet of this
blessed world, I think there is none equal to
the disposition which half the community
have for tormenting fat people. I can speak
freely on this point, for I am a fat man
myself. Your lean fellows live in quiet, no-
body thinks of poking fun at them, or jesting
with them. They slip through the common rubs
and crosses of life as easily as a snake through
the bushes. A starving has an immunity as-
signed him; but a fat man—there is no
money for him; he is a butt for all the
jokes that are current; there is no promp-
tency about him; he is a target for all the
shots of wit and sarcasm that are hurled at
him. He is too prominent a mark to escape.
The lean ones envy his goodly size and
revenge themselves on the only way they
can, by ridiculing what he finds it beyond
their reach, as the fat turned up his right
honorable snout at certain gapes.

Who would not be fat if he could? I don't
see any harm in being fat. Is he slender and
envy that would set the world against fat
people who, generally speaking, are the
most useful and good natured of the com-
munity. They are the backbone of the com-
munity, and make the trade flourish. If he
is fat to be hated, says Fabius, then let
Pharaoh's lean kine be loved. I think so
too. I have lean fellows, they make me think
of a famine, and short commons are an ab-
omination unto men of my condition. But
let me come to the point, and the point of
the matter is that I make it a point never to
refuse an invitation to dinner. Now I recollect
an invitation to one last week, but the most
magnificent dinner that has been eaten
in the city these fifty years. The very men-
tion of the dishes made my mouth water.

Altho' I know how to give the dinner
knows how to create an appetite in his guests
by a specification of his list. I need not
stop now to recapitulate the dishes which
the worthy alderman had promised and with
which I regaled my imagination for a week
in anticipation of the feast. Suffice it to say
that it was a model fit for a gourmand, and I
had raised an appetite fit to justify it. Oh ye
devils of disappointment! How could you
serve me such a trick as to balk me of that
dinner.

For as my ill luck would have it, I hap-
pened just now to five about two miles from
Boston. There is no difficulty now would
think, in jumping into the stage and getting
to town, and that is true enough in the
case of ordinary folk, but so what heaves
got mad! I had bespoken my passage, and
was the first to get into the stage, when a
discrepancy arose about the space I occu-
pied in the vehicle. The driver asserted that
I had taken but one seat, and all the others
in the coach were engaged before me. Now
as he is a deacon to prove by regular attes-
tation that my immense rotundity of cor-
poration, as was pleased to call it, occu-
pied at least space enough for four, he main-
tained that all the others should seat them-
selves first and then I might get in if I could.

"Now in the day time, my lad," said I,
as I seated myself on the back seat, "first
come, first served. I have got my place, now
the others may take theirs. I paid for my
seat. Let it be theirs."

"But the others can't all get in," said the
driver.

"Then let them ride on the top," answered
I.

"Really Mr. Sugarbush, said the driver,
"but you better ride on the top yourself."

"For heaven's sake no," said another
"don't put that great fat chuff on the top.
He'll make us top heavy and overturn us."

"I have no notion of riding on the top,"
said I, "but you may make yourselves easy
on that score."

"But you must get out," said they, "and
walk for the next stage."

"And what will become of my dinner,"
said I.

"Here is Mrs. Pickleton and her seven
children who will be disappointed of their

GOOD ADVICE.—A preacher in the
western country says the Illinois Gazette,
applied to Gen. Jackson for an office. At the
time he applied the General did not know
the applicant was a preacher, and he very
politely offered to him that he would think
of his claims and weigh them. The pre-
sident saw the General a few days after, and
renewed his application. (The General in the
mean time got information that he was a
preacher of the Gospel.) The General asked
him if he was not a preacher of the Gospel.
He answered he was. Well, says the General,
if you discharge the duties of that office,
which is better than any I can confer, you
will have no time to discharge the duties of
any other that I can give you. You will there-
fore excuse me for advising you to return home,
and attend to that without being hindered
with any other, that you may be enabled to
account hereafter for your stewardship in
this world.

FRUIT TREES.
The new method of raising fruit
trees by planting the scions, is a
great desideratum in the art of ob-
taining choice fruit. It has many
advantages over grafting, because
it is more expeditious and requires
no stalk or tree. They may be
planted where they are required
to stand, and the labor of one day
will be sufficient to plant out enough
for a large orchard after the scions
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paring the plant is as follows: take
the scion as for grafting, and at a
any time after the first of February
and till the buds begin to grow con-
siderably, and dip each end of the
shoot in melted pitch or wax, round
or talow, and bury it in the
ground the buds uppermost, whilst
the body lies in a horizontal posi-
tion, and at the depth of two or
three inches. We are informed
that trees obtained in this way will
bear in three or four years from
the time of planting. We have no
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A horticulturist in Bohemia has
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His plan is to take shoots from the
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The potato nourishes the shoot
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How to Preserve Apples and Pears.
Wipe the fruit dry, then take a
varnished crock or wide mouthed
jar, at the bottom of which is to be
a layer of fine & very dry sand; on
this place a layer of fruit, and so
alternately fruit and sand until the
crock or jar is full. Put a very
thick coat of sand on the top and
place it in a dry place. Apples or
pears thus treated will keep good
all the winter.

To Preserve Stuffed Fruit.
Take some melted virgin wax,
& rub it over the article to be pre-
served. When dry, warm the ar-
ticle again so as to get off the wax,
and rub it with a dry cloth until
the former polish is restored. By
this means all the pores of the nat-
ural are filled up without injury to
the appearance, and rust will not
attack it unless it is very carelessly
exposed to constant humidity.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Expona
issued out of Somerset county court and
to me directed, at the suit of George Vin-
cent against Thomas Vincent, I have taken
in execution the following property, to wit:
3 head of horses, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 wain
cart, 200 bushels of corn, and one lot of
stack of fodder, more or less, &c. and I hereby
give notice that I shall offer the same at pub-
lic sale, to the highest bidder, on Monday
next, at the court house door in Princess-
Anne, on Tuesday the 27th of April, next,
between 10 o'clock and 3 o'clock P. M.
to satisfy the above claim, with costs, &c.
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