

THE CORNUCOPIE.

It's all the good with the sweet.

SONG.

THE SHOWERS RETURN.

BY HENRY KIRK WHITE.

Oh! welcome is your little spot,
My dear, my long lost native home;
Where I shall rest, no more to roam.
Oh! I have wandered far and wide,
O'er many a foreign sea and land;
Each place, each province I have tried,
And sung and danced my merriment;
But all their charms could not prevail
To steal my heart from yonder vale.

Oh! distant climes the false report
Alured me from my native land;
It took me away—my sole support,
My cradle and my childhood;
The woods, the hanging rock,
The chimes skipping o'er the heights;
The plain adorned with many a flock,
And old a thousand more delights,
That drew you dear beloved retreat,
Have backward won my weary feet.

Now safe returned, with wand'ring tired,
No more my little home I'll leave;
And many a tale of what I've seen
Shall while away the winter's eve.
Oh! I have wandered far and wide,
O'er many a distant foreign land;
Each place, each province I have tried,
And sung and danced my merriment;
But all their charms could not prevail
To steal my heart from yonder vale.

THE PARSE, THE JEW, AND THE CHRISTIAN.

(Beautiful Extract—By Dr. F. A. Kramacher.)

A Jew entered a Parson's temple, and beheld the sacred fire, which said to the priest, do ye worship the fire? Not the fire, answered the priest; it is to us an emblem of the sun, and of his genial heat. Do ye then worship the sun as your God? asked the Jew. Know ye not this luminary also, is but a work of that Almighty Creator?

We know it, replied the priest; but the uneducated man requires a sensible sign, in order to form a conception of the Most High. And is not the sun, the incomprehensible source of light, an emblem of that visible Being, who blesses and preserves all things?

The Israelite thereupon rejoined—Do you people, then, distinguish the type from the original? They call the sun their God, and descending, even from this to a baser object, they kneel before an earthly flame. Ye accuse the outward but blind the inward eye, and while ye hold to them the earthly, ye withhold from them the heavenly light; thus that not make unto thee any images or any likeness.

How then do ye designate the Supreme Being? asked the Parson.
We call him Jehovah, Adonai, that is, the Lord who is, who was, and who will be, answered the Jew.
Your appellation is grand and sublime, said the Parson, but it is void, too.
A Christian then drew nigh and said—We call him Father.
The Parson and the Jew looked at each other and said—Here is at once an image and a reality; it is a word of the heart, said they. Therefore they raised their eyes to heaven, and said with reverence and awe—Our Father. And they took each other by the hand, and all three called one another brother.

Uniting ye believe no body has that of cultivating the Cranberry any more than the Whortleberry or Persimmon. It has been looked upon as the natural product of swamps which were good for nothing else, and though the fruit was a favorite in the markets, the grower trusted to nature alone to keep the supply equal to the demand. A gentleman in Barnstable, Massachusetts, has, however, discovered that it is as susceptible of cultivation and improvement as the Strawberry. On about an acre of ground he has raised for the last ten years an average of about seventy bushels a season, sometimes a hundred. The following account of his Cranberry yard is from the Barnstable Journal.

Some bangles in the soil best adapted to the growth of the Cranberry plant, and it should be well drained. Capt. Hall has a tract of about four acres enclosed, which he calls his "Cranberry" yard, of a damp sandy soil, surface nearly level, and where not planted with Cranberries covered with rushes and swamp brush. The Cranberry vines were set around the borders of the yard, some on land elevated two or three feet above the general level of the surface. The vines grow most vigorously, and the berries are of a better quality and more abundant where the soil is most sandy and damp. In very dry seasons the Cranberries are liable to be eaten and destroyed by worms; but, in general, they are not a skillful management, as certain a crop as any kind of grain or garden vegetables.

The manner of tending is simple—Holes are dug four feet apart, only they are made deeper than for corn; into each of these, seeds of vines are placed. The Cranberry has a creeping root, spreads very rapidly, and in three years from the time of planting will entirely cover the ground. If the land is overgrown with bushes they must first be removed, but it is not necessary to destroy the roots for the Cranberry vine will do it in a few years. When the land is very low and covered with a thick growth of weeds and mules, Capt. Hall practices spreading over it a quantity of beach sand before planting. This is the best season for transplanting. No other cultivation is performed or required, that is, to keep the land drained, and cut the vines from the roots. The Cranberries sell from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel, and the cost of picking is 25 cents per bushel.

They were all of delicious flavor, and many of them of very large size, and we heard with surprise that they had attained this perfection of maturity in the open field, without any care or cultivation on the part of Mr. W. They are a curious instance of the unusual mildness of the present season—American.

It was predicted some short time ago, that the improvements in the application of steam power would, in all probability, enable man to travel upon Rail-Ways at the rate of a mile per minute, and the prediction has been nearly verified much earlier than we anticipated. In the *London Globe and Traveller* of the 14th of October, we find the following article taken from the *Times* of the 13th.

Caparadilla Steam Engine Trip.—Mr. Stephenson the proprietor of the Rocket engine, on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, had this week decided in his favor a wager of one thousand guineas upon the speed of his engine, by traversing the distance between the two towns, (thirty-two miles), in thirty-three minutes—(or, in other words, at more than 38 miles per hour).

Happiness—True happiness is of a refined nature, and an enemy to pomp and noise; it arises in the first place from an enjoyment of one's self; and in the next from the friendship and conversation of a few select companions. It loves shades and solitude, and naturally haunts groves and fountains, fields and meadows; in short it feels every thing it wants within itself, and receives no addition from multitudes of witnesses and spectators. On the contrary false happiness loves to be in a crowd, and to draw the eyes of the world upon her. She does not receive any satisfaction from the applause which she gives herself, but from the admiration which she meets in others. She flourishes in courts and palaces, theatres and assemblies, and has the existence but when she is looked upon.

Sugar Cane in Maryland.—A fine stalk of sugar cane, four inches in circumference, and more than four feet high, was brought to our office from the farm of Wm. L. Brent, esq. in Prince George's county, who planted one or two hundred canes, by way of experiment, in May last. The cane which we saw appeared to be well ripened, the juice abundant and sweet, and to all appearance as fine as we understand, as it had been the produce of Louisiana. Its maturity is not alone evidence of the extreme mildness of our present autumn, but shows also, we think, that the plant is susceptible of being acclimated in latitudes much higher than those to which its culture has hitherto confined.

Natural Indulgences.—ALEXANDER TOBACCO.—We have a few most beautiful samples of red and yellow tobaccos, raised by James Cunningham, esq. on his farm, in Allegany county. The texture of this tobacco is very superior, notwithstanding the severe drought of the season, which was very unfavorable to it, and in consequence of which, Mr. Cunningham thinks the samples are not a fair specimen of the tobacco of that part of the state. Good judges pronounce the samples excellent, but Mr. Cunningham thinks he will be able to do much better another season, particularly in giving it a brighter color, in which, however, this is by no means deficient. The prices of these samples are, red, \$12—yellow, \$14 per hundred—*American Farmer.*

Wives taken in exchange for Tobacco.—There is a singular fact mentioned in Marshall's life of Washington, which we do not recollect to have seen any where else. It is stated that in the early settlement of Virginia, some three or four hundred young ladies, all virgins, chaste and fair, were transported from England to that colony, and sold to the young planters as wives, for one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco each.

If any young man was unable to pay in advance this inconsiderable price for his companion, he was most generously credited until he could plant, make and gather his crop. It is likewise stated that this debt was considered a debt of honor by the young planters, and therefore paid in preference to all others. We doubt very much whether such fair bargains can be had on terms so liberal at the present day. There is one thing, however, in the exchange of these two commercial products of the old and new worlds, which we do not think is altogether correct. It surely does not comport with our notions of justice and equity, to exact the same price for a bad wife as for a good one. As it regards the propriety of such a rule in 1830, we can only speak conjecturally; but to our certain knowledge, there is a difference of more than a hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco in value now adays.

Reduction of the Rate of Interest.—An official notice from the Union Bank of Maryland, which has been published in the several newspapers of the city, gives the important and highly gratifying information that the President and Directors have decided to make loans of money, upon pledges of approved stocks as security, at less than the rate of six per cent. per annum. This decision of the directors of an incorporated, monied institution, possessing the largest capital of any Bank in this State, reflects the highest credit on their judgment, liberality and attachment to the prosperity of their fellow-citizens, who will duly appreciate the value and influence of this first step to reduce the rate of interest in monied institutions.

The just rate of interest is that which is given generally are accustomed to receive and be satisfied with, and it is well known in Baltimore that all well secured money, paying a certain interest of five per cent. per annum, are above par, some of them as much as ten per cent. And vast sums of money are constantly on deposit in one of our public institutions, and in the hands of individual bankers, at the rate of four per cent. per annum—it is therefore an act of justice to the men of business in our community, who require loans by discount for short periods, that they should not pay more than a fair rate of interest.

The Directors of the Union Bank will be the most of being foremost in effecting this desirable and just reduction, as there can be no doubt, the other public institutions will follow their example. We scarcely need remark, that the reduction of interest will cause a great increase in value of real property in Baltimore as compared with the usual standard—money—*Balt. Gaz.*

Business.—It is at this season of the year that business draws to a close upon the producers of one crop, and commences a struggle with those of another. Seldom has a crop been so thoroughly and profitably disposed of as the last. Our cotton crop of 1829, the largest we ever had, has furnished our own manufactures with one hundred and thirty thousand bales, and foreign nations with eight hundred and fifty thousand bales, for which the latter have paid us at least thirty millions of dollars. Our corn crop, which was also a good one, has found ready buyers at good prices. The same is true of Tobacco, and all the other agricultural products. In Coffee we have done a large business, having taken great quantities from the groves in payment for our produce, but it has all been sold, with the exception of a very light stock, which is deposited to await the reduction of duty on the 1st of January. Sugar, the article in which, at the commencement of the year, there was any apprehension of a deficiency, remains in larger supply than any other. But the present prospect is, that the whole of it will soon be wanted. The following estimate is probably not far from the value of the principal articles of domestic produce which have been exported:

Cotton \$30,000,000
Tobacco 5,000,000
Bread stuffs including Rice 10,000,000
Lumber, Naval Stores and Ashes 3,000,000
\$48,000,000

The transportation of this immense mass of merchandise has been almost all of it done in American ships; the cargoes have almost all been made by American merchants, brokers, and factors; and a very large proportion of them on account of, and with the capital of Americans. Every department and stage of the business has been profitable, from the planter to the exporter. For all this amount of produce, sold to foreigners, including commissions, freights, and profits, they have paid us cash—unless we have preferred to receive something else, which to be sure are generally liable. For to have taken the whole in money, rather than merchandise, would have been to pursue the policy of the miser, who, that he may enlarge his heap of useless gold, denies others the use of his property. A few individuals of this disposition may exist, but a nation of such fools was never known.

Can this be true?—The skeleton of an animal of prodigious size, was discovered about four weeks ago, at the Big Bone Lick, in Kentucky. We have the following particulars from a friend, who received them of a gentleman who resides near the Lick. There are ten or twelve sets of tracks, from four to twelve feet long—the claws are four feet long, and three broad; the tracks were arranged in circular order, as if by the hands of men—within the circle, the bones were deposited, which, when placed together, showed the animal to have been at least twenty-five feet high, and sixty feet long. The skull bone alone weighed 180 pounds. They were found by Mr. Finny, about four (four feet below the surface of the earth, who has refused \$500 for them. The skeleton is complete, saving only one or two ribs. When and how this animal existed, must be all speculation. The mammoth himself, so long the wonder of these latter times, must divide into comparative insignificance before this new-discovered prodigy. If carnivorous, a buffalo would scarcely serve him for a meal; and if gregarious, trees must have been his tender herbages.

Stratton Spectator.—A serious accident occurred in Delhi, Delaware county, on Monday afternoon. One of Messrs. Wright's teams sprang with so much force as to tear up the post which he was chained to, and seized upon a woman, Mrs. Scott, who was passing by, and inflicted several wounds with his teeth and claws upon the head, neck and other parts of her body. Fortunately several persons were near, and ran to her assistance. Mr. Waters with a couple worthy of old Gen. Jackson, into and severation of the pupils violated, are wholly discredited by the paper above mentioned. In reference to this last tale of horrors, the ministerial paper says:—We hope, we believe, that it is as false as the rest—it has not even been alluded to by our Brussels correspondents, and we should fear that reason alone disbelieve it—but we are assured by a gentleman who had daughters at Brussels, that he has made diligent enquiries concerning it. He says he could only hear of one instance in which a boarding school was entered by the military—the intruders were officers. They demanded refreshments which were given, but they committed acts of violence, and retired after making proper acknowledgments for their reception. From one school, at which there were several young English ladies, all the pupils were removed previously to the attack; and if, as we have reason to believe, this was the school alluded to, the tale is at once contradicted. The motive imputed to the letter writers for the invention or repetition of these stories is, that they might deter the English ministry from taking part against the Belgians.

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Bull. Amer.—The London Courier and its Brussels correspondent both contradict the most serious of the charges alleged against the Dutch troops during their occupation of Brussels. The stories, in particular, of the daughter of an English gentleman being first violated and then murdered before her father's eyes, and a boarding school for young ladies being taken into and severation of the pupils violated, are wholly discredited by the paper above mentioned. In reference to this last tale of horrors, the ministerial paper says:—We hope, we believe, that it is as false as the rest—it has not even been alluded to by our Brussels correspondents, and we should fear that reason alone disbelieve it—but we are assured by a gentleman who had daughters at Brussels, that he has made diligent enquiries concerning it. He says he could only hear of one instance in which a boarding school was entered by the military—the intruders were officers. They demanded refreshments which were given, but they committed acts of violence, and retired after making proper acknowledgments for their reception. From one school, at which there were several young English ladies, all the pupils were removed previously to the attack; and if, as we have reason to believe, this was the school alluded to, the tale is at once contradicted. The motive imputed to the letter writers for the invention or repetition of these stories is, that they might deter the English ministry from taking part against the Belgians.

Baltimore Republican.

Receipts.—HYDROPHOBIA.—As this horrible disease appears to be a reward of this time throughout the country, all informed persons, to effect a cure is desirable. The following preventive of this malady is from the American Medical Association, and is said to have been discovered by the French chemist and surgeon, M. Coster, who highly recommends it. It is thus, "that the chlorine has the power to decompose the virus, and to destroy the poison of the saliva of the mad dog." The article (chlorine) is cheap, and should, in conjunction with the mode of using it, be in the possession of every family, because it may be rendered abortive.

It is prepared and applied in the following manner. Make a strong wash by dissolving two table spoonfuls of the chlorine of lime in half a pint of water, and instantly and repeatedly bathe the part better affected, and the rest of the body, with this mixture. The poison will in this way be decomposed. It has proved successful when applied in six hours after the animal has been bitten.

A speedy and certain remedy for chilblains is chalk, dipped in vinegar. Dip a piece of chalk in vinegar and rub it gently over the surface of the chilblain.

Foreign.—England is a party to treaties with the Holy Alliance by virtue of which it is thought her intervention might be demanded to preserve, as the phrase goes, the peace of Europe. The 16th article of one of these, the treaty of Chaumont, made the 1st of March, 1814, is introduced as follows:—"As it is the object of the present treaty of defensive alliance, to maintain the balance of power in Europe, to insure the repose and independence of the different Powers, and to prevent the arbitrary violations of the rights and territories of other States, by which the world has suffered for so many years together, the contracting Powers, &c."

A London Journal remarks:—"Perhaps it would be difficult to frame an article that more expressly prohibits all interference than this does, unless when an arbitrary violation of the rights and territories of other States is attempted. If Prussia or the land, or night, by strict interpretation of the treaty of Chaumont, be bound to resist her troops."

The course of England is indeed a point of no small interest in the great question now pending in Europe; yet she can hardly pursue any but one, for it is not probable that engagements entered into fifteen years ago, under circumstances so different, will be efficiently performed in the face of the opinion which is manifest in the British public, in favor of the late efforts in France, and those to which they have given rise elsewhere.

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