EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. II.---No. 64.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1836

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

Printed and published by

GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION,)

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at FOUR DOLLARS per annum;—if paid in advance, Three dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

☞ All communications to insure attention should be *post paid.*

An Act

Granting half pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, including rangers, sea fencibles, and volunteers, shall have died while in the service of the United States, since the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, or who shall have died in consequence of a wound received whilst in the service, since the day aforesaid, and shall have left a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death or receiving such wound, for and during the term of five years; and in case of the death or marriage of said widow before the expiration of said five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the said decedent: *Provided* That the half pay aforesaid shall be half the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the infantry of the regular army, and no more. *Provided also,* That no greater sum shall be allowed to the widow, or the child or children of any officer than the half pay of a lieutenant colonel.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, Indian spy, mariner or marine, whose service during the revolutionary war was such as is specified in the act passed the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died since the fourth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty one, and before the date of said act, the amount of pension which would have accrued from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to the time of his death, and become payable to him by virtue of that act, if he had survived the passage thereof, shall be paid to his widow; and if he left no widow, to his children, in the manner prescribed in the act hereby amended.

SEC 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person who served in the war of the revolution, in the manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died leaving a widow whose marriage took place before the expiration of the last period of his service, such widow shall be entled to receive, during the time she may remain unmarried, the annuity or pension which might have been allowed to her husband by virtue of the act aforesaid, if living at the time it was passed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest in any money or half pay granted by this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect; each person acting for and in behalf of any one, entitled to money under this act, shall take and subscribe an oath to be admministered by the proper accounting officer, and retained by him and put on file, before a warrant shall be delivered to him, that he has no interest in said money by any mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person whatever.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, in applications under this act, as the President of the United States shall prescribe.

APPROVED, July 4th, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Pension Office, July 9, 1836.

In order to carry into effect the act of Congress of the 4th July, 1836, entitled "An act granting half pay to the widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds, received in the military service of the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes," the following rules have been prescribed by the President of the United States, and adopted by the Secretary of War; and they are now published for the information of applicants under that law.

1. Applicants under the first section of the act must produce the best proof the nature of the case will allow, as to the service of the deceased officer or soldier; the time when he died, and the complaint of which he died, and the supposed cause of his disease. It must be clearly shown in what company and regiment or corps he served, and the grade he held. Such proof must be had, either from the records of the testimony of commissioned officers, or the affidavits of persons of known respectability. From similar sources evidence must be derived as to the period and cause of the death of the officer or soldier.

2. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, with those of her children, who may have been under sixteen years of age at the time of the father's decease, with the State or Territory and county in which she and they reside, should be established. The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact. The age and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish registers, duly authenticated. The widow at the time of allowing the half pay, or placing her on the list for it, must show that she has not again married; and must moreover repeat this at the time of receiving each and every payment thereof, because in case of her marrying again, the half-pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of the decedent. This may be done by the affidavits of respectable persons having knowledge of the case.

3. In cases where there are children and no widow, their guardian will of course act for them; establish their claims as prescribed in the foregoing regulations, and receive their stipends for them.

4. Applicants under the second section of the law will make a declaration before a court of record, setting forth according to the best of her or their knowledge or belief, the names and rank of the field and company officers; the day (if possible) and the month and year when the claimant's husband or father (as the case may be) entered the service, and the time when he left the same; and if under more than one engagement, the claimant must specify the particular periods, and rank and names of the officers under whom the services was performed; the town or county, and State, in which the claimant's husband or father resided when he entered the service; whether he was drafted; was a volunteer or substitute; the battles, if any, in which he was engaged; the country through which he marched, with such further particulars as may be useful in the investigation of the claim; and also, if the fact be so, that the claimant has no documentary evidence in support of the claim.

5. The same description of proof as to the relationship of the claimant to the deceased officer or soldier will be required as the rule under the first section points out.

6. Claimants under the 3d section of the law must not only produce such proof as the foregoing regulations direct, in relation to widows' claims, but they must in all cases, as an indispensable requisite, show when they were legally married to the deceased officer or soldier, on account of whose services the claim is presented, and that the marriage took place before the last term of service of the husband expired. They must also prove that they were never afterwards married.

7. In a case where the service of the deceased officer or soldier is clearly proved, by recorded documentary evidence, or the affidavit of a commissioned officer, showing the grade and length of service of the deceased, the particulars in relation to the service are not required to be set forth in the claimants' declaration; except so far as to show that the claimant or claimants is, or are, the widow or children of the deceased.

8. The claimant must in every case where there is no record or documentary proof of the revolutionary service of the deceased officer or soldier, produce the testimony of at least one credible witness. Traditionary evidence will be deemed useful in every such case

9. Applicants unable to appear in court by reason of bodily infirmity, may make the declaration before required, before a judge or justice of a Court of Record of the county in which the applicant resides, and the judge or justice will certify that the applicant cannot from bodily infirmity, attend the court.

10. Whenever any official act is required to be done by a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or by a Justice of the Peace, the certificate of the Secretary of State or of the Territory, or of the proper clerk of the court or county, under his seal of office, will be annexed, stating that such a person is a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or a Justice of the Peace, and that the signature annexed is his gentine signature.

11. The widows of those who served in the navy, or as Indian spies, will produce proof, as nearly as may be, conformably to the preceding regulations, and authenticated in a similar manner, with such variations as the different nature of the service may require.

12. The form prescribed for claimants under the 3d section of the act will be observed by every other description of claimants, so far as the same may be applicable to their cases.—The Judge or Justice who may administer an oath, must in every instance certify to the credibility of the affiant.

JAMES L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

DECLARATION.

In order to obtain the benefit of the 3d section of the act of Congress of the 4th July, 1836.

STATE, TERRITORY OR DISTRICT } *ss.*
of——

On this day of , personally appeared before the , of the who were supposed to be from the south,) a A. B. a resident of in the county of and State, Territory, or District of , aged years, who, being first duly sworn according to law, doth on her oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress, passed July 4, 1836. That she is the widow of , who was a [here insert the rank the husband held in the army, navy, or militia, as the case may be, and specify the service performed, as directed in paragraph No. of these regulations.]

She further declares that she was married to the said , on the day of , in the year seventeen hundred and ; that her husband, the aforesaid , died on the day of ; and that she has remained a widow ever since that period, as will more fully appear by reference to the proof hereto annexed.

Sworn to and subscribed, on the day and year above written, before ——

July 23 2w4t

☞ Printers of the laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement for two weeks in each of their respective papers, and send their accounts to the Pension Office for settlement.

Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting will be held by the M. E. Church in Col. Hughlett's woods, near the Hole in the Wall, to commence on Friday the 5th day of August.

July 23

POETRY.

THE DOG.

"He will not come," said the gentle child;
And she patted the poor dog's head;
And she pleasantly called him and fondly smiled,
But he heeded her not in his anguish wild,
Nor arose from his lowly Bed.

'Twas his master's grave where he chose to rest,
He guarded it night and day,
The love that glowed on his grateful breast,
For the friend who had fed, controlled, caress'd,
Might never fade away.

And when the long-grass rustled near,
Beneath some hastening tread,
He started up with quivering ear,
For he thought 'twas the step of his master dear,
Returning from the dead.

But sometimes when a storm drew nigh,
And the clouds were dark and fleet,
He tore the turf with a mournful cry,
As if he would force his way or die,
To his much loved master's feet.

So there through the summer's heat he lay,
Till autumn's nights grew bleak,
Till his eye grew dim with his hope's decay,
And he pined, and he pined, and wasted away,
A skeleton gaunt and weak.

And oft the pitying children brought
Their offerings of meat and bread,
And to coax him away to their homes they sought,
But his buried master he never forgot,
Nor strayed from his lonely bed.

Cold winter came with an angry sway,
And the snow lay deep and sore,
Then his moaning grew fainter day by day,
Till close where the broken tombstone lay,
He fell to rise no more.

And when he struggled with mortal pain,
And death was by his side,
With one loud cry that shook the plain,
He called for his master—but all in vain,
Then stretched himself and died.

From the Baltimore Transcript.

SONGS OF THE 'SORE EYE.'—NO 1.

Air—"The Troubadour."

Gaily the Editor
Smoked his cigar,
While he was *scissoring*
News near and far,
Looking for murders dire,
Item or puff—
"Devil come—devil come—
Aint this enough?"

Sadly the Editor
Heard the boy shout,
"Paragraphs!—paragraphs—
My copy's run out"
Then with a nerveless pen,
He scribbled some stuff,
"Devil come—devil come—
Aint this enough?"

Wild looked the Editor;
Ridge fired his eye
When cried the little imp,
"The forms gone to pie!"
Straight to the fiend he flew,
Gave him a cuff—
"Careless imp!—careless imp!
I'll give you enough!"

NON-PAREIL.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC.—No. 52.]

AN ACT to provide for the better protection of the western frontier.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be surveyed and opened, a military road, from some point upon the right bank of the Mississippi river, between the mouth of the St. Peter's and the mouth of the Des moines river, upon such route as may appear best calculated to effect the purposes of this act to Red river.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said road shall pass west of the State of Missouri and of the Territory of Arkansas, on condition that the assent of the Indian tribes who have not heretofore given their assent, through whose territory said road is to pass, shall be first obtained; and if such assent cannot be obtained, then east of the western boundaries of said State and Territory; and shall be so constructed as to enable troops to move along the same with proper facility. And the following mode of construction shall be adopted, subject to such alterations as the President may, from time to time, direct to be made. The timber shall be cut down to a reasonable width; and the wet and marshy places shall be causewayed or otherwise rendered passable, cheap bridges shall be erected over the smaller streams, not having good fords across them; and, where it may be found necessary, the road may be thrown up in the centre.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the military posts shall be constructed at such places along the said road as in the opinion of the President, may be most proper for the protection of the frontier, and for the preservation of the necessary communication.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the troops of the United States shall be employed in performing the labor herein required, whenever, in the opinion of the President, the same can be done with a just regard to their other duties; and the other labor rendered necessary shall be procured in such manner as the President may direct.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be applied towards the accomplishment of the objects specified by this act.

JAME K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. R. KING.
President of the Senate. Protem.

APPROVED, 2, June, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC.—No. 53.]

AN ACT making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and to certain harbours, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for carrying on and completing certain works heretofore commenced, viz:

For continuing the Delaware breakwater, one hundred thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Chicago Illinois, thirty two thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of Big Sodus bay, twelve thousand six hundred dollars.

For the continuation of the works for the preservation of the beach at Provincetown harbor Massachusetts, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For the continuation of the works for the preservation of Plymouth beach Massachusetts five hundred dollars.

For the continuation of the works at the harbor near the mouth of the river Raisin, Michigan Territory, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Black river, Ohio, six thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

For continuing the permanent improvement of Cleveland harbor, Ohio, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Grand river, Ohio, six thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Cunningham creek, Ohio, one thousand two hundred and seventy five dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Chignaut creek, Ohio, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Colonel Trotten's recommendation, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement at Dunkirk harbor, New York, eleven thousand dollars

For a dredging machine on Lake Erie, eight thousand dollars.

For continuing the works at the mouth of Genesee river, New York, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the pier and mole at Oswego harbor, New York, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the pier at Kennebunk, Maine, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, above and below Albany, in the State of New York, one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended according to the plan and estimate recommended by the Secretary of War.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of New Castle, Delaware, twenty five thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Ocracock inlet, North Carolina, nine thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the navigation of Cape Fear river, below Wilmington North Carolina, twenty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, between Pittsburg, and the falls of the Ohio, twenty thousand dollars, which, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the purpose by the act of the third of march, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be expended by direction of the Secretary of War, under the superintendence of the officers of the engineer corps heretofore employed on that service.

For the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Louisville to New Orleans, sixty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Mississippi river above the mouth of the Ohio river, and for the Missouri river forty thousand dollars, to be expended in such manner and for the removal of such obstructions as the Secretary of War shall direct.

For continuing the removal of obstructions in Red river, Louisiana, and Territory of Arkansas, forty thousand eight hundred dollars.

For constructing a boat to prevent a new accumulation of obstruction in said river, within the limits of the Great Raft, so called, fifteen thousand dollars, and the additional sum of fifteen thousand dollars to work and support the same.

For continuing the improvement of the Cumberland river, in Kentucky and Tennessee, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions in the Chipola river, in the Territory of Florida, four thousand dollars.

For completing the inland channel between St. Mary's and St. John's, in the Territory of Florida, in addition to unexpended appropriations, according to the estimate of the Engineer Department, five thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions in, and improving the navigation of, the Escambia river, in the Territory of Florida, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For further improvements at the mouth of Huron river, in the State of Ohio, four thousand three hundred dollars.

And the following sums necessary to close accounts, in the office of the Third Auditor, viz.

For removing obstructions at Cunningham creek, Ohio, thirty-two dollars and thirty-six cents.

For completing the pier at La Plaisance bay, Michigan Territory, three hundred and twenty three dollars and fifteen cent.

For removing obstructions at Cleveland harbor, Ohio six dollars and fifty-nine cents.

For repairing breach in the peninsula, at Presque Isle, one hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty cents.

For erecting a beacon light at Erie Pennsylvania, sixty-nine dollars and sixty-nine cents.

For erecting a light-house at Buffalo New York, four hundred and ninety four dollars and seventy-eight cents.

For improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburg to New Orleans, under the act of second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one seven thousand eight hundred dollars and five cents.

For defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys; under the act of the thirtieth of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, of which sum five thousand dollars shall be appropriated and applied to Geological and Mineralogical surveys and researches in the Indian country on the public lands and in the Territory of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

APPROVED, July 2, 1836.

From the Christian Advocate.

REPORT ON THE SABBATH.

The committee to whom was referred "Overture No. 5, relating to the Sabbath," respectfully report:—that they have given to the consideration of it all that attention which circumstances would permit; and are prepared to submit to the assembly the results of their deliberations.

One important fact cannot be denied—The desecration of the Sabbath is increasing with fearful rapidity, in almost every part of our beloved country. A solemn and alarming crisis has already come. Unless the slumbering energies of the Church are speedily aroused, to avett the progress of this growing evil, the entire obliteration of the Sabbath will at no distant period be the result.

It is necessary only to look into our large cities and villages on the Sabbath, or to glance the eye along our navigable rivers and over our beautiful lakes; or to trace the extended lines of our canals and rail roads; or listen to the perpetual rumbling of loaded vehicles, on all our travelled roads, in order to be convinced that Sabbath breaking has already become a sin of giant growth in our land. It is indeed a wide-spread, deep-rooted, unblushing evil. It enters boldly into almost every commercial interest in the country; and embraces directly or indirectly, in its broad sweep of mischief, a vast multitude of individuals; and what is more, an alarming proportion of these offenders belong to the Church of the living God. Here is the root of the evil. The Church has become a deliberate partaker in this great sin. In this way has her warning voice been well nigh silenced, her redeeming power over the community paralyzed, and the salutary restraints

Reformation, then, must begin at the house of God. If the Church alone can, under God, save the Sabbath from being abolished, she must first reform her own conduct. In entering upon the work, it must not be forgotten that, in its failure or success, are involved the best interests of the Church, of our country, and the world.

The *rest* of the Sabbath is the only wise and adequate provision for the wants of the animal system. The *influence* of the Sabbath can alone be relied on to sustain our free institutions—to extend the empire of law—to preserve domestic order and happiness; and to continue the bare existence of morality and religion in the world. The abandonment of the Sabbath is therefore nothing less than resigning all that is sacred and dear to a Christian people, for time and eternity.

It is certain that whatever is done to rebuke and arrest the profanation of the Sabbath, must be done *immediately.* The work of reform cannot be delayed without hazarding the irretrievable loss of all the blessings which flow from the observance of that day. The task has already become formidable and difficult. It is not, however, altogether hopeless. The Sabbath may yet be restored, and its blessings perpetuated. The Church and the ministry can, under God, do all that the exigency demands.

Let this assembly do their whole duty,—lift up a voice of strength,—send out a loud note of alarm,—determine, in the strength of the Lord, to carry out in their practical relations to the Sabbath, the true principles of Christian discipline; and the whole Church may be cleansed, the Sabbath reinstated, and this great and guilty nation saved. Till this is done, the power of every other Christian enterprise will be circumscribed and fluctuating.

Nothing that is pure and holy can flourish without the Sabbath. The Sabbath reform is the fundamental enterprise It is utterly vain to think of substituting any other conservative power. The question of rescuing the Sabbath from general profanation, is *absolutely* a question of life and death, to every Christian denomination in the world. Such is the momentous nature of the subject under consideration.

Your committee rejoice that in this work *all* hearts may *unite,* and every minor difference be forgotten. Here is common ground. The Sabbath of the Lord is the inheritance of all true Christans; and there is work enough for all.—The Church must revive her wholesome discipline; the ministry must cry aloud and spare not; the press must be enlisted—the whole community aroused.

The entire instrumentality which God has prepared for preserving his own institutions, must be called forth, or kept in untiring requisition. For the purpose of enabling the general assembly more effectually to speak their sentiments to the Churches and the nation, your committee recommend the adoption of the following

Resolutions

1 Resolved, That the observance of the Sabbath is indispensable to the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty; and furnishes the only security for eminent and abiding prosperity, either to the Church or the nation.

2. Resolved, That the growing desecration of the Sabbath in our country must be speedily arrested; and the habits of the community essentially reformed, or the blessings of the Sabbath, civil, social, and religious, will soon be irrevocably lost.

3. Resolved, That inasmuch as the work of general reformation belongs, under God, to the Christian Church, it is the duty of the Church to apply the convictions of a firm and efficient discipline to all known violations of the Sabbath on the part of her members.

4 Resolved, That inasmuch as ministers of the Gospel must act a conspicuous part in every successful effort to do away the sin, it is their solemn duty to maintain, by faithful preaching, and consistent practice, the rule of entire abstinence from all profanations of the Lord's day, uniformly avoiding even the appearance of evil.

5 Resolved, That this assembly deem it an immorality to journey, or transact any secular business; or give and receive social visits on the Sabbath, or to own stock in such establishments as stages, steam boats, rail roads, and the like, which are employed in violation of that holy day.

6. Resolved, That the power of the pulpit, and the press, must be immediately put into requisition, on behalf of a dishonored Sabbath; that the magnitude and remedy of these evils, which its violation invites, may be fully understood by the whole community.

7. Resolved, That this assembly solemnly enjoin it upon the Churches under their care, to adopt, without delay, all proper measures for accomplishing a general and permanent reformation from the sin of Sabbath breaking and all its attendant evils.

8. Resolved, That a committee of one from each synod under the care of this assembly be now appointed to hold a correspondence with ministers and Churches, for the purpose of carrying out and applying the leading principles of the foregoing report and resolutions.

9. Resolved, That the foregoing report and resolutions be published in those newspapers, secular and religious, which are friendly to the observance of the Sabbath.

Those who like ourself, occasionally take a pinch of snuff, will readily assent to the justice of the following:—B. Courier.

SNUFF AND SNUFFERS.

We have sometimes had our wonder excited in reflecting on the temerity and daring of that man who first boiled and eat a lobster, and who, led on like Columbus from one new discovery to another, next opened and eat an oyster. The total absence of institution in such cases, constitues the claim to native daring. But what shall we say of him who, as it were, groping about among the weeds of the earth, selected at length the most noxious to an unused nose and tongue, and pronounced it, commended it, and in fact established it, as the thing itself, to smoke, to chew, and to snuff?

With a little effort of imagination, we can bring ourselves to believe that the fragrance of a good cigar may be agreeable to the olfactory nerves of some—we can imagine that a man may at times be so circumstanced, as to prefer the smell of a cigar to other villanous smell about him.

Chewing tobacco puzzles us more. We can mouth that would be relieved by the taste of tobacco. We know of but one, and that can rarely occur—it is that of accidentally biting a green olive for a pickled one—a facetious trick sometimes practised in olive countries.

But *snuff* and *snuffing* completely bring all our powers of imagination and comprehension to a stand still, and we are left in wonder and amazement. But for the prevalence of the practice, we should regard a snuffer as a living curiosity.

We don't know why our nose should differ so widely from others—it rejoices in a rose—and is among the first to detect, at a remote distance, the honied fragrance of the buckwheat field;—and yet it is so constituted as to regard snuff among the most offensive of vile odors. Compared with snuff to our nose, assafoetida is eau de Cologne; and a real New England skunk, otto of rose. And why this vile powder should be thrust in the nose, of all other orifices the most inconvenient—for surely, had nature intended such uses of the nostril, she would have reversed their position.

We do not pretend to closer observation than our neighbors; but we venture to assert, that we can detect a snuffer as far as we can see him. His countenance is as marked as that of an opium eater, snuff has entered into his very circulation. As he approaches, all doubts vanishes, conviction points to the nose; the muscles of and about which are parsied and swollen, and perhaps besmeared with snuff; the voice in harmonious, and in many cases entirely destroyed, the expressing of the countenance wo-begone, pallid, and altogether snuffy; the nerves unstrung and irritable digestion deranged and memory shaken. On this *latter* point we believe, on a strict investigation, a real out and out snuffer would be totally incapable of testifying accurately to any past event. His memory is all snuff. At any rate, very large allowances should be made for him, as also for his powers of reasoning—for what claim has one, who may be said to be actually blowing his brains out daily! And then his breath!! phew!!! But we forbear.

We are willing that an old gentleman or an old lady, very old and retired, should be permitted to indulge in any habit or practice of theirs, which a fancy may dictate but the young and busy, who mix and mingle in active life—who cross our track—converse with us—and whisper in our ear, should dispense with practices that are obviously injurious to themselves—but may be truly offensive to others—should in fact remember, that although they may have abused and misused the organs given to them for far different purposes others more grateful to the great Dispenser of good, have preserved theirs in all their native energy and purity.

THISTLES.

It is said that if thistles are cut after they are in full bloom an inch or two above the ground they will be more easily subdued than those cut at the same time with the hoe below the surface. In the former case the remaining stub of the thistle gets full of water, which resting on the crown of the plant injures it so far as to occasion a few feeble shoots only to rise, whilst in the latter strong and luxuriant stems were produced.—New England Farmer.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13074-0586