The Pilot and Transcript.

"POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

BY DUFF GREEN. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1840. VOL. 1...NO. 218.

PILOT AND TRANSCRIPT.

Published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at No. 11, Water street, opposite Cheapside—

TERMS:

DAILY PILOT, - - - - $6 per annum.
PILOT FOR THE COUNTRY, - $4 "
WEEKLY PILOT, - - - $2 50 "

Where five subscribers at one post office unite, and remit free of postage, they will receive five copies of the Weekly Pilot for.....$10 00
And five of the Country for.....$15 00
And for a greater number at the same rate.

The payment in all cases to be in advance. The Editor reserves the right to continue the paper, unless all arrearages are paid; and is that case the price of the weekly will be THREE DOLLARS per annum, and of the country five dollars per annum.

☞The "PILOT FOR THE COUNTRY," is a large, handsome sheet, and contains all the interesting political, and other news, from the DAILY PILOT. It is published on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS.

The "WEEKLY PILOT" also contains all the interesting matter from the Daily, carefully arranged. It forms a valuable sheet for binding, for future reference, as it is the intention of the publisher to make it a complete Political Register.

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BRAZIERS' RODS—of all sizes, from 3 to ¾ in.
Square Iron, " " " 5/16 in. to ½ in
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Hoop do ½ in. to 1½ in.
Together with a general assortment of STOVES, for sale by OLIVER PARKER,
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Sailing from New York on the 13th, and from Liverpool on the 1st of every month.

From New York.

February 13—The UNITED STATES, Captain Th Fisher
March 13—The VIRGINIAN, Capt. Lewis Higgins.
April 13—The SHEFFIELD, Capt. F. P. Allc
May 13—The STEPHEN WHITNEY, (new) capt W. C. Thompson.

From Liverpool.

February 1 The SHEFFIELD, 600 tons.
March 1—The STEPHEN WHITNEY, 1000 tons.
April 1—The UNITED STATES 600 tons.
May 1—The VIRGINIAN, 600 tons.

The qualities and accommodations of the above Ships, and the reputation of their commanders, are well known. Every exertion will be made to promote the comfort of passengers and the interests of importers. The price of passage to Liverpool, in the cabin, as in other lines, is fixed at $130, with wines and stores of every description. The owners will not be responsible for any letter, parcel or package, sent by the above ships, for which a bill lading is not taken. For freight or passage apply to
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PACKETS FOR HAVRE

The ships of this line will continue their departure from New York on the fifth, and will sail from Havre on the 24th of each month during the year, thus—

	From New York.	*From Havre.*
Ship UTICA, J. B. Pell,	January 1, May 1, Septem. 1	February 24, June 24, October 24
Ship CHAS. CARROLL, W. Lee.	February 1, June 1, Oct. ber 1	March 24, July 24, November 24
Ship ERIE, E. Funk,	March 1, July 1, Novem. 1	April 24, August 24, December 24
Ship BALTIMORE, Jas. Funck	April 1, August 1, Decem. 1	January 24, May 24, September 24

The accommodations of these Ships are not surpassed, combining all that may be required for comfort. The price of cabin passage is $100. Passengers will be supplied with every requisite, with the exception of wine and liquors.

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A CARD.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &c.

GABRIEL D. CLARK has recently imported a splendid assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever Lepine and Vertical Watches, all of which are made by the best makers, and are warranted to perform accurate time, will be sold as low as any other house in the country. Purchasers will find it to their advantage by calling at the store, head of Cheapside, No. 1 WATER STREET, Baltimore, where they will find a good assortment Gold Guard Chains, new patterns; Rings, Breastpins, gold and silver Pencils, Ambrose's superior make Silver and Britannia Ware, German Silver Spoons, &c
N. B. Fine Watches of every kind properly repaired.
☞My country friends are particularly invited to call
Store No. 1 Water st. fy 11 co G. D. CLARK.

54 BBLS MESS AND PRIME BEEF
5,000 lbs. Western FEATHERS
For sale by TALBOT JONES & CO
au 1 south

FACTORY FILLED FINE SALT.
1,300 SACKS ASHTON'S FACTORY FILLED SALT, now landing from ship Cincinnatus.

ALSO IN STORE:
1000 sacks Liverpool Ground Alum SALT;
3,000 bushels " " " "
10,000 " Turks Island "
For sale on pleasing terms, by
SELLMAN & CROOK,
oc 3 corner South and Pratt streets.

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CANFIELD & BROTHER.
South east corner of Market and Charles streets,
BALTIMORE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, MILITARY GOODS, &c.

OFFER at Wholesale and Retail, a complete assortment of goods in their line. Their facilities for obtaining goods by direct importation, and from the principal Manufactories, are such as to afford them every advantage. Among the leading articles of their assortment are the following:

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Gold Levers, of M. J. Tobias, Johnson, Robinson, Harrison and other makers.
Gold Anchor Levers, do with independent seconds,
Gold Lepines and Vertical Watches,
Silver Levers and Lepines,
Silver and gilt Watches—suitable for the country trade,
Gut, Alabaster, Ebony & New England clocks
time pieces,
Ladies gold chains,
Gold guard and Fob chains
Seals and Keys, Watch Hooks,
Minature Cases, Lockets,
Gold ear rings and pins, in sets,
Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Pearl, Mosaic, Cameo, Enamelled and gold breast pins.
Do finger rings,
Pearl sets complete,
Gold Thimbles, Pencil cases,
Spectacles, and every variety of Gold Jewelry—also a large assortment of common Jewelry—suitable for country trade.

MILITARY.

United States Army and Navy Swords,
Gilt and Plated Sabre, Cut and Thrust Rapier do.
Fencing foils, masks epaulettes
Wings, sashes, plumes, aguilettes,
Sword belts, trowels, stars,
Hat and cap Trimmings,
Caps furnished to order, and trimmed,
Gold and silver lace,
Cord, thread spangles, bullion, &c
Eagles, plume sockets, ball buttons,
Army, navy and other military buttons
Plumes of all descriptions,
Pocket, Holsters, Travelling and rifle pistols
Dirks, game bags, powder flasks,
Shot pouches, percussion caps,
Gun wadding, &c.

BRONZED GOODS, LAMPS, &c.

Bronzed and gilt astral, mantle and suspending lamps,
Girandoles, candlebras, candlesticks,
Brackets, inkstands, taper stands,
Card vases, Thermometers, &c.

CUTLERY.

Table and pocket cutlery,
Razors, scissors, &c., &c.

SILVER, PLATED & BRITTANIA WARE.

Silver spoons, forks, ladles,
Butter knives, sugar tongs,
Salt spoons, &c.
Plated bread and cake baskets,
Waiters, castors, candlesticks,
Tea and coffee urns, spergnes,
Snuffers and Trays,
Bottle stands,
Cups, goblets, tankards, &c. for communion service,
Plated tea and coffee sets complete, five and six pieces,
Brittania ware, in sets.

FANCY GOODS.

Writing desks, dressing cases,
Work boxes, snuff boxes, card cases,
Segar cases, spectacles, coral,
Razor straps, tooth brushes, purses,
Chessmen, back gammon boards,
Dice, pocket books, wallets,
Morocco Miniature cases,
Musical boxes, opera glasses, buckles,
Slides, Head bands and ornaments,
Purse clasps, shoe buckles,
Decanter Labels.
Pencil cases &c. &c.

Military companies furnished with equipments at short notice.

Watches repaired and warranted. Watch tools and materials for sale.

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CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL issued Monthly—consisting of original Essays, Tales of Real Life; Scientific information; Biographica sketches, &c.—Terms $2 25 or 18¾ cts. per month.

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THE printing materials and subscription list of the "Daily Evening Gazette," which was established for the purpose of advocating the election of the Whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, are now offered for sale. At no period within the last eight or ten years has so favorable an opportunity presented itself for the establishment of a new paper in the city of Baltimore, as at present, and the terms on which the Gazette will be sold render it an object to a man of enterprise. Apply at the office of the Gazette, Exchange place. n6

1000 BUNDLES ENGLISH & AMERICAN SHEET IRON
120 Packs Russia do
140 Pigs English & Banca TIN
4 Cases Tinned COPPER
50 Roll SHEET LEAD
10 Tons best Scotch PIG IRON. For sale by
OLIVER PARKER,
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2 cases White Wove Super Royal
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Of Hudson's, Hubbard's, Sturges & Co., Franklin Manufacturing Company, and of Butler's Manufacture.
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THIS Line will discontinue running after Wednesday next, 18th inst. until next spring.

No freight, by this Line, for Philadelphia, can be taken after Tuesday, 17th.

All persons indebted to this Line will please pay same immediately, it being desirable to close the years business this month. T. SHEPPARD,
nov5-dim P Agent.

THE AIR-TIGHT STOVE.—Known and warranted to be superior to every other, in economy of time and expense; in ease of management; in comfort, convenience, safety, neatness; in exemption from dust and smoke; and in the healthiness, pleasantness, uniformity, and certainty of its temperature. One kind for wood, and another for coal; price $6 to $28; weight, 30 to 60 pounds. It is *new* in structure, and still more *new* in management, so that it must be made, set, and used, strictly by the printed directions, or it sinks, more or less, toward the *barbarism* of other stoves. It has so far been brought into notice and use, almost wholly by the spontaneous efforts of leading citizens, chiefly professional, and no case is known of their turning back or repenting. For students and invalids it is without a rival. Colleges, &c., by early application, may obtain terms highly and permanently favorable for all connected with them.

Made and sold by Cushing & Mack, Lowell, Massachusetts, (five or six hundred dollars worth last winter and six hundred and fifty dollars worth in seven weeks at Nashville, Tennessee;) by Whitney & Cluett, Albany, N. Y.; L. V. Badger, New York city; S. D. Sexton & Co., 40 Light street, Baltimore, Md.; G. Hill and J. Edwards, Georgetown, D. C.; and by others, but not in these places. Purchasers will of course be on their guard. For models or specimens, send to Baltimore, Albany, or Lowell.

For information, rights, agencies, &c., apply (postage paid) to E. C. Tracy, Windsor, Vt., R. J. Meigs, Nashville, Tenn., or to I. Orr, Georgetown, D. C., each of whom has unlimited power on the subject.

☞R. J. Meigs, Esq. Nashville, Tennessee, says of this stove: "Its performance is all that can be wished in a stove. I think it scarcely possible to excel it, either in the agreeable temperature of the air which it produces, or in the economy and neatness with which the effect is produced. In short, I am charmed with it and will never be without it." After using it a year, he says: "Its merits surpass, in my opinion, all that can be said of it." Rev. J. N. Campbell, D. D., Albany, New York, says: "I find it to answer your description, and to exceed my expectations, in every particular. I am entirely satisfied that it is in all respects superior to any other stove in use." (Dr. C. bought one cord of wood for his study last winter, and has some of it left.)

Dr. S. Kidder, Charlestown, Mass., says: "I have had this stove in use about 7 years, have found it fully to answer the description of the inventor, and, with proper attention to the door and damper, I will venture to say it will be found the most comfortable, convenient, and economical stove of any in use." (J. Salter, M. D., of Boston, supplied his stove with fuel, last winter, only twice a week.) Rev. E. C. Tracy, Editor of the Vermont Chronicle, says: "Its perfect safety at all times, the saving of fuel, the little attention that it requires, the uniform and equable temperature that it keeps up in all parts of the room, [the thermometer in the back part of a large open room keeping within half a degree of the same point for 10 or 12 hours together,] the summer-like atmosphere that it gives in the severest winter day, are excellencies that render it literally incomparable." Rev. H. Curtiss, Brandon, Vt., says: "I should be unwilling to dispense with it for any consideration. I have found it an excellent article for a sick room, producing a mild and equable temperature, night and day. I am confident that no convenience heretofore possessed can compare with this in cases of pulmonary affection as a substitute for removal to a southern climate during our severe winter seasons."

The inventor says: "The Air-Tight Stove was invented in curing a very dangerous pulmonary attack; and, in two or three such attacks, I have found it more effectual than every thing else, by its allaying the cough, (by means of its soft and moist atmosphere,) removing it entirely in a few days, and absolutely putting all coughs and colds at defiance, more even than the best summer weather, and without its weakening effects would not have gone ten miles to the climate of Italy."

Baltimore Pilot, Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, N. Y. Journal of Commerce, and Boston Courier three months, city twice a week, country once a week. se 26

PERPETUAL FIRE INSURANCE.

FRANCIS H. SMITH, AGENT OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

750,000

WOULD present to the public a new mode of INSURANCE, extensively practised in other cities. Instead of the annual premium, a deposite is made with the Company in the nature of a loan, for the use of which the party is kept insured. He is not liable to be called upon for any further contribution—but the deposit may be claimed at any time subject to discount of five per cent.

A few examples will render the subject perfectly plain, and show that the expense is in some instances but half the usual mode, and at the same time saves necessity of annually renewing the policy, wherein the neglect of a day has so often proved ruinous.

A Brick Dwelling in the city, paying 30c per $100 annually, may be perpetually insured by a deposite of 31 2 per ct. or $35 in every $100. The interest on this deposite is 2, 10 or 21 cents per $100 instead of 35

A Brick Dwelling in the Country, favorably situated, pays 60 cents per $100. The deposite for perpetual insurance would be 5 per ct. or $50 per $1000, the interest of this is three dollars, that is annually THIRTY cts instead of SIXTY cents per $100.

A FIRST RATE mill pays 1½ per cent annually, and may be insured perpetually for 10 per cent The deposite would be $100 on every thousand—the interest is six dollars, thus the actual cost of annual insurance on the mill by this mode is 60 instead of 125 per $100.

Insurance is also effected in the usual mode on as reasonable terms as any other office.

F. H. S. is also Agent for the celebrated NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, and prepared to make insurance on Lives, grant annuities and sell endowments. Office opposite the Custom House, up stairs. nov 30 MW&F

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE CO
Has removed to No. 15 South Street.
JOHN I. DONALDSON, President.

THIS COMPANY makes INSURANCES ON LIVES for one or more years, or for life, at the following rates for every hundred dollars:

AGE.	ONE YEAR.	SEVEN YEARS.	LIFE.
25	1,00	1,12	2,04
35	1,36		2,70
45	1,91		3,75
60	4,35		7,00

GRANTS ANNUITIES—Rates for one hundred dollars

60 years of age.	10,55	Per annum.
65 " "	12,27	
70 "	,19	

BUYS ANNUITIES
SELLS ENDOWMENTS for children
RECEIVES MONEY on deposite
EXECUTES TRUSTS
MAKES CONTRACTS in which life or the interest money is involved.

WILLIAM H. MURDOCH, Sec'y.

CHEAPEST AND BEST—
AND IN FACT THE ONLY
FIRE PROOF ROOF.
SLATE! SLATE!! SLATE!!!

WILLIAM BAYLEY, Slater, has received by the ship Pocahontas, from Liverpool, his fall supply of those beautiful WELCH SLATE, the roofs of which, (that he put on last fall,) have been so much admired. In order to obtain the best article in his line, the subscriber has gone to the expense of an experienced judge of the article, in England, visiting all the Welch quarries, and purchasing the best, without regard to price, and invites an examination of his present stock, being satisfied it will compare advantageously with any thing of the kind ever brought to this market.

He has also constantly on hand a full supply of AMERICAN SLATE, from the best quarry known in the continent, and trusts he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work. To those not acquainted with the fact, he would state, that the cost of a slate roof is very little (if any) more than the best shingles, and considerably less than those pretended to be fire proof roofs, which, upon the near approach of fire, get into a *melting mood*, and disappear, leaving the property they were intended to protect, an easy prey to the devouring element.

The subscriber's yard is on Union Dock, below Fleet street bridge; dwelling, Front st., next to the Theatre.

WILLIAM BAYLEY.

FOR SALE, a first rate carriage HORSE. Inquire as above. d6t se 10

NOTICE.

LEWIS F. SCOTTI takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he is now fully prepared to copy Deeds, Wills and Leases—post and open Books, and to do writing of all kinds with neatness and despatch. He is also prepared to collect accounts of all kinds. Mechanics and others will find it to their advantage to give him a call. He will also write Letters or Agreements on the most pleasing terms. He is also prepared to make out insolvent papers on the most accommodating terms. Advice given and received on all subjects connected with business. Places procured for those wishing employment. Houses rented, bought, or sold. Those wishing good Clerks, Salesmen, Porters, Ostlers, Waiters, Chambermaids, Seamstresses, Cooks or Servants or Assistants of any kind, may procure them at the office of LEWIS F. SCOTTI.
n23 Basement Story, Barnum's City Hotel.

FOR RENT—A two story Stone House with 7 rooms, and a store attached to it, with a large yard, on Cathedral street, near the Richmond market, and a few steps from the Susquehanna Rail Road, and is a good stand for a small grocery business. Rent $10 per month.

A FOR—WANTED TO RENT, a small two story Brick House, suitable for a small Grocery Store, in a central situation. A corner store would be preferred, for which a fair rent will be given, on application to LEWIS F. SCOTTI'S General Intelligence and Agency Office, No 2 West Fayette street. o27

THE PILOT.

PICTURE.

The farmer sat in his easy chair,
Smoking his pipe of clay,
While his hale old wife, with busy care,
Was clearing the dinner away.
A sweet little girl with fair blue eyes,
On her grand-pa's knee was catching flies.

The old man placed his hand on her head,
With a tear on his wrinkled face
He thought how often her mother dead
Had sat in the same, same place.
As the tear stole down from his half shut eye,
"Don't smoke" said the child, "how it makes you cry?"

The house-dog lay stretched out on the floor,
Where the sun, after noon used to steal,
The busy old wife, by the open door,
Was turning the spinning wheel—
And the old brass clock on the mantle-tree,
Had plodded along to almost three;—

Still the farmer sat in his easy chair,
While close to his heaving breast,
The moistened brow and the head so fair,
Of his sweet grand-child were prest:
His head, bent down, on her soft hair lay—
Fast asleep, were they both on that summer day!

From the Knickerbocker.

A SEMINOLE TRADITION.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

When the Floridas was erected into a territory of the United States, one of the earliest cares of the Governor, William F. Duval, was directed to the instruction and civilization of the natives. For this purpose he called a meeting of the chiefs, in which he informed them of the wish of their Great Father at Washington, that they should have schools and teachers among them, and that their children should be instructed like the children of white men. The chiefs listened with their customary silence and decorum to a long speech setting forth the advantages that would accrue to them from this measure, and when he had concluded, begged the interval of a day to deliberate on it.

On the following day, a solemn convocation was held, at which one of their chiefs addressed the Governor in the name of all the rest. "My brother," said he, we have been thinking over the proposition of our Great Father at Washington to send teachers and set up schools amongst us. We are very thankful for the interest he takes in our welfare, but after much deliberation, have concluded to decline his offer. What will do very well for white men, will not do for red men. I know you white men say we all come from the same father and mother, but you are mistaken. We have a tradition handed down from our forefathers, and we believe it, that the Great Spirit when he undertook to make men, made the black man; it was his first attempt, and pretty well for a beginning, but he soon saw that he bungled; so he determined to try his hand again. He did so, and made the red man. He liked him much better than the black, but still he was not exactly what he wanted. So he tried once more, and made the white man—and then he was satisfied. You see, therefore, that you were made last, and that is the reason I call you my youngest brother.

When the Great Spirit had made the three men, he called them together and showed them three boxes. The first was filled with books, and maps and papers; the second with bows and arrows, knives and tomahawks; the third with spades, axes, hoes and hammers. 'These, my sons,' said he, 'are the means by which you are to live; choose among them according to your fancy.'

The white man being the favorite had the first choice. He passed by the box of working tools without notice, but when he came to the weapons for war and hunting, he stopped and looked hard at them. The red man trembled, for he had set his heart upon that box. The white man, however, after looking upon it for a moment, passed on, and chose the box of books and papers. The red man's turn came next, and you may be sure he seized with joy upon the bows and arrows and tomahawks. As to the black man he had no choice left but to put up with the box of tools.

From this it is clear that the Great Spirit intended the white man should learn to read and write; to understand all about the moon and stars; and to make every thing, even rum and whiskey. That the red man should be a first rate hunter, and a mighty warrior, but he was not to learn any thing from books, as the Great Spirit had not given him any—nor was he to make rum and whiskey, lest he should kill himself with drinking. As to the black man, he had nothing but working tools—it was clear he was to work for the white and red man, which he has continued to do.

We must go according to the wishes of the Great Spirit, or we shall get into trouble. To know how to read and write is very good for white men, but very bad for red men. It makes white men better, but red men worse. Some of the Creeks and Cherokees learn to read and write, and they are the greatest rascals among all the Indians. They went on to Washington and said they were going to see their Great Father, to talk about the good of the nation. And the first thing the nation at home knew of the matter, they were called together by the Indian agent, who showed them a little piece of paper, which he told them was a treaty, which their brothers had made in their name, with their Great Father at Washington. And as they knew not what a treaty was, he held up a little piece of paper, and they looked under it, and lo! it covered a great extent of country, and they found that their brethren, by knowing how to read and write had gained them. Tell our Great Father at Washington, therefore, that we are very sorry that we cannot receive teachers among us; for reading and writing, though very good for white men, is very bad for Indians."

A CHAPTER FOR YOUNG HUSBANDS.

Waking the other day with a valued friend who had been confined a week or two by sickness to his room, he remarked that a husband might learn a good lesson by being confined occasionally to his house, by having in this way an opportunity of witnessing the cares and never-ending toils of the wife, whose burdens and duties, and patient endurance, he might never have otherwise understood. There is a great deal in this thought, perhaps enough for an "editorial." Men, especially young men, are called by their business during the day mostly away from home; returning only at the hours for meals; and as they then see nearly the same routine of duty, they begin to think that it is their own lot to perform all the drudgery, and to be exercised with all the weight of care and responsibility. But such a man has got a very wrong view of the case; he needs an opportunity for more extended observation, and it is perhaps for this very reason that a kind Providence arrests him by sickness, that he may learn in pain what he would fail to observe in health. We have seen recently a good many things said in the papers to wives, especially to young wives, exposing their faults, perhaps magnifying them, and expounding to them, in none of the kindest terms, their duty, and the offices pertaining to "woman's sphere." Now we believe that wives, as a whole, are really better than they are generally admitted to be. We doubt if there can be found a large number of wives who are disagreeable and negligent, without some palpable coldness or short-coming on the part of their husbands. So far as we have had an opportunity for observation, they are far more devoted and faithful than those who style themselves their lords, and who, by the customs of society, have other and generally more pleasant and varied duties to perform. We protest then against these lectures so often and so obtrusively addressed to the ladies, and insist upon it that they must—most of them—have been written by some fusty bachelors who knew no better, or by some inconsiderate husbands who deserve to have been old bachelors to the end of their lives.

But is he so long to be said on the other side? Are husbands so generally the perfect, amiable, injured beings they are so often represented? Men sometimes declare that their wives' extravagances have picked their pockets, that their never-ceasing tongues have robbed them of their peace, and their general disagreeableness has driven them to the tavern and gaming table; but this is generally the wicked excuse for a most wicked life on their own part. The fact is, men often lose their interest in their homes by their own neglect to make their homes interesting and pleasant. It should never be forgotten that the wife has her rights—as sacred after marriage as before—and a good husband's devotion to the wife after marriage will concede to her quite as much attention as his gallantry did while a lover. If it is otherwise, he most generally is at fault.

Take a few examples. Before marriage a young man would feel some delicacy about accepting an invitation to spend an evening in company where his "lady love" had not been invited. After marriage is he always as particular? During the days of courtship, his gallantry would demand that he should make himself agreeable to her; after marriage it often happens that he thinks more of being agreeable to himself. How often it happens that married men, after having been away from home the livelong day, during which the wife has toiled at her duties, go at evening again at the same place of amusement, and leave her to toil on alone, uncheered and unhappy. How often it happens that her kindest offices pass unobserved and unrewarded even by a smile, and her best efforts are condemned by the fault-finding husband.—How often it happens, even when the evening is spent at home, that it is employed in silent reading, or some other way that does not recognize the wife's right to SHARE in the enjoyments even of the fireside.

Look, ye husbands, a moment, and remember what your wife was when you took her, not from compulsion, but from your own choice: a choice based, probably, on what you then considered her superiority to all others. She was young—perhaps the idol of a happy home; she was gay and blithe as the lark, and the brothers and sisters at her father's fireside cherished her as an object of endearment. Yet she left all to join her destiny with yours, to make your home happy, and to do all that woman's love could prompt, and woman's ingenuity devise, do meet your wishes and to lighten the burdens which might press upon you in your pilgrimage. She could not entertain feelings which promised so much, without forming some idea of reciprocation on your part, and she did expect you would after marriage perform those kind offices of which you were so lavish in the days of betrothment. She became your wife! left her own home for yours; burst asunder, as it were, the bands of love which had bound her to her father's fire-side, and sought no other boon than your affections: *left, it may be,* the ease and delicacy of a home of indulgence; and now, what must be her feelings if she gradually awakes to the consciousness that you love her less than before; that your evenings are spent abroad; that you only come home at all to satisfy the demands of your hunger, and to find a resting place for your head when weary, or a nurse for your sick chamber when diseased?

Why did she leave the bright hearth of her youthful days? Why did you ask her to give up the enjoyments of a happy home? Was it simply to darn your stockings, mend your clothes, take care of your children, and watch over you sick bed? Was it simply to conduce to your own comfort? Or was there some understanding that she was to be made happy in connexion with the man she dared to love?

Nor is it a sufficient answer that you reply that you give her a home; that you feed and clothe her. You do this for your help; you would do it for an indifferent housekeeper.—But forget not that a wife is more than a housekeeper. She is *your wife*, and unless you attend to her wants, and in some way answer the reasonable expectations you raised by your attentions before marriage, you need not wonder if she be dejected, and her heart sink into insensibility; but if this *be so, think well* who is the cause of it. We repeat it, very few women make indifferent wives, whose feelings have not met with some outward shock by the indifference or thoughtlessness of their husbands. It is our candid opinion, that in a large majority of the instances of domestic misery the man *is the aggressor.*

THE SOURCE OF THE THAMES.—Within two miles of Circenster is the source of the Thames, a clear fountain in a little rocky dell, known by the name of the Thames Head—This is the little infantile stream, so great a giant when it arrives at its full growth.

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The little dell, whence issues the gentle stream, is in a hot season perfectly dry; but the drought that stops the supply at the fountain head, has but slight effect on the course of the stream. It has so many different feeders from various parts of the country, that at Lechlade and Gricklade it runs on its usual course uninfluenced by the scarcity at the head. There is an amusing story told of a simple Cockney, who, on his way from Bristol to London, turned aside to visit the source of the river he was so proud of. It was a warm summer; there had been no rain for three weeks, and the spring was dried up; he said with an expression of the utmost alarm and sorrow, "what ruin this must cause at London! What will the poor people do for water?"—and his busy fancy conjured up a direful picture of a thousand ills consequent upon the stoppage of the stream; no more ships arriving at London laden with the wealth of the world, the bankruptcy of rich merchants, the shutting up of 'Change, the failure of the Bank of England, the anguish of ruined families, and the death of thousands in the agonies of thirst.

The Germans tell a similar story of a traveller who visited the springs of the Danube; and which, as we are upon the subject, may serve as a pendant to the story of our Cockney. The traveller in this case was a Swabian: and whenever the Germans wish to palm off a joke, a Swabian is sure to be the butt. On noticing in what a small stream the water trickled at the source of the great river Danube, he formed the bold resolution of stopping it up. He put his hand across it; and as he fancied the various cities upon its course deprived of their supply of water by this deed, he exclaimed in the pride of his heart, "What will they say in Vienna?"

From the Cincinnati Republican.

NEW MODE OF INCREASING DAHLIAS BY BUDS—*Col. Todd:*—Although unseasonable, I hope the general taste for improvement in Floriculture in this vicinity will induce you to admit into your columns, an improved method of increasing that Queen of flowers, the DAHLIA, which was successfully practised by me last spring in Boston, Mass. A method of increasing by the *bud* or *eye* of the stem which I believe is original with me, as I have not seen any publication on the subject in any of the horticultural journals.

The method I adopted is to start the roots of the kinds intended to be increased, in large pots, or in a hot bed in the usual way, early in the spring, say at the latter end of February. The stem is allowed to grow two or three feet high, when the growth is checked as much as possible by giving little water to the plants.

The mode of propagation is to cut off the leaves up each side the stalk to an inch in length, the buds are then cut out with a sharp knife, beginning an inch below the eye, and drawing the knife upwards half an inch above it, taking out the eye with the footstalk and part of the main stem, in precisely the same manner as we take out a bud for inserting into a fruit tree.

The buds are to be inserted into a pot of rich loam, about an inch deep, leaving the foot stalk upwards, and immediately plunged up to the rim in a brisk hot bed of from 60 to 70 deg. of heat; in this state the *eyes* will require watering regularly so as to keep the earth tolerably moist, and in ten or twelve days, if well managed, young shoots will protrude from the eye or *axil* of the leaf having roots formed to take young tubers. When well rooted, the young plants may be potted off in single pots, and managed in the usual mode of culture.

If this and similar communications are acceptable to your columns, they shall often be at your service from

Yours most respectfuly,
EDWARD SAYERS.

Gilding of Metals by Electro-Chemical Action.—M. de la Rive has succeeded in gilding metals by means of this powerful action. His method is as follows. He forms a solution of chloride of gold, (obtained by dissolving gold in a mixture of nitric and muriatic acid,) as neutral as possible and very dilute, into a cylindrical bag, made of bladder; he then plunges the bag into a glass vessel containing slightly acidulated water; the metal to be gilded is immersed in the solution of gold, and communicates by means of metallic wire with a plate of zinc, which is placed in the acidulated water. The process may be varied, if the operator pleases, by placing the acidulated water and zinc in the bag, and the solution of gold, with the metal to be gilded, on the glass vessel. In the course of about a minute, the metal may be withdrawn, and wiped with a piece of linen. When rubbed briskly with the cloth, it will be found to be slightly gilded. After two or three similar immersions the gilding will be sufficiently thick to enable the operator to terminate the process.

FRIGHTENING CHILDREN.—This reprehensible practice, although by most parents, viewed with detestation, still prevails in many families. It is not to be presumed that any parent, with a knowledge of its danger, would allow himself, or any person under his control, to indulge in it; and it is for the purpose of warning such as *may be destitute of this knowledge*, that these remarks are made.

To appeal to the fears of a child to quiet it, or otherwise bring it beneath control, if effectual, operates seriously upon the nervous system; and the child must be wanting in sensibility, if it does not suffer from the effects of such a cause during its life. There are some, it is true, who had their fears operated upon in this manner, that are able to control themselves as they advance to maturity, but such instances are few.

A writer in the New York Observer, who has recently visited the insane hospital on Blackwell's Island, gives the following description of one of its inmates:

"In one cell was a little girl who had probably been brought to this horrible condition by the power of fear. As we looked in upon her, she drew her head instantly under the clothes of the bed on which she lay, but we could see that terror was written on every feature. She was haunted perpetually by the thought that some one was coming to kill her, and every sound that broke on her ear was the presage of coming death."

Children should be taught how dangerous in this practice of frightening others. For unintentionally, they may be the cause of making miserable of their playfellows. And servants, who are frequently too heedless, in this matter, should be strictly enjoined not to trifle with the fears of those under their care.—*Saugor Whig.*

PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

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