

AGRICULTURAL

THE FOLLOWING REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOGS, was read before the New York State Agricultural Society, at its late meeting at Ulster.

We read it with much satisfactory enjoyment, and know its greasy causticity, inter-larded with fun, will be appreciated by many who remember with lingering regret

When they fed the pigs—Virgilia's Individual

Mr. President—Why, as humble individual as myself, was selected as chairman of the committee on hogs, (yes, sir, hog is the word) is past my comprehension. Custom has sanctioned the practice of bringing into this report all the wit and joyous philosophy of Heracles; the jests and increments of laughter-moving Momus—Shakespeare, and Colman, the younger, and Hood, have gone before hology—the whole ground is occupied—the subject is exhausted; and after the renowned reports of the wit and geniuses of the Bay State, I can expect to come but faintly off, and perhaps finish a "great bore"

Admiration forum audiamus rivos perculis contumeliosum. What the militia of the lamented Lincoln had fallen on my shoulders. Although I confess to the vulgarity of being a lover of pork—According to the theory of the celebrated work of Sir Richard Vivian, the "hog" is one of the types of humanity and man, but the development of that type, which may account why some of our species are so "hogishly inclined," are not exactly, sometimes called by disappointed office seekers the "vulgar multitude."

Good nature, is another necessary virtue in a wife. This though, is not so essential, as a man must be a consummate block-head if he can not lead, (not drive) a woman by fair words. A good manager is another indispensable qualification—After marriage, if a woman does not pig up her own knowledge of family affairs, and lay out her money to the best advantage, let her be ever so sweet tempered, she is no wife for a man of business. When people are harassed in the joys of matrimony, they must draw together. It's a man's duty to give to his wife; it's the wife's duty to merit with the most scrupulous economy.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHOOSING A WIFE—EXCELLENT ADVICE

Grant Thornburn, of New York—an old married man, and one who ought to understand what he writes from long experience, in a series of articles directed particularly to the young merchants of his own city, gives the following advice concerning the choice of a bride and the husband's conduct to his wife after marriage:—

In choosing a wife, let her be of a family not vain of their name or connections, but remarkable for their simplicity of manners and integrity of life. Let her be alike free from deformity and hereditary disease; neither fix your eyes on a celebrated beauty—she is apt to be too proud of her pretty face, and afraid to soil her delicate hands. The woman who washes her own silver spoons, China cups and platters, and performs other light services in the family, is always the most healthy, the most happy and the most contented—for thus she gains the approbation of her husband, and of her own conscience.

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AN ELOQUENT DEFENCE OF THE MILITIA. They are talking about a reform of the militia law of the State of New York, but the advocates of the old system bring to its defence such a power of eloquence that change need hardly be anticipated. We cannot forbear making an extract from a speech which was delivered recently at Albany, in defence of the glory of the militia:

THE FARMER'S CREED.—We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation. The soil loves to eat, as well as its owners, and ought therefore to get nurtured. We believe in large crops, which leave the land better than they found it—making both the farm and the farmer rich at once. We believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore in deep ploughing, and enough of it—all the better if with a subsoil plough.

RECEIVED BY APPEARANCES.

Some years since, a merchant on Long Wharf advertised for Spanish milled dollars. The premium was high. A Roxbury farmer who came in town for manure, and who took pride in appearing like a poor man, with a shovel on his shoulder, called at the counting-room of the man, and asked him if he wanted silver dollars.

"Yes," replied the merchant; "have you got any?" "Not with me," said the farmer, "but I think I have a few at home. What do you give?" "Four per cent," said the merchant, and added, "I will give you seven for all you will bring me."

"Well," said the man, "I should like to have you chap down on paper how much you give, and the number of your shop, or I shall be puzzled to find it."

BEREAVING DEATHS.—A most heart-bereaving event occurred at Fort Pickering on Friday evening, by which the afflicted parents of three promising little boys about seven or eight years of age, were suddenly summoned to bid them adieu for eternity.

FISH, FLESH, FOWL, AND VEGETABLES.—It is a singular fact that fatal diseases are, at the present moment, prevalent amongst members of all the above named tribes. Cattle, as our readers know, have long been afflicted with a distemper which has destroyed numbers; grouse have died in hundreds, of some malady which has been variously described; and the murrain amongst potatoes has destroyed the crops over a great portion of Europe.

ANOTHER MURDER IN TENNESSEE.—A most wilful murder was committed a few nights since near Cleveland, in Bradley county, Tenn., on the body of James Hill, by it is supposed, a young man of the name of Mayfield, from Arkansas.

JUDGE STORY A POET.—The Salem Register says, that in his earlier days, Judge Story was accustomed to write poetry, and gives as a specimen the following motto, standing at the head of that paper:

CHOKED TO DEATH BY CHESTNUTS.—An interesting little daughter of Mr. John H. Gardner, of Mansfield, was choked to death on Wednesday last by eating chestnuts. A physician was immediately sent for when the accident happened, but before he arrived the child was dead.

DOMESTIC ASIDES.

ON TRUTH IN PARLIAMENT. I really like it very kind.

This visit, Mrs. Skinner, I have not seen you as age—(The wretch has come to dinner!)

Your daughters, too, what lots of girls, What heads for painters' easels! Come here and kiss the infant, dears—(And give it, p'riaps the mummies!)

Your charming boys I see, are home From Reverend Mr. Russell, 'Twas very kind to bring them both—(What boots for my new Brussels!)

What! little Clara left at home! Well now I call that shabby; I should have loved to kiss her so—(A flabby, dabby, baby!)

And Mr. S. I hope he's well, Ah! though he lives so handy, He never now drops in to sup—(The better for our brandy!)

What! must you go! next time I hope You'll give me longer measure; Nay—I shall see you down the stairs—(With most uncommon pleasure!)

Good bye! good bye! I remember all, Next time you'll take your dinner; (Now, David, mind I'm not at home In future to the Skinkers!)

LET THE YEARLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS IN NORTH CAROLINA be held in session at New Garden meeting-house, in this county. The business meetings of the Society are divided between Deep River meeting-house and New Garden.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. A writer in Hunt's "Merchant's Magazine," by way of illustrating the "influence of Internal Improvements on the growth of cities," has the following remarks:

It is but forty-five years since Cincinnati, now numbering about 75,000 inhabitants, was a wilderness. St. Louis, some thousand miles W. of the Alleghany mountains, about half its age, nearly rivals, and soon will exceed Cincinnati, in her admirable intermediate position for the trade of the "far west," Oregon and California.

WESTWARD, HO! Emigration from North Carolina is surely at flood tide. Never have we seen such a rush of our population for the great West. All manner of vehicles, and pack horses, and foot travellers pass through town every day literally in crowds and caravans.

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UNION INSTITUTE. This Institution is located in the North West corner of Randolph County, N. C., in a pleasant healthy section of country. Since its establishment in 1840 there have been but two or three cases of sickness among the many Students from all parts of the country.

WHIGS THE SAME EVERYWHERE.

The editor of the Standard, in allusion to the defeat of Mr. Gardner, the Loco Foco candidate for Speaker of the Senate of Tennessee, exclaims, in the bitterness of his ire, "Truly, Whiggery is the same every where."

And so it is. The Whigs opposed Mr. Gardner because of his disorganizing principles, his disregard of law and the constitution, by which the State of Tennessee was for two years represented in the Senate of the United States—The Whigs act from principle; they are the supporters of law and order all over the Union. And they are equally consistent in the measures they advocate; the same in the North and the South, the East and the West; they are for promoting and protecting American industry by a judicious revenue tariff; for providing for the establishment of common schools for the education of all classes of the people, by appropriating for that purpose the proceeds of the public lands; for a faithful and economical administration of the government in all its departments, and against the prostitution of official patronage for party purposes. In these great principles there is no variance among the Whigs; and the Standard speaks truly when it says—"Whiggery is the same every where."

But how is it with the pie-bald party which he is associated! What great principle of public policy is it upon which they are united! Can the Standard inform us! We see leagued together bank and anti-bank men, nullifiers and federalists, tariff and anti-tariff, sub-treasurers, agrarians and repudiationists—The Standard and the free-trade faction at the south supporting James K. Polk because of his free trade principles, and an equally zealous portion of "the Democracy" in Pennsylvania and other portions of the north, supporting the same James K. Polk because "he is a better tariff man than Mr. Clay," being all things to all men, but by any means, they may retain the leaves and fishes. "Whiggery is the same every where," but what is Loco-focoism? Will the Standard enlighten us!

We perceive by the regular New York correspondence of the Union, that the Loco-focos were cocked and primed for a difficulty, at the late Presidential election, if New York had voted for Mr. Clay. It is well known that the vote of New York decided the election—and it now seems, that the leaders expected to lose it—and had arranged to contest the election, and prevent Mr. Clay's inauguration! This correspondent says:—

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