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DEGS leave to inform the public that he will continue the WINE & LIQUOR business, in all its branches. He will constantly keep on hand all kinds of

Brandies, Wines, Gins, Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Cordials, Bitters, &c. BENJAMIN'S Justly Celebrated Rose Whisky, ALWAYS ON HAND.

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The Marietta

An Independent Pennsylvania Journal for the Family Circle.

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A HINDOO FABLE.

THE BLIND MEN AND THE ELEPHANT.

BY JOHN G. SAGE.

It was six men of Indostan; To learning much inclined, Who went to see the Elephant, (Though all of them were blind), That each by observation Might satisfy his mind.

The First approached the Elephant, And happening to fall Against his broad and sturdy side, At once began to bawl: "God bless me! but the Elephant Is very like a wall!"

The Second, feeling of the tusk, Cried, "Ho! what have we here, So very round and smooth and sharp? To me 'tis mighty clear! This wonder of an Elephant Is very like a spear!"

The Third approached the animal, And happening to take The squirming trunk within his hands, Thus boldly up and spake: "I see," quoth he, "the Elephant Is very like a snake!"

The Fourth reached out his eager hand, And felt about the knee; "What most this wondrous beast is like Is very plain," quoth he; "'Tis mighty plain the Elephant Is very like a tree!"

The Fifth, who chance to touch the ear, Said, "E'en the blindest man Can tell what this resembles most— Deny the fact who can, This marvel of an Elephant Is very like a fan!"

The Sixth, no sooner had begun About the base to grope, Than, seizing on the swinging tail That fell within his scope, "I see," quoth he, "the Elephant Is very like a rope!"

And so these men of Indostan Disputed loud and long, Each in his own opinion Exceeding stiff and strong; Though each was partly in the right, And all were in the wrong!

MORAL: So, oft in theological wars The Disputants, I ween, Rail on in utter ignorance Of what each other mean, And prate about an Elephant Not one of them has seen!

INCIDENTS OF BATTLE.—Several incidents of the late battle of Belmont, and statements in reference to wounded, are related by correspondents of St. Louis papers:

One poor fellow, after he was wounded, bethought himself to take a smoke; he was found in a setting position against a tree, dead, with his pipe in one hand, knife in another, and his tobacco in his breast.

A young lad about eighteen was found lying across a log, just as he fell, grasping his musket in both hands.

A wounded man with both his legs nearly shot off, was found in the woods signaling the "Star Spangled Banner," but for this circumstance, the surgeons they would not have discovered him.

A captain of one of the Federal regiments was looking at the prisoners we captured at Belmont, and recognized one of them as his own brother.

GETTING A WEDDING COAT.—Among the anecdotes related by Dr. Bushnell, in his sermon at Litchfield, illustrative of the Age of Homespun, was this: One of the aged divines of that country, still living, was married during the Revolution, but under singular difficulties.

There was an obstacle to the wedding which seemed insurmountable. He had no wedding coat, nor was wool to be had to make one, and it was in the dead of winter. Yet all parties were ready, and he was anxious to be married without delay. At last the mother of the intended bride discovered the difficulty, and promptly had some of her sheep shorn and sewed up in blankets to keep them warm, while of the wool she spun and wove a coat for her intended son-in-law.

A Yankee boy and a Dutch boy went to school to a Yankee schoolmaster, who, according to custom inquired, "What is your name?" "My name is Aaron." "Spell it." "Big A, little a-r-o-n." "That's a man; take your seat." Next came the dutch boy. "What is your name?" "My name is Hans." "Spell it." "Big H, little h, Hans, r-o-n." "That's a man; sit down."

Gen. McClellan says the meanest of the Regiments in the army of the Potomac is superior to any of the volunteer regiments in the Mexican war.

INDIAN CORN FOR FOOD.

Cheap Food for War Times... Important for every Housekeeper and "Quartermaster"... Making \$40 go as far as \$100... Thirty-Three Ways of cooking Indian Corn.

Economy is the word now, or should be, in every family. Some are compelled to economize; others do so from motives of benevolence, that they may be better able to assist their less fortunate friends and neighbors; while others will practice economy from patriotic motives.

There are over twenty million inhabitants in the Northern and Middle States. If, by economy in food, clothing, luxuries, furniture, carriages, and in sundry other items, the average reduction of current expenses for one year, be only 7 cents a day each, the savings will amount to over five hundred million dollars (500,000,000)!

We believe the people can and will reduce their expenses 7 cents a day each, on the average. With some, the saving will amount to but 1 or 2 cents daily, while others will far exceed the 7 cents.

The main object of the present chapter, is to assist, if we can, in economy in food. Did it ever occur to the reader how little, comparatively, we as a people use Indian corn? This crop is grown more generally, and with more certainty than any other, and its actual production far exceeds that of all other grains taken together.

A bushel of corn weighs 56 lbs., and a bushel of wheat 60 lbs.; but there is more waste in grinding the wheat, in the form of bran and ship-stuff. Corn differs from wheat, mainly, in having a little less gluten, and rather more oil and starch.

For the colder half of the year, the oil and starch of corn are better adapted to the wants of the body, than the large amount of gluten in wheat. Corn contains all the elements needed in the body, and in just about the proportion they are required in Winter, while they are nearly suited for food in warm weather.

A Yankee boy and a Dutch boy went to school to a Yankee schoolmaster, who, according to custom inquired, "What is your name?" "My name is Aaron." "Spell it." "Big A, little a-r-o-n." "That's a man; take your seat." Next came the dutch boy. "What is your name?" "My name is Hans." "Spell it." "Big H, little h, Hans, r-o-n." "That's a man; sit down."

We have just examined the market prices of Wheat, Corn, and Potatoes, in different parts of country. The examination shows, first, that, taking the country together, the price of a bushel of corn and a bushel of potatoes is about the same, (they vary considerably in some localities, but not generally); and, second, that a bushel of wheat sells for 2 1/2 times as much as a bushel of corn.

We therefore find, that, on the average, an amount of nourishment costing \$1 in the form of corn, costs 2 1/2 in the form of wheat, and \$4 in the form of potatoes.

So, then, of three families requiring the same amount of nourishing food, what would cost one \$40 a year in the form of corn, would cost the second \$100 in the form of wheat, and the third \$160 in the form of potatoes.

Why, then, do not people consume more corn? Answer: Fashion or custom has much influence, and ignorance of the value of corn, or of good modes of cooking it, does the rest.

The following directions have all been furnished expressly for this number of the American Agriculturist. Each of the several editors' families have been called upon for contributions, and we have each asked our friends for their best recipes.

1. Hasty Pudding or "Mush."—We place this first as the most common and most easily made. No one ever "took sick" from eating mush and milk, or fried mush in any suitable quantity.

2. Dry Mush and Milk.—Parch corn quite brown, grind it in a clean coffee mill or pound it in a mortar, and let it soak in warm milk until softened; then if too thick, add more milk and eat when cold.

3. Samp.—This is a good method of using corn, and a popular one when well tried—made not of the white hominy of various grades of coarseness and sold in small bags in various stages of freshness; but yellow corn fresh plucked from the fields, or well preserved and but recently crushed (not ground) at the village mill.

4. Boiled Indian Corn (ripe).—Take common yellow corn, and boil it in a weak lye, until the hulls are broken and easily slip off. Then pour off the lye and rinse the corn thoroughly.

5. An Excellent Corn Cake.—Take 1 pint of corn meal, one quart of sour milk, 4 eggs well beaten, 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar, and soda enough to sweeten the milk.

6. Corn Bread (a).—Take 1 quart of sour milk, 1 tablespoonful of saleratus, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1 1/2 cups of molasses, 3 cups of Indian meal, and 3 cups of flour.

7. Johnny Cake or Corn Bread.—Beat two eggs very light, mix with them, alternately, one pint of sour milk or buttermilk, and one pint of meal.

Last but not least, beat hard together and bake quick.

8. Plain Johnny Cake.—Take 1 quart Indian meal, 1 quart buttermilk, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 teaspoonful of saleratus, 2 tablespoonfuls of butter of other shortening, 1 tablespoonful of sugar, 1 or 2 beaten eggs, if you have them.

9. Florida Johnny Cake.—Take one tumbler of milk, one of Indian meal; beat up one egg; mix the whole together and bake well.

10. Sour Milk Corn Cake (a).—Take one quart of sour milk or buttermilk, a large teaspoonful of pearlsh; a teaspoonful of salt. Stir the milk and meal together to make a stiff batter, over night.

11. Sour Milk Corn Cake (b).—Take one pint of sour milk and one of cream, two eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of saleratus, and Indian meal enough to make a thin batter.

12. Virginia Corn Dodgers.—Take three pints of unsifted yellow corn meal, one tablespoonful of lard; and one pint of milk. Work all well together, and bake in cakes the size of the hand, and an inch thick.

13. Corn Bread (c).—3 pints of meal, and 1 of rye or Graham flour. 2 tablespoonful of salt. One yeast cake softened in warm water.

14. Rye and Indian Loaves.—Scald 2 quarts Indian meal, and when cold add 1 quart unboltsed rye flour, 1/2 pint molasses, 1 tablespoonful salt, and water enough to make a stiff sponge or batter.

15. Apple Corn Bread.—Mix one pint of Indian meal with one pint of sweet milk, and add 1 quart of chopped apples, and a small teaspoonful of salt.

16. Pumpkin Indian Loaf (b).—Scald 1 quart of Indian meal, and stir in 1 pint stewed pumpkin, mashed fine, or sifted; add 1 teaspoonful salt, 1/2 pint molasses, mixing to a stiff batter.

17. Whitpot (Indian).—Take 1 quart sweet milk, 1/2 pint Indian meal, 2 or 3 eggs, 1/2 teaspoonful salt, and 4 tablespoonful sugar.

18. Molasses or Black Whitpot.—Indian meal and milk same as above, adding 1/2 pint of molasses, and cooking in same manner.

19. Indian Dumpling.—Scald 1 pint Indian meal, 1 small teaspoonful shortening, 1/2 teaspoonful salt, 1/2 teaspoonful soda or saleratus.

20. Corn Muffins (a).—Take one pint of sifted meal, half a teaspoonful of salt two tablespoonfuls of melted lard, a teaspoonful of saleratus (dissolved in two large spoonfuls of hot water).

21. Corn Muffins (b).—One quart of Indian meal a heaping spoonful of butter, one quart of milk, and a salt spoon of salt two tablespoonfuls of yeast, and one of molasses.

flour to cause the cakes to turn easily on the griddle. Use a third as much flour as meal.

23. Corn Griddle Cakes with Yeast.—Take three cups of Indian meal, sifted, one cup of Graham flour, two tablespoonfuls of yeast, and a salt spoonful of salt.

24. Indian Griddle Cakes.—Take one pint of Indian meal, one cup of flour, 1 tablespoonful of saleratus, 1 tablespoonful of ginger, and sour milk enough to make a stiff batter.

25. Corn Griddle Cakes with Eggs.—One quart of boiling milk, or water, mixed with a pint of meal. When lukewarm, add three tablespoonful of flour, three eggs, well beaten, and a teaspoonful of salt.

26. Baked Indian Pudding (a).—Scald a quart of milk, and stir in seven tablespoonfuls of sifted Indian meal, a teacupful of molasses or coarse moist sugar, a tablespoonful of powdered ginger or cinnamon, and a teaspoonful of salt.

27. Baked Indian Pudding (b).—Three pints of milk, ten heaping tablespoonfuls of meal, three gills of molasses, and a piece of butter as large as a hen's egg.

28. Baked Indian Pudding (c).—Boil 1 pint of sweet milk; stir in 1 cup of meal while boiling; pour it into a baking dish and add 1/2 cup of molasses, 2 tablespoonful of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of ginger, 1/2 teaspoonful of salt, and a little nutmeg.

29. Indian Pudding (d).—Wet 3 tablespoonful of meal with cold water. Add 2 eggs well beaten, 3 tablespoonfuls of sugar and a pinch of salt.

30. Boiled Indian Pudding (a).—three pints of milk; ten tablespoonfuls of sifted Indian meal, half a pint of molasses, and two eggs.

31. Boiled Indian Pudding (b).—Stir Indian meal and warm milk together, making the mixture pretty stiff; add while stirring two or three tablespoonfuls of ginger or other spice, and a little salt.

32. Boiled Indian Pudding (c).—Take 1 quart of sour milk, 1 large teaspoonful of saleratus, 1/2 a teacupful of molasses, 1 cup of chopped suet, and meal enough to make it stiff.

33. Maize Gruel for Invalids.—Stir a large tablespoonful of Indian meal into a teacupful of cold water, and salt.

Dr. Sam'l Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College, was considered one of the greatest preachers of his times.

"I am very much troubled, Madam, with cold feet and hands," said a fop. "I should suppose, sir," was the reply, "that a young gentleman who had so many mittens given him by the ladies could at least keep his hands warm."

Practice says if any fellow, because you are for your Country's flag, call you an abolitionist, tell him he is a liar. If he repeats the offence, knock him down: 'That's the higher law—Tom Hyer law.