Trenton to be supplied from Mt. Pleasant, 9 miles and back, once a week.

Waterloo to be supplied from Cambridge, 5 miles and back, once a week.

NOTES.

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices, where no particular time is specified; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the bags.

2. The mail is to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it

3. A preference is to be given to passengers brought in the connecting mail lines over those traveling in any other.

4. Post Office blanks, mail bags and special agents of the Department, on the exhibition of their credentails. are to be conveyed without further charge on mail lines admiting of such conveyance.

5. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principle railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and the number of of the offices will require their employment by the Department, and in that case a separate apartment for the assorting and safe-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor under the direction of the Department.

6. In all cases, there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip, when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it, when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to loose the connection with a depending mail; and a forfeiture of a due proportion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

7. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, deliver at a post office, the mail, or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed; for conveying it in a place or any manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand, to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route, beyond the specified number of trips in the contracts; and for not arriving at the time set. And for setting up or runing an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

8. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the Post Office law; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as aforesaid.

9. The Postmaster General may alter the contract and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary but the contractor may, in such case, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. He may also discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

10. The payments will be made through drafts on Posts offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, say in February, May, August, and November.

11. The distances are given according to the best information; but no incresed pay will be allowed, should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.

12. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract

13. On coach routes where the present contractor shall be superceded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract he shall purchase from the present contractor such of his coaches, teams, and harness belonging to the route as shall be needed, and may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation; and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments, as his pay becomes due, unless the present contractor shall continue to run stages on the route. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final; or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. Should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the propsals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally. The underbidder should give early notice of his intention to take or not to take the stock, and if the latter, of his reasons; and the present contractor is to determine, on the first application, wether he will sell it or not.

14. A bid received after time, to wit: the 14th April next at 3 p m, or without the guarantee required by law; or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, not adjudgeded to be extravagant.

15. A bidder may offer on coach, railroad, or steamboat routes, where that transportation is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute horse or wagon conveyance, or to intermit service, a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be. or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connection or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for a specified number of days for more running time to the trip at certain seasons of peculiar bad roads. But beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid, not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

16. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

17. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

18. The following is the form of the guaranty which should be filled, the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder; and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be shown by the written certificate of a postmaster, or other equally satisfactory testimonial, to be a man of property, and able to make good his guaranty. This guaranty, so certified, should accompany each bid.

"The undersigned —— guaranties that —— if his bid for carrying the mail from —— to —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the 1st day of July next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated ——"

19. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of ——," written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 14th April next, at 3 o'clock, p m.

20. The contracts are to be executed before the 1st July next.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Post Office Department, Dec. 14, 1841.

NEW PAPER MILL.

TO THE MERCHANTS AND TRADERS OF THE WABASH VALLEY.

THE subscribers have erected a large *PAPER MILL* at Lafayette, Indiana, and have spared no cost in obtaining the most approved Machinery and skill from the East, are prepared to supply the *entire Wabash Valley* with every kind of paper wanted on the most favorable term. The friends of Home Industry and Western Enterprise, are invited to give us a call, and to save their Rags, which will be received in exchange for Paper or Cash at fair prices.

Jan. 1, 1842-17-1y THOMAS & YANDES.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership under the name and style of Blake & Bourne, and have taken the old stand of Groverman & Bourne, on the north side of the public square, where they are now opening an extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, the greater part of which has just been received from the Eastern cities. They will sell upon very accommodating terms, and invite their friends and the public in general to give them a call.

THOS. H. BLAKE,
T. J. BOURNE.

Terre-Haute, Nov. 24-13-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of Groverman & Bourne, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business of the firm placed in the hands of Tho. J. Bourne, for final settlement, to whom all indebted will please apply and make payment, as the same *must* be closed as soon as practicable.

CHAS. GROVERMAN.
T. J. BOURNE.

Terre-Haute, Nov. 24-13-tf

For Rent,

A COMFORTABLE two story dwelling can be rented, if application be made soon. It is conveniently situated in the business part of Town. Call at the COURIER OFFICE.

Terre-Haute, Dec. 11, 1841-14-tf.

From the Lady's Companion.

THOU HAST LEFT ME TO MY SORROW.

BY AUSTIN PHILLIPS.

Thou hast left me to my sorrow,
And withdrawn thy love from me;
But my mem'ry still must borrow
All its dearest thoughts from thee:
Though I know that I am fading,
'Neath a cold world's bitter blast,
And they tell me 'tis degrading,
Yet I'll love thee to the last.

Where thy false vows first were plighted,
It were needless now to tell;
How my constant heart was slighted,
Thou can'st yet remember well:
But I mean not to upbraid thee,
May'st thou never know the smart,
When some false one has betray'd thee,
Of a fond and doting heart.

On the path of pleasure hieing,
Whilst it brightens in thine eye,
May no thought of her now dying,
Wake thy bosom's faintest sigh;
But should sorrow overtake thee,
And thy dreams of pleasure flee,
When at night thy grief awakes thee,
Think of those thou gav'st to me.

From the Lady's Book.

THE GLAD RETREAT.

BY E. G. SQUIER.

Beneath an elm, a green old elm,
I raised a rustic seat;
The bows low drooping o'er my head,
The green grass at my feet;
The sparkling streamlet passing by,
With voice so clear and sweet;
The air-sprite's low and mournful sigh—
Oh! 'twas a glad retreat!

And often at the dewy morn,
Just as the red'ning ray
Shot from the chariot of the sun,
Betokened coming day:
I'd hie me to my glad retreat,
To that old elm I'd stray—
And by that low and humble seat,
I'd kneel me down and pray.

And at the sultry hour of noon,
I'd seek its cooling shade,
And listen to the joyous sound,
The little streamlet made.
And watch the bright birds glancing through,
The branch, old and young,
And wondered as they gaily flew,
What was the song they sung.

But time has passed, those days are gone,
Ay! more—long years have fled!
Any lying o'er the little brook,
A wither'd trunk and dead.
But memory often wanders back,
On Fancy's pinions free,
That glad retreat I'll ne'er forget
Beneath the old elm tree.

THE FORSAKEN GIRL.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER,

"They parted as all lovers part—
She with her wronged and broken heart;—
But he, rejoicing that he is free,
Bounds like the captive from his chain,
And willfully believing she
Hath found her liberty again"—*L. E. Landon.*

If there is any act which deserves deep and bitter condemnation, it is that of trifling with the inestimable gift of woman's affection. The female heart may be compared to a delicate harp—over which the breathings of early affections wander, until each tender cord is awakened to tones of ineffable sweetness. It is the music of the soul which is thus called forth—a music sweeter than the fall of mountains or the song of Houri in the Moslem's Paradise. But wo for the delicate fashioning of that harp if a changes passes over the love which first called forth its hidden harmonies. Let neglect and cold unkindness sweep over its delicate string, and they will break one after another,—slowly perhaps—but surely. Unvisited and unrequited by the light of love, the soul-like melody will be hushed in the stricken bosom—like the mysterious harmony of the Egyptian statue, before coming of the sunrise.

I have been wandering among the graves—the lonely and solemn graves. I love at times to do so. I feel a melancholy not unallied to pleasure in communing with the resting-place of those who have gone before me—to go forth alone among the thronged tombstones, rising from every grassy undulation like the ghostly sentinels of the departed. And when I kneel above the narrow mansion of one whom I have known and loved in life; I feel a strange assurance that the spirit of the sleeper is near me—a viewless and ministering angel. It is a beautiful philosophy, which has found its way unsought for and mysteriously into the silence of my heart—and if it be only a dream—the unreal imagery of fancy—I pray God that I may never awaken from the beautiful delusion.

I have been this evening by the grave of Emily. It has a plain white tombstone half hidden by flowers and you may read its mournful epitaph in the clear moonlight, which falls upon it like the smile of an angel, through an opening into the drooping branches. Emily was a beautiful girl—the fairest of our village maidens. I think I see her now, as she looked when the loved one—the idol of her effection—was nearer her with his smile of conscious triumph and exulting love. She had then but eighteen summers, and her whole being seemed woven of the dream of her first passions. The object of her love was a proud and wayward being—whose haughty spirit never relaxed from its habitual sternness, save when he found himself in the presence of the young and beautiful creature, who had trusted her all upon the "venture of a vow," and who loved him with the confiding earnestness of a pure and devoted heart. Nature had deprived him of the advantages of outward grace and beauty; and it was the abiding consciousness of this, which gave to his intercourse with society a character of pride and sternness. He felt himself in some degree removed from his fellow men by the partial fashioning of nature; and he scorned to seek a nearer affinity. His mind was of an exalted bearing, and prodigal of beauty. The flowers of poetry were in his imagination a perpetual blossoming; and it was to his intellectual beauty that Emily bent down—bearing to the altar of her idol the fair flowers of her affection—even as the dark eyed daughters of Gheber spread out their offerings from the gardens of the East upon the altar of the Sun.

There is a surpassing strength in a love like that of Emily's—it has nothing gross, nor low, nor earthly in its yearnings—it has its source in the deeper fountains of the human heart—and is such as the redeemed and sanctified from earth might feel for one another, in the fair land of spirits. Alas—that such love should be unrequited—or turned back in coldness and darkness upon the crushed heart of its giver!

They parted—Emily and her lover—but not before they had vowed eternal constancy to each other. The one retired to the quiet of her home to dream over again the scenes of her early passion—to count with untiring eagerness the hours of separation—and to weep over the long interval of "hope deferred." The other went with a strong heart to mingle with the world—girded with pride and impelled forward by ambition. He found the world cold and callous and his own spirit insensibly took the hue of those around him. He shut his eyes upon the past—it was too pure and mildly beautiful, and holy as it was pure—he turned not back to the young and lovely and devoted girl, who had poured out to him in the confiding earnestness of woman's confidence the wealth of her affection. He came not back to fulfil the vow which he had plighted.

Slowly and painfully the knowledge of her lover's infidelity came over the sensitive heart of Emily. She sought for a time to shut out the horrible suspicion from her mind—she half doubted the evidence of her own senses—she could not believe that he was a traitor—for her memory had treasured every token of affection—every impassioned word and every endearing smile of his tenderness. But the truth came at last—the doubtful spectre which had long haunted her; and from which she had turned away, as if it were sin to look upon it, now stood before her a dreadful and unescapable vision of reality. There was one burst of passionate tears—the overflow of that fountain of affliction which quenches the last ray of hope in the desolate bosom—and she was calm—for the strugle was over, and she gazed steadily and with the awful confidence of one whose hopes are not of earth, upon the dark valley of death, whose shadow was already around her.

It was a beautiful evening of summer, that I saw her for the last time. The sun was just setting behind a long line of blue and undulating hills, touching their tall summits with a radience like a hallo which circles the dazzling brow of an angel—and all nature had put on the rich garniture of greenness and blossom. As I approached the quiet and secluded dwelling of the once happy Emily—I found the door of the little parlour thrown open; and a female voice of a sweetness which could hardly be said to belong to earth, stole out upon the soft summer air. It was like the breathing of an Æolian lute to the gentlest visitation of the zephyr. Involuntarily I paused to listen—and these words—I shall never forget them—came upon my ear like the low and melancholy music which we sometimes hear in dreams—

"Oh—no—I do not fear to die,
For hope and faith are bold,
And life is but a weariness—
And earth is strangely cold—
In view of death's pale solitude,
My spirit has not mourned—
'Tis kinder than forgotten love,
Or friendship unreturned!

And I could pass the shadowy land
In rapture all the while—
If one who now is far away,
Were near me with a smile.

It seems a dreary thing to die
Forgotten and alone—
Unheeded by our dearest love—
The smiles and tears of one!

Oh! plant my grave with pleasant flowers,
The fairest of the fair—
The very flowers he loved to twine
At twilight in my hair.
Pe chance he yet may visit them,
And shed above my bier
The holiest dew of funeral flowers—
Affections kindly tear!"

It was the voice of Em-ly—it was her last song. She was leaning on the sofa as I entered the apartment—her thin white hand resting on her forehead. She rose and welcomed me with a melancholy smile. It played over her features for a moment, flushing her cheek with a slight and sudden glow, and then passed away, leaving in its stead the wanness and mournful beauty of the dying. It has been said that death is always terrible to look upon. But to the stricken Emily the presence of the destroyer was like the ministration of an angel of light and holiness. She was passing off to the land of spirits like the melting of a sunset cloud into the blue of heaven—stealing from existence like the strain of ocean music, when it dies away slowly and sweetly upon the moonlight waters.

A few days after, I stood by the grave of Emily. The villagers had gathered together, one and all, to pay the last tribute of respect and affection to the lovely sleeper. They mourned her loss with a deep and sincere emotion—they marvelled that one so young and so beloved should yield herself up to melancholy, and perish in the spring-time of her existence. But they knew not the hidden arrow which had rankled in her bosom—the slow and secret withering of heart. She had borne the calamity in silence—in the uncomplaining quietude of one, who felt that there are woes which may not ask for sympathy—afflictions, which like the canker concealed in the heart of some fair blossoms, are discovered only by the untimely decay of their victim.

COFFEE vs. LIQUOR.

The substitution in Great Britain of Coffee for beer and spirits, has increased its consumption to such an extent as to call the attention of the Government to the propriety of reducing the duties on the importation of it, as one of the most efficient means of producing moral reform among the people. The examination before a parliamentary committee, of several of the keepers of modern Coffee houses in London, gives a curious and interesting view of the progress of the habit of Coffee drinking as a substitute for dram drinking It seems that there were not over ten or twelve of these Coffee shops in London, twenty-five years ago; now they number 1800, and they are increasing at the rate of 100 a year. The price per cup for Coffee is from 1 to 3d and one of the keepers who charges 1½d per cup, testifies that he has from 1500 to 1800 persons at his house every day.

The consumption of Coffee by the laboring classes in London, is shown by the examination of another witness—the proprietor of an extensive Coffee house.—The laboring man comes in the morning at 4 o'clock, and has a cup of coffee and a slice of bread and butter, for which he pays 1½d; and then again at 8 for his breakfast, he has a cup of coffee, a penny loaf, and a penny worth of butter, which is 3d; at 1 o'clock he comes again, and has his coffee, his bread and meat; at this hour of the day there are upwards of one hundred dining in one room at one time. These coffee houses are generally resorted to by all classes, and it has become fashionable and customary, to drink coffee and ask a friend to drink it with you, in the place of liquor. The duties on coffee in England are very high; the duty on collonial being about 12½ cents per lb. and on foreign coffee almost 30 cents. Even at these high duties a cup of coffee is sold at 3 cents, and the consumption is twenty-five millions of pounds annually. It is supposed that with a moderate reduction of duties, the consumption would be increased to one hundred millions of pounds.

In Ireland the reformation has been still more extraordinary; through the exertions of Father Mathew, the great Temperance Reformer, millions have taken the pledge of total abstinance, and these reformed drinkers are aided in their resolutions by the free use of Coffee instead of Whiskey. In the district of Ireland under the influence of Father Matthew, in all public houses, coffee is used instead of whiskey.

We avail ourselves of the subject and give a few hints from a noted writer, as to the most improved mode of preparing coffee. The excellence of the beverage depends in a great measure, on the skill and attention used in roasting coffee. If it be but too little roasted, it is devoid of flavor, and if too much it becomes acrid, and has a disagreeable burnt taste; while roasting, the grains should be kept constantly agitated. Coffee used as an infusion is decidedly preferable to when used as a decoction, both as regards flavor and strength. Coffee is generally used as a decoction, and boiled for some time, under a mistaken notion that the strength is better extracted, but the fact is the reverse. The fine aromatic oil which produces the flavor and strength of coffee is dispelled by boiling, and a mucilage extracted at the same time which makes it flat and weak. The best modes are, to pour boiling water through the coffee in a biggin or strainer, or to pour boiling water upon it, and set it on the fire not to exceed ten minutes. These are the modes of preparing coffee adopted by the French, the greatest coffee drinkers in the world. Prepared in this manner coffee is one of the most cordial and delicious restoratives; as most generally concocted with us, it is a nauseous and pernicious drug.—*Macon Messenger.*

Winter Evenings.—Those engaged in the mechanical arts have but little time to devote to the cultivation of the mind.

But with the farmer, the case is happily far otherwise, and where there is a disposition for improvement there is ordinarily no lack either of leisure or the necessary means. Books are now so cheap—thanks to the fecundity of the press—that they are within the reach of every one. Elementary treatises, and text books upon all the sciences, as well as works of a more elaborate order, are now exhibited almost daily at the farmer's door. Newspaper, bearing the accumulated treasures of long experience; and scientific research, are pouring in their emitting light from every quarter and at a price so easy, that all who are disposed may read.

Disposition of the Naval Force of the United States, in active service, Jan. 1, 1842.

HOME SQUADRON—*Commodore* Chas. Stewart.	
Razee Independence,	Captain J. Gallagher.
Frigate Columbia,	" F. A. Parker.
Steamer Missouri,	" J. T. Newton.
Steamer Mississippi,	" W. D. Salter.
Sloop Vandalia,	Commander W. Ramsay.
Sloop Falmouth,	" J. M. McIntosh.
Brig Dolphin,	Lt. Com. W. W. McKean.
Schooner Grampus,	" G. I. Van Brunt.
BRAZIL STATION—*Commodore* Charles Morris.	
Ship-of-the-line Delaware,	Captain C. S. McCauley.
Frigate Potomac,	" G. W. Storer.
Sloop Marion,	Commander W. J. Belt.
Sloop Decatur,	" H. W. Ogden.
Sloop Concord,	" W. Boerum.
Schooner Enterprise,	" L. M. Goldsborough
WEST INDIA STATION—*Com.* Jesse Wilkinson.	
Frigate Macedonian,	Commodore J. Wilkinson.
Sloop Levant,	Commander A. Fitzhugh.
Sloop Warren,	" C. L. Williamson.
PACIFIC STATION—*Commodore* Th. Ap C. Jones.	
Frigate United States,	Captain J. Armstrong.
Sloop Yorktown,	" J. H. Aulick.
Sloop St. Louis,	Commander F. Forrest.
Sloop Cyane,	" C. K. Stribbling.
Sloop Dale,	" C. Gauntt.
Schooner Shark,	" T. A. Dornin.
MEDITERRANEAN STATION.—*Com'dore* Chas. W. Morgan.	
Frigate Brandywine,	Captain D. Geisinger.
Sloop Fairfield,	Commander J. Tatnall.
Sloop Preble,	" R. Voorhees.
EAST INDIA STATION—*Commodore* L. Kearny.	
Frigate Constellation,	Commodore L. Kearny.
Sloop Boston,	Commander J. C. Long.

O'Connell and the McLeod Case.—At the Close of a repeal meeting in Dublin, the great champion of Ireland spoke upon the subject of the trial and acquittal of McLeod, and took the American side of the question, as will be seen by the following emphatic language:

"They had a happy escape, and he would tell them what they escaped from. They were dearly and sincerely attached to their little Queen, and it would be most painful to them to see her involved by her ministers in a war in which the heart of her loyal Irish people could not go with her. They would not disobey the law; but they would have shrunk from engaging in a war against their warm-hearted and sympathizing friends of America. (Loud and enthusiastic cheering.) The Americans had the best of the contest which was now concluded—the honest American pride had been gratified by the result—and his hope of peace rested on this, that the American nation had vindicated its own honor—had vindicated the law of the land against a supposed murderer, and had done so in defiance of England; for if McLeod had been found guilty the terror of England could not have prevented his condemnation, and he greatly feared, his execution too. America had decreed that whatever might be the power of a nation opposed to them, should the blood of an American citizen be shed, no other power should screen the murderer from Justice. This was the triumph to America, and an important lesson to the governments of Europe."

To converse with men of degraded minds is in itself degrading, at least if you possess not virtue of a very superior cast,

Irregularity and want of method, are only supportable in men of great learning or genius, who are often too full to be exact, and therefore choose to throw their pearls in heaps before the reader rather than be at the pains of stripping them.

AGRIGULTURAL.

Mutation of Plants.—The Courier of November 4, contains a paragraph from the Kennebec Journal, stating that Mr. John Smiley of that place, last year raised potatoes, as he says, from the fruit or bulbs of the gilliflower. Of the veracity of Mr. Smiley there is no question, the only question is, can he and his family be all mistaken? The Maine Cultivator, also, some time since, contained several brief statements of alleged change of one plant into another. Thus according to credible accounts, gilliflower tubors have become potatoes, tiger lillies have been procured from an aquatic plant and yellow lilies from the peony. Wheat, in the western part of New York, has sometimes turned to chess, barley has been known to produce oats: a respectable gentleman in the town of Mount Vernon—(Maine we presume) lately remarked "that some how or other, he did not know why the farmers of that town could not raise barley with success, they sow barley and it comes up oats." A singular instance of this was lately mentioned by one of the most respectable physicians in Maine, himself a skilful farmer. When he attended the medical lecture at Dartmouth college, he had occasion to sow a patch of barley. It came up and developed the barley leaf, stock and heads. In this early state some cattle broke in, and ate down in several places, these plants to the ground. The rest grew and ripened into barley, but these sent up new stalks, which proceeding from old roots, yielded oats in every case. This is certainly very strange. It would be well for our own curious farmers to try some experiments in this way, and inform the public of the result.

From the N. Y. Cultivator.

What, in the hands of the farmer, constitutes capital, is an important query? With the merchant, cash is the capital, with the land owner, land is the capital, and with the farmer, cash, land and stock, is usually considered the capital. But there are many other items that enter into the capital of the farmer generally overlooked, such as implements, manures, and the most important of all, labor. Capital may be productive or non-productive. A million of gold and silver locked in a strong box, or a thousand acres of uncultivated land, may be capital, but so long as the property remains in this state, it produces nothing, and the owner may be actually growing poorer, instead of becoming richer. Increase of wealth does not depend on the quantity of capital so much as in the use made of it; and in nothing is this more observable than in farming. There is many a man who has commenced his career as a farmer with fifty acres of land; on this he annually expend in manure, labor, &c., twenty per cent. Encouraged by this success, he adds to his farm another 50 acres, but his expenditure in capital is not proportionally increased, and profits are lessened in proportion. Still he has not land enough, and he keeps purchasing land, while he adds little or nothing to his active capital, and the consequence is while on fifty acres of land he realized forty per cent, on five hundered acres he realizes nothing. He has converted his productive into unproductive capital, and from his five hundered acres he does not clear as much as he did from his fifty acres, or prehaps he actuall falls behind. There is nothing more true than that the inordinate desire for large farms has been the ruin of thousands. It is true that a large farm may be made as productive as a small one but there must be the same proportion, of capital in manure, labor, &c. put upon it, a thing rarely or never done. That part of farm upon which most capital is expended is the garden, and this is clearly the most productive and prfitable; and so with a small farm when compared with a large one. Let no one therefore desire to possess more land, or undertake the cultivation of more acres than he has capital to manage well. If he does, he will find he is rapidly sinking what little productive capital he possesses, and may become a poor man with the means of exhaustless wealth in his hands.

From the Union Agriculturist.

Great diversity of Agricultural Pursuits.

Owing to the more immediate and imperative wants of a new country, and the active demand caused by the influx of emigrants, the attention of our farmers has hitherto been principally directed to the staple products of the Middle States, such as Wheat, Beef, Pork, &c. Much of their attention will doubtless still be given to these articles, constituting as they do the prime nessaries of life. But we think the time has now arrived when more attention should be given to some of the minor branches of agriculture in order to prevent the embarrassments which follow the want of demand, and consequent extreme depression in price of these great staples. These articles are now much below their general average value, and in a country so extensive and fertile as ours, these depressions may be expected frequently to occur.

At such times it is certainly desirable that our farmers should devote a portion of their time to the sowing of other products, which will better repay the care and labor bestowed upon them. Many of the minor products of the Northern and Middle States, bear a very high price, when their great staples are very much depressed. As an instance of this, Hops are now worth from forty to fifty cents per lb.; and a single acre devoted to their cultivation this year would probably produce more nett profit than a hundred acres devoted to ordinary crops. This to be sure is an extreme instance, Hops being uncommonly high this year, but our farmers would do well to be prepared to take advantage of such fortunate contingencies. To the prudcing of Butter, Cheese, Wool, Clover Seed, Hops, Beans, &c. our soil and climate are well adapted. And even Tobacco we think might be cultivated to advantage. These articles will all bear transportation to distant markets; and should our farmers devote a portion of their time to their production, they would in times like the present well reward the attention bestowed upon them, and add very considerably to the amount of our exports.

W. L. N.

Diseases of Cattle.—One of the remedies that had been proposed for the disease in the hoofs of cattle, is tar. Now, the active principle of tar is a liquid called kreosote, which is of highly disinfecting anti-putrescent nature; it is obtained from that part of the oil distilled from wood tar. It is kreosote that imparts to tar its peculiar smell. The latter is obtained from wood in the distillation of pyroligneous acid; hence we recognize the same kind of tarry smell in smoked bacon and other dried meats—in smoky houses also where wood is burnt. The anti-putrescent quality of kreosote is such that, if a joint of meat is soaked in water containing a little of it, it might be exposed to the summer's sun for many days together without any taint. It will thus be seen upon what principle tar is a remedy for the disease in the hoofs of cattle; it is disinfecting, and prevents putrescency.

Queen Victoria is said to be the sovereign of a hundred million of subjects—a larger portion of the human race than has ever obeyed any one European sovereign since the downfall of the Roman Empire.

Root Culture.—Among the premiums awarded at the Agricultural Fairs in the State of New York, we notice the following acreable products—Mangel Wurtzel beets, 1000 bushels; Sugar beets, 1160 bushels; Ruta Baga 1200 busheles; Carrots 720 bushels; Potatoes, 400 bushels. These products, considering the dryness of the season, are remarkably good, and go to prove the truth of what we have often maintained—the great advantage which would result to the agricultor were he to devote a few acres to the culture of roots for winter provender for his stock. The degree of comfort such a course would secure to the animals generally, and the profit arising from the increased quantity of butter and milk which would be yielded by the milch cows, are considerations which none who are regardful of their interests, will we are sure, overlook.—*Am. Farmer.*

Fattening Poultry.—An expirement has lately been tried of feeding geese with turnips, cut very fine and put into a trough with water. The effect was, that 6 geese, weighing only 9 lbs. each when shut, actually weighed 20 lbs. each, after about three weeks feeding with this food alone.

Malt is an excelent food for geese and turkeys. Grains are preferred for the sake of economy, but will not fatten so fast.

Oats ground into meal and mixed with a little molasses and water; barley meal mixed with sweet milk; and boiled oats mixed with malt are all excellent for fattening poultry, reference being had to time, expense and quality of flesh.

Corn before being fed to fowls, should always be crushed and soaked in water, or boiled. It will thus go much further and digest easier. Hens will often lay in winter, when fed in this manner, especially if well sheltered.

New Gen. Farmer.

Curing Hams.—A correspondent of the Farmers' Cabinet gives the following method of preserving hams:

"I turn my barrel over a pan or kettle in which I burn hard wood for seven or eight days; keeping a little water on the head of the barrel, to prevent it from drying I then pack two hundred weight of ham in my barrel, prepare a pickle, by putting six gallons of water in a boiler, with twelve pounds of salt, twelve ounces of saltpeter, and two q'ts. of molases. This I stir sufficiently to dissolve the salt, &c. and let boil and skim it. I then let it cool and pour it on may ham, and in one week I have smoked ham, very tender, of an excellent flavor, and well smoked."

"A Mad Stone."—We received yesterday, from the writer, a respectable and intelligent citizen of this city, the following paragraph. If the *Mad stone* passesses the properties ascribed to it, of which we are assured by those acquainted, the fact cannot be to generally known. Capt. Gretsinger, of this city, has one of those stones, which we are told has been frequently applied, with complete success. There is one in Elizabethtown also. These stones were brought from Germany, & there are but few in the country. The subject is worth attending to, at this time, when there is so much danger:—*Louisville Adv.*

For the benefit of those whom it may concern.—There is now residing in Charlestown, Indiana, one Squire McCoy, who is the owner of what is termed a "mad stone." which, if applied to any part of the human body, bitten by a mad-dog or by any other animal, will effectually draw from the place so bitten, all the poison, and when impregnated there with, will fall off. If then immersed in milk and water, warmed, the poisen will be withdrawn, when the stone will be ready for a second operation. I have seen sveral persons on whom the stone has been tried, and have seen the poison withdrawn.

DAVID H. MUDD.

Increase of Population.—An article in the Philadelphia American Sentinel, speaking of the increase of population in the United States, gives out the idea very confidently, that our population is destined, within a very small fraction to double itself every twenty years. To substantiate these views, the following estimate from the Home Missionary is submitted:

1840	at	17,000,000
1850	it will be	22,600,000
1860	"	30,000,000
1870	"	40,000,000
1880	"	53,700,000
1890	"	71,000,000
1900	"	95,500,000
1910	"	127,300,000
1920	"	169,800,000
1930	"	206,400,000
1940	"	275,200,000

Agreeably to this statement, the population of the United States, must, in one hundred years hence, amount to three hundred millions of souls, and not one probably out of every hundred thousand now existing will live to witness that event. That vast concourse of people must be formed of those who at present rest in the mystic embryo of time. What a theme for contemplation! The statement above, considering the numerous advantages possessed by this Republic, tending to the increase of population, does not seem at all unreasonable. How splendid to contemplate, if our civil institutions flourish as at present, the grandeur and strength of these United States, one hundred years hence!

Robbery of the Western Mail.—The great Western Mail, which left Philadelphia on Saturday night last at 12 o'clock, carrying the mails for Lancaster, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Pittsburg, &c. was robbed in the car while on the way between that city and Lancaster. The Harrisburg mail was the only one that escaped. The mail was a large one, and it is feared contained valuable remittances. The robbery was effected by wrenching the lock from the door of the car in which the mail was carried, and cutting open the bags. It is supposed the robbery was committed after the departure of the train at the head of the Inclined Plane.

Balt. American.

Lowell.—The land on which the city of Lowell, Mass. now stands, was twenty years ago, assessed at $1000. There is now invested in the manufacturing business alone $10,500,000. There are 32 cotton mills, running 166,000 spindles, and 5183 looms, consuming annually 1,955,000 pounds of cotton, and manufacturing 58,273,400 yards of cloth, and employing 6430 females, and 2077 male operatives.

Fresh Oysters in the shell, are said to be plentifully received at St. Louis, by way of steamboats.

From the National Intelligencer of yesterday.

THE FIFTH WEEK OF THE SESSION

has passed away without the accomplishment of any inportant object by Congress; no bill having yet passed both Houses but the partial appropropriation bill. Nothing has been done nor has there been any step taken, beyond the report of two bills by the committee of Ways and Means, towards providing for the deficit in the ways and means, which is of course every day increasing by the demands which the opening of the first quarter of the year accumulates against the Treasury. A Government with such vast resources, and so many titles to high credit as that of the United States, may perhaps afford to trifle with its credit; but the expediency of doing so may well be doubted. The pride of the majority, who are responsible for the contiuence of this state of things, should, one would think, be stired to prompt action by the undisguised chuckling of the Opposition at the poverty of the Treasury, which is owing, after all, to their own neglect, before going out of power, to provide the means for paying the debt with which they themselves had saddled their successors. Prompt action on the part of the Whigs would turn to mourning the mirth of their opponants.

In the Senate, the Report upon the Fiscal Agency is still upon the anvil, or rather in the furnace, in which it is severly tried, by blasts hot and cold, before being ready for the anvil. Our anticipation is, that the debate will not be much longer prolonged on the question of reference; that the Treasury plan will go to a select committee; and that, with such modifications as the developments in debate may have suggested, it will be presented for the main discussion in the Senate with features differing in some respects from those in which it came from the hands of the Executive. That it will ever be wrought into any shape to secure it the sanction of both Houses of Congress is very doubtful, but not, we rather think, wholly to be despaired of.

The proceedings of both Houses on miner matters, during the two last weeks, have been given by our Reporters so much in detail, and with so much particularity, that we need not here retreat them.

The only two question of general consequence which have been agitated and declined in the House of Representatives are, first, the reference of the question of revenue, as connected with Manufactures, to the Committee on Manufactures—by which it seems to be understood as the expressed opinion of the country, as well as the wants of the Treasury, are to be taken into consideration in the general revisor, of the duties upon imports; and, secondly, the instruction given by the vote of Saturday last to the Judiciary committee to report a bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law, which our readers will recollect, though passed at the last Session of Congress, has not yet gone into effect.

The vote looking to the repeal of the Bankrupt Law has, we confess, overcame us with surprise at its suddenness, and with apprehension for its consequences. To this measure, in connexion with the Land Distribution and Pre-emption Law, we had pointed with triumph as the two great pillars of Whig policy of which the third was to be, and we have yet a faint hope is to be, the restoration (as far as practible) of a sound currency. We could not bring ourselves to believe, though threatened in the Senate, that there was any serious design in Congress to repeal that beneficent act, which has called down upon the heads of its authors more of that incense the savor of which ascends to Heaven, than any measure ever passed by Congress. We sympathize most deeply in the anguish with which this indication in the House of Representatives will wring the breasts of many thousand of the helpless women and children, who have fondly looked to the disenthrallment of their natural protectors by a process which, upon all the consideration that we have been able to bestow upon it, is to our mind no less just and wise than it is humane and provident. We shudder at the thought of the utter desolation which the consummation of the proposed repeal would bring upon hearts long wretched and forlorn, but upon which the beingnant promise held out by the Bankrupt act had at last shed reviving and consoling beams of hope and joy.—We most earnestly hope that we may be spared the spectacle such of an affliction, the depth and extract of which may be pictured in the imagination, but which no pen nor tongue could ever describe.

We do not, of course, pretend to arraign the votes of individuals members on this question of the proposed repeal of the Bankrupt Law. They are acting upon a high responsibility, and in consciencious spirit; some doubtless under supposed instructions from their immediate constituents. If we could presume to address any argument to them, we should urge that it might have been expected, as more conformable to usage as well as to reason, that a law, sanctioned in terms by the constitutions, passed with the consent of all branches of the Government, (under circumstances which have since undergone no change) ought to undergo a fair trial before it is doomed. This priviledge, which is allowed to the most abandoned malefactor, ought not, surly, to be denied by Congress to its own offspring. Let us have the verdict of public opinion upon it before it is condemned. That opinion has not been ascertained by any process to be relied upon; and according to all the information that has reached us is altogether more favorable than averse to the law. Obdurate creditors there may be, who, not content with obtaining all that men can pay, would yet hold their miserable debtors in bondage for life.

Imprecations upon the Bankrupt Law may be hurled by such men: but how feeble ought to be their denunciations against the force of reason and the march of intellect which conf