



AGRICULTURAL.

THE COW.

Of all domestic creatures, we esteem the cow the most valuable. The horse will carry our burdens, and pull the cart and plough; the hog will give us flesh for food if well fed; but the cow will furnish us with milk, butter, cheese, and meat, carry burdens, pull the plough, and almost clothe us. It is not the least surprising that the peasantry in many parts of Europe esteem the cow so highly. They take her into their friendly cottages, and give her a warm bed in one corner, while she is feeding the family. We have often wondered how it could be possible for the poorer classes of that country to live without the faithful cow. Indeed, we have often asked ourselves if the produce of the cow is not the most important part of our living. So far as we are concerned, we would greatly prefer all the quadruped tribes being annihilated, before we would give up the cow—the best friend of the brute race to man.

There is nothing strange in the fact, that the English have done so much to improve their breed of cattle, and that good animals bring so high a price, when we reflect upon their use to families, and to every individual. We have great desires to see the cow well improved in this country, than any other stock—as much as we have seemed to be. In the improvement of cattle, however, the people of the United States have done but little. We have imported some noble creatures, and some fair ones have been produced here; but we ask where the people are, in this country, that have studied properly the science of breeding and rearing fine cattle?

If we ever rightly appreciate the cow, we will understand the secret of breeding cattle, one shape for milk, another for beef, and still a third for oxen. We will learn the milk cow must have light fore-quarters, and brisket, thin neck, delicate head, soft, silky coat, wide hips, and thin thighs: while the best animal for beef, has a short thick head and neck, heavy quarters, round barrel and short legs; but the ox is longer in the limb, body and indeed in all its proportions. When breeding domestic animals is reduced to a science, the different breeds for the milk, beef and ox, will be discussed with the greatest gravity, and the particular structure of each will be considered so, but the proper management of cattle in each state of their growth will be looked upon as a matter of more importance than the attention now given to the racer in each year of his growth.

When we esteem the cow as we should, we will have her quarters, in point of comfort, next to the family dwelling: and we will learn that even carrying is at least as serviceable to the cow as the horse. The proof that we do not put a proper estimate on the cow, requires no other argument than the fact, that no one farmer perhaps in fifty has even a comfortable shelter or wholesome winter food for cattle.

COW YARDS.

As there is nothing like taking time by the forelock, we will again remind our readers of the propriety of having as much mould and leaves hauled from their woods, into their cow yards, as will furnish a bed at least a foot deep. These materials, as a reason will suggest, should be so spread, as that the edges should be higher than the centre, in order that, by getting to the yards a basin-like form, none of the liquid manure may be washed away and lost. A stable which is made by twenty head of cattle, from the period of commencing foddering in the fall, until the time of carting manure in the spring, would be sufficient to convert a hundred loads of the materials spoken of into effective food of plants, which would be a good dressing for at least twenty acres of corn land. If then we are correct in our opinion, and we believe we are, surely the labor of gathering and transportation should not be considered in the light of an insuperable objection to its performance, as every twenty loads of manure thus produced would add at least 50 per cent, to the productive power of the soil, and consequently so much more to the income of the farmer. Without manuring, the most fertile lands, by continuous cropping, will lose their fruitfulness, and deny the labor of the husbandman; it should, therefore, be the study of all to increase their manure piles by all practicable means, and we need not add, that this is one of the cheapest plans by which the end can be obtained, as well as being necessary to every one. An enterprising farmer could, with a yoke of oxen, a cart and one hand, have his cow yard bedded in the way we propose in two weeks, and surely the labor and time could not be better appropriated. So make your arrangements forthwith and go to work without further delay.—American Farmer.

SALTING HORSES.

A curious fact is mentioned in Parker's Treatise on Salt:—A person who kept sixteen farming horses, made the following experiment with seven of them which had been accustomed to take salt in their manger, and those lungs previously weighed, were examined weekly, to ascertain what quantity had been consumed, and it was repeatedly found that whenever these horses were fed on old hay and corn, they consumed only from 2 1/2 to 3 ounces per day, but that when they were fed with new hay, they took 6 ounces per day. This should convince us of the expediency of permitting our cattle the free use of salt at all times, and it cannot be given in so convenient a form as rock-salt, it being much more palatable than the article in a refined state, and by far cheaper. A good lump should always be kept in a box by the side of every animal, without fear that it will ever be taken in excess.—Farmers' Cabinet.

VARIETY.

AN OWL STORY.

We accidentally heard of a droll anecdote yesterday, which we believe is quite new and original. Dispensing with all promising rigmaroles, it is only necessary to state at once, that Colonel Stentor was at one time a legislator in a certain legislative hall. He had been an Indian agent among the Osages, and whenever he took the floor he was exceedingly famous for making tropes and similes of buffaloes, wolves, panthers, bears, foxes, and all other voracious animals. In this way, he got to be quite a lion himself, and his opponents all shrank in terror from his roar. But on one occasion a young lawyer, new upon the floor, but who knew the roaring Colonel of old, got up and replied to him as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman imagine he is going to frighten us down here with a menagerie of wild beasts? Though the gentleman is so anxious to let us know that he was born in the woods, can he assert that he was never scared by an owl?" The honorable member may possibly recognize a reminiscence which may be related thus:

"A certain valiant gentleman was once benighted, even in his native woods, and, calling aloud for assistance from his dilemma, he heard a sepulchral voice exclaim in answer, 'Hoo—hoo—hoo—hoo—who are you?' The gentleman instantly replied, at the top of his voice, 'I am Colonel David Crockett, Julius Caesar, Alexander, Napoleon, Stentor, formerly of Nicholas county, Kentucky, now a candidate to represent Calloway county in the lower branch of the next General Assembly in Missouri, and I am lost!' 'Hoo—hoo—hoo—hoo—ha—ha—ha—ha—ha—ha—ha!' returned the distant rauger; and, Mr. Speaker, the valiant Colonel was left by the owl to find his own way out of the woods, which I presume he did, as he sits among us at present."

The speech was interrupted throughout with uproarious laughter, which echoed again and again in violent gusts for some moments after the juvenile member sat down. At length, to the surprise of every body, Colonel Stentor slowly arose with a witticism, and replied:

"Mr. Speaker, the gentleman inquires if it is possible for me to be scared by an owl? I confess I am!"—New Orleans Picayune.

The Crescent City says there is no danger of a famine—Congress has given so many provisions, in the Bankrupt bill to the people.

"You are the most handsome lady I ever saw," said a gentleman to one of the fair.

"I wish that I could say as much for you," replied the lady.

"You could, madam, if you paid as little regard to truth as I have."

Taking Physic.—"Please, sir, I don't think Mr. Dusen takes his physic regular," said a doctor's boy to his employer. "Why so?"—"Cause he's get ting well so precious fast."

An exchange paper, under the head of "Good Advice," advises young men to "wrap themselves in their own virtue." Many of them would freeze to death this winter if they had no warmer covering.

Hard Writing.—An Irishman wrote as follows to his friend, during the rebellion of '68.

"To give you some idea of the state of the country at present, I shall only say, that at this moment I am writing with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other."

Non Committal.—A candidate for office in New Orleans, on being questioned as to his political principles, replies that he is in favor of all the great questions of the day.

Amusing.—The Boston Journal closes some just reflections upon the injudicious course of certain newspapers by the remark: "Such conduct must result in the destruction of the Whig party!" "My conscience!" exclaimed a rogue in the city of Houston to his lawyer, who advised him to run away, "Ain't I in Texas already?"

Eloquence of the Bar.—A St. Louis paper tells the story of a criminal, who having been unexpectedly acquitted of the charge for which he was arraigned before Judge Bowlin, upon being informed that he was at liberty to go, turned to the Jury, and with much feeling observed:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the decision just rendered—you will be ever remembered in my prayers; to you, worthy and, I must say, cute friend, (addressing himself to his counsel), I wish it was in my power to double your fee; the feeling I entertain for you cannot be expressed by words; you are indeed, the criminal's benefactor: to you, your honor, (addressing the Judge, who could scarcely suppress a smile), I am ever most sincerely indebted; but all I can say to you is, I promise you, upon my honor, now that I am free, that I will never be guilty of stealing again as long as I live."

A culprit being asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be recorded against him, replied:—"He had nothing to say, as too much had been said about it already."

Mrs. Trollope tells a good story of a French woman who got on board a steamboat and took her place beside the safety valve; which place she could not be prevailed on to leave. She counted on a blow up as certain, but believed that she, standing so near the safety valve, could not be injured!

Be Patient to the Last.—One of the Directors of the Bank at Bennington, publishes a card in the Rutland Herald, in which he says "every bill holder will be paid as soon as we can collect our debts." When will that be?

Piano is like a champagne with a green tail, and it is only when it has shipped through the hands of some thousands, that some follow, by mere chance, hold on to it.

SOMETHING NEW.

The editor of a very clever paper at Richmond, Indiana—the "Palladium"—after enumerating the purport of some fifty requests from as many different persons to publish this, that, or the other thing, says:—

"Now we propose to each of those who have thus made requests of us, or those who have a desire to reform our sheet, that they furnish an article, in brief, of what they think we should publish, and we will give them a place in our next paper. Let each of our subscribers turn editor, and we will be a 'looker on in Venice.'" All who are anxious to figure as editors, let them forthwith betake themselves to a tripod, and let us have immediately the result of their r. flections. Come all ye fault-finding friends and foes, hand in your quota of editorial and we have no doubt you will make a paper interesting, (for its novelty if nothing else) to a majority of your readers."

The sheet so filled, would be well worthy a perusal; and we are of opinion that after playing editor a while themselves, these fault finding readers would willingly resign their places. The circumstance reminds us of a legendary story, we have somewhere read, of a discontented farmer, who, after a deal of grumbling, finally prevailed upon the great Disposer of the elements to resign into his hands the distribution of a due quota of rain and sunshine for the proper perfection of his crops, and to suit his general convenience. But before many months had elapsed, the poor fellow, having meanwhile sustained much loss and been at great trouble and concern, humbly implored that things might again go on as before. Thus it is with man—it is easier to criticize than to perform.—Raleigh Register.

Spelling.—Logan had occasion one day to write a letter in presence of a school companion, who, in looking over it, expressed his surprise at the singularity of the orthography. "It is strange Logan," said he, "that you cannot manage to spell even the shortest word correctly." "Spell," cried the Laird, with a look of well feigned pettishness, "man, what are you haverrin' about! look at that!" holding up the stump of a quill to him; "would any man that kens anything about spelling ever attempt to spell wi' a pen like that!"

Hope Deferred.—"Go to bed, sir, in the closet there," said an enraged father to a son, who had given him just cause of offence; "were it not that these gentlemen are present, I would give you a sound whipping, but you shall have it before breakfast to-morrow, certain." The little rebel went to his crib with a heavy heart, and the enjoyments of the party continued until a late hour. Just when the party was about to break up, the closet door was quietly pulled back, and the young offender put out his head, requesting that the sentence might be put in execution. "Father, would you just give me my licks this night, for I cannot sleep without them!"

Dry in Church.—The Rev. Doctors H. and M. were colleagues in the old Church of Edinburgh. One Sunday, when it was Dr. M.'s turn to preach, he had got himself very much wetted by a heavy rain, and was standing before the session room fire, drying his clothes, when Dr. H. came in, whom he requested would that day take his place, as he had escaped the shower. "Oh, by no means," replied the doctor, "I'm gung up to the post, ye'll be dry enough there."

Living Without Brains.—As the late Professor H. was walking near Edinburg, he met one of those beings usually called fools. "Pray," says the Professor, accosting him, "how long can a person live without brains?" "I dunna ken," replied the fellow, scratching his head; "how long have you lived yourself, sir?"

A Curiosity.—The greatest curiosity in the world is now exhibiting in this town, in the person of James Washburn, the wonderful dwarf, decidedly the smallest man in creation! He is in his 17th year, weighs but 23 lbs. and is only 36 inches in height! He is in good health, has fine sparkling eyes, is active, intelligent, in short a perfect man in miniature. He is said to have been born in Vermont, and ceased growing at an early period without any assignable cause.—Mass. Spy.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

A MONTHLY newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

- 1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.
2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.
3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal alterations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the ruder portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE.—One Dollar per annum, paid in advance. No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received. Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis. Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves. All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1852-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—breviter and nonparit—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the great length of the speeches, and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any subinguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review on our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10, the Semi-weekly Globe \$2 per annum, in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, \$1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, \$1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, \$1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be sent in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES, Washington City, October 25, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

A MONTHLY paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited BY D. R. MANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. Manally to conduct it. From the many promising engagements, Dr. Dickson already has become impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make our most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, to the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and Christian? Recall that there are but few very fine, cheap papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will

be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Largest Subscription in the World. THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.

THE COURIER is an efficient and independent paper, as any paper issued, at home or abroad, its ample means will be always employed to make it equal, as a FAMILY NEWSPAPER, to any journal published. It is a PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT. The Courier is an independent paper, fearlessly pursuing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best interests of THE PUBLIC. This approved Family Paper is strictly NEUTRAL IN POLITICS AND RELIGION, and the uncompromising opponent of all QUACKERY. It maintains a high TONE OF MORALS, and no article will appear in its pages, which should not find place at every fire-side. The unparalleled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidence of its approval. It has spoken and will continue to speak for itself. Its list embraces over 24,000 subscribers, extending from the Lakes to the Ocean, and usually making all interests and classes of the republic. Each number of this Courier contains as much matter as would

Fill a 12mo. Volume; The cost of which alone would be the price of the paper for a whole year. The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

- TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, BIOGRAPHIES, &c. &c. Together with articles on Science, Fine Arts, Health, Commerce, Mechanics, Agriculture, Domestic Intelligence, Manufactures, Education, Foreign News, Amusements, Fables, New Publications, Humorous/Poetical Articles, Morality, The Drama, City Matters, The Sisk Culture, Amusing Miscellany, Medicine, The Markets, Temperance, The Musical World, Family Circle, Correct Prices Current, Self-Educated Men, List of Inventors, Discount and Exchange, Letters from Europe, History, The Cabinet, Philosophy,

And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family Journal—turning altogether as we do, we believe, as interesting a variety as can be found in any other Journal, embracing subjects for

Farmers, Mechanics, Tradesmen, Artisans, Merchants, Men of Leisure, Teachers, Students, and every Class of our Country.

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In the Courier is inserted the most popular Airs, Ballads, and Songs, as soon as they are imported; so that country readers may have the most popular music for the voice, the piano, the guitar or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid for separately would cost more than the price of subscription.—This perfect arrangement is to be found in no other journal of the kind.

OUR TERMS.

The price of the COURIER is only \$2, in advance.

When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier, a sure way is to enclose the money in a letter, and direct it to us. The Postmasters will probably politely refuse, but we wish them in all cases, to meet their pleasure, to act as our agents.

Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, (provided the money be sent as free of postage and discount) for \$15.

Ten Dollars will procure the sixth copy gratis. Three copies for five dollars. \$5 at one time will be received for 3 years.

Our friends, the Postmasters, will please oblige by remitting arrears and new subscriptions.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for location (AT SALISBURY, DECEMBER 24, 1841), commodity, and price. Includes items like Bacon, Beef, Brandy, Butter, Beans, Baggins, Bile Rope, Cotton, Corn, Flour, Feathers, Flaxseed, Oil, Iron, Lard, Molasses, Nails, Oats, Pork, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco, Wheat, &c.

Table with columns for location (AT FAYETTEVILLE, DECEMBER 1, 1841), commodity, and price. Includes items like Brandy, Bacon, Beans, Butter, Bile Rope, Coffee, Cotton, Cotton Baggins, Corn, Candles, Flaxseed, Flour, Iron, Lard, Molasses, Nails, Oats, Pork, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco, Wheat, &c.

Table with columns for location (AT CHERAW, S. C., NOVEMBER 30, 1841), commodity, and price. Includes items like Beef, Bacon, Butter, Beans, Baggins, Bile Rope, Coffee, Cotton, Corn, Flour, Feathers, Lard, Molasses, Oats, Iron, &c.

Table with columns for location (AT CAMDEN, S. C., DECEMBER 6, 1841), commodity, and price. Includes items like Beef, Bacon, Butter, Beans, Baggins, Bile Rope, Coffee, Cotton, Corn, Flour, Feathers, Lard, Molasses, Oats, Iron, &c.