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AGRICULTURAL.

TERRA-CULTURE.

This is the name given to a new and
important discovery of improved cultivation,
made by Mr. Russell Comstock, a citizen of
Western New York. The following article on the
subject will be read with interest:

[From the Oswego Times, Dec. 20.]
**Terra-Culture—An Important Discovery by
Russell Comstock.**—We have been a little interested by the examination of a paper containing a mass of matter relative to a late discovery of a principle of natural law in vegetation, by Mr. Russell Comstock, of Mahanville, Dutchess Co., New York. It appears that the fact of Mr. Comstock's discovery has been for some time before the public, but owing to want of any provision in our patent and copyright laws, recognizing or securing reward for such discoveries, he has thus far only made limited and confidential communications of his new agricultural theory, sufficient to test and demonstrate its practicality and importance by actual experiment. As the only method by which he can disseminate and obtain any remuneration for his discovery, Mr. Comstock gives private and confidential lectures all over the State, wherever a sufficient class or number of subscribers are obtained to justify his attendance, charging one dollar for admission, and five dollars at the end of the year to those who adopt and make practical application of his new theory.

For two years Mr. Comstock has made his confidential disclosures to agriculturists, and as the result of the information thus communicated, he now presents certificates and letters from a large number of gentlemen of known intelligence, prudence and honor, all tending to establish and prove a general law applicable to the whole vegetable kingdom. By the terra-culture, all kinds of trees, forest, fruit and ornamental, flourish; peach trees fifty to a hundred years old, partially decayed and barren, are restored to a healthy and thrifty condition, as when young, in a single season, and so as to produce the most abundant and finest fruit. The same results are produced upon all fruit trees, and what seems scarcely less remarkable, it appears that the precise age of trees is ascertained and determined by Mr. Comstock's theory.

The terra-culture has been applied to all kinds of garden vegetables, plants, fruits and shrubbery, as, also, to all kinds of crops, with wonderful success. We can not go into detail of what experiments have proved. Crops of grain and vegetables are, at a great saving of labor, more than doubled by terra-culture. One experiment shows the production of 1000 bushels of Mercer potatoes to the acre. It is also shown that the great crops which have been produced accidentally, were by terra-culture, of which we have an evidence in Oswego county.

On the 24th ult. Mr. Comstock lectured to a large number of the farmers of Oswego county, at the village of Fulton, among whom was Mr. William Ingell, of the town of Volney who for the two last years has received the first premium on corn at the State Agricultural Fair. We learn from an intelligent agriculturist of this city, who was also present, that during the course of the lecture, which has the form of forty questions, all being at liberty to put and answer questions, it was clearly ascertained that Mr. Ingell produced his 135 bushels of corn to the acre by the accidental application of the terra culture principle.

From the evidence before us, which may be seen at our office, we cannot resist the conviction that Mr. Comstock's discovery of a natural law of universal application is one of the most important of the age, a discovery that for the honor and prosperity of our country, and for the benefit of mankind, should at once be made public by the patronage of our government.

[From the Oswego Times, Dec. 30, 1852.]
This subject is engaging much attention throughout the State. A Terra Culture Convention is proposed to be held at the city of Rochester, at an early day in March next to which the county agricultural societies of the State are invited to send terra-culture delegates. The avowed object of the convention is consultation, for the purpose placing the science of terra-culture properly before the public.

There is a growing desire in this region to hear Mr. Comstock, the discoverer of the new science in Agriculture, disclose its principles and the operation of a natural law of vegetation, hitherto veiled to human vision, although old as the creation. There is something wonderfully attractive in the idea of digging out of the mysterious economy of the physical world, a great and beneficent principle of inestimable value to the interests of mankind. If there is anything ennobling man to the proud distinction of a benefactor of his race, it is certainly the discovery of such a principle.

A HAPPY ILLUS'RATION.

The Courier des Etats Unis, in an article on the calorific value of manure, illustrates the operation of the wire apparatus, in alternately heating and cooling the same volume of air, in the following apposite manner:

The great fundamental principle of the transmission of calorific cost the inventor twenty years of reflection to realize in this machine. It consists in using constantly the same heat to warm the air which is made to enter the cylinders.—The apparatus by means of which this principle is applied, is called a regenerator and we can form a clear idea of it by supposing that a man has his mouth, filled with a warm metallic sponge; if he draws in his breath, the exterior air, in traversing the pores of the warm metallic sponge, will itself be warmed, and will arrive warm into the lungs, whilst the sponge, will again warm it, and will come out reduced in temperature. If instead of producing these movements by the contractions of the muscles of the breast of the individual, an ordinary bellows adapted to the mouth to produce the inhalation and the exhalation, we well might have Ericsson's machine.

COTTON, AND ITS MANURE.

DISTO ISLAND, S. C., NOV 13, 1852.

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

DEAR SIR:—As the subject of artificial and other highly concentrated manures is one of deep interest and importance, we, too, in this part of the country are awakening to its examination; and if our climate, soil and productions were not so unlike to those in your latitude, we would have only to refer to your valuable periodical for all the information we would require.

I am induced by your kindness in giving various information in reply to the many questions proposed to you by your correspondents, to ask of you a few suggestions touching the adaptation of some of the different manures manufactured in your city to our staple production—Sea Island Cotton—not doubting that your familiarity with their composition will enable you readily to make such suggestions. The ordinary annual crop of cotton wool removed from one acre a quantity of fibre, the ashes of which weigh one pound—this is independent of the stalk and leaves, which I do not remember to have seen analysed, and which are probably composed of other elements—(100 parts of these ashes yield on analysis:

1. Matter soluble in water, 64 parts, consisting of	
Carbonate of Potash,	44.8
Muriate of Potash,	9.3
Sulphate of Potash,	9.3
2. Matter insoluble in water,	9.3
Phosphate of Lime,	10.5
Carbonate of Lime,	10.5
Phosphate of Magnesia,	8.4
Peroxide of Iron,	8.4
Alumina, a trace and loss,	5.0
	100.

See Ure's Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain, Vol. 1, page 86.

Our best Cotton soils consist of Silica, from 90 to 95 per cent.

Alumina, from 80 to 1.70 per cent.

Water of absorption and organic matter, from 6 to 6 per cent.

Peroxide of Iron, with Carbonate and Phosphate of Lime, from .40 to 1.20 per cent.

With these data, if I am not troubling you too much, I beg you to offer such suggestions as may occur to you as to the deficiencies in the soil and the materials most likely to supply them.

I am, dear sir, with much regard, yours,

F. R.

Reply by the Editor of the American Farmer.

It gives us pleasure to respond to the request of our esteemed correspondent.—Looking at the analyses of "cotton" and "cotton-wool," as furnished by him, we would recommend that he form a compost as follows, the proportions being for an acre of land:

3 loads of stable or barn-yard manure,

7 of murex mud, or woods-mould,

4 bushels of bone-dust,

10 bushels of ashes,

1 bushel of plaster, and

2 bushels of salt.

The whole to be formed into compost, layer and layer about, permitted to remain in bulk a few weeks, or until it is time to flush the land for planting, then to be shoveled over and thoroughly mixed, spread broadcast, and ploughed in.

We will here remark that if the barn yard and stable manure are not to be had, that the three loads may be substituted by 200 lbs. of guano in the compost heap.

GUANO AND PLASTER.

PLEASANT HILL, Warren County, N. C.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

SIR:—Three years ago I commenced my agricultural career, at the time unskilled in the science or practice, upon as completely a worn-down farm as any can boast of, and feeling my incompetency, sought information where I thought it could be found. And permit me here to say this information was sought through you privately, and through the columns of your most valuable journal, in both of which, my wants have been supplied, and my most sanguine hopes realized. Since then, as in following your advice, I have been benefited, it is but fair and just that I should make the acknowledgment, and give the result of my experiments, particularly as there appears to be a point at issue between you and some of your correspondents.

In 1849, I sowed oats upon a lot of thin, gray land. The oats were not worth cutting—partly on account of bad weather, but mostly on account of the poverty of the soil, about the time they ripened. I sowed peas, broadcast, and

turned in the whole, which was easily done, in a complete manner with single horse ploughs, and following with the sub-soil plough upon part of the land.—As soon as the peas were up six inches high, and by the by, this was about as high as most of them got, I sowed 1 1/2 bushels of plaster upon them; and as soon as I could do so after frost, followed the land with two horse ploughs, eight inches deep. In the following spring, 1850, I sowed upon this lot, (17 acres) 140 lbs. Peruvian Guano, intimately mixed with 1 1/2 bushels of plaster, per acre—turned it in 8 inches deep and planted in Tobacco. The crop grew off luxuriantly, and continued so to grow until maturity, when I housed and sent to the Petersburg market ten hogheads, (10) averaging about 1400 lbs. of good quality. In the fall of the same year, as soon as the Tobacco was off, I put upon the same land, 100 lbs. guano and 1 bushel plaster, mixed as before; and upon six adjoining acres, I put 200 lbs. guano and mixed as before with two bushels of plaster. This last six acres had been in Corn and Potatoes without manure. The whole was then turned in, six inches deep; sowed with wheat, harrowed and rolled. "This crop also grew off luxuriantly,—but the part upon which Tobacco had grown showed superiority to the last, though all was good.

The harvest has passed and the wheat being accurately measured, made five hundred and six bushels, and three pecks, (506 3/4 bus).

Let me here remark, that the quantity of plaster used far exceeded the quantity recommended by you,—and was increased, because I thought lime deficient in my soil.

From my limited knowledge of chemistry, I would not arrogate to myself even the opinion whether it is not advisable for others to combine plaster with guano; but being well pleased with the result of this experiment, shall continue to use it, both with guano and with composts, until assured by experience, of a better mode.

I have also made an experiment this year, of a combination of salt, 2 bushels; guano 125 lbs.; plaster, 3 bushels—intimately mixed sowed in the drill, and immediately covered, for corn. The result was entirely satisfactory, but product not measured.

Respectfully,

HENRY J. B. CLARK.

N. B. Should you deem this communication of any importance, it is at your service, with permission to curtail its length, or alter the orthography in any manner, provided the substance is retained. I forgot to state that that part of the land sub-soiled yielded a fraction over 25 bushels per acre.

H. J. B. C.

A SENSIBLE LANDLORD.

A little incident transpired some weeks ago at one of the Frankfurt hotels, which under the present temperance excitement is not unworthy of notice. The names of parties we shall withhold from the public for shame sake.

A little girl entered the tavern, and in pitiful tones told the keeper that her mother had sent her there to get eight cents.

"Eight cents!" said the keeper.

"Yes sir."

"What does your mother want with eight cents. I don't owe her anything!"

"Well," said the child, "father spends all his money here for rum, and we have had nothing to eat to-day. Mother wants to buy a loaf of bread."

A loafer remarked to the tavern-keeper to "kick the breast out."

"No, I'll give her the money, and if her father comes back here again I'll kick him out."

[Frankfort Herald.]

SINGULAR DEFORMITY AND SERIOUS OPERATION.

A young woman from Kentucky, near Maysville, came to this city some days since for professional relief from a very remarkable deformity, with which she was born, and which has since rapidly increased in size.

From one hand projected an enormous growth, apparently heterogeneous in its character, about the size of an adult foot, shaped somewhat like, but larger than a Florence flask with a part of the neck broken off, on the end of which was a nail about twice as large as that of the great toe. This mass occupied the position, and seemed to substitute the middle and ring fingers, crowding the little and fore fingers and thumb, from their natural positions, and altogether disabling them; extending in the palm of the hand up to, and on the back of the hand nearly up to the wrist.

From the other hand extended two similar tumors, reaching to the wrist, of five or six pounds weight, the little finger and thumb only being present, but useless, in consequence of the mechanical effect of the growth. They constituted enormous masses, rendering the limbs entirely useless, impossible to look upon, and a source of suffering and unhappiness to the person afflicted.

Upon consulting Dr. Ruxley, Professor of Surgery, in the Medical College of Ohio, he advised their removal, and on Saturday last at the Commercial Hospital, we saw that gentleman, in the presence of a large number of physicians and students, operate upon one of the limbs, in such manner as to remove completely the deformity, and yet preserve the existing two fingers and the thumb, for future use. The patient was made insensible by chloroform before being carried into the operating theatre, and having been returned to the ward before the effect passed off, was ignorant of the performance of the operation, or of her having been out of her room.

In consequence of constitutional feebleness, it was deemed prudent by Prof. Ruxley not to perpetuate the effect of chloroform too long, since the operation upon the other hand has been deferred until a future day, when, we have no doubt, it will be equally as successfully performed. The application of surgery to such cases, is a happy relief, and a commendation to the Professor of Surgery the highest eulogium and confidence of the public.—*Chicheston Commercial.*

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

We find in the Washington Republic of the 12th, the messages and letters communicated to the Senate during the Executive sessions of 22d April and 9th and 23d May, 1850, relative to the Nicaragua treaty. The junction of secrecy was removed in the Executive session held for that purpose on Tuesday last. In transmitting the convention General Taylor says that its object is "to establish a commercial alliance with all great maritime States, for the protection of a contemplated ship canal, through the territory of Nicaragua, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; and at the same time, to insure the same protection to the contemplated railway or canal by the Tehuacan and Panama routes, as well as to every other inter-oceanic communication which may be adopted to shorten the route or from our territories on the Pacific." "Should this treaty be ratified," he says, "it will secure in future the liberation of all Central America from any kind of foreign aggression." Again: "at the time negotiations were opened with Nicaragua for the construction of a canal through her territory, I found Great Britain in possession of nearly half of Central America, and the ally and protector of the Mosquito King. It has been my object in negotiating this treaty, not only to secure the passage across the Isthmus to the government and citizens of the United States, by the construction of a great highway dedicated to the uses of all nations on equal terms, but to maintain the independence and sovereignty of all the Central American republics. The Senate will judge how far these objects have been effected." He declares, on the part of the government, any disposition to seize and annex any portion of the territories of these feeble States.

The letter of Mr. Clayton to Sir Henry Bulwer, transmitting the project for a convention, and the reply of that Minister, both dated 19th April, accompany this message.—They are unimportant. On the 9th of May the President transmitted a note, from the British Minister to Mr. Clayton, in which he states that the intelligence received from Central America, to the effect that the British Consul Chastfield had negotiated a treaty with the State of Costa Rica, which placed it under British protection, is false, and the reply of Mr. Clayton, expressing his gratification at learning that such was the fact. On the 23d, the treaty was ratified by a vote of 44 to 11. The following are the years and days: YEAH.—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Cooper, Butler, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dawson, Dayton, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Felch, Foot, Fox, Gales, Green of Rhode Island, Hale, Houston, Miss. Green of Iowa, King, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Sprague, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales and Webster.—NAYS.—Messrs. Atchison, Brand, Briggs, Clemens, David of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglass, Turner, Walker, Whitcomb and Yale.—Mr. Briggs of Alabama, has published a letter in the National Intelligencer, which seems to reconcile the discrepancy between the statement of Gen. Cass, and the letter of Mr. King published by Mr. Clayton. Mr. B. says that when the treaty was returned from England, it contained a proviso recognizing the title of Great Britain to a certain portion of Honduras and her jurisdiction over it. It was this that was communicated to him by Mr. Clayton—that that caused him to say that the treaty would not get a vote in the Senate—and that Mr. C. afterwards told him was withdrawn. When called upon by General Cass, he supposed that this claim was the one alluded to, and so thinking, he stated that Mr. Clayton had told him that it had been withdrawn.

The Republic has a strong arguement in favor of the British claim to the Belize. It says it was originally acquired by conquest, nearly two hundred years ago, and has been held against all the attempts of Spain, some of them quite formidable, even since—that in 1782, a commission from the Crown of Spain was authorized to make a formal delivery to the British nation of the lands slated for the cutting of logwood, &c. In 1798 a Spanish expedition of 3000 men, commanded by Field-Marshal O'Neil, was repulsed by the settlers. The Republic says, "the English claim to this settlement is by occupation and possession for nearly two hundred years, with the consent of the original occupants, by alleged conquest, and the relinquishment of her sovereignty by Spain.—*Rich. Day.*"

TIE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, speaking of the debate in the Senate on the subject of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty, says:

The Clayton Bulwer treaty will probably be shrouded in mystery, and the Monitor declines to affirm. But it is a great mistake to suppose that thereupon England must either evacuate the Belize, or the United States must drive her out *rii armis*. A declaration of principle does not always carry with it the obligation to enforce it, it simply reserves the right to enforce it when ever the party shall judge proper to do so. It is perfectly proper for Congress to assert a principle which shall govern the foreign policy of the United States, and the country is big enough and powerful enough not to be alarmed by the performance of such an act of self-respect but it will be for the executive to judge of the fitness of the occasion whenever he shall be called upon to apply it in his intercourse with foreign nations. The mode of application especially, and the *terminus a quo* remain reserved to his own good judgment.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

A Western man in New York, writing home about the St. Nicholas Hotel, thus speaks of the bridal chamber.

"The walls of the bridal chamber are entirely covered with a fluted white satin, and I cannot find language to describe the gold trimmings, gorgeous drapery, etc. The bed is designed as a fairy-bower—it stands in the centre of the floor, upon a broad cushion of white satin, with mirrors at the foot. The bed is covered with the richest satin Brussels lace, and the sheets are of nainsook, trimmed with lace, and the satin drapery is sustained by a canopy of burnished gold. This room can be occupied at \$99 per day, including board. Stand on the happy couples!"

GEORGETOWN LANDS.

One hundred thousand acres of lands in the southwestern part of Georgia are advertised in a New York paper at one dollar as acre.

SKETCH OF A LECTURE.

The Sea, and the Circulation of its Waters.

BY LIEUT. R. F. MAURY.

The Fifth Lecture of The People's Course was delivered at the Tabernacle on Tuesday evening by Lieut. M. F. Maury, of the National Observatory, Washington. The subject of his lecture was The Sea and the Circulation of its Waters, wherein he argued among other points that the great Currents of the Ocean are as perfectly in accordance with Law and Order as the "Harmony of the Spheres"; that the Gulf Stream and other Oceanic Currents could not have existed had the Sea water not been salt; that a system of oceanic circulation, where the waters were all fresh would be very feeble; that shells and marine insects constitute important agencies in regulating and modifying climate and that they prevent the Sea from becoming more and more saline.

In concluding, he remarked that in treating of the Sea, and the Circulation of its Waters, he did not expect to have time to embrace the whole subject as that would be too great a demand upon the patience of his audience. And furthermore, were he to attempt it, he should find himself in the rivers and the clouds, with which the sea was intimately connected. We know, said he, that the great Rivers, such as the Amazon, the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence run through channels in the Florida as palpably as the highest mountains on the earth. We have the highest authority for this. I have always found in my scientific studies, that when I could get the Bible to say anything upon the subject it always afforded me a firm platform to stand upon, and another round in the ladder by which I could safely ascend. [Applause.] And the Bible informs us that "all rivers run into the sea," &c. But he (the lecturer) did not propose to go into the Rivers, or treat especially of the Gulf Stream, or of those very large Gulf Currents which exercise such a controlling influence upon Navigation. But he proposed to go into another subject, which they (the Rivers and the Gulf Stream) influence nevertheless like the dew of heaven—silently but wholesomely and beneficently.

He said that he had reason to believe that there was as much regulation in the circulation of the waters of the sea as there is in the circulation of the blood or the movements of the planets in the heavens. "If we take a drop of water from the Sea and another drop from the River, and analyze them, we shall find that they are nearly alike, and this proves that water in one part of the ocean is to-day will be found in another and far distant part to-morrow. This must be carried by these Currents. They maintain the order and preserve the harmony which characterizes every department of God's handiwork. Every drop of water in the sea is as obedient to Law and Order as are the stars in the heavens; for when the morning stars sang together the waves of the sea also lifted up their voice; therefore the voice of the ocean is in harmony with the music of the spheres." [Applause.] We cannot doubt this for upon the Red Sea there is never any rain while upon the Mediterranean there are rains and many rivers emptied into it. Yet, when we come to analyze the waters of each, they are found to be almost identical. Upon this evidence we form the supposition of a general system of Circulation by which water from one part of the sea is conveyed into a most remote part. The chief motive power is contained in Marine Currents, as has been generally asserted in *Lege*. But, it has been found to be through the instrumentality of the winds and plants and insects and the force of the sea. These agents give the sea great dynamic force.

From this point the lecturer went on to argue that the same secret causes which produce an under-current from the Mediterranean and from the Red Sea into the Ocean should also produce an under-current from the North Sea into the Polar regions; and in corroboration of this idea, he cited the experience of Lieutenant Haven, of the Grinnell expedition who, when he was frozen up in the ice going toward the South a large iceberg came drifting up toward the North and was out of sight in a day. And he said that it was to the mild and gentle influence of the salts of the sea, brought through by an under-current, that Franklin and his companions owe their lives, if they have been able to find the means of subsistence in that cold and barren region.—Here, then, he said, is the office which the sea performs in the economy of the Universe. The dew, the rains, and the rivers are continually discharging certain minerals of the earth, and carrying them off to the sea.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BISHOP IVES.

We have several times alluded to the course of the gentleman whose name heads this article, and believe we now may state that he has become a member of the Roman Catholic Church. From his late position, his movements are calculated to excite interest in the Christian world, and it is natural that inquiry should be made about them. It is necessary, therefore, that the members of his denomination should give some explanation to the public, that the responsibilities of parties may be immediately interested may be made manifest, and assent or reproach fall upon the appropriate quarter. We do not feel that we must render the line of duty in intimating this call upon our Christian brethren, because one of the leading and most intelligent and pious members of the Episcopal Clergy, has given us assurances that explanations will be made. We would correct an error which exists among the press of our country which have noticed this matter, in regard to the influence Mr. Ives' conduct will have upon the Protestant Episcopal Church. We assure the public, that so far as the intelligent body of Christians who compose the Diocese of North Carolina are concerned, Mr. Ives' becoming a Roman Catholic will have no more effect on them, than would the news that the Pope's Cat had bitten.

It is the belief of many that Mr. Ives has for several years past, been periodically affected with mental aberration. We hope this is true, for reasons which it is not our duty to present to make known.—*W. C.*

PARL. ABSENTEEN.

The London Times states that in Lord Aberdeen, England will have for the first time since 1699 a Premier who is not a member of the church of England. His Lordship has always belonged to the church of his forefathers and country, the Presbyterian Kirk of Scotland.

THE NEW BRITISH COLONY IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

This subject seems likely to become the most interesting topic in the political circles this winter. Gen. Cass' resolution recently introduced in the Senate of the United States calling for information in regard to the establishment of this colony has given rise to considerable discussion, and called forth some explanatory statements from Ex-Secretary Clayton, Vice-President King and Senator Cass, involving some contradictions and possibly the accuracy of some of those gentlemen.—It seems that the British Government in July last, by proclamation of the Queen, organized a colony called the "Bay of Islands" comprising several small but valuable islands in the Bay of Honduras, near the British settlement of the Belize. This is alleged, and seems to be in contravention of a treaty ratified in 1850 between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain which provides that neither Government shall ever occupy or assume dominion over any part of Central America. Whether this perpetual obligation not to occupy any territory on the western hemisphere, by our Government, is an engagement within the scope of the Constitutional powers of our Government, seems not to be a clear question according to the views of the present Executive as pronounced in Mr. Everett's reply to the late proposition of England and France to our Government for a similar obligation respecting Cuba. But however this may be, it is becoming the unanimous sentiment, and we think the wise determination of our Statesmen, to prevent the further encroachment of European powers upon American soil, contiguous to our possessions. This policy is a necessary guaranty of our security and the peaceful enjoyment of our immense domain, stretching as it does, across the whole southern portion of the North American continent.

Mr. Fillmore has met the expectations of the whole country in promptly rejecting the proposition of the European powers in regard to Cuba, and in giving them distinctly to understand, that we recognize no contingency, in which the safety of our Government will allow the occupancy of additional territory in the American seas, by the Governments of Europe. And we hope to see the alleged violation of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, now under consideration in Congress promptly attended to, and a rigid conformity to the policy of hands off by Europe, exacted without respect to consequences.

England is a proud, arrogant and ambitious power, and requires constant watchings. Poor old imbecile Spain should be treated with some favor, for her very imbecility. If she can maintain her dominion in her West India possessions, we would scorn to lay violent hands upon them. But when her dominion is lost, we are legitimate successor, and no other Government should be permitted to approach them with a foreign Jurisdiction. *Don Reg.*

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

The following beautiful comparison is from a lecture recently delivered at St. Louis by T. F. Meagher, an Australian. One fair morning, towards the close of this summer, I stood in a field that overlooked the Hudson. I was struck with the glowing ripeness of the fruit which waved around me, and broke into an expression of delight. It seemed to me the most glorious earth could bring forth.

"That seed," said one who stood by, "came from Egypt."

It had been buried in the tombs of Kings—had lain with the dead for three thousand years. But though wrapped in the shroud, and locked within the pyramids, it did not. It lived in the silo—lived in the darkness—lived under the mighty mass of stone—lived with death itself—and now that the dust of the Kings has been disturbed—that they have been called and wove not—that the bandages have been removed, and they open their eyes—behold the seed gives forth life and the fields rejoice in its glory.

And thus it is that the energies, the instincts, the faith, all the vitalities which have been crushed elsewhere—have been entombed elsewhere—in these virgin soils, revive, and that which seemed mortal becomes imperishable. And thus it is, that receiving here, the seed will multiply, and borne back to the ancient lands, will people the shepherds that are desolate; and with the song of the harvest, the wilderness shall be made glad.

Children of the old world, be of good cheer!

Whilst in the homes—by the Rhine, the Seine, the Danube, and the Arno, the Shannon and the Suir—in the homes you have left, the wicked seem to prosper, and spurious Senates provide for the offspring of the tyrant; even to the third and fourth generation! Freedom stretches herself in these lands, and in the midst of countless hosts, concentrates the power by which the captive shall be redeemed and the evil lord dethroned.

This shall be the glory of Australia! This shall be the glory of America!

JUDGE CURTIS'S DECISION.

The People of Rhode Island, through a Legislature, expressly chosen for the purpose, and acting with signal unanimity, decreed that no more Alcoholic Liquors should be sold for beverage in that State.

Mr. William H. Greene, a citizen of Newport, resolved that he would sell Liquors (these for gain, in defiance of the State, her laws and authorities.

So he sent his Liquors there, and the State seized them. The two were then placed directly in conflict. Which of them ought to give way? Which of them ought to triumph?

All the Courts of the State affirmed the constitutionality of the State law, and the legality of the seizure under it, against Mr. Greene's contracted liquor. Judge Curtis of the U. S. District Court has, however, reversed these decisions, he has given a triumph to the willful violator of her laws—as we understand he has stated to do last summer, while associating and drinking with the lawless at Newport.—*N. Y. Trib.*

THE VIRGINIA INSTITUTION.

We are indebted to Dr. J. C. M. Merriatt, Principal of the Virginia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for a copy of the last Annual Report of the Board of Visitors to the General Assembly. This document and the Report of the Principal to the Visitors, with the accompanying Appendix, contain a large amount of very interesting information relative to the institution and its inmates. The number of pupils in the Deaf, Mute Department at present is 65, and in the Blind Department, 39—total 104. The average annual cost of the pupils, for board clothing and tuition, is \$150. The expenditures of the institution for the year ending September 30th, 1852, were \$19,955 05, and the Visitors ask of the Legislature an addition to the present annuity of \$5000. Special appropriations, amounting to \$20,000, are also recommended, for an additional building, gas fixtures and steam apparatus. These various requests are founded on good and sufficient reasons, and the Legislature by granting them will add to the efficiency of an institution which is an ornament to the State and the means of inestimable blessings to many of its afflicted children.

STEAM POWER IN THE U. STATES.

The Mechanical Review published in New York gives a table of statistics of the number of steam engines and locomotives produced in a year at the different establishments in the United States, from which it appears that the same power existed in a single year in the United States is equal to 712,118 horse power, which is equal to the physical labor of the present time, of 4,164,391 men, and in the 6th year of 367,878 men.

THE NUMBER OF DEAF-MUTES IN THE STATE.

The number of Deaf-Mutes in the State between the ages of 15 and 30, is estimated to be 245, and of Blind about the same. The number of deaf-mutes in the State who are upwards of a hundred.—*Per. T.*