

AGRICULTURAL. BEST METHOD OF CURING.

CORN. Our lad an corn crop is one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable crop cultivated in the United States, and every thing relative to the best methods of grow ing and securing it are proportionably important. In securing Indian corn, two methods are commonly used; the first, is to top the corn, by cutting the stalk immediately above the ear, and this is usually done as soon as the grain is glazed, though some farmers scarcely wait for this. The second, is to cut up the corn by the bottom as soon as the ear is glazed, bind the stalks and ears in small brandles, set them up, and let them stand fill thoroughly cured. In the first method only the upper part of the stalk is saved for folder, but the corn ripens finely, nothing can be more beautiful than a field in which the husks have fallen from the ripened grain. of the rich harvest at hand. Still we prefer the second method, and that from ample experience of both. We have our corn cut up by the bottom, because in that way and that is no unimportant matter to the true, when very large, cattle and sheep are chaff by a cutting machine, as they can easily be, there is no food eaten more readily, or with more profit. It is not hazarding much to say that there is more value in an acre of corn-stalks cut by the bottom and properly fed out, than in an acre of ordinary hay, and no farmer can afford to dispense with such in item an providing for his stock. But the saving in the stalk is not all; experiments show that there is a gain in the grain of nearly twenty per cent in cutting by the bottom, in preference to topping. Experiments made by Mr. Clarke, Judge Buel and others and recorded in the volumes of the Old Gene-se Farmer, and the Cultivator, place this matter beyond a doub:. In one made by Mr. Clark, he found the yield per sere of the corn topped, to be 47 bush. 18 lus., and the untopped, 60 bush 8lbs. From some experiments instituted by ourselves several years since, it was ascertained that there was no difference of consequence in the product, when the corn was left on the untouched stalks till harvest, and when they were out by the bottom after the own was well glazed, but that both these methods gave a greater produce than when topped in the usual manner. It is said that when corn is topped, and after the corn is gathered, that cattle will eat all that is valuable of the stalks, as they stand in the field. This is certainly a mistake, as the most nutritious part, the main stalk itself, tax-collecter in the face. is generally left untouched by them. If the corn crop is well manured, as it should cellent preparation for wheat, and some of the best farmers of our country use the corn crop for this purpose. In this case cutting up by the bottom is indispensable for the getting in of the wheat properly; and if it is intended to follow the corn with spring crops, as is frequently done, such as wheat, outs, or barley, it will be found that the absence of the large stalks that disfigure corn ground when only topped, will greatly facilitate both the putting in, and the harvesting of these crops. For all these reasons, and the additional one, that it is only by cutting at the botton that corn can be saved from the effects of early frosts when they occur, we are decidedly of the opinion that the corn crop of the country might annually be increased in value, were the method of cutting it by the bottom as soon as the grain is fully glazed, to become general. Alb. Cultivator.

Upon the subject of seeding Wheat, the

Louisvi le Journal says:

Let not the farmer neglect to sook his seed in strong brine and then roll it in lime. This is always done in England. Many believe it will prevent rust, although it seems to have failed in some instances will get out the bail wheat, and make the seed sprout and grow off more rapidly and the salt and lime will act as manure.

MUTICOLE RYE.

This is the name given to a plant, a na-tive of Poland, which has been introduced into cultivation with great success in the south of France, and of which the following account is given in the London Farmer's Magazine.—'It grows on common soil suited to the old fashioned rye, but its habits are totally different. By the reports of above thirty respectable agriculturalists near L'Orient, who have cultivated it for the two past years, it does best when sown the 1st of June. I's growth is most rapid. Two crops of it are before July cut for hay, and by the 15th of August, a grain crop is reaped. The straw is from eight to ten feet high, and the car from ten to pighteen juckes long. An account of this eye may be found in the "Transactions"

growth-if correctly stated-is truly sur- of their father's potatoe patch, are at war | that she should not be able to pay it-that

Never destroy the toad ! He is a benefactor to the farmer, and one of the cleverest and most efficient "operatives" he can possibly employ. In the season of bugs and fires, a tond will do more towards the preservation of a garden than a man; and all be requires of your hands for this valuable essistance, is the freedom of your garden walks and beds, and the paltry shelter of a chipor turf! He meddles with no ene's business but his own-constantly avoiding company, and intent only on extirpating those voracious insects by whose jaws the beauty of the garden is so frequently laid low. Farmers who cannot conveniently keep bens for the protection of their garden vegetables, can raise no reasonable objections agains keeping a few toads. they donot necessarily diminish the treasure of the exchequer, nor intrude themselves into scenes where they are not

Maine Cultivator.

HORSE AND COW. A horse costs the price of three cows. The annual expense of keeping him is about three times as much, including the shoeing. He is worn out, or nearly loses his value in ten years, which is a loss of ten per cent. per annum upon the cost .and the thick golden ears give a promise Thus if we give for him seventy five dollars, what is gone in ten years keeping and shoeing, say forty dollars a year, is in ten years four hundred dollars, making four hundred seventy-five dollars in all. we save the whole of the stalk for fodder, Thus, for every horse a farmer may keep beyond what is necessary for farm work, farmer. In topping, only the poorest part is equal to forty-seven dollors fifty cents of the stalk is saved, for if cut and cured out of pocket each year. Upon Docout of pocket each year. Upon Docproperly there is no more nutritious food tor Franklin's calculation that a penny savfor animals than the stalk of corn. It is ed is equal to two carned, this \$47 50 is equal to \$95 00! for if we lose or expend unable to eat them; but if converted into \$47 50 it is gone out of pocket, and we have to earn that amount before we can possess it. Now had we saved it, and put it with the same amount earned, it would come to ninety-five dollars as plain as can be made.

Let us now look after the cow. An excellent one can be had for twenty-five dollars. She will last for ten years, and make on an average fifty dollars wort of butter and cheese per year, which may be set down as clear gain for the skim-milk will pay for her keeping: This is for ten years a gain of five hundred dollars, for at the end of that time she will bring her original cost about balanced.

Now how stands the two accoun's of horse and cow? At the end of ten

Dr. Horse, Cr. Cow, \$475 00

-That is, we have, or may have for our cow investment five hundred bright dollars to buy land with, or fit our daughter n marriage, or put out at interest, whereas before we can get four hundred accentration develors which the horse has cost us. we must earnit. Let us reflect, then, and see if we have not too many favorite celts upon our hands kept, not because we want hem for use, but to please Tommy and Bill; and for each horse we keep we can buy two or three cows that will make the world prosper and enable us to look the

Mass. Pap.

SAVE YOUR OWN SEED.

Now is the time to commence your 'Seed establishment." It is always far more safe to raise such seeds as you wish to cultivate on your premises, than to rely upon the honesty of others; for there are a thousand motives to deception, and the vender whose last years stock remains on hand, will choose to sell it off rather than experience the loss which its nondisposal would involve. There are many kinds of seeds, porticularly those cultivated in the garden department, which can be easily obtained, and this is the season to commence the work. "But," says one, "my neighbor is a very careful man in relation to this matter; begenerally saves his own seeds, and in the spring, when I want them, I have only to cross the way and he will cheerfully supply me with all I want. It is no use troubling my head about such trifles." But that neighbor, of course, will select the best of his saving for his own use-unless you have a claim upon his generosity, more tangible than most men acknowledge in sach cases; and if he should be so benevolent as to pity your constitutional indolence, and give you of the best-think you there would be the same honest gladness in your breast while sowing and cultivating them, as though you had gathered them yourself? No! There is something atways degrading in a sense of indebtness! No man owes an abligation to a neighbor, without feeling of all belong abroad? littleness on his own part which nothing but a mutual and prompt benefit can effectualty remove. Always endeavor to embrace. But what is our credit! And I keep yourself "abave board," in such mat- am not one of those who are disposed to ters, and never sink when a slight exertion complain of or to stigmatize in any way will enable you to swim, and as a step towards independence - save your own

Maine Cul.

From the Columbus Enquirer,

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF DANIEL WEBSTER, DELIVERED AT THE LATE AG- especially the Western States, have entered RICULTURAL FAIR AT ROCHESTER, N. Y. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. W. in other respects, his hearton the occasion alluded to, seems to have been in the right New York—but taking her mineral, complace. His American feelings, as exhibited mercial and agricultural faculties into conpublished by the French Minister of Agriin the extracts published below, are of a sideration, I don't know, on the fact of the Would not this variety of kind to command at least the respect of ev- earth, excepting England, a richer State spring tye be worthy of trial in those rey political party. The picayune notions her debt," said Governor Seward. pasts of our country where other grasses of some leading aspirants for high office, "My friend, Governor Seward, says "take dy and tight, but which if in good condi- the narrow selfishness that restrains their off her debt." Her debt-her debt! What

general elevation of the whole country. Let every interest be looked to and guarded let the whole people feel that the govern ment will be so administered, that every section will feel its fostering and parental care. There are a set of politicians that contend, that the government has nothing to do with the interests of the people. We are not of that school; and would ask all such, what renders the condition of the working classes in Europe so deplorably degraded? Is it the fault of the people, or the miscenduct of their rulers? On the subject of State debts and repudiation, Mr. Webster talks like a whole team: His remarks will find a response in every Whig bosom in the Union.

"It is most certain that within a few months a new and great change has been produced in our intercourse with England, a very great change. Articles produced in your state are yearly becoming more and more introduced -- provisions finding a market in Europe! In the last six months quite a new trade has sprung up between us and England in the articles of provisions. While I was in New York I took occasion to inquire of some practical merchants and valued friends how the matter was; and they said, quite to my astonishment that cargoes offard, butter, cheese, beef, pork, &c. were shipped to England every day, and that a vessel of the largest class, within the last twenty days, had left New York loaded entirely with the article of provisions, to the exclusion, as it happened in that case, though I do not mention it as a matter of triumph, of a single pound of cotton or tobacco. This is quite a new trade as every body knows. Who ever thought, eighteen months ago, that a large cargo entirely of provisions, would go to a London market! Who does not rejoice and feel the beneficent influence of this upon both nations? The people of England are better fed-the agriculture of New York is better encouraged and the interests of both are better promo-

Gentlemen, I will proceed no farther! I say the time has come when we must attend to things, things, THINGS. I say the time has arrived when we must give up the enchantment of names, and attend to the great interests of commerce and agriculturewhen men must be sunk:-and I am willing er! (Laughter) - when things must be regarded, measures regarded, and names dis-regarded; and though I am not one to give up opintons lightly and without occasion, the time has arrived for practical measures; when we must attend to the things which belong, I had almost said to our peace-if it did not appear in some sort profane to apply to ordinary affairs words made sacred by a higher meaning; but I will say to the things which belong to our interest. We mitst be practical -- we must look or things, we must see the results of measures and the bearing of every thing that relates to the interests of all classes, of people in the United States. For, gentlemen, we may be sure that, however local interests may prevail, however local feelings may prevail. shall look with regret on every thing contracted, or personal or local which the intherish in our hearts. (Cheers.) Let us remember, then, gentlemen, that our interests are the common interests of the United States. Let us remember that there is not man in the Union, from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, from Maine to Mississipoi, in whose interest and welf re and politial rights we are not concerned. Let us have souls and hearts and minds big enough o embrace the great empire which God has given us; (cheers) and while conscious that peneath his benignant rule we enjoy disinguished blessings, religious and civil and social, such as have been showered upon no other men on the face of the earth, let us go boldly on determined, now and forever, living and dying, to be fully American, Amer-

an all together!" May I be permitted, gentlemen to occupy our attention for a few moments again -or have I already exhausted your patience! Loud cires of no, go on, I am not cutitled to be heard here to any great extent; (cries of yes you are, we're stways glad to hear you, &c.) but the suggestions of the gentleman from Pennsylvania have called my mind to a topic, in my judgment, of over whelming importance to the honor and credit of our common country. Mr. President and gentlemen-what is the credit and churacter of this glorious country to which we We are rich; we are powerful; we have all the means of accomplishing whatever virtuous human desire ean the efforts of the States of the great Union, who have sought for funds abroad to carry on their enterprises and improvements which their sense of atility has projected. On the contrary, I think that the circustances of the times and the necessities of the case may justify, at least to a considerable extent, the engagements into which some of the States, abroad. Among those which have thus ustifiably become involved is the State of Pennsylvania, the richest State in the Union than the State of Pennsylvania. ("Take off

tion, are the best for this grain?-The patriotism and love of country, to the limits can be the debt of a State like Pennsylvania,

with the progressive advanced, and ultimate she cannot pay it if she will but take from her pocket the money that she has in it? England's debt is engrafted upon her very it; and it will affect England and Englishmen, to the fiftieth generation. But the debt of Pennsylvania-the debt of Ilinois-the debt of any State in this Union, amounts Let us be Americans-but let us avoid, as we despise, the character of an acknowledged insolvent community. (Cheers) What nevertheless say you don't pay your debts? Loud applause.] Now, gentlemen, I beong to Massachusetts-but if I belonged to deeply indebted State-I'd work these ten ingers to their stumps, I'd hold plough, I'd drive plough, I'd do both, before it should be said of the State to which I belonged. that she did not pay her debts! (Loud act upon it, (cheers,) let us "go it." full extent! (Deafening applause.) costs us our comforts, let us sacrifice our comforts; if it cost us our farms let us mort- and opponents of the present Tariff. gage our farms. But don't let it be said by thus that he attempts to the proud capitalists of England, "you both North and South. Governments don't pay your debts." us say to them "we will pay them," "we will pay them to the uttermost farthing.' That's my firm conviction of what we ought to do. That's my opinion, and waters cant drown-fire can't burn it out of me. (Lord applause.)

If America owes a debt, let her pay itlet her pay it. (Desfening cheers.) have is already for the sacrifice. sacrifice. At any rate, and at any sacrifice in another? don't let it be said on the exchanges of London or Paris, don't let it be said in any one of the proud monarchies of Eurpe-America owes and can't or won't pay." pay! (Long continued and loud applause) et us say to them, "produce your bond and take your money, principal and interest. which it has communicated to trade and Add it up and take your money." (Applause.) Let us say to them-" We are not your slaves : we are not paupers: we will not be your debtors: we will pay: produce your bond-here is your money-Take it! This was followed by repeated and deafening cheers.) And unt I that is done, my friends, you and I cannot feel as if we could the chosen champion of the Loco Foco pardraw a free breath. I don't want to be indebted to the capitalists of Europe. If we owe them any thing let them produce ENT TARIFF." to sink, and it will be no great sinking eith- their bill. If my professional earnings are of any worth, if they are wanted, if my farm is wanted, if the conveniences of life for myself, for my wife and children are wanted, so far as I am concerned, so far as America is concerned, come and take them! (Cheers, That's the right ground to take, and let us

take it. "In the North and South, in the East and West, if there lives any who are desecended from the Fathers of the Revolution, any in whose veins runs a drop of their blood, and in whose houses lives a particle of their proud spirit, let them rise up and say Europe, Europe shall be paid. repeated cheers.) I wish to breathe the breath of an independent man. A citizen of a proud and honored country. I abhor the idea that my daily happiness is to marred by we shall all, when we approach the close the consciousness that any thing disgraceful of life, regard every thing with satisfaction hangs on the country or any part of it.--which we have done under the impulse of a Let us, gendemen, be proud of our country large, a broad American feeling; and we but let us preserve for that country the character of a just and a debt-paying nation .-Let it never be said amongst the nations of terests of individuals may have led us to Europe that the United States of Americathe nation that had its birth in the glorious scenes of '76-the country of Washington. the example and great type of all modern republics, cannot or will not pay its debts!

> "Resolved, That Henry Clay has shown himself emmently disqualified for the office which the Federalist are disposed to confer upon him, both by his want of practical wisdom and his utter disregard of the constituent body as shown in many acts of his political life, and none of which stand out more prominently than his support of the ahominable Backrapt Law-the destructive operations of which would have been stayed if he had reflected the will of his constituents "

The above is one of the last set of Resolutions adopted by the Locofocos of Petersburg, at their late meeting. In these days of high political excitement, when every man's qualifications are referred to the Standard of Party, we do not know that we should be surprised at any thing that we may hear. But really, the broad assertion that Henry Clay is "eminently diaqualified" for the Presidency by his want of "practical wisdom," goes a bow-shot beyond every thing that we have yet heard or imigined. Henry Clay!-whose fame had overspread this vast confederacy, and whose name had become as familiar as a house-hold word, before the mover of the Resolution had emerged from his swathing clothes-Henry Clay! on whose great shoulders the country least for support during the last war!-Her ry Clay!-who, when the Missouri question rocked this Government to its very basethreatening to overthrow it-calmed the angry elements, and allayed the fears of those who were looking on the fearful crisis with sickening apprehension!—Henry Clay! who, when the dark clouds of disunion rose in the South, portending the utter destruction of our Union, and all the bright hopes which cluster around it, touched it as it were with an enchanter's wand, and caused it to dissi pate, bringing forth in its place the rainbow of promise and of hope, and causing it to span our sky!-This man, this Henry Clay, is "eminently disqualified" for the office of President by his "want of practical wisdom"!!--and that, too, in the estimation of one who prefers Martin Van Buren for the Presidency to all men living. Well! every man to his taste as the old woman said when she kissed her cow!

"THE ARTFUL DODGER" The Richmond Enquirer of the 17th inst. in an article referring to Mr. Clay's views on the subject of the Turiff, takes occasion soil; she is bound down to the very earth by to express its astonishment "that any one hiblt the Whigs of Ohio, in all the strength should have ventured to compare the opinions of Messrs. Clay and Van Buren, upon the Tariff," and triumphantly adds, "see have a letter before us, sent to us by a friend not to a sixpence in comparison. (Cheers) and addresses to him by Mr. Van Buren, in which MR. VAN BEREN DENOUN-CES. AND UTTERLY DISCLAIMS THE PRESENT TARIFF." We call importance is it what other nations say of the attention of the People of New York to

is-or what they think of us-if they can this timely revelation. While many of the Regency presses in this State are affecting friendship for the protective system; while Mr R. D. Davis, a favorite Regency missionary, is telling the people of Western New York (see his speech at Geneva) that the present Tariff must not be disturbed, Mr Van Buren himself is writing letters to bad legislation of the last few years, has his friends at the South, in which he "utter awakested a spirit of inquiry among our cheers.) That's the true principle-let us ly denounces and disclaims" that crowning measure of the last Congress!

thus that he attempts to curry favor with Can such double don't pay your debts." "You Republican dealing succeed! Will this "rowing one Locofoco Members of Congress. But 1:4
Governments don't pay your debts." Let way and looking another" avail to return only have been elected! Showing a clean Mr. Van Buren to the White House at Washington! Will the North sustain a legislation. man who, at the South, "denounces and discluims" our protective Tariff? Will the Whigs have secured 9. Of those who South vote for a candidate who, at the North, affects to favor a Protective Tariff? Will the People support or confide in a pub-What lie man who "palters with them in this dou-What ble sense," and who maintains doctrine in you have I know would be ready for the one quarter of the Union which he repudiates

and New York be warned in time by the the regular Locofoco candidates, under Richmond disclosure. Let them look around circumstances which induce us to believe and see how every interest is prospering un-God forbid! (Cheers.) Let us pay-let us dec the Whig Tariff. Let them mark the healthful stimulus which the Turiff has given to manufactures; the increased activity exerted upon public credit and private enterprize, and the magical change which it has wrought, in one short 12 months, in the whole aspect and condition of the country. And seeing and feeling all these things let them remember too that Martin Van Buren, ty at the North, "UTTERLY DENOUN-CES AND DISCLAIMS THE PRES-

Albany Eve. Jour.

Among the articles of cargo brought n the barque Chusan, from Janeiro, to Boston, 'are 270,000 tooth-picks, for the Tremont House. We are glad to see these mportant little instruments introduced to our Hotels The idea has long been entertained, that it is vulgar to pick one's teeth at the table, but the reason of it, we could never perceive. To one with unsound teeth, nothing is more painful than to follow his meat with his dessert, while his dentals are packed tight with muscle. In Europe, the practice of supplying tooth-picks at the table is universal. In the Southern part, the keeper of a restaurand, would as soon forget his salt dish, as his case of tooth-picks. In Italy, they are usually made of yellow soft wood, that yields to the presure, without being elastic. In England, where they can afford costlier furniture of every description, they are made of quills. The Yankees are famous for whittling, and we do not see why tooth-picks could not be supplied from Home Manufacture.

N. Y. Tribune. Noan, after travelling through all the signs of the political Zodiac, from the crab, which goes backward, to the stinging scorpion, has now got back to his first love, Martin Van Buren. In his political fatty matter. affections he has all the incontinency of the Goat .- Boston "tlas.

Grandfather Richie says in his last paper, "this day we commence the war with Federalism." The old gentleman is shifting his ground .- lb.

The Argus of this morning labors through two columns to convict Mr. Calhoun and his friends of treason to wards Mr. Van Buren. We should suppose a clear case might be made out in a very much briefer space.

Alb. Eve. Jour.

A SELF MADE MAN. The Whig member of Congress elect from the Harrisburg District, (Pa.) ALEX. RAMSEV, is by trade a carpenter, and ten years ago was busily working at his vocation. Shortly afterwards he went to the its legs, as though conscious of its im-Manual Labor College at Easton where, though working three hours a day to cover his expense, he made rapid progress in his studies Want of means compelled him o leave the institution before completing the course. He afterwards taught school for a season, studied law under Judge Reed at Carlisle, was admitted to the Bar in 1839, elected clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1841, and is now a member of Congress.

Alb. Eve. Jour.

OHIO.

The Whig State Central Committee of Ohio have issued the following Circular in reference to the late election in that

> WING COMMITTEE ROOM, ? Columbus, Oct. 20, 1843.

The annual election in Ohio having ust passed, we take the earliest opportunity to communicate to our friends the uspicious result. The Whigs of this State went into the canvass, borne down by the accumulated wrongs of local Legislation, and the effects of disagreements on national politics, too strong to be overcome by mere party attachments. They had only a deep regard for principles to

cheer them on: and the result, so far as the popular voice could be heard, has been triumph -a gloricus victory?

If the result of the election does not ea. of 1840, enough has been done to slow that the plague of free trade and its kindred evils, have been stayed; and that the crisis which is approaching in '41, will be

nobly met and thomphantly passed.

The Gerrymandering of the State in 1840 for members of the General Assembly, and a like iniquitous proceeding last inter for members of Congress, virtually disfranchises thousands of Whigs in the election of their representatives. Therefore it is that the entire strength of the party can never be made to tell, except in the year of a Presidential election. But there are circumstances attending this election, which are encouraging. The

opponents, and we are proud to acknowle edge that in many instances men have It is thus that this "artful dodger" seeks risen superior to the traininels of party, to corciliate the support of both advertes and contended manfully for principles and for the rights of the people. In the districting of last winter, our opponents provided for the election of 15

> Of the 18 State Senators elected, the hold over, the Locofocos had 11, to 7 Whigs, securing a Locofoco majority of Four in the Senate, retained under the operation of the districting system.

GAIN OF THREE DISTRICTS, in spite of party

Of 72 members of the 'House of Repreresentatives, the Whigs have elected 29 the Locofocos 30-and three independent At least let the people of New England men have been elected in opposition to that on all great questions which divide the two parties they will not with the Whigs. Under this expectation we claim a majority of eight on joint ballot.

This result is sufficient to arrest the march of corruption. The different complexion of the two Houses, produced as before explained, will disappoint the hopes of many who had fondly expected that the ensuing election would give the people a Legislature which would justify and honesty represent their wishes. But courage friends! This evil will now be corrected by a fair districting of the State: Bad legislation will be prevented; No prospective law to bolster up demagogues can be passed. And we may add, from the times, both in our own State and among the sisters who have recently held their elections, a favorable augury may be drawn, promising nothing less than the election of the Whig nominee for the Presidency in 1844. At all events, in the name of our Whig follow citizens, we pledge Ohio for such a result.

JOSEPH RIDGWAY. ROBERT NEIL, JOHN A. LAZELL. LEWIS HEYL. JOHN GREEN WOOD, WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, O. W. SHERWOOD, State Central Committee.

A woman of les than ordinary s size of oone lately died at Greensburgh, Indiana weighing over six hundred pounds. She had been affected with polysarca. Notwithstanding her'great obesity, it was her custom to do a share of the household work until a short time before her death, and three hours prior to her decease she walked across the room. An examination of the body after death showed the walls of the abdomen to be twelve inches thick; her eyes and nose were almost entirely obscured by the large accumulation of

Mushrooms. - Aweak decocteon of galltuts has been found by Chansaret the heat antidute in the case of poisoning by mushrooms. The Tannin contained in the nuts forms an insoluble combination with the vegetable poison,-Ann. of Ohemis-

Vermont .- We learn from the Ciledonian that John Mattocks has been elected Governor) of Vermont by the Legislature, and Horace Eaton Lieutenant Governor, for the year ensuing

A Curiosity .- The Buston Post records that a chicken with four legs, attracted much attention in the market on Saturday. The onwer refused \$60 for the bird, which strutted about, using all portance.

Severe Snow Storm .- The Buffalo Commercial of Tuesday af ernoon speaks of a heavy snow storm in that vicinity on Tuesday morning. At Buffalo the snow fell to the depth of five inches, doing considerble damage to the fruit and shade trees .- N. Y. Amer-

The Rev. Mr. Newman, author of the Tract number ninety, has resigned the vicarage of St. Mary's at Oxford.

The Georgetown Advocate of Saturday says- There seems to be no doubt that Messrs. Evertt, Jeniser, Barrow and Todd have been recalled from their respective missions, and are to be shortly replaced by as many of Mr. Tyler's dear friends.
There is a sound of John O. Speccer's
succeeding. Col. Todd at the Russian

The public debt of Pennsylvania amounts to about \$40,000,000. The streets of London are now all swept by machinery.

> JOB PRINTING. In this Office