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RURAL ECONOMY.

EDW. P. ROBERTS & SANDS & NEILSON, Having purchased the Establishment of the FARMER & GARDENER, Successor to the American Farmer.

And being desirous to place it within the reach of every agriculturist in the United States, have concluded to reduce its subscription price, from five dollars, to two dollars and a half, per year, from and after the beginning of the next volume, which will commence in May next.

It is now nearly eighteen years since the American Farmer was first established. Prior to its institution, there was no paper exclusively devoted to agriculture in the country, and it will not be arrogating any thing but what it deserves, to say, that, as it was the pioneer in the good work, the labors of its former conductors must have been productive of much solid advantage to those for whose benefit it was established.

In continuing its publications, the present proprietors flatter themselves that its pages will be found to contain matter of once calculated to instruct and interest the agricultural reader. So far as they are concerned, they are determined to conduct it with industry, unflinching perseverance, and with undivided attention to the great and important purposes which called it into existence.

In reducing its subscription price, they have ventured upon an experiment full of risk and responsibility, and as they have done so under the influence of motives which they must be permitted to say should commend it to a greatly increased subscription—as they can alone look to that as the source of their remuneration—and as in so doing, their labor will be much increased—they appeal to its present patrons to aid them in giving it an extended circulation.

The Farmer and Gardener will at once be a faithful repository of original communications from practical agriculturists and horticulturists, and of judicious selections from every other valuable source.

In fine, whatever concerns the business of the farm, domestic animals of all kinds, newly invented implements of husbandry, those of approved utility now in use, together with the principles and practice of agriculture, horticulture, and gardening generally, will be regularly and conscientiously noticed.

Price two dollars and fifty cents per annum for all subscriptions paid in advance, or within one month from the date of subscription—all subscriptions which remain unpaid beyond that period, will be charged at the rate of three dollars per year.

The Farmer and Gardener is published every Tuesday, on fine paper, with a beautiful bold type.

From the Farmer and Gardener, of Feb. 29. NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The Albany Argus of the 30th instant, contains the proceedings of the State Agricultural Convention of New York, convened at Albany, the capital of the State, on the 2d instant.

to make him more prosperous in his business, and more useful to society.

That we are particularly admonished by the scarcity and very high prices of all the products of agriculture, to put forth our efforts to alleviate its labors and increase its productions;—That to the Legislature of the State, as the constituted guardians of the public weal, particularly appertains the duty of fostering and improving this primary source of wealth and happiness:—

That from the experience of the past at home and abroad, the convention are confident, that the patronage of the Government may be advantageously exerted, and without detriment to the financial operations of its treasury, to this great object.

1. By so raising the standard of instruction to the children of agriculture, as to enable them to understand, and to apply to productive labor, the best practices and improvements of the age; and

2. By imitating the successful examples furnished by other governments, of calling forth the skill, industry and competition of our citizens, by pecuniary reward and honorary distinction:—

That influenced by these views, the convention respectfully recommend to the legislature, to appropriate a permanent fund, the interest of which shall amount to at least THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR, to encourage the establishment, and to sustain in usefulness, a Central and County Agricultural societies, and to promote generally, the interests of husbandry, under such regulations and restrictions, as to them shall seem meet, and that provision be made by law for introducing into the common schools of New York, such books of elementary science, as may be best calculated to accelerate improvements in arts of productive labor.

A memorial, embracing the objects above specified, to the legislature, was also adopted with equal unanimity.

Among the other resolutions adopted by the convention, we find the following:

Resolved, That the exhibitions made to this convention, of silk fabrics and thread, made from the indigenous mulberry of our country, affords ample evidence that the silk culture is adapted to our soil and climate, and that nature has bountifully supplied us should foreign resources fail, with an excellent material for its prosecution.

The convention before adjourning recommended that another agricultural convention be convened in Albany on the first Thursday of February next, and that the several counties in the state take proper measures to be represented therein.

We notice these proceedings with feelings of unmingled pleasure, for every movement of the kind must serve to animate the breasts of the agriculturists of our land with the importance of attending to their own interests; for unless they do so, it must be obvious that no voluntary action will take place on the part of most of those who fill our legislative bodies.

FREDERICK COURT OF INQUIRY.

Extracts from the report of the proceedings made by the Court to the War Department.

The Court, after duly examining all the testimony offered in the several cases, pronounced the following opinions thereon:

1st. Opinion of the Court in reference to the failure of the campaign in Florida, conducted by Major General Scott, in 1836.

[After a summary of the evidence the report proceeds:]

The Court, after a full consideration of the foregoing facts, and the testimony from which they are drawn, comes to the following opinion:

"The Court, after a careful review of the great mass of testimony taken in the foregoing investigation, finds that Major General Scott was amply clothed with authority to create the means of prosecuting the Seminole war to a successful issue; but is of opinion that, at the time he was invested with the command, the season was too far advanced for him to collect, appoint, and put in motion his forces, until a day too late to compass the object. It appears, that, after using great diligence and energy, he was not in a condition to take the field, and enter the enemy's strongholds, before the 28th of March, and then without sufficient means for transporting the necessary supplies to enable him to remain there long enough to seek out the scattered forces of the enemy.

"The Court, therefore, ascribe the failure of the campaign to the want of time to operate. The insalubrity of the climate at or the middle of April. The impervious swamps and hammocks that abound in the country occupied by the enemy, affording him cover and retreat at every step. An absence of all knowledge by the General, or any part of his forces, of the topography of the country, together with the difficulty of obtaining, in time, the means of transporting supplies for the army.

"The Court is further of opinion, from the testimony of many officers of rank and intelligence, who served in the campaign, that Major General Scott was zealous and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and that his plan of campaign was well devised, and prosecuted with energy, steadiness, and ability."

2d. Opinion of the Court in reference to the delay in opening and prosecuting the campaign in Georgia and Alabama, against the hostile Creek Indians, in 1836.

[After a summary of the evidence, the following opinion is expressed:]

"The Court, after a full consideration of

the foregoing facts, and of the testimony from which they are drawn, comes to the following opinion:

"Upon a careful examination of the abundant testimony taken in the foregoing case, the Court is of opinion that no delay, which it was practicable to have avoided, was made by Major General Scott in opening the campaign against the Creek Indians. On the contrary, it appears that he took the earliest measures to provide arms, munitions and provisions for his forces, who were found almost wholly destitute; and as soon as arms could be put into the hands of the volunteers, they were, in succession, detached and placed in positions to prevent the enemy from retiring upon Florida, and whenever they could move against the main body of the enemy as soon as equipped for offensive operations.

"From the testimony of the Governor of Georgia, of Major General Sanford, commander of the Georgia volunteers, and many other witnesses of high rank and standing, who were acquainted with the topography of the country, and the position and strength of the enemy, the Court is of opinion that the plan of campaign, adopted by Major General Scott, was well calculated to lead to successful results, and that it was prosecuted by him, as far as practicable, with zeal and ability, until recalled from the command."

3d. Opinion of the Court in reference to the failure of the campaign in Florida, conducted by Major General Gaines, in 1836.

[After a summary of the evidence.]

"The Court, after carefully reviewing and collating the testimony of Captains Hitchcock and McCall, Col. Twigg, General Smith, and others, in reference to the operations and peculiar situation of the army at Camp Izard, finds it difficult to come to a conclusion as to the real causes of the failure of the campaign. It appears, although the army was surrounded, and repeatedly assailed by the enemy, in its fortified position, from the 29th February to the 5th March, and straitened in the means of subsistence, that, however important to the chivalry and reputation of the troops, no sally was made to test the result of such a movement, which it is possible might have issued in the defeat and subjection of the enemy, and have brought the war to a close. But the Court, however, judging from subsequent events in prosecuting the war under other commanders, and the indomitable spirit of hostility evinced by the enemy, is of opinion that had a sortie been made by Major General Gaines, though he might have been able to beat and drive the enemy into the surrounding hammocks and swamps, they would have claded pursuit, and retired to their more remote fastnesses. But if such had been the result of a sortie, Major General Gaines had not the means of subsistence to have enabled him to remain long enough in or about the Cove of the Wytheleococoo to seek out the enemy, and press the war to a successful conclusion. Still the Court, without impugning the motives that influenced Major General Gaines, is of opinion that a sortie, under all the circumstances of the case, should have been made.

"The Court, therefore, in taking a full and impartial view of all the circumstances appertaining to the operations of Major General Gaines at Camp Izard, is of opinion that the failure of the campaign should rather be attributed to the want of the means of subsistence to prosecute the war, than to the contingent result of a sortie.

"The attention of the Court was next called to a consideration of the publication of Major General Gaines's official report of the 4th of July, 1836, to the Adjutant General, in the public prints. The fact of its publication in the New Orleans Bulletin of the 27th of September is admitted by Major General Gaines (as will appear on the proceedings of the Court) as authorized by him, and without any authority but his own action. The Court is not aware that its publication in the public journals as late as the 29th September is in violation of any rule or regulation of the service; but is of opinion that all publications in the public prints, tending to excite public opinion, or to produce re-animations between officers, are prejudicial to the interests of the public service, and injurious to the discipline of the army. The publication of the official report of Major General Gaines after the 4th July to the Adjutant General, is considered by the Court as falling under publication of this description by its personal allusions.

"The Court cannot close its proceedings without adverting to the strain of invective and vituperation used by Major General Gaines, in the language, generally, of his summary of the evidence touching the operations of his Seminole campaign, particularly that part of it couched in the following terms: "The atrocious mechanicians of the second United States General officer, who has ever dared to aid and assist the open enemy of the Republic in their operations against United States forces employed in the protection of the frontier people. The first great offender was Major General Benedict Arnold; the second, as your finding must show, is Major General Winfield Scott." Assertions, without facts or circumstances to sustain them, and unbecoming his (Major General Gaines') high rank and station; remarks and assertions which the Court condemns in the most decided terms of reprehension.

"The Court, in continuation, feels itself compelled to notice the censure in the official letters of Major General Scott (spread upon the record of these proceedings) cast upon Major General Gaines in reference to his operations in Florida, and in a tone of language that could not be other-

wise than offensive to the latter; General; and in terms, the Court is of opinion, not called for under the circumstances of the case, and ought not to have been indulged in."

[The publication concludes:] The proceedings and opinions in the foregoing cases have been submitted to the President, and are approved. The Court of Inquiry is dissolved.

J. R. POINSETT, Secretary of War.

From the Times and Gazette.

OBJECTIONS TO PHRENOLOGY.

1. It is urged that Phrenology, if it be true, leads to fatalism.—If it be true it is science, and how science can lead to fatalism is perfectly inconceivable; unless, indeed, fatalism be defined to be a declaration of what is true; but we well know that in all other sciences such teaching, though true, and the result absolutely certain, is not so regarded. If I have a weak arm and a teacher of Gymnastics tells me that I can never raise six hundred weight, it is fatal—that is, it is "spoken" or said. If a phrenological demonstrator teach an individual that he can never, on account of the weakness of the organ of size or color, become a portrait painter, it is fatal; no effort of his, will reverse it.

2. It is contended that it destroys accountability.—Any school boy knows that accountability does not rest on the strength or weakness of a member or organ, but on us or abuse we make of them.

3. It is insinuated that Phrenology leads to materialism.—In its teaching it cannot, because Dr. Spurzheim taught that the "brain was the receptacle of soul and spirit." If men insist that it does, it is no fault of the science. That the soul after the highest effort of mental energy should operate less and less efficiently through the organs, till finally, in the imbecility of old age, her operations are scarcely perceptible, is a dispensation of the God of nature.—The eye becomes dim, the ear deaf, the limbs palsied; that this should extend to the more delicate functions of the brain, is perfectly rational; it has nothing to do with the nature of the soul, its immortality and modes of existence. It takes it as granted that the immortality of the soul is demonstrated in the Bible, and that it is as it is.—The immortality of the soul is a Bible truth, and demonstrated only on the face of revealed truth, its existence, fact, known by its efficiency; its mode unknown to us.—But a science that teaches that the "soul operates through the different organs," can never lead to materialism.

4. It is surmised that it destroys the unity of conscientiousness; that if the soul operates through the different organs, then there is no unity.—We may as well insist that because it operates through the different members of the body there is no unity of conscientiousness.

5. It is affirmed that Phrenologists differ.—What has their difference to do with the truth of the science—do not men differ on every thing, even the teachings of the word of God.

6. It is said it is not of universal application.—What science is? There must be levers of wood and drawers of water—"souls that cannot teach and will not learn."

7. It is objected that there is a constant change of the organs. So there is of every particle of the body, the size or energy of the members, and yet anatomy and materia medica obtain. But the change of these organs; their convergency or divergency; their activity or inactivity, is what Phrenology teaches—an important part of the science—and why urge the teachings of a science against the science itself? Phrenology is true, because most of the important organs have been located with absolute certainty. Because anatomical examination of the brain confirms it. Because as a theory it is the most perfect thing ever presented to the world, and too perfect not to be true. Because it is confirmed by daily experiment and observation. Because it alone solves the phenomena of mind which obtain. Because it has resisted for thirty years the most virulent attacks of learned men, and been sustained by its own merits. Because it flourishes in an age of science in the most scientific parts of the world. Because the skillful demonstrator can, in five minutes, develop character as perfectly and more perfectly than one ignorant of its principles could in five years; and because it may be made to appear true by the application of the science to any man's physical constitution.

Fully convinced of the truth and comparative perfection of the science, I confidently (but as to myself, modestly) challenge any objection to be urged which cannot be answered to the fullness of a rational conviction on the minds of more than two-thirds of the most intelligent and intellectual of the community.

JAMES S. OLCOTT.

Going the Whole Figure.—Pennsylvania has embarked in works of internal improvement to an extent that borders on the marvellous. If we recollect right, she has already incurred a debt, in the prosecution of such works, to the amount of \$16,000,000 or \$20,000,000; notwithstanding which, she is wide awake for new engagements. On the 16th instant, a bill was passed by one branch of the Legislature, making the following appropriations: Erie Extension, \$600,000 North Branch Extension, 600,000 West Branch, old work, 33,942 do do Extension, 100,000 Canal from the mouth of the Kiskiminetus towards the mouth of Red Bank, 100,000 To avoid Columbia place, 87,500 Gettysburg Rail Road, 150,000

Table listing various railroads and navigation routes with their respective costs. Items include Susquehanna to Allegheny, For enlarging the Union Canal, Danville & Pottsville Rail Road, Bald Eagle Navigation, Cumberland Valley Rail Road, Franklin Rail Road, Harrisburg and Lancaster Rail Road, Laughtinstown and Pittsburg Rail Road, Freeport and New Castle Rail Road, Monongahela Navigation, Survey from Chambersburg to Laughtinstown.

A line of Rail Roads from Philadelphia to New Orleans.

It is not generally known that companies have been incorporated for the construction of a continuous line of Rail Road from Philadelphia to New Orleans through the great Cumberland Valley. But such is the fact, and a part of the chain is already completed. The Philadelphia and Cumberland Rail Road—the Cumberland Valley Rail Road from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, are now finished or under contract. The Frankford Rail Road to connect Chambersburg with Harper's Ferry, will connect the foregoing Pennsylvania works with the Potomac and Staunton Rail Road, now completed to the centre of Virginia; the Staunton and Lynchburg Rail Road, the Lynchburg and Tennessee Rail Road, to connect the Virginia works with the Nashville and New Orleans Rail Road, will complete the chain and form a direct communication between Philadelphia and New Orleans by Rail Roads, without inclined planes, on which locomotives can be used the whole distance. What a splendid improvement! We are pleased to see that a committee of the Virginia Legislature has recommended that the State appropriate out of the surplus revenue six hundred thousand dollars to the Potomac and Staunton Rail Road, four hundred thousand dollars to the Staunton and Lynchburg Rail Road, and one million two hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars to the Lynchburg and Tennessee Rail Road.—Should the Old Dominion follow the recommendation of this committee, we shall have a continuous Rail Road to New Orleans within five years.—Penn. Times.

Norwich and Worcester Rail Road.—A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature have reported favorably on an application from this company for a loan of the credit of the State to the amount of \$400,000, to be secured by a lien on the property of the company. It is calculated that the above amount will be required for the construction of so much of the road as lies within the limits of Massachusetts.—The Connecticut section is already in a state of forwardness.

FREDERICKTOWN, in Maryland, was thrown into a complete ferment last week, by a robbery of large amount committed there, of which the circumstances were briefly these: On Wednesday last, General Edwards, the cashier of the branch Bank in Leesburg, in Virginia arrived at Fredericktown in the railroad cars, between one and two o'clock, and proceeded to Talbot's Hotel. On the ringing of the bell for dinner, he took his saddlebags, containing bank notes to the amount of \$25,000 and placed them in the desk of the bar-room, requesting that they might be taken care of. The desk was not locked, nor the key in it, but in a drawer. On the return of Mr. Edwards from dinner, and inquiring for the saddlebags, they were gone. Immediate inquiry and search were made in every direction for the missing property. The Western stages had, during the interval in which the saddlebags had been deposited, left the town, and on inquiry of the servants, one of them stated that he had seen a man come out of the bar-room with the saddlebags, and go into one of the stages. The cashier, with the utmost promptitude, pursued the stages on hope of obtaining some clue to the discovery of the money. In the mean time, the search was continued at Talbot's Hotel and in a short time after the departure of the cashier the saddlebags were found, in the vault of the cellar of the house, cut open and covered over with shavings, and the money gone! The cashier was sent after, on the supposition that the money had been found as well as the bags, and returned. The only access to the cellar was from a trap door, which opened in the floor of the bar room, as the other door was kept locked and found locked. The mysterious circumstances attending such a robbery added greatly to the excitement which it caused all Wednesday night, and Thursday and Friday. On Saturday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a part of the money was found in one of the upper rooms of Talbot's tavern, between two beds—amount \$11,475, supposed, also partly "cashiers." We presume that the next Frederick paper will contain further information on the subject of the robbery, of which the above account is condensed from the Frederick paper (of Saturday.)

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the friends of the Union, throughout the State, to hold County meetings, to elect Delegates to the proposed Convention.

Resolved, That as the States of Virginia and Maryland had the rights of individuals solemnly guaranteed to them, when they ceded the District of Columbia to the General Government, Congress cannot abolish slavery in that District, without a breach of the public faith, unless so required by the citizens of that Territory and the States by which it was ceded.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the immediate abolitionists at the North, by their direct interference in the affairs of others, their denunciation of their countrymen, the violent and bitter opposition to the system of Colonization, their inflammatory appeals to the slaves at the South, indirectly urging them to establish, at any risk, that liberty which they should possess, rousing the anxieties of the masters for their personal safety, is little calculated to effect their ostensible object; while the visible effect is to arouse the animosity of the slaveholder, alienate one part of the country from the other, rivet closer the chains of bondage, debar the bondmen from the privilege of instruction, and shut them out from that glorious prospect of relief which had ere long resulted in their emancipation.

Resolved, That this meeting view slavery as an evil of the greatest magnitude; a blot upon the fair escutcheon of our national greatness; and as Pennsylvanians, we have long since established the principles

of the men of all political parties. We were particularly pleased to see gentlemen from the township in attendance. In the abolition convention several gentlemen made their appearance as the representatives of Dauphin county, although it was notorious that the people of Dauphin county never sent them there! No public meeting of our citizens was ever held, and we believe that this was generally the case in other counties. The abolition convention was a self-constituted body, composed of black men, white men, volunteers from other States, and volunteers from several countries in this State—in fact, a kind of Stevens Natural Convention, without constituency and without responsibility to the people in any shape. How different will be the convention of the friends of the integrity of the Union! Out of the four thousand voters of Dauphin county, not for you can I find who will subscribe to the abolition doctrines. The remainder will go en masse for the Union of the States. About the same proportion will be found throughout the commonwealth.

It will be seen that the member of Congress elected from this district was the President of the meeting, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents of both parties in this county. The meeting was addressed by David Krause, Esq. J. A. Fisher, Esq. William Ayres, Esq. Henry K. Strong and E. Guyer. Mr. Duncan, from Philadelphia, in behalf of the members of the Legislature, responded to the resolution, in approbation to the vote of the House of Representatives in a very handsome manner. Demagogues may now see the Pennsylvanians, are not to be excited against the constitution and the Union—that any such attempt will be frowned upon—hail when the Union of the States is in danger, they will forget all party differences, and unite in a common cause.

[Here follows the names of the officers and a large committee.]

Dr. W. J. Sloan, from the committee for that purpose appointed, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were severally read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas the constitution of the United States, and the universal acquiescence of the American people, guaranteed to the citizens of the South all the rights which they now enjoy, and whereas the Union of the States can only be preserved by non-interference on the part of one State, in the laws, domestic policy and institutions of other States, and whereas a certain portion of the citizens of the North, aided by foreign emissaries, are pursuing a course unwise, fanatical and disorganizing, in relation to the immediate abolition of slavery—rousing the passions of men—misleading the public by addresses and appeals calculated to sever the bonds of fraternity, concession and mutual forbearance—denouncing our fellow countrymen, south of the Potomac, as traitors, man-sealers, blood-thirsty homicides and pirates—and asserting doctrines which are now shaking this nation to the centre, and which must eventually in the dissolution of the Union; and whereas an abolition State convention was lately held in this place, composed partly of paid emissaries from New York and the New England States, which disseminated doctrines at variance with the almost unanimously expressed sentiments of the people of Pennsylvania, which are now spread before the Southern States as the voice of public opinion at the North, and tend to lessen the confidence placed in us by our fellow countrymen, and cause them to look with a jealous eye on the Keystone State as entertaining principles to which she has always been calmly and steadily opposed: Therefore,

Resolved, That we approve of the course of the friends of the Union of the States in Washington county, in recommending a State convention of the friends of the integrity of the Union, to be held in Harrisburg on the first Monday of May next—to give a public expression of the popular feeling in relation to the unwise agitation of the doctrines of abolition, the rights of the South, the principles and policy of Pennsylvania, and the unimpaired Union of the States.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the friends of the Union, throughout the State, to hold County meetings, to elect Delegates to the proposed Convention.

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From the Harrisburg Chronicle.

THE INTEGRITY OF THE UNION OF THESE STATES.

We give place in to-day's paper, to the proceedings of the friends of the integrity of the Union of the States. The meeting was, implacably a meeting of the People, and the proceedings speak the sentiments of the people of Dauphin county. The church in which the crowd assembled was filled to overflowing, not of partisans, but