

quire little attention, subsisting on the coarsest herbage, almost free from disease, and live to a great age in the full possession of vigor and strength, many being found capable of their accustomed labor at 35 and 40 years old, and some authentically stated to have attained ages apparently almost incredible. Why then, under these manifest and acknowledged advantages, are they not generally used? The whole objections, after deducting a little for family viciousness, may be summed up in one word—pride. Unfortunately for us, those we have been accustomed to see, have had more than a due proportion of thick muzzle, chunk head, long ears, ewe neck, narrow chest, diminutive legs, small body, cat hams, and most unprepossessing tails, the result of breeding an indifferent jack to refuse mares of the country. But in a question of utility we must school our ideas somewhat, and if we cannot quite bring up the mule to the symmetrical elegance and fiery spirit of the horse, we can bring them down to think him not only so unsightly an object, but a very valuable and useful beast. He has to be sure, in days of yore, and among nations we deem less tasteful and refined than ourselves, been esteemed not only as beast of burthen, but considered with regard among the luxurious, the opulent and the proud; and kings, princes, and nobles, from Absalom, (the most courtly dandy, and thorough-going demagogue on record, that has as far distanced his competitors in the race of folly, as his brother Solomon has all modern philosophers in wisdom,) to the haughty sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isabella, that stand unclouded in later times in the acquisition of territory, wealth and glory they made for their country, the mule has received all that brute has regard and fondness we bestow upon the horse. Nor should their taste be too summarily questioned. We have seen specimens of this hybrid, with proportions so happily blended as to challenge not simply our approval, but our high admiration, standing 19 hands, symmetrical, (for a mule,) firm jointed, clean limbed, compact, round barrel, arched neck, and a costume varying through every shade, from a light tan to a jet black, and which reflected like a mirror, the light from their polished sides, constituting altogether a lofty bearing, that would effectually silence the pretensions of half the legitimate bloods of the land. Such animals could not be purchased for \$500 per pair, a price not fixed from fancy, but from actual experience, believed to be within their absolute value. Let the experiment at once be tried, by using some of the best Kentucky Jacks on our large blood mares, and a salutary change will soon be effected in our northern teams.

But for moderate farms generally, we think the ox, beyond comparison, the most profitable animal to depend upon for field labor. He is the natural and almost spontaneous production from an indisposible portion of every man's stock. He comes almost unbidden to our hands, and reared with little trouble or attention on the coarsest products of the farm; is liable to few diseases, which are generally understood and easily remedied; is domestic, kindly disposed, tractable, patient and ever ready to do his utmost; and when he has worked through his best years, and attained a full maturity, he is turned into the field to gather up and condense the scattered burthen, and then is prepared to fill up the measure of his usefulness, by uncomplainingly yielding up his life to the stern and never satisfied demands of his master.— If at any time in the course of his working days he becomes disabled, he is turned out and fattened, or if kept in good condition, is always ready for the shambles. Some years since, I had an ox, that through the carelessness of his driver, had a part of his hoof crushed, by having a log rolled on it, and finding it impossible to staunch the wound, I had him butchered, and disposed of his carcass for \$62, and the well matched pair were not worth more than \$100, for working oxen. Not so with the horse; if the slightest fracture or disease is discovered, down comes his value from 20 to 80 per cent, or if much disabled or seriously diseased, he becomes absolutely worthless, or even worse, as the expense of keep and farrier's bill, is the only legacy bequeathed by the dead brute after months of attention.

But to the objections to an ox team.— "They cannot endure like the horse in hot weather." Grant it. There is part of 4 months in our climate, when they cannot do as much in the heat of the day, but there are parts of every day when they can do a great deal; and probably all that might be required of them; and if the sluggards who drive them, would take a lesson from the feathered inmates of every copse, tree and shrub that surrounds them, and bestir themselves before the fading glimmer of the last star in the morning, and unyoke and provide for their weary companion in toil through the sultriness of the day, and again when the excessive fervor of the sun had abated, they would renew their labor till dewy eve admonished them it was time to rest, they would find probably they could accomplish without excessive fatigue to their tents, all that was necessary to perform.

The great objection to them, however, is their dullness and inactivity. Is the appearance of biped in fault? We believe, with all due deference to our own species

the latter. If the poor dumb brute could portray his wrongs, they would frequently be found to shame his more intelligent master; and if even handed justice could be done, compel him to change places with the abused servant. The ox is generally trained before he has acquired half his strength, and his power at once tasked to the utmost. If however, he is allowed a respite, his burdens are for a brief time only delayed, and long before his strength is fully matured, he is habitually overloaded, and that too under every privation of nutritious and stimulating food; and the consequence is, as every one, not an ox or ass, would have predicted, he loses his spirit and ambition, and becomes the stupid thing we are so accustomed to see, and the whole race are condemned for faults that actually belong to another. Let light yokes or harness be adopted, suitable four wheeled wagons, instead of the neck bruising carts, that are too often a full load for a team when empty; let the ox be well fed and curried and kept in his yoke only a reasonable time, and never overtasked, and he will in his improved character, soon retort upon his calumniators. But the real difficulty is, the breed of working cattle need improving throughout the State. In how large a portion of it are they far below the standard of working cattle in New England? Is this owing to the mode of rearing, or the breed? We think the latter. All know the difference in the capacity for performance between horses of the same bulk; that one will regularly perform labor throughout the year, that would knock up another of the same weight in a week, and kill him in a month. May there not exist the same difference in the breeds of cattle? Without hesitation we would answer yes, though not perhaps to the same extent. We are not left to conjecture upon this point, however, though our unassisted reason might clearly indicate the truth; for we have the recorded experience of intelligent and observing men, on both sides of the Atlantic, who have tried this matter fully and fairly, and whose united testimony is, that not only are certain individuals better adapted to various purposes of labor, but whose breeds are so constituted in form and character, as to give them the utmost possible adaptation to this object, consistent with the other important one of their nature, in furnishing subsequently a carcass every way suited to the nutrition of man. These breeds are pre-eminently the Devons and Herefords, and to their unrivalled qualities for draft, Loudon, Youtat, and other distinguished writers testify; and their opinions are corroborated by thousands of experienced individuals in our own country. We know the Devons to be intelligent, docile, spirited and capable, quick in their movements and enduring in their performance, and in many instances, when of pure blood, well trained, and properly managed, rendering it no easy matter for good horses to out-do them. Youtat yields to the Herefords nearly the same meed of praise and allows them greater strength, though we think them less active. Classifying them by the sportsman's scale, we should say the Devons were the thorough bred, and the Hereford the stout hunter, and though not possessing the speed, yet with sufficient for his object, he is enabled to carry greater weight than his more active rival. Both have good forms and constitution, a large share of bone, quick eye and ready ear, dense bones, strong joints, a large proportion of well disposed muscle, great strength and a rapid stride, that make it no easy matter for their drivers to keep pace with them; in addition to which, they are kind feeders, and when fattened are preferred to all with (in England) at any rate, and the finest breeds have been regarded by all the epicurean palates that have taken cognizance of flesh for the last two or three centuries, as bringing a higher price than any except the South cattle. But we possess these valuable cattle, and their descendants crossed with our best natives, extensively disseminated through our State, we should bear very little about the great inferiority of cattle.

It may perhaps be asked if the far famed Short Horns are not adapted to labor? It is, their advocates have failed to demonstrate it, with some few exceptions; nor do we deem it compatible with their characters they should ever be so distinguished. There is an economic and physical impossibility in the thing. They must combine opposite and irreconcilable properties in accomplishing this. Their great and paramount excellence is, to load on flesh in the right points at an early age, combined with great capacity in the cows for secreting milk, in which they are excelled by no other breed except the Long Horned Durham or Yorksires. In conclusion, for this article has already been drawn out to an unaccountable length, all that is necessary in compressing the great desideratum, the improvement of our country cattle, is to select the choicest native animals we have already, that are best adapted to this purpose, and cross them with Devons, and perhaps Herefords, selected in England especially for this object, and we shall soon have a race not surpassed for securing to the agriculturist what he most desires, viz. the accomplishment of the greatest amount of farm labor at the least expense.

Truly yours,  
R. L. ALEX.  
Buffalo, Feb. 1841.

EXPERIMENTS ON MANURING CORN—AND GROWING POTATOES AND CORN TOGETHER.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 20, 1834.

To the Editor of the Southern Agriculturalist.  
Mr. Editor.—As the season for planting approaches, I will communicate the result of my experiments the last year upon Indian corn, made on the Agricultural Society's Farm called the "Cattle Farm." The soil, (a light sandy one, and without manure) did not produce when first planted by me four years ago more than nine or ten bushels to the acre. Since which time, by the application of manure, it has gradually increased in quantity to about twenty bushels. The last season the following trials were made: Cow-pen compost, horse litter and fresh rotten seed, were applied to the soil in the

following manner: on the first of April the land was ploughed flush, and then furrowed off four and a half feet apart with a bulltongue plough; on a portion of the ground was strewn one peck of the first kind of manure to the task row (105 feet), spread in the trench; a furrow was then run on each side with a common bar-share corn plough, covering the manure about three inches deep; the corn holes were made with a dibble stick or pestle, two and a half feet from centre, to centre, and two stalks were left to grow in each hill. The same quantity of the other kinds of manure were used and in the same manner on the two other portions of land. To three other portions, three pecks were applied and to the others four pecks. The result was to the first, 18 bushels to the acre; to the second, 19 bushels; the third 21 bushels. The next trial 19 1-2, 22 and 25 bushels. The third was 21, 24 and 27 bushels. The fourth, was 23, 25 and 35 bushels.

Two other portions of land the grain was planted without manure, and when about six inches high, the same quantity of manure of each of the aforementioned kinds were applied to the different portions around the hills; the yield of these were less in every instance. Again, when the corn was two feet high, similar proportions were used to other portions.—The result was much the same as the last experiment; and again, when the corn had advanced to half its growth, the same trials were made to still other portions, when scarcely any perceptible advantage was gained by the application. But to a part to which the same quantities of manure were used in the following manner the result was nearly the same as the first class of experiments stated, to wit—when the corn was nearly a foot high, a furrow was run with a plough on each side of the bed, cutting away the foot, so as to expose the roots; the manure was then thrown in and immediately covered, by running a plough on the back of the furrow; in this experiment the bushel of cotton seed produced at the rate of forty bushels per acre. The seed in all cases were fresh, and from being covered from four to five inches with earth did not vegetate.

I am inclined to think, from repeated experiments, that manure ought always to be applied to corn where the number of the ends of the roots will enter it; therefore, I should say, that it were best to incorporate it generally in the soil, as the roots pasture widely, even from four to five feet if the soil is well pulverised, and well drained. I found it necessary to chop away a stock here and there, which put an appearance of burning or drying up; except in those portions manured with cotton seed which kept green.

I will add to this communication a method of growing corn and potatoes in the same field, which will be found highly advantageous, viz:—furrow off the ground in nine feet rows, plant the corn fifteen inches apart, on the row in single stalks, or thirty inches leaving two stalks; as soon as vines can be procured, prepare the intermediate spaces between the corn rows and plant them. The corn blades removed, the potato vines will run across to the corn rows and take root there, and produce potatoes which answer well for feeding stock, while the corn yields finely from its open stand.

Yours, &c.  
J. F. O'HAR.

N. B.—Corn planted 30th April.

COL. PRESTON AND HIS OPONENTS.

PUBLIC MEETING IN ABBEVILLE.  
At a meeting of citizens of Abbeville, District, held at Abbeville, C. H., on Monday, the 3d May, Benj. Y. Martin, Esq. was called to the Chair, and J. F. Marshall appointed Secretary.

Dr. H. H. Townes stated the object of the meeting, and submitted the following Resolutions, which was adopted, with but few dissenting voices:

Resolved, That we deprecate the approach Extra Session of Congress, as the probable source of a series of measures pernicious to the States, and subversive of the great conservative principles of our Federal system.

Resolved, That we consider the extraordinary convocation of Congress, a great public expense, and at a period when the necessary expenditures of the Government are rapidly decreasing, as a bare faced abandonment of the professed principles of economy and reform, on which the present administration came into power.

Resolved, That we should regard the establishment of a National Bank, in the face of the frightful exhibition recently made of the management of the Bank of the U. States, as indicating a reckless disregard of the admonitions of experience and as creating an engine of political power and corruption, calculated to destroy the purity of the government, and finally the liberties of the country.

Resolved, That we look upon the projected measure of distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States, as one of the most comprehensive schemes of bribery and corruption, ever devised, and as tending at the same time to produce the two-fold calamity of degrading the sovereign States of the Union, into servile pensioners, dependent on their bounty of the Federal Government, and of creating the necessity for a permanent increase of the duties on imports—thus laying the foundation of a new Tariff, burdensome to the whole Union, and unjust and oppressive to the planting and exporting States.

Resolved, That Wm. C. Preston was elected to represent this State, in the Congress of the United States, as an opponent upon Constitutional grounds of a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, and

the scheme of distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States, and that, in becoming an electioneering advocate of a political party whose principal object, known to him, (although not publicly avowed,) was and is the adoption of all these measures, he compromised the dignity of his office, disregarded and contemned the known opinions and wishes almost unanimously entertained by the people he professed to represent, and has totally forfeited their confidence.

Resolved, That if, under these circumstances, he should vote for a Bank of the United States, he would sacrifice the principles, upon the faith of which he was elected, and betray the high trust committed to his hands by the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That if, after having rendered this degrading service to the Administration, he should accept office under them, it could be considered in no other light, by an impartial world, than as the treachery, on their part, and the acceptance, on his, of a reward for his apostasy and treachery!

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published, to the end, that should he rise in the Senate to support a Bank of the United States, he may do it with a stigma on his front, placed there by the people whom, in assuming to represent, he would in fact betray!

On motion it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Charleston Mercury, and South Carolinian, and that the Chairman of this meeting forward a copy of the Resolutions to Col. Preston. The meeting then adjourned.

BENJ. Y. MARTIN, Chairman.  
J. F. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

COL. PRESTON'S REPLY.  
COLUMBIA, May 11, 1841.

To Benj. Y. Martin, Esq.  
Sir,—I have had the honor to receive your note enclosing to me certain resolutions passed in a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Abbeville.

The temper and language of those concerning myself, savour so much more of personal bitterness, than of political discussion that I should hold myself discharged from any obligation to notice them, but that I feel it due to the public not to permit some assertions contained in them to pass without contradiction.

In the fifth resolution, being the first in which my name is mentioned, I am denounced for acting with a party whose principal objects known to me, tho' not publicly avowed, were a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

It is not the fact that the Whig party had any object known to me and not publicly avowed. It could not be the fact, for the Whig party consisting of a vast majority of the United States must, of necessity act upon publicly avowed principles, and consisting too of a great majority of the Southern States, it could not be implicated in a conspiracy against Southern interests.

It is not the fact that the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, has ever been considered a Whig party measure.

It is not the fact that in any just meaning of the phrase it comes in as the high Tariff party—either secretly understood or publicly avowed—for it is notorious to the whole country that as far as pledges could be made by a political party the Whigs were pledged to the Compromise Act of 1833. Their candidates for President and Vice President were deeply, repeatedly and publicly pledged to it, and the most leading men of all the party bound to its maintenance by every possible obligation—while on the other hand, the candidates of the other party, for President and Vice President and their most leading and able partizan (Mr. Wright of New York) were at all times the advocates and supporters of the most extravagant system of Protection. The vote of the anti-Tariff States of Georgia and North Carolina—and the present attitude of Virginia, vindicate the Whig party against this charge.

It is not the fact, that I was elected Senator as an opponent on constitutional grounds of a National Bank or a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—neither of those questions were agitated or thought of in the State at the period of election. If my sentiments in regard to a Bank of the U. States, were an element in that election—it was known that I was of the Republican State Rights School of MADISON and CRAWFORD—and had never denounced them or the whole body of the Republican party who followed their lead in the financial emergencies of 1816. My strong aversion to a Bank of the United States, existed then and exists now—neither decreased or diminished, by the recent failure of a State Corporation of Pennsylvania, an aversion which could yield only to a paramount necessity, such as overruled the objections of wise and patriotic men in 1815—whose character and fame must be aspersed, before a denunciation can reach me for following their example.

So far from this question entering into the consideration of my constituents at either of my elections, the notorious circumstances then, existing, prove it to have been impossible. I was elected shortly after Mr. Calhoun, who had been the principal agent in establishing the Bank of the United States, and who in the session subsequent to my election, declared this fact in the Senate of the United States, accompanied by a strong panegyric upon the Bank. He did not forfeit the confidence of the State thereby.

The immediate representative of your own district, Mr. McDuffie, always the zealous partizan of the Bank—and at the moment of my election signalized his advocacy of it upon every ground of constitutionality and expediency—had eulogized its conduct and its conductors—and proposed its re-charter in an elaborate and powerful document. He neither forfeited the confidence of Abbeville District or of the State to the highest office, in which he was subsequently elevated.—Although I did not and do not concur in all the views and conclusions of that celebrated report, I do not believe that I was elected to the Senate on account of my dissent from them. And I cannot refrain from remarking that in the proceedings of the meeting at Abbeville, there is a striking forbearance of expression of any opinion as to the Constitutionality of a United States Bank—the objections to it being selected from the frightful exhibitions made in the Pennsylvania Bank, and other topics of political, entitled unquestionably to the very highest consideration. The meeting seeks to bind me while it cautiously keeps itself unfettered holds me to an opinion which itself does not entertain. During the period, that I had the honor to serve the State in her Legislature, I do remember that the Bank question was agitated. Engaged as we were in the prosecution of a great enterprise, in which energy and concert were necessary to success—when it was known that many conspicuous men deeply devoted to the maintenance of the principles upon which the State was acting, entertained various sentiments upon this subject, it would not have been prudent to have agitated it; and this is perhaps, one reason why it was not agitated at that time. My course upon the high questions then settled, undoubtedly procured me the honor of an election to the Senate, and second to these, and scarcely second, my opposition to the men and measures of the Jackson Van Buren administration. To prosecute this opposition, mainly, I was sent, and if at any time I have enjoyed the approbation of my constituents, it was when I have been fearlessly and vehemently assisting in beating down that dynasty. The only doubt that was thrown upon my re-election, was that I might relax in these efforts to prostrate the Proclamation, the Force Bill, and the Tariff party, although that party was then distinguished by a hardy opposition to a Bank. If I had faltered in my opposition to that party I never could have been elected or re-elected. If I had faltered in that opposition I should have been false to my country and my conscience; and having prosecuted it to a glorious success, I find no matter for regret, but that in the moment of that victory, I am separated from a portion of my constituents, whose countenance and encouragement had sustained and rewarded me through so many vicissitudes of the eventful struggle.

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That the meeting at Abbeville has thought proper to censure me for thus persisting to the consummation of what I set out to effect, is matter of regret to me—that it has impugned my motives by the insinuation in the 7th resolution, can excite, even at the utmost, but a momentary irritation. The tenor of my life has put me beyond the reach of such shafts.—If I had been ambitious, the party in power at the moment of its ascendancy, was accessible when I might have chosen it rather than the doubtful and almost despairing cause of the country. If the allurements of popularity, of that dearest popularity which is found at home, could have seduced me from the rough and thorny way of duty, the primrose path was straight before me. If I was servile, I might have surrendered my conscience to the keeping of others and been safe. If I had been venal I might have joined the spoils party. I have preferred to discharge according to the dictates of my conscience, the high and responsible obligations of a patriot Senator, for the promotion of the interests and honor of our common country, and I esteem it a piece of good fortune, that in performing this duty, I have crossed no material opinion once entertained—and avowed none once denounced—that I have deserted from or to no party, but have maintained a straight forward and direct course, from the beginning of my career to the present moment.

Even on that policy which has been the occasion of the great difference between me and my constituents I am entitled at their hands, at least, to the credit of consistency. Before my re-election, my judgment was fixed in regard to it. Experience and the verdict of the country, have proved how just my estimate was. It has fallen, and amidst its hideous ruin has dragged down the party which supported it. Amongst the evils which I deprecated in the establishment of that system, was the danger of making it an alternative with the bank, and of forcing the country to escape from overwhelming difficulties, and intolerable sufferings, under the protection of an institution, to which I entertained the most decided objections. In the future prospects of our country, I confess I am unable to detect any thing incident to the late political revolution which can make me doubt the propriety of the course I have pursued. If there be some things in the principles of the majority of the present dominant party which I do not approve, I am not the less sensible of the advantage of having escaped from the practices of that which has been expelled. I reposed with hope and trust upon the order of things as established by the will of the people in the election of Gen. Harrison, and I equally well believe that the dispensation of providence which has placed Mr. Tyler at the head of the Republic has neither endangered the propriety of our common country or of our particular section.

As I know of no more fit mode of bringing this letter before the gentlemen who composed the Abbeville meeting than by sending it through the press, I hope

you will excuse me for doing so—and be assured.

I am, with great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. C. PRESTON.

BENJ. Y. MARTIN, Esq., Chairman of the

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—The anniversary of the Temperance Union was held this forenoon in the Murray street Church. The report of the Treasurer stated that there was a balance of \$314.46 remaining in the Treasury. Abstracts were then read from the report of the Executive Committee, which stated that in several particulars the Temperance cause had received quite an impulse. Mention was made of the movement among the Irish, by which five millions in Ireland had adopted the pledge of abstinence, also large numbers of them who lived in the cities or were employed on the public works of this country. In Sweden, Finland, Prussia and Russia a considerable enthusiasm was kindled, and the monarchs of those countries and their public ministers had expressed a decided approbation of the enterprise, and were enlisted in it. The movement among the reformed inebriates in Baltimore, in this city, in Buffalo, in Boston, in Augusta, Maine, and in other parts of the country, had resulted in reclaiming 15,000 drunkards, besides having awakened the whole community.

The ordinary labors of the Union had been quite successful during the past year. The expenses of the office for the various publications that had been issued, was \$20,347. From the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois and Missouri, exceedingly cheering accounts had been received. Among all persons employed, whether as agents, publishers, or officers, the most perfect harmony and unanimity prevailed on every point. The disposition for a popular vote on the license question in several of the States, has greatly increased. Last year about 36 million gallons of ardent spirits were manufactured, while three years ago, the quantity was upwards of 72 million gallons. The records of the police and criminal courts for the past were then referred to, as showing very many effects of this cause. Addresses were made by Dr. Jewett, of Mass., Professor Goodrich, of Yale Theological Seminary, Rev. Mr. Scott, of Stockholm, in Sweden, Robert Baird, Esq., who has visited several of the Courts of Europe, and received the favorable expressions of their monarchs on this subject, Rev. Mr. Bingham, of the Sandwich Islands, and John Hawkins, Esq., of Baltimore. One of the Speakers stated, that in Russia there were thirty or forty local governments, each of which paid to the General Government a certain sum for the privilege of manufacturing and selling ardent spirits. The amount received by the General Government was 25 million rubles. The local governments farmed out this privilege to individuals, and received an equal sum. This is the Russia system of licenses.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.  
Truth is strange—stranger than fiction.— Under this heading the Long Island Star publishes an interesting tale, for the extended details of which we cannot find room, but must content ourselves with giving the leading facts in a condensed form for the benefit of our readers.

A young grocer of good character and correct habits, commenced business in a good and improved neighborhood. His stock was small, as were his means, and his stock of customers were still smaller. His sales hardly met his expenses, and he was evidently going "down hill," and an old grocer on the opposite corner predicted that he would soon be at the bottom. That the young grocer had reason to regret this opinion of the old grocer will appear. The latter had a daughter who had won the heart of the former. He offered himself to her and was rejected. It was done, however, with the assurance that he was the man of her choice, but that she acted in obedience to her father's commands.

Assured of the affections of the woman of his choice he set himself about removing the only obstacle in the way of their union—the father's objection to his pecuniary prospects. A year had elapsed, and lo, what a change! The young grocer was now going up hill with the power of a steam locomotive; customers flocked to his store from all quarters, and even many had left the old established stand on the opposite corner, for the younger favorite. There was a mystery about it which puzzled the old grocer sorely, but which he could not unravel. He at length became nearly sick with losses and aggravations, and vain attempts to discover the secret of his neighbor's success.

At this juncture, Angelica—for that was the daughter's name—contrived to bring about an apparently accidental interview between the parties. After the old man had become, through the intervention of the daughter, tolerably good humored, he inquired with great earnestness of the young man, how he had contrived to effect so much in a single year, to thus extend his business and draw off the customers from the older stand. The young man evaded an answer—but inquired if he had any further objections to his union with Angelica. "None," replied he, "provided you reveal the secret of your success. Thus the young man promised, when his happiness was made complete. The old man commended his prudence on this point. The affair was all settled and the marriage soon took place.

The friends of the young couple were all assembled, and among them many of the customers of the two stores. Angelica and Thomas looked as happy as they well could be, and the old gentleman was, if possible, happier than they. The bridal cake was about to be cut, when the old man called out for "THE SECRET." "The secret," exclaimed fifty others.

"It is a very simple matter, says Thomas, 'ADVERTISE!!!' The old gentleman was very 'very old fashioned, and while he shook Thomas heartily by the hand, and kissed Angelica five times over, he merely muttered "Why the dickens didn't I think of that!"