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PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

Poetry.

I am Weary, very Weary.

BY CYRUS W. BROWN.

I am weary, very weary,
And my heart is full of fears
For the coming of the morn,
With its pain and bitter tears.
Yes, in sorrow, and in sadness,
Weep I through the living night,
Hoping, fearing, for the breaking
Of the glorious morning light.
As its beams are streaming on me,
Come the thoughts of care and strife—
Of the ease, the wrongs, the oppressions,
Met with everywhere in life.
In the busy haunts of men,
See I there much of wrong,
That my heart is sick and pained
With the never-ceasing song.
Of advantage, and of gain,
And of fully gotten spoil,
From the honest and the laboring,
Hard-bitten men of toil—
That my soul is anguish-stricken
From the market-place of men,
With a heaving and a sigh,
Mingled with most bitter pain.
Woe! "good spirits were abroad,"
Ever active on the air—
Teaching goodness in our ears—
Making men more gay and fair.
I am weary, very weary,
Of the battle and the strife,
Ever constant, ever true,
Mid the scenes of daily life.

The Editor's Advisers.

Says one your subjects are too grave—
Too much morality you have—
Too much about religion,
Give me some wit and wicker tales,
With aliphatic ghosts, with lies and scales,
Or fables like a pegasus.
I love to read another story,
Such monstrous fables like—
In other words those novels,
Composed of Kings and queens and lords,
Of ladies woe and God's borders,
That used to live in hotels.
Now, my dear editor, we've had enough
Of such confounded horse-dung stuff,
To create the fair creature,
Give us some recent foreign news,
Of Russians, Turks, the Greeks and Jews,
Or any other nation.
Another critic I want more fun,
A witty anecdote or pun,
A riddle or a riddle,
Some long for missionary news,
And some of worldly current events,
Would rather hear a fiddle.
Another critic I want to see
A jumble of varieties—
Variety in all things,
A miscellaneous hodge-podge print,
Composed of only good bits—
Of multifarious small things.
I want some marriage news, says one,
It constitutes my highest bliss
To hear of wedding rings,
For in a time of general rain,
None should be from the drought (he claims—
At least not one in twenty.
I want to hear of death says one,
Of people killed or loved,
By poison, fire or fever,
Another answers, full of wit,
I'd rather have the tall and fat
Of eucalyptus, and beaver.
Some signify a secret wish
For men and then a story dish
Of politics to suit them;
But here we rest at perfect ease,
For should they wear the moon was cheese,
We never would dispute them.
Or grave or humorous, wild or tame,
Lofly or low 'tis all the same,
Too haughty or too humble,
Every editorial right
Has sought to do but what is right,
And let the grumbler grumble.

If every hope of life were crowned with
success, if love could never die, or affection
with away, if all in this world proved true,
man would be rendered intensely selfish, and
unwilling to acknowledge the consoling
power of faith. Our purpose in this world is to
know and to suffer, for suffering purifies, and
refines, and expands our sympathies towards
others.

"You have stolen my soul, divine one!" ex-
claimed Mr. Slick to his adored.
"Pardon me," responded the lady, "I am
not in the habit of picking up little things."

When you come into company, or to act,
lay aside all sharp and morose humors, and
be pleasant, which will make you acceptable
and the better effect your end.

"I'll pay your bill on sight," as the blind
man said to a doctor who had in vain attempt-
ed to cure him of blindness.

Flour is well enough in its sphere, but we
deprecate the rubbing of it on ladies' faces.

London and the Exhibition.

From the Gospel Banner. THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Our walks, hitherto, as they have begun in
have been confined to, the English depart-
ment of the Great Exhibition. We have,
however, not gone into half of those salons,
nor shall we be able to do so. The truth is,
nearly one half of the whole palace was oc-
cupied by articles from England and her col-
onies—colonies that spread over the world.
The little island of Great Britain is, indeed,
full half the world to man; and she was en-
titled to half the space in any building that is
designed to exhibit the arts and manufactures
of the human race. But for us to take our
readers all over the English department, and
show him the Sculpture courts, the Minerals,
the Comenals, the manufactures in the min-
eral substances for building, also manufactures
from animal and vegetable substances, the Jap-
anese goods, furniture, upholstery, glass,
china, porcelain, works in precious metals,
jewelry, general hardware, cutlery, edge and
hand tools, articles of clothing, tapestries,
carpets, floor cloths, lace, embroidery, felt-
ed and laid fabrics, paper printing, book-bind-
ing, leather, saddlery, harness-work, skins,
furs, hair, silk and velvet, woolen and wor-
sted, and hampen goods, surgical instru-
ments, philosophical and musical instruments,
agricultural and horticultural machines, guns,
weapons, military engineering, civil engineer-
ing and building contrivances, railway and
marine mechanism, vegetable and animal
substances used in manufactures, substances
used as food, chemical and pharmaceutical
products, mineral products, &c., to the end
of the chapter; to examining and describe all
these things which filled nine acres of ground,
and as many of air, would require our paper
to be filled for too many weeks to come—
Perhaps we have gone as far, heretofore, in
the English department proper, as is eligible.
We must not, however, overlook her colonies.
We must glance into the sections occupied by
the East and West Indies, the west coast of
Africa, Canada, Australia, &c.

Let us begin with eastern India. We shall
find here more things curious than useful to
us.

And first we notice some models of Indian
temples in stone, that give us a good idea
of the different styles predominating amongst the
Hindoo and other castes.

That lamp is a curious thing. It is of cop-
per and brass and a self-feeder. The bowls
represent peacocks with their tails spread—
As fast as the oil is consumed, a fresh supply
trickles into the breasts of the birds and re-
news the expiring light.

Here is a superb collection of Indian fig-
ures. No quaint and expressive are these
little models, so various their dress, atti-
tudes and employments, that we can desire
no livelier illustration of life in India. For
instance; there are representations of the ser-
vants in an Indian household—the cook fry-
ing a fowl, the wet preparing a pipe for his
lazy master, and all the definite divisions of
domestic labor. Then appear the traders—
the barber shaving a dark man's head all over,
two men at work with a most primitive saw,
a washerman beating out clothes with his
edge, and a water carrier with his leather
bottle, such as are mentioned in scripture.

A little further on is a complete repre-
sentation of an Indian Fair, with the principal
buildings, modeled with the exactness of im-
itation for which the Hindoos are celebrated.
Merchants expose their wares; canals are
unloaded and lie down to rest; the story tel-
ler relates his tale; the horseman grooms his
Arab steed; the elephant, with grass in his
trunk, pricks up his huge ears as his master
beckons him; some smoke; some eat; a great
loud ride through in state; a saint begs—
why here we have a miniature Indian fair and
Indian life, it is like a bit of romance, and
worth stopping to examine and admire.

The Indian Tent is magnificent. It fully
realizes all our notions of the exquisite luxu-
ry of Oriental despotism. Amongst the fur-
niture are exquisitely carved tables, covered
with chess boards and men of the most sum-
ptuous make. The exquisite rugs in green
and crimson velvet, adorned with sun-like
radiated shields of gold which adorn the walls;
the rich carpets placed above the matting;
the superbly carved side-board in black ebony
wood; the fans and fly flappers of every de-
sign, and the bland odor of the sandal wood,
remind one of the haughty potentates of the
Arabian Nights. "We can almost see the
king of India, and his intelligent ape playing
their game of chess together."

In the next compartment are interesting
specimens of lapidary, amongst them is a seal
for Victoria, of cornelian stone, about an inch
square, on which an inscription in Hindostani
script is cut, which translated is said to read
thus—"First monarch of the world, as Soli-
mon in magnificence, with a court like Sa-
turn, Empress of the age. Sovereign of the
age. Sovereign of the seas. The source of
beneficence. By the grace of God, Queen of
England and Ireland. Ruler of the king-
doms of Hindostan. Defender of the Faith
of Christ—the great Queen Victoria."

Near an Indian State bedstead, sent over
as a present to Victoria, and which is the
reliant thing we ever saw, are a lot of mus-
lins of the most extraordinary fineness, and
intended as dresses for the dancing girls of
India. Here are, also, two alabaster chairs
in which the royalty of India sit. Near
these is the Nizam Diamond that rivals the
queen's Koh-i-noor. We know not its esti-
mated value; it is, enough, to make half a
dozen of us millionaires—at present it does
us no one good, and therefore is worthless be-
cause worth so much.

After looking at some daggers very richly
ornamented, we have another exhibition of
the domestic life of India in a complete set of
carriages, palanquins, and vehicles for travel-

ing, on the other side are models of boats,
very neat and picturesque. Here, too, is a
collection of nets, fishing rods and other pic-
torial implements. The snake boat of Co-
chin is a light and curious construction. A
superb parasol, with a handle of solid silver
is rather a temptation to some men's hands.

We spoke in a former paper of the "Di-
corria-noor, or Sea of Light" diamond, as
exceeding in value Victoria's "Koh-i-noor,
or Mountain of Light." In this we were
mistaken. Our error arose from a wrong
casting of pounds into dollars. The value of
this gem is £300,000, or about \$1,500,000.
It is in one of the salons we are now exam-
ining. It stands as the centre ornament of
an armet, with ten smaller stones around;
a necklace of 224 large pearls, and a shorter
one of 104 smaller pearls; a necklace of four
large rubies, a pair of emerald armlets, a
carved emerald and diamond brooch, and mor-
tgage; a gold mounted saddle set with dia-
monds, emeralds and rubies; a magnificent
brocade robe, richly decorated with pearls;
and an emerald girdle, the stones in which
are of immense size. These ornaments bring
a high price in India; and some of them
which have maxims from the Koran engraved
on them, are inestimable in the eyes of the
Indian princes, and serve as talismans. There
is also a beautiful model of a cannon, in
mother-of-pearl. But all this, rich, superb,
brilliant as it is, is of little value to the
world.

Passing into the Transient—still in the In-
dian department, we meet with superb shows
of Oriental extravagance: a poor Yankee
girl with one on her back, would be worth
more than one thousand dollars, and might
therefore soon find a good market for herself.
If she was not satisfied with the show, let
her take one of these caps and a pair of slip-
pers set thick with precious stones, and give
them to her mother. And her poor sister
would thank her for some of those muslin
figured in gold and silver. The splendor of
Indian dresses exceeds all our American ideas.
In the centre of this salon is a crimson dress
most superbly embroidered; and near it a
shawl in silver and gold, covered with car-
nival devices representing men, elephants, and
other animals. As a mate to it, is another
magnificent shawl in scarlet, gold and silver.
Such figures we presume, never yet reached
America.

The next department recalls us to the pres-
ent state of Indian life. A beautiful model
of a house, at some distance articles in hand-
ware, remind us that there are other people
in India than rascals and thieves, and other
wants of life besides cloth of gold. A still
more pleasing lesson is conveyed in the com-
plete model of a silk manufactory, represent-
ing various stages of the process, and some
of the raw material in its original chrysalis
state.

Crossing over to the other side of the nave
—still in the Indian department—we survey
some superb horse trappings, and another
pretty model of a Hindoo temple. Here too
is machinery for the preparation of sugar
cane. Sugar is twice as dear in England as
in the U. S. owing to the excessive duties for
the support of government.

To Yankees who have attained such a pitch
of excellence in agricultural implements and
preparations, who have brought the details of
mechanics, and even the power of the steam
engine to bear upon the surface of old India
or Earth, the large collection of Agricultural
implements, rough carriages for timber, plows
of the most amazingly primitive, and appar-
ently, inefficient make, are both diverting
and instructive. But they are interesting to
the antiquarian. In them, he sees, perhaps,
the tools of patriarchal times, not spoiled by
alteration or improvement. It should be in
mind, however, that these Indian implements
are better suited to an Indian soil, than they
would be to ours.

Amongst the natural productions of this
department, we notice a paper-like bark from
the plant tree, much used in making the
seams of vessels; a lot of sandal wood, sweet-
ly fragrant; saffron wood from the Philip-
pine Islands, that furnishes the best red dye
of India; also a gourd or squash shell, full
of vegetable tallow. Some of the furniture
was splendid. Here is a circular slab of
Lignum vitae, obtained by taking in the full
length of the stem of the trunk, measuring 9
feet in diameter. It is hard and heavy, a
beautiful polish.

India rubber articles are at home—for rub-
ber is all India; but the Indians do not begin
to know what fabrics the Yankees can make
out of that gum. They think they do their
best when they put it in the shape of young
slottings.

Food-bird's nests!—bird's nests used for
food! bird's nest soups!—there are various
specimens of them here. The Indians regard
them as a great delicacy. Who would think
of making a dinner of the compound of straw,
leaves, wood and hair, constituting the birth
place of the feathered tribes? It should be
known, however, that these edible bird's
nests are formed of a gelatinous substance;
a sort of gum arabic, that, dissolved and pre-
pared, makes a delicious dish. There is a
pan in the common chimney swallow's nests
of our houses; but we presume no process
could make that fit for an American mouth.

An edible sea-slug is pre-
sented by the side of a bird's nest soup. It is called *Buche de
Mer*, and is said to be a luxury in India. A
shark's fins, too, are here used for food. A
row root flour, sage flour and Pearl arrow
root are common food. One half the world
hardly knows yet how the other half lives.

Here are samples of nutmegs as picked
from the trees—some shelled, others in the
capsules. The pine apple fibre is used for
making cord, weaving into cloth, &c. Also
the fibre of the plantain stem is something
like our flax.

A spinning wheel for making pine apple
thread, does not look much like our revolu-

tory mother's linen foot wheel. Doubtless
it makes a fine thread.

The Bark cloths made by the Senagoes or
oriental Negro tribes, does not compare favor-
ably with the silk petticoat cloth, and trou-
sers of silk made by the delicate hands of
East India workmen.

There are several belt-bags, presented to
the World's Fair, by His Highness the Grand
Sultan of Linga, which are most expensively
wrought. The forms correspond in the char-
acters for whom they are made. There is
one shape for the Sultan himself, and no other
person can be allowed to have such a form-
ed box. Another box of different figure, is
designed for his son, the Raja Muda, or heir
apparent; another shaped box for the Binda-
hars, or Treasurer, and a different one still
for the Tunangung or Minister of War.

Miscellaneous.

Living too Fast.

The Philadelphia Bulletin expresses the
opinion that many folks in that city are "liv-
ing too fast." After alluding to the costly
style of dwelling houses the extravagance of
their furniture, &c., it says:

"As it is with furniture and house, so it is
with horses. Every body that is in any body,
or wishes to be considered as such, must ride
nowadays. If Franklin could rise up from
his tomb at Arch and Fifth, he would think
that Philadelphia was all vicinas to the
rheumatism, gout, or hereditary lameness. It
is no wonder the omnibus going by crowd-
ed, while the side walks were deserted. He
would behold such a crowd of carriages, trot-
ting wags, hackneys, coaches, and other ve-
hicles of pleasure, that he would fairly rub his
eyes, fancying himself back in Paris, and the
old familiar Meeting House over against his
grave would recall him to the truth. A man
for horse has seized all and singular. Mag-
nificent equipages, in which fine ladies, new-
ly wealthy, roll back, move, with stately pace,
down Chestnut street, putting to shame the
sober respectable coaches, in which the old
school rich, such as the late Mr. Bird, used to
ride, the air. Dashing tilburies and brill-
iant trotting wags spin along Broad street,
on fine afternoons, the property of 'fast'
young men, who were clerks but yesterday,
and now beggars to-morrow. Crack horse-
men are set up, if we may use the expression,
by menials, and even mechanics, who, be-
fore long may require setting up themselves.
The few, who cannot own, make sure to hire
Harnessed drivers, coach buildings, and jockeys
are making a constant harvest, the growth of
the folly, coarseness and extravagance of the
town generally. We repeat, we are living
too fast."

We might multiply similar instances with-
out end. Ladies who, a few years since, were
well content with luteating at a dollar a yard,
are now scarcely satisfied even with broad-
cloth at three; and where ten yards once made
an all-sufficient dress-pattern, twenty are now in-
dispensable to be in the mode. Families, that
spent their summer economically at farm house-
s, now float at Saratoga, or some at New-
port. Champagne has supplanted claret at the
table; direct export out of port; purer ex-
cluded water, the sweetest and healthiest of all.
Where a plain joint once served for dinner,
caviar, oysters, roasts, lamb, or other rare and
costly delicacies are now considered indispen-
sable. In every direction, indeed, luxury
makes strides. A bachelor now has need of
an income, such as would once have sustained
a man with a family; and the husband and
father, requires for his single household, the
income that, twenty years ago, would have
supported two families, if not three. Daugh-
ters are sent to fashionable schools, at an enor-
mous cost, there to learn extravagance, to
acquire habits of idleness, and in short to be-
come fitted for anything but being the wives
of poor men. Sons are ruined with an un-
limited pocket money, late hours, and almost
total absence of parental control. Thus we
not only waste our own estates, but perpetu-
ate the vice in our children. In every way
we are living too fast.

Our grandfathers did not make their riches
in this spendthrift fashion. Their dwellings
were small, their furniture plain, and epitom-
ized was a "terra incognita" generally. In-
stead of driving fast horses, they stuck fast to
their business, instead of aiming for sensuous
show, they showed their sense by a life of
thrift. They do not now enjoy, in substantial
the fruits of their labors, but also in
while living on their estates, we neglect their
economy. Others of us have to earn our live-
lihood, like them, by persevering toil; but
we squander where they saved, and may yet
die beggars where they become millionaires.

We boast of our superior wisdom, but in the
great end of material life, the amassing of a
competency for old age, we exhibit an insti-
tute of folly that would have won as the name of
idiot a century ago. Whatever other faults
our fathers had they rarely tried too fast.

A duty of reckoning is set to come for those
of us who give away too much to this flesh-
and-sin extravagance. It is easier to get out
of debt, than to make back safely; and when
the tide rises, as it will, the thriftest
must be overwhelmed. Though the excu-
sations, which used to prostrate the country every
few years, appear to be growing more
scarce, they have not yet entirely ceased; for
some of the old errors still remain; and, in
time, we shall have, assuredly another finan-
cial crisis, if not a catastrophe like that of '40.
Let the wise of us be on our guard. We had
better turn sail before the tempest comes, than
be captured by the squall with all our canvas
spread. In a word we must cease living too
fast.

Coleridge, upon the death of a master of a
school he had attended when a boy, remark-
ed: "It was lucky that the cherubine who
took him to heaven were nothing but faces and
wings, or he would infallibly have flogged
them on the way."

How Peders are Made.

"Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets
have no magical powers to make scholars.—
In all circumstances, as a man is, under God
the master of his own fortune, so he is the mas-
ter of his own mind. The creator has so
constituted the human intellect, that it can
only grow by its own action and by its own
action it will certainly and necessarily grow.
Every man must, therefore, educate himself.
His books are but helps; the work is his. A
man is not educated until he has the ability to
summon, in an emergency, all his mental
powers in vigorous exercise to effect its pro-
posed object. It is not the man who has seen
the most, or read most, who can do this; such
a one is in danger of being borne down, like
a boat of burden, by an overloaded mass of
other men's thoughts. Nor is it the man who
can boast merely of native vigor and capacity.

The greatest of all warriors that went to the
aid of Troy had not the pre-eminence, be-
cause nature had given strength, and he car-
ried the largest bow because self discipline
had taught him to bend it."—Daniel Webster.

The following is from Kossuth's ad-
dress to the ladies of the Hanover Square
Room, London. Like everything from him,
it is truly beautiful.

"You must allow me to answer the ladies
first, because politeness and the warm senti-
ments they have expressed, require me to do
so. Ladies, you have a glorious lot assigned
to you by destiny—for the Author of Nature
has decreed that every woman, whomsoever
she may be, whatever her condition, and whatever
her fate, should bear throughout her life the
weight which the angelic hand of a mother has
impressed upon him. The ladies of a country
mirror its character. [Cheers.] They are our
refuge from the cares of life; and when we
fall into adversity, where do we withdraw for
consolation, but to you and your sympathies?
I speak as I found them. [Vehement cheer-
ing.] And if the struggle for a noble cause
is unapparently surrounded with difficulties and
anxiety, where is the source from whence man
derives new strength? Your approbation,
ladies—your smiles. God bless you, ladies,
for having given me this approbation. Here,
I swear before you and the Almighty God,
that you have added to my strength, and that
I will go on in my work, to the last
moment of my life, truly, honestly and un-
flinchingly."

ALLEGORICAL DISCOVERY.—St. Peter's
Hungate Church, one of the oldest in the city
of Norwich, being built in 1498, is now un-
dergoing restoration and partial restoration.
During the progress of the works, the work-
men, on removing a quantity of boarding and
masonry from the south of the pulpit, discover-
ed the remains of what was originally a
very splendid, though small chapel, dedicated
to St. John the Evangelist. The portions
which have been laid open are a sedilia and
piscina, a portion of the altar stone, and the
greater part of the canopy. The colors of the
canopy and sedilia—gold, purple and scarlet—
are still very plainly visible. In the chapel
is also a monument to the Rev. Walter
Paston, who died at Paston's palace, in the
parish, not many years after the erection of
the church. Figures of the Evangelists were
found buried under a mass of rubbish in the
south porch. They have been repaired, as a
carved stone pedestal on which to place the
vessel containing holy water.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

We heard of a circumstance, somewhat
similar to the late yacht race, that occurred in
the Mediterranean a few years ago. A down
east schooner, named *Jeannette*, in making the
run from Messina to Gibraltar, fell in with a
crack vessel belonging to the Royal Yacht
Club. The wind was fair, and the English-
man started away for a race. Jonathan pack-
ed on all the canvas he could muster, and the
result was, he beat the yacht an hour all the
way to Gibraltar. When the Englishman
reached there, he waited on the Yankee to ex-
press his surprise and admiration—admitting
at the same time, that his vessel had never be-
fore been beaten. "Just five my *Jeannette*,"
said Jonathan, "she never beat you in 'fore."

[*Inglish Herald.*]

The last French paper states, among its
anecdotes, that a well-preserved widow in
Paris recently married a youthful poet. Af-
ter the wedding she took him aside, and, in a
pateatist tone, begged his forgiveness for
having deceived him in declaring that her in-
come amounted to two thousand dollars a year.
"And you have it?" asked the poet—adding
after a moment, "well, it is of no conse-
quence—don't trouble your head about such a
trifle!" But you misunderstood me," said
the bride, "I only mistook the amount—it
is twenty thousand!" The account states
that the poet pardoned her, the other way,
with equal facility.

ULTRA POLITENESS.—It is remarked by
some writers, that "excess of ceremony shows
a want of good breeding." This is true.—
There is nothing so troublesome as overdone
politeness; it is worse than overdone be-
nevolence. A truly well-bred man makes every
person around him feel at ease; he does not
throw civilities around him with a shovel, nor
compliments in a bundle, as he would lay
with a pitchfork.

"Treat your wife," says Dr. Franklin in
a letter to a young friend, "with respect, it
will procure respect to you, not only from her,
but from all who observe it. Never use a
slighting expression to her, even in jest, for
slights in jest, after frequent landings, are
apt to end in an angry earnest." This very
good remark will apply equally as well to
both sexes.

Men may be expelled from drawers and
cabinets most effectually, by placing fresh
twigs of the elder bush within. The odor of
the elder is said to be intolerable to the ani-
mal.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Stewart's report is very long, but full
of interesting detail. After setting forth the
duties of this new Department, it gives the
following estimate of the amount of appropria-
tions it will require for the coming year.

	1862	1863
Department proper,	28,250,000	25,227,500
Land service,	836,132 30	124,816 47
Indian affairs,	2,411,472 06	1,316,276 26
Pension office,	2,021,726 31	1,666,040 00
Census,		130,000 00
United States Court,	592,717 00	672,643 00
Public Buildings,	491,275 00	418,591 71
Patent Office,	13,000 00	10,000 00
Agricultural statistics,	5,500 00	5,500 00
Post-territory of the Dis- trict Columbia,	11,900 00	9,210 00
Mexican Boundary sur- vey,	100,000 00	200,000 00
Totals,	87,152,025 00	75,605,228 94

By this it will be seen that a reduction of
about a million and a half has been effected.
The whole number of pensioners of all
classes now on the rolls, is 19,611.

The sum of \$11,190 has been paid for Vir-
ginia land-purchase and commutation claims.

Of Bounty Land Warrants or scrip, there
have been issued during the last year:
To soldiers in the war of 1812, 92
To soldiers in the Mexican war, under
the act of Feb. 11, 1847, 82,955

The number of applications for war-
rants under the general law of Sept.
25, 1850, is about 170,000

Several suggestions are made of modifica-
tions of the Pension Laws, to guard against
fraud, and facilitate the operations of the Pen-
sion office.

The appointment of an Assistant Commis-
sioner of Pensions is recommended.

The quantity of land sold during the last
fiscal year was 1,816,847 40-100 acres, for
which the sum of \$2,370,917 45 was re-
quired. The quantity sold during the first quar-
ter of the present fiscal year was 423,140 65-
100 acres, producing 601,691. The quantity
sold during the corresponding quarter of the
last fiscal year was 266,870 66-100 acres, the
proceeds of which amounted to \$319,876 06,
thus showing a considerable increase in the
sales of the present over those of the last fis-
cal year. The quantity of land located dur-
ing the last fiscal year, with bounty land war-
rants, was 2,474,000 acres, which, added to
the quantity sold for cash, makes an aggregate
of 4,290,847 40-100 acres. Had the quanti-
ty located with warrants during the last fis-
cal year been disposed of for cash, at the mini-
mum price, the aggregate of revenue from
sales of the public lands would have been \$5,
428,447 45. The whole number of warrants
issued up to the 1st of November, under the
Mexican bounty land law of 11th February,
1847, is 80,871. Of these 60,618 have
been located and returned to the General Land
Office, and of this latter number, 60,200 have
been patented. The whole number of war-
rants issued up to the same period, under the
general bounty land law of September 28,
1850, is 54,201; and of the 3,768 which have
been located and returned to the General Land
Office, 1,950 had been patented on the 1st of
Oct.

It is recommended that one general land
system be extended over California in such dis-
tinct as Congress may deem best. It is pro-
posed to adopt on sale or lease of the mineral
lands of California at present, but that they
may be left open to the common enterprise of
our citizens.

Indian affairs received considerable atten-
tion, but the most interesting parts have al-
ready been given in the report of the Secre-
tary of War. The pacific existing policy
is stated as the best mode of securing the good
will of the Indian tribes, our own security,
and their moral and physical elevation.

A long chapter is devoted to the details of
expenses of the Federal Judiciary, and many
suggestions for their reduction are made.

Under the head of "Public Buildings and
Grounds," it is stated that the eastern wing
of the Patent Office will soon be ready for
use, and appropriations for the immediate con-
struction of the western wing are earnestly
recommended, the room being wanted for the
accommodation of various public Bureaux
which are now located in inconvenient and in-
secure buildings.

Census returns have been received from all
the States and territories except California
and Utah, from which partial returns have
been received, and the remainder are expect-
ed in a few days. The work of classifying
and arranging the census tables is proceeding
with rapidity and accuracy. \$150,000 addi-
tional is asked to defray the expenses of tak-
ing the census.

Mr. Charles F. Stanbury, an officer in the
Patent Office, was sent to the World's Fair to
examine and inform himself relative to the
many objects of interest on exhibition

CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, Dec. 11, 1851.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock. Mr. Bradley, of Maine, appeared and took his seat.

The Senate balloted for Chaplain, and Mr. Butler was elected on the first ballot by 25 to 20.

On motion, Mr. Seward's Kansas resolution was again taken up.

Mr. Foote read an extract from one of Mr. Webster's speeches, in favor of encouraging free governments abroad.

There appearing to be a general desire to vote upon the resolution, the Senate after some little time agreed to do so, and also agreed to vote separately upon Mr. Berrien's resolution.

The first recurring, Messrs Foote and Shields said that they should be compelled to vote against it, and the gentlemen, from any disrespect to the great Hungarian's associates in exile, but they said would derogate from the honor to which Kansas alone was entitled.

Messrs Badger and Berrien, were in favor of passing the original resolution, and said that the sending of a United States vessel for Kansas also included his associates.

Mr. Cass was opposed to Mr. Berrien's amendment, and said that it diminished greatly the value of the welcome. To pass such a resolution, would be, in effect, saying to the despots of Europe, we do not mean anything by the welcome which we have tendered to Kansas.

Mr. Cass spoke at some length upon the subject, and went over the whole ground. The United States did not invite him as a common emigrant, but as an illustrious exile, and to tender to him a cordial welcome, would be an imposing ceremony in favor of European liberty. In consequence, he vindicated Kansas's consistent adherence to free principles; and that England had given an asylum to fallen French monarchs, and why should we do less to the exiles of freedom who are continually landing upon our shores? He would affirm that Kansas's principles did not conflict with non-intervention. England and France had frequently protested against the proceedings of other nations, without war following. This hesitation was remarkable, and he was pained, as well as surprised, that the whigs should be so opposed to an administration measure. The democrats, said Mr. Cass, are now the administration men.

Mr. Berrien replied; he would not have distinguished between Kansas and his associates, but that Mr. Cass wanted to honor the great principle of human freedom in the person of Kansas.

Mr. Foote suggested that the Senate reject the amendment, and introduce a separate resolution, welcoming Kansas and his associates.

FRIDAY, Dec. 12.

SENATE.—The Promethean resolution was taken up.

Mr. Cass spoke at some length upon the resolution, and said that he could not determine the precise point where the outrage took place, but he demanded a searching investigation into the affair. Much time of the infancy of this republic was passed in securing their rights upon the sea, and he trusted that the inviolability of our flag would be maintained, under all circumstances—and in all future time be hoped that when an American vessel should be boarded, in time of peace, that it would be considered as the part of the United States an act of war. He showed the danger of allowing British cruisers to search American vessels, and earnestly desired that the resolution should be adopted.

The resolution requesting the President to transmit all the information in his possession relative to the firing into the Prometheus, was adopted.

This bill from the House, granting bounty lands to officers and soldiers since 1780, was read and referred.

The Senate, then, on motion, resumed the consideration of the Kansas resolution.

The vote being taken on the adoption of Mr. Seward's resolution without amendment, it was decided in the affirmative—33 yeas to 6 nays, as follows:

Yea.—Bradbury, Bright, Brodhead, Cass, Chase, Clark, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Downes, Felch, Fish, Foote, Gwin, Hamlin, Hunter, James, Jones, King, Mallory, Miller, Norris, Rhet, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sprague, Stockton, Sumner, Wade, Walker Whitehead.

Nay.—Badger, Borland, Clemens, Dawson, Norton, Underwood.

There was great rejoicing at the final passage of the Resolution.

MONDAY, Dec. 15.

SENATE.—Mr. Bell presented the credentials of Jas. C. Jones, Senator elect from Tennessee, who was sworn in and took his seat.

Mr. Sebastian, of Arkansas, appeared and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Bradley, the bill for the settlement of claims for French spoliation was modified.

Mr. Foote's compromise resolution was then taken up.

Mr. Butler took the floor, and addressed the Senate at some length. He reviewed the compromise measures, and commented severely upon the provisions thereof. He also vindicated South Carolina from the aspersions cast upon her. During his speech he attacked Mr. Foote, who frequently interrupted him to explain. Mr. Butler yielded the floor to his colleague.

Mr. Rhet announced himself a disunionist. The South had lost everything, and had gained nothing by compromise measures. It is impossible, said he, for Southerners to enter the territories with their slaves, and they are now limited to frontier States, while the North may have fifty frontier States. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri would not long remain Slave States in spirit, nor would North Carolina and Tennessee continue Slave States over twenty years. Southern slavery, is doomed at no distant day, to certain extinction. They need not move hand or foot to accomplish this. The white population and Anti-Slavery element would soon overgrow the whole South, and no remedy for this great evil was left but immediate secession. Mr. Rhet, without concluding, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

Dec. 12.

HOUSE.—Various communications from the departments were read—one from the State department, on the protection of seamen in foreign ports. Another from the War de-

partment on fortifications. Another from the late clerk on disbursements. After considerable debate they were appropriately referred.

Mr. Aiken asked but failed to obtain leave from the House, to introduce a bill granting the benefits of the bounty land bill to all the troops who were engaged in the Florida war. The House, then, on motion, adjourned till Monday.

Dec. 15.

HOUSE.—After the reading of the Journal, Messrs Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi, and William Collins, of Tennessee, were sworn in.

Mr. Bayley introduced a resolution, requiring that all information received by the Executive, relative to the imprisonment of Mr. Thrasher, be transmitted to the House.

The Kansas resolution was received from the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Robinson, the rules were suspended, and the resolution adopted—yeas 181, nays 16.

Mr. Sumner of Maine, introduced a resolution, calling for information as to the seizure and confiscation of the vessels Georgiana and Sarah Loed, and what measures had been taken in relation thereto. Adopted.

Mr. Silley introduced a resolution calling for information regarding certain expenditures in Minnesota.

The Kansas resolution has passed the House—yeas 15.

Postmaster General's Report.

Mr. Hall has made an able and lucid report of the business of the Post Office Department. Let the reader realize, if he can, 53,272,252 miles of annual transportation, and more than eight and a half millions of this performed by Railroad. The cost of all this is nearly three and a half millions of dollars. California and Oregon is embraced in this service, and the whole of the vast area of country between the Atlantic and Pacific. Under the five and ten cents rate of postage the Department last year received \$6,798,483, or an increase of \$999,006 over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. This is under the old law.

The estimates of the expenditure for the present fiscal year is \$7,123,448, but the precise income from the law of March last, establishing the three cent rate of postage, cannot be estimated, for the reason that the law has not been long enough in operation to demonstrate its effect upon the Revenues. It will, therefore, require another year to show the effect of that law upon the Revenue both in the reduction of letter postage and the rates of postage on printed matter.

The Postmaster General, to meet the annual expenditures of the Department, is opposed to any reduction in the rates of postage.

The dead letter bureau shows an interesting fact connected with the correspondence of the country. No less than 200 pounds of dead letters had accumulated up to last summer in California alone since the extension of mail facilities of that State.

The Postmaster General recommends an increase to the Atlantic mail service.

The Report dwells at length upon the postage relations between Great Britain and the United States, and the United States and Canada, and the Postmaster General thinks there has been waiting a spirit of reciprocity on the part of the British Government. Much is said also of foreign letters brought into the country by steam and sail vessels on which the government receives no revenue. The conveying of such letters by express companies, it is recommended shall be regarded as highly penal.

The Report very succinctly treats of other matters of public interest and long as the Report is, we find it impossible to condense many of its provisions. We commend it to public attention.—[See.]

A NET FOR THE GEOLOGISTS.—Hiram De Witt, of this town, who has recently returned from California, brought with him a piece of the auriferous quartz rock, of about the size of a man's fist. On Thanksgiving day, it was brought out for exhibition to a friend, when it accidentally dropped upon the floor, and split open. Near the center of the mass, was discovered, firmly imbedded in the quartz and slightly corroded, a cut iron nail, of the size of a six-penny nail. It was entirely straight, and had a perfect head. By whom was that nail made? At what period was it placed in the yet uncrystallized quartz? How came it in California? If the head of that nail could talk, we should know something more of America's history than we are ever likely to know.—[Springfield Republican.]

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—We propose that the several editors in this State hold an "Editorial Convention" at Augusta, sometime during the session of the Legislature, this winter, to interchange views in relation to the good of the order, and regulate the price of advertising, &c. Such a Convention is very much needed, and we know that the editors in the western part of the State are in favor of such a move. What say, brothers, shall we have such a meeting, and if so about what time? We move to hold it the first Wednesday in February. We also move that a State Temperance Convention be held at Augusta the day following the Editorial Convention, for the purpose of interchanging views and opinions upon the Maine Liquor Law.—Will our brothers of the Press give the above suggestions an early consideration, and give us the result of their cogitations.—[Salem Herald.]

The Russia and Spanish ministers, and other members of the foreign delegation, were present at the discussion in the senate, of Mr. Foote's Kansas resolution. They took a deep interest in the affair, and when General Cass arose to speak, Hodioco and Calderon left their seats and placed themselves in a most favorable position for catching every word, and manifested considerable emotion at his denunciation of despotism.

If Adam and Eve when they were snaked out of Paradise, and started on a railroad (without stoppages) 40 miles an hour, they would not have got there yet. It's lucky they didn't start.

HUNGARIAN COLORS.—As these are likely to be the rage for a short time, it is well enough to know. The Hungarian flag is a tri-color of green, white and red.

The yield of gold in California for 1851 is estimated at over 75 millions of dollars.

The Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, FRIDAY, DEC. 19, 1851.

MR. S. M. PETTINGILL, No. 10 STATE ST., (Journal Building) BOSTON, is an authorized agent for procuring subscriptions, forwarding advertisements, &c.

The publishers of this paper have announced to their advertising patrons that they have adopted the advance pay rule. Those having notices ordered by the Court of Probate, to be published in The Oxford Democrat, are respectfully requested to settle the same with the Register at the time the notice is ordered. This is the rule adopted in other Counties; and it saves the trouble and expense of keeping books, and collecting, and avoids the mistakes that sometimes occur when the advertising is charged, and paid at different times to different individuals.

"THE PRESIDENCY AHEAD."

The Editor of the New York Tribune, in a late letter dated at Washington, expresses the opinion that all other whig candidates are out of the question, "leaving Gen. Scott and Mr. Webster the only practical competitors." Their chances being hopeless, the correspondents feel disposed to bestow very few words upon them, but goes into a long speculation upon the comparative chances of the Democratic candidates for nomination, and comes to the conclusion that Douglas stands much the best chance at present. To confirm this opinion he publishes a long article from the *Lancet* Democrat, in the Tribune. So far as whig chances are concerned, it makes very little difference whom the Democrats nominate, for he will be elected as certain as we have another Presidential Election. The following is from the article referred to:—

DEMOCRATIC TICKET, 1852.

For President.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois.

For Vice President.

R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia.

Who is to be the next President? An important question just now, and open to discussion. The States are now preparing to send delegates to the general convention which is to make the selection of Democratic candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States. Many of our contemporaries have indicated their preferences, and we have concluded to follow the good example. We have put up the names of Douglas and Hunter, to stand until November, unless there are superseded by others nominated by the Democratic General Convention. We shall not disparage any of the distinguished men who are prominent for the office in question. Should any of them be chosen by the Democratic Convention, we shall give them a cordial support, and we believe the electoral vote of Kentucky will be cast for any one of them, against any Whig candidate likely to be nominated. Let those who prefer others present their claims; with them we have no controversy. There are several whose claims to a nomination are entitled to a candid consideration, and who would do honor to themselves in the high stations to be filled. We think, however, that the ticket we have placed at our mast-head has superior claims in the present crisis before the Democracy of this country.

In preferring it, we consult no local partialities or personal feelings. Neither of them belong to our own Commonwealth; nor are they even personal acquaintances of ours.—We take them as they stand before the country by their public acts, and their well known characters in the responsible offices they have occupied.

The name of Douglas is associated with all the stirring and important political movements of the last ten or fifteen years. He has led the van of progress. Although comparatively young, his superior talents have won him a fame which few even of the elders in politics ever attain. It appears to be the policy of so-called to select a candidate of merely negative character, who has not been, as the phrase goes, mixed up with the late issues before the country. We prefer a man who has been mixed up with these issues—who has walked boldly through them—who has maintained his integrity and consistency in the tempest of excitement, and who has kept an impartial eye on the interests of the whole country in the midst of sectional conflicts. We prefer an active, working Democrat, who has been untiring and unswerving in support of the theory and practice of government he deems best for the country. The Democrats have never succeeded upon mere negatives. No party by such a policy can control the destinies of this great republic, and no man of such negative pretensions should be placed at the helm.

The whole Union, and especially the great West, know Stephen A. Douglas. On the questions of a National Bank, the Independent Treasury, Tariff reform, the settlement of the Oregon question, the acquisition of Texas, and reforms in the disposition of the Public Lands, his course has been marked, firm, consistent, Democratic; throughout the agitation of the Compromise measures, he has been the liberal Statesman, true to the Constitution, and the inflexible opponent of sectional fanaticism. He might have made himself the idol of a faction by pandering a sectional prejudice, but his talents needed no such a prop to support him, and his integrity has been proof against the temptation. We can find no one of the same active and positive public life whose antecedents will bear so rigid a scrutiny. He is in the prime of life, able to endure the trials of a station which has proved fatal to three Presidents in the last ten or twelve years.—Harrison and Taylor survived only a short time the perplexities and trials of the Presidential office, and Polk lived only to the close of his term.

We have reason to expect that the next four years will be eventful in our foreign relations, and require arduous duties of the President of the United States. We need not commend the abilities of Douglas. They are too well known. His power has been felt in the policy of the nation wherever talent, energy, boldness, and independence were needed. He is besides, from the great North-west, the popular favorite of that region, and the South will feel confident that they have in him a shield against aggressions upon State rights and the fanatical agitations of the subject of Slavery in the councils of the Federal Government. The favor with his name is mentioned North and South is ominous of good. The real friends of the Union recognize in him one upon whom they can safely rely.—Some States have their favorites, whom they would prefer, but Douglas is their choice, local partialities aside. We regard these signs as pointing to him above all others upon whom the voice of his country will unite with most cordiality.

If we consulted our partialities for some older politician, our choice would be different; but the signs of the times point to the young giant of Illinois, and we say, let him have the track. His party can have no better candidate, and his country no better President.

Of the second on the ticket, R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, we cannot write at length.—He is a popular and able Senator from the old Commonwealth of Virginia, and belongs to the genuine Jeffersonian school, the strong advocate of State rights, and the firm friend of the Union. The ticket will have a significance about it that we should be proud to see supported, unpalatable to none but a faction to whom the Constitution and its provisions are unpalatable.

This the Tribune considers against Gen. Butler, but it need not be supposed that he is down, because it is announced that Boston, Van Buren, Blair and Preston King "lead off in his behalf," for it is by no means certain that these gentlemen are in his favor. In the mean time, the whigs better not be discouraged, but take Gen. Scott, and make some little show of resistance, even if they have made up their minds to surrender.

Senator Hale Sick of Agitation. Mr. Hale proposed the following amendment to the resolution of Mr. Foote, in relation to the reception and entertainment of Kansas, viz:— "And also to assume him and his associates in exile of the sympathy of the Congress and people of the United States with the victims of oppression everywhere." In advocating the amendment, Mr. Hale made the following remarks:— "And, sir, he accuses me of putting myself forward and seeking notoriety. Now, sir, I have only attempted, in a simple way, to put a job on to the kite he has set flying. That is all, sir—to attach this little amendment to the resolution which he has introduced into the Senate. I assure the Senate that there is nothing sinister, or covert, or agitating, or dangerous in the sentiments of the amendment. I had hoped that agitation was dead, that agitation would be still. I had hoped that this subject of slavery, and all this matter, was, as we had been told so many times, partly and partially settled; that the *Wilnot procto* was dead, and that those few who stayed here and wished to advocate it were only the loudmouths to point out where it was buried. But I found when I came into the Senate this morning that the Senator from Mississippi had introduced a resolution yesterday, in which this whole subject was brought in here again, declaring that the measures of adjustment, so called, and naming them every one, one after another in detail and seriatim, are to be considered as a final and definitive settlement of the questions growing out of slavery. That brings up the whole question again. It brings up every one of those sets—the fugitive slave law and all. It opens the whole door to discussion, and brings amongst us all those agitating subjects which we had all hoped were so quietly buried long ago.—Now, sir, don't let any gentleman resort upon me hereafter that I am in favor of agitation. I want to be in favor of it, but I got sick of it, and I am still more sick of it when I see that the very gentlemen who so declaim against it are again introducing it. I am tired of the agitation here, and I am satisfied that no good will result from it—not the least. I had hoped that here, at least it was quieted."

What says the Editor of the Portland Inquirer, the devoted worshiper of Hale, to this? Does he believe Mr. Hale honest, and is he ready to endorse his sentiments—is he "sick of it," is he "tired of agitation," and "satisfied that no good will result from it—not the least?" If so, when he attends the proposed County Conventions, he will have a good opportunity to ally the agitation he has labored so hard to keep alive.

We learn from a Democratic friend, residing in the Western part of the County, that "some of the readers of The Democrat, infer from our leading article last week, and from remarks made in a former article, relative to a 'Mass Convention,' that we are opposed to the nomination of a candidate for Governor, by the Democratic Members of the Legislature, and of electing delegates at large to the National Convention; and are in favor of a State Convention to make said nomination &c. As it is deemed that others 'infer' differently, we deem it proper to submit the following remarks:— Our view is, and that is the idea conveyed in our article, that, if not otherwise instructed, the representatives should make the nomination, but if the representatives were assured by a fair expression, that their constituents were opposed to their making the nomination and election, that they should decline, and at a proper time, the State Committee could call a State Convention, and the minority in such cases should submit to the will of the majority. When we spoke of a Mass Meeting, the idea of a Convention to make nominations, or elect delegates, did not occur to us. We are willing to conform to the will of the people upon this subject, what that will is, we are not able to determine, hence we suggested the idea of instruction, as the best means of ascertaining it. If any of the readers 'infer' from our leading article last week, that we intended to cast any unjust reflections upon the friends of a State Convention, or upon the friends of the Compromise measures, we can assure them that they are mistaken. The Democrat has ever taken strong ground in favor of the Compromise, and for so doing has received as much abuse from its opponents as any paper in the State. We really supposed that the great mass of the democratic party in this State were warm supporters of the Compromise.—Hence we remarked that there was no Wings to the Democratic party, but that all who adhered to the Democratic, or Baltimore Platform, as it is, were democrats, and those who refused, were not of us, or were the ambitious and designing, composing a few ultra free-soilers or abolitionists. And if it is thought that we used any offensive terms in the article complained of, we can truly say, that we would apply them to no man, simply because he is favorable to a State Convention, is a friend of the Compromise, or even if we were opposed to it, or because he has shared largely of the office in the gift of the people, if he is a true man. Nor would we apply them to those who attended the Buckfield Meeting, as they had a right to, for with hardly an exception, we reckon those of our acquaintances

who were present, among our warmest personal and political friends—the same is true of the friends of the Compromise. With them, we are in favor of the same adjustment, although we consider it an injudicious move to agitate the subject in a Democratic Caucus at Washington. If the democratic party out of Congress must set upon it, let it be done by the delegates fresh from the people at the National Convention. But we would read no man out of the party, nor impugn his motives merely because he differs from us upon questions of policy. Upon all such questions, the Democrat would be independent, subject to the dictation of none upon either side, but willing to give a respectful hearing to both sides.

BOOK NOTICES.

LESSONS IN MENTAL FARMING, OR AGRICULTURE FOR SCHOOLS, containing Scientific Exercises for recitation, and Elegant Extracts from Rural Literature, for Academic or Family Reading. By Rev. John L. Blake, D. D., author of "Farmer's Every Day Book, &c." 1 vol. 12mo. 432 pp. New York: Mark H. Newman & Co., 191 Broadway. 1851.

Through the kindness of the Publishers, we have received a copy of this excellent work, and we are well pleased with it. We should like very much to see this Book introduced into our Schools, not to displace the Readers already in use, but as a kind of intermediate reader, furnishing not only a valuable fund of useful information, but much that is interesting and amusing.

The author justly remarks, that scientists are turning their attention to agriculture and their praiseworthy efforts have tended to dispel the gloom that has been gathering around the husbandman—to scatter light in his path to alleviate his labors—to augment his profits—and to make his occupation appear to him, what it is designed to be, and what it may be—among the most honorable and useful among men. Among the instrumentalities for achieving these laudable objects is the more extensive production of books on agriculture, and the circulation of periodical literature, and the delivery of scientific lectures on the subject, and especially the establishment of agricultural schools, where the sons of farmers and all others, may receive an agricultural education analogous to the education provided for young men designed for the various other professions in useful labor. This is the great enterprise of scientific agriculturists of the present day. The scheme is a magnificent one. It embraces within its telescopic range the welfare of the whole human family. It looks not simply to the generations of now living men; but to the long succession of unborn generations, to the end of time, luxuriating in the abundance which the earth may thus be made to yield. This scheme, to be complete and efficacious, will embrace of necessity such of the elements of scientific agriculture as may be imparted in the common schools of the country, so that all our youth, and, ultimately, our whole population—every laboring man that tills the ground—shall be as familiar with them, as at present, with the elements of general education, reading, penmanship, arithmetic, geography, grammar or history.

Let this be done—well done, thoroughly done—learned professors on agriculture, in all our colleges, with model farms at control, where all the young men of the country, educated for the learned professions, shall also be made competent to become teachers in agricultural chemistry; and every district school provided with good teachers and good textbooks on the subject, and we shall be likely to bear no more of exhausted soils and diminished crops—no more of social and mental degradation in connection with agricultural labor—no more of necessary poverty as the result of rural occupation.

May the time soon come when it cannot be said, our district school-teachers have had no classes in instruction in the chemistry of agriculture.

Teachers and others, wishing to examine the above work, will please call at our office; and if they wish to purchase, they can be put in a way to obtain it very cheap.

ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE, for the use of Primary and Secondary Schools. By L. Boniz, of France. Translated and adapted to the use of the Rural Primary Schools of the U. S. A., by F. G. Skinner. New York: C. M. Saxton, Agricultural Book Publisher, 132 Fulton st. 1851. Price 25 cents.

We have examined this work with no little interest. It is just the "book for every boy in the country," containing lessons, the principles of which are plainly illustrated, and of the greatest importance to American youth.

Every child in the United States, says a Western paper, ought to be made acquainted with the principles of agriculture; and to nine-tenths of them the knowledge of those principles will be of more practical value in after life than a knowledge of any other branch of science. Agriculture is no longer regarded as a servile employment, but as an art—a science—and it is useless for any man or woman to pretend to a scientific education, unless acquainted with this best of all sciences. We say woman, and it surely is not inappropriate for woman to be versed in all that relates to the physiology of the flowers she cultivates or the vegetables she cooks and eats, or of the nature and constituents of the earth with which she fills her pots, or prepares her borders.—For our part, we would rather our daughter were well acquainted with these things, and be thoroughly fitted to be an intelligent wife for an intelligent farmer, than that she should be noted for her skill in music, drawing, or any, or all of the accomplishments that go to make up the list of requirements for a fashionable education.

We give the following description of the work, not simply for the benefit of the publishers, but for the benefit of "the boys" that would take early lessons in farming.

The work is divided into three parts. The first treats of Natural History, explaining in a clear and simple manner, the difference between organic and inorganic substances, animal and vegetable life, vegetable reproductions, &c. The second Part treats, in like perspicuous and intelligible style, of climate, and its effects upon animal and vegetable life. Mineral Manures, more properly called, the French writers "ameliorators," and animal and vegetable manures, with their management and applications, make up the Third Part. It has been slightly modified, as was needed, to adapt it to the soil and climate of the United States. C. M. Saxton is also publisher of Elements of Agriculture, Chemistry and Geology. By James W. Johnson. 1 vol. 18mo. 250 pp. This work is highly

spoken of, having not examined it, not having seen it.

The same publisher has also issued an agricultural work called "The Plow," a monthly chronicle of Rural Affairs, of 32 pages, imperial octavo, double column, for only 50 cents per annum. It commences the first of January. Solon Robinson, Editor. We think farmers will do well to subscribe, and give its doctrines a practical test.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN FARMER. Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanic Arts, &c. Published every other Saturday, at Bradford, Vt.

This is the title of a little work commencing January 3d, 1852. It is a semi-monthly journal, devoted to the Science and Chemistry of Agriculture, Horticulture, Fruit Growing and the best method of crossing, raising and improving live stock, together with other subjects of a kindred character. It is well adapted to New England Farmers. Terms, \$1.00 a year, in advance. L. R. Morris, Editor and Proprietor.

We have received the October and November numbers of Buchanan's Journal of Man. Edited and published by Dr. Jos. R. Buchanan, Cincinnati. It is a monthly, published in two editions. The two dollar edition has 768 pages per annum. The one dollar edition has 384 pages per annum. This work is the organ of a comprehensive system of Anthropology, which regards the brain as the central object of Anthropological science, and developing its phenological and physiological functions, obtains a complete view of the constitution of man. Many of its articles are really scientific and valuable; but it is not yet appreciated by the masses as it should be.

Periodicals published by Fowler & Wells, New York.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL for December is unusually interesting. The article on the "Dietetic Character of Man," should be read—thoroughly studied, by all. A new volume commences in January. Let the friends of health subscribe, and observe its instructions, and although they may not please the "faculty" they will seldom have occasion to call the "family physician." It is published monthly illustrated with engravings, exhibiting the structure, anatomy, and physiology of the human body, with familiar instructions to learners. It is emphatically a *Journal of Health, and Family Guide*, in all cases, and in all diseases. Terms, \$1.00 per year.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is published monthly, in the same form as the Water-Cure, and for the same price. The series of articles now being published, under the caption of "Phrenology applied to Practical Education," is worth more than the subscription price.—We have not received the December number. Will the publishers please forward it? The January Number will be the first of a new volume.

THE STUDENT AND FAMILY MISCELLANY, AND MONTHLY SCHOOL READER, devoted to the physical, moral and intellectual improvement of youth: containing 32 octavo pages, for \$1.00 a year. It is entirely free from the trash that too frequently finds a place in the periodicals designed for youth. Each number contains many valuable suggestions to common school teachers. We are glad to learn that the above works, especially the Journals, are becoming more and more appreciated by the public, and that their circulation is increasing in the County of Oxford.

For the benefit of all interested, we will explain how it happened that the names of the Committee on the resolutions offered at the late Buckfield meeting, were omitted. In the first place, we were not furnished with the original proceedings of the meeting, nor did we see them until we found them in the *Argus*; but we were perfectly willing to publish them, and had the *Argus* containing them aside for that purpose. But they were inadvertently overlooked, till the matter for The Democrat was nearly up, and being pressed for room, the compositor thought there would be no harm in making the omission. Certainly we would not have deprived the public of the name of the author of those resolutions nor of the names of his respected associates, had we supposed it a matter of much consequence. The names appear this week.

The Portland Advertiser may be assured that the Democratic party in Maine will meet the "common enemy" at the next Presidential election, with an "unbroken front," as we stated last week in the article to which it alludes. The democrats in this State are united. And it does not follow that because we published the proceedings of the Buckfield meeting, approved or disapproved them, that the democrats are not united upon the great principles of democracy. We repeat, that Democratic Party in this State will not 'split' upon mere "questions of policy," although there may exist, as in the Whig party, a difference of opinion among its members, relating to matters of minor consideration. The Advertiser understands this, although it would have its readers believe, to keep up their courage, that the democratic party is on the eve of dissolution.

Our correspondent, Bear River, shall appear next week.

REMOVED CUBAN EXPEDITION.—A correspondent from Washington says another secret Cuban expedition is being arranged, with a million of dollars contributed already, and the chief agents are now in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, working silently and subterraneously.

FROM LIBERIA.—Accounts from Liberia to Oct. 5th, report the arrival there of the brig Ohio, Ingersoll, from Salem, with the crew in a state of mutiny. The Ohio came very near being wrecked in a gale.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13th.—Mr. Clay was yesterday, well enough to attend the Supreme Court as counsel in the Kentucky mortgage case, in which Mr. Morehead made an argument for the appellant. Mr. Clay is to argue the case on Monday, if able.

A most destructive fire occurred at Lowell, Mass., Tuesday morning. It broke out in Howe street, and destroyed much property. A Mrs. Welsh lying sick, had to be moved to avoid the flames, and expired soon after.

BUFFALO, Dec. 16th.—The snow is now 2 feet deep and the storm has not abated.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth, sailed from Boston on Tuesday.

WEBSTER MEETING.

ADDRESS OF EDWARD EVERETT.—In due time, an Address was reported to the meeting drawn up by Hon. Edward Everett, which was intended, in doubt, to embody the sense of the meeting. It commenced as follows:— *Fellow Citizens of the United States.*—At a very large and respectable Convention of Delegates from all parts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, assembled this day at Faneuil Hall, it was resolved unanimously and with great enthusiasm, to submit to your consideration the name of our fellow citizen DANIEL WEBSTER as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, at the next election.

The address comprises a recapitulation of the distinguished services of Mr. Webster, in behalf of the country. Its closing portion contains the most important feature of the address, in the following paragraph:—

"We have sought to disparage no other candidate; we have endeavored to enlist no support on party grounds. The time has come, we think, in which the welfare of the country requires that mere party claims should yield to higher considerations; and we feel that in the support of Mr. Webster, good citizens of both parties and in both of the great sections of the country, may cordially and consistently unite."

