

The Republican Compiler.

By HENRY J. STAILE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Arts and Sciences, The Markets, General Domestic and Foreign Intelligence, Advertising, Amusement, &c.

37TH YEAR.

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Choice Poetry.

THE CRICKET.

BY HADASSAH.

The cricket he dwells in the cold, cold ground,
At the foot of the old oak tree,
And all through the lengthened autumn night
A merry song sings he:
He whistles a clear and merry tune
By the silver light of the silver moon.
The winds may howl
With a hollow tone,
All through the leaves of the rustling tree,
The clouds may fly
Through the deep blue sky,
The flowers may droop and the brooklet sigh,<
But never a fig cares he.
He whistles a clear and merry tune
By the silver light of the silver moon,
Darkness enough in the home of the poor
That never comes to thy lofty door.
Forth with a smile,
Their way to beguile;
To light the heavy gloom,
To cheer the soul that is shrouded in night;
Tell it in tones of love,
Of hope on earth, and a land all bright—
The land of Life and Love.
And never fret,
That you cannot get
Just what you want while you travel here,
This is not your lasting sphere;
Trite, vain, and false,
Are but temptations;
Use them aright, and they'll help you along
To that land to God.
Use them aright, and they'll help you along,
Never fret,
You'll conquer yet.
Then let him whistle loud and clear,
Never down him in a tear,
Let all through the length of trouble's night,
Let him sing his merry song.

Select Miscellany.

A Marvelous Story of a Picture.

An original picture of Charles I., which was supposed to have been lost in the time of the Commonwealth, when, to prevent discovery of the portrait, they reduced it in size by cutting it, has been found in Barnstable. It was painted by Vandyck in 1640, when the king was forty years of age, one year before the painter died. This painting had, for a great many years, been thrown about as valueless; it was so black it could scarcely be perceived what it represented, and the frame was so rotten that it broke away as it hung. For the last ten years it was in the possession of Mr. Ward, at the Seven Stars, Anchor Lane, and when he left the house and sold off Mr. V. Lewis, furniture broker, Silver street, bought it and took it home. It was thrown about for a long time under a heap of rubbish; at last it was picked up and ordered to be scrubbed with a scrubbing-brush, and when done it was hung up in his ware-rooms to dry. Several people passed and re-passed, who asked the price of it, but thought they would consider the matter. At last Mr. Taylor saw it and bought it for 2s. Within a week he was offered £20 for it. He then took it to the National Gallery to know if there was such a painting missing, and had answer that there was, but finding that it had to go through a process to bring it there, he returned to Barnstable again with it, and since that he has been offered as much as £2,000. But it is considered worth £20,000, being one of the most valuable paintings known.

A HORRIBLE MEAT STORY—GIBBS THE PRATE.—A man named John Jenkins was tried in New York city last week, for selling "Plated Veal." The witness in the case described "plated veal" to be manufactured by putting a piece of fat pork where the kidney ought to be, in calves so young or starved that from them you could not get fat enough to grease a jack-knife with. Some butchers call it "bob veal." Jenkins was found guilty and fined \$10. But the most interesting part of the trial was the evidence of one George Pessinger, who said, under oath: "I can produce a woman in Williamsburg that cooked steaks from the thigh of the pirate Gibbs, who was hung, and people ate, being under the impression that it was the flesh of an animal." Pessinger said it was at a hotel in the Bowery, kept by the husband of the woman referred to, at an affair called a "Tackle," in which every person participating contributed some article of food to be prepared for the dinner. This place was a resort for medical students, and the body of Gibbs having been handed over to the medical faculty for dissection, a wag of a student conceived the idea of playing off a joke upon the participants at the "Tackle." He accordingly procured some slices of the remains of the pirate, which were cooked and passed off as the flesh of some animal—those who partook pronouncing it most delicious.

JAPAN STEEL.—When Commodore Perry went out to Japan, Colonel Colt, of pistol fame, sent out by him about fourteen hundred dollars' worth of his improved firearms, to be distributed as presents to the Japanese Officials. In return, the Emperor sent him several very old-fashioned, clumsy looking, but curiously mounted and finished arquebuses, or wall guns, and several swords. The Commodore states that the Japan blade is equal if not superior to the celebrated Damascus blade, with which a man's leg could be sliced off like a cucumber.

IMPORTED SNAKES IN UGLE SAM'S POSSESSION.—On the 21st of March, two box constructors, one alive and the other dead, were found in the cellar of the old custom house in Philadelphia. The live one was about six feet in length, and was immediately killed. How these reptiles came in such a place is a mystery.

A Fresh crater has recently opened in Mt. Vesuvius, from which an eruption is looked for, on account of the threatening aspect of the mountain.

Lamartine's Mother.

It was the fate of the father of Lamartine, the great living French poet and orator, to be mixed up with the first French Revolution. During the stormy period, he, with a great number of his countrymen, was imprisoned in prison at Macon. He was not there long, before his wife, and her child, took lodgings opposite the window of the cell which enclosed the republican. She soon drew his attention to herself and his child, which though he could not speak to her for fear of the sentinel, recognized him in some measure to his captivity and lessened the burden of his woes. "My mother," says Lamartine, "carried me every day in her arms to the garret window, showed me to my father, gave me nourishment before him, made me stretch out my little hands towards the bars of his prison, then pressing my forehead to her breast, she almost devoured me with kisses in the sight of the prisoner, and seemed thus to waft him mentally all the carresses which she lavished on me." At last she hit on the happy expedient of conveying him letters in the following manner:—She procured a boy and some arrows, and lying a letter to a thread, she shot the arrow, to which was attached to the other end of the thread, into the window of the prisoner's cell. In this way she sent him pens, ink and paper. He, then, by the same ingenious expedient, sent love-letters to her. Thus the separated husband and wife were enabled to correspond, to cheer each other's hopes, and sustain each other in their misfortunes. This was all done at night time, when the scrutinizing eyes of the sentinels remained in happy ignorance of the medium of communication. Success having inspired courage, the lady, with the assistance of the arrow and thread, afterwards conveyed a file to the captive, with which he silently filed through one of the bars of his prison, and then restored it to its place. On the next evening, when there was no moonlight, a stout cord was fastened to the thread and transmitted to the prisoner.—The rope was firmly fastened on the one end to the beam in the garret of the lady, and the other end to the bars of the cell; then, summoning up all his courage, the prisoner glided along the rope, above the heads of the sentinels; he crossed the street, and found himself in the arms of his wife and beside the cradle of his child. Such an adventure requires the hero's courage and the philosopher's caution, none but those who were personally interested in it can ever imagine the feelings which must have agitated their hearts! From time to time, when the night was dark, the knotted cord would glide from window to window, and the prisoner would pass from knot to knot, and enjoy delightful hours of converse with her whom he loved best on earth.

Schamyl, the Circassian Chief, and his Son.

Schamyl has recently been rejoiced by the return of his son, who, eleven years ago, when of tender age, was taken prisoner by the Russians. Since then Schamyl had not heard of the boy, and long ago gave him up for lost. It appears, however, that when he was captured, the Russian general, Prince Woronzoff, sent him to St. Petersburg, where the late Emperor took a liking to the lad, and it happened last year that Schamyl, in some sudden surprise, took several Russian ladies prisoners, amongst whom was the Princess Teclarawaddy. The Governor-General of Tiflis sent a flag of truce to demand the release, offering a large sum of money, and the liberty of several Circassian ladies who had been made prisoners by the Russians. But Schamyl replied that if his son were alive, and the Russians would restore him, he would release all the lady captives. The Emperor Nicholas sent for young Schamyl, and the exchange took place in the end of January. Young Schamyl has returned to his overjoyed father an accomplished cavalier, with a comparatively civilized education. The following is related by one of the Prussian officers of the 6th Cuirassiers, (Emperor of Russia,) who were sent, in the year 1842, to St. Petersburg as a deputation from the regiment, to congratulate the Czar on his having been five-and-twenty years colonel of that corps. Nicholas, who received the officers with marked distinction, took them, in person, to inspect his different military establishments, and amongst others, to the School for Cadets, where all the lads were drawn up in the long hall. The Emperor, closely followed by the Prussian officers, walked down the line, when he suddenly stopped before one of the youngest cadets, patted his cheeks with both hands, and then lifting him up, kissed him most affectionately. Then turning to the Prussians, he said, "Gentlemen, you will never guess who this lad is. He is the son of my most bitter enemy, the Circassian chief, Schamyl, who has placed him under my care for his education."

LEGISLATIVE SCHOOLBOYS.—At the closing session of the late Louisiana Legislature, in the evening, the members amused themselves by rolling the stationery and documents into balls and pelting each other, not sparing the speaker and clerks. Having used up the lighter materials, they threw volumes of books across the house, and whenever a head was hit there was uproarious laughter. In the course of the night they sang strange songs, and, by the help of a negro with a cracked fiddle, got up a "stag dance." The confusion grew worse till midnight, when they adjourned. A member said the only trouble was, they were all drunk three hours too soon.

AGE OF THE WORLD.—Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent English geologist, believes that it must have taken 67,000 years to form the delta of the Mississippi, and 35,000 years for the Niagara river to form its present channel from the Falls to Queenstown. Nearly all the eminent geologists believe this, and they consider they have facts to prove it, so strong that they cannot be gainsayed.

A GOLDEN COW.—A Devon cow in Lafayette township, New Jersey, in fourteen days yielded 684 pounds of milk, from which 30 pounds of butter were made. This is an average of 49 pounds of milk a day. It is expected, when grass can be obtained, she will exceed the above.

The Sense of Justice.

The boys attending one of our public schools, of the average age of seven years, had, in their play of lat and ball, broken one of the neighbor's windows; but no clue to the offender could be obtained, as he would not confess, nor would any of his associates expose him. The case troubled the governors, and on the occasion of a gentleman visiting the school, she privately and briefly stated the circumstance, and wished him, in some remarks to the school, to advert to the principle involved in the case. The address to the school had reference, principally, to the conduct of boys in the streets and in their sports. The principles of rectitude and kindness which should govern them everywhere—even when alone, and when they were no eye could see, and there was no one present to observe. The school seemed deeply interested in the remarks. A very short time after the visitor left the school, a little boy arose in his seat, and said: "Miss L.—I batted the ball that broke Mr. L.'s window. Another boy threw the ball, and I batted it and struck the window. I am willing to pay for it." There was a deathlike silence in the school as the boy was speaking, and it continued a minute after he had closed. "But it won't be right for — to pay the whole for the glass," said another boy, rising in his seat, "all of us that were playing should pay something, because we were all engaged alike in the play; I'll pay my part!" "And I."

Mason and Dixon's Line.

What was the origin of it? We hear it frequently spoken of as connected with slavery, and as originally relating to that subject. Nothing can be further from the truth; at the time that line was established, slavery existed on both sides of it. A brief account of its origin may be of some interest. As early as the year 1682, a dispute arose between William Penn and Lord Baltimore respecting the construction of their respective grants, of what now form the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. Lord Baltimore claimed, and included the 40th degree of north latitude; and William Penn mildly, yet firmly, resisted the claim. The debatable land was one degree of 69 miles on south of Pennsylvania, and extended west as far as the State itself. The matter was finally brought into the Court of Chancery in England, and after tedious delays, on the 15th day of May, 1750, Lord Chancellor Hardwick made a decree, awarding costs against Lord Baltimore, and directing that commissioners should be appointed to mark the boundaries between the two parties. The Commissioners appointed met at New Castle on the 15th day of November, 1755, and not being able to agree, separated. After a further litigation and delay, the whole matter was settled by the mutual agreement between the surviving heirs of the original litigants. In the year 1761, Mr. Charles Mason, of the Royal Observatory, was sent to Pennsylvania, with all the needful astronomical instruments to measure a degree of latitude. That duty he performed, and a report of his proceedings was made to the Royal Society of London, for the year 1767. This Mr. Mason and Jeremiah Dixon were appointed to run the line in dispute, which appears to have been done in conformity with the Lord Chancellor's decree. This is the famous "Mason and Dixon's line," and the boundary between Pennsylvania on the south and Maryland on the north. Any one desirous of more detailed information will find it in Douglas's History of America, published in Boston in 1751; Prond's History of Pennsylvania, and 1 Vesay's Reports, 352, Penn., Lord Baltimore. Little did the actors in this matter think that in after times, the line established with so much trouble and expense, would ever be connected with a subject calculated to shake a great nation to its centre.

APOLY TO "OLD NICHOLAS."—Rowland Hill, the eccentric clergyman, was always excessively annoyed at the least noise when he was preaching. In the middle of his discourse one Sunday there was a commotion in the gallery, whereupon Mr. Hill called out—"What's the matter there? The devil seems to have got among you?" A plain country-looking man immediately started to his feet, and addressing Mr. Hill in reply, said: "No, sir, it isn't the devil as is doing it; it's a fat woman who's fainted; and she's a werry fat 'un, sir, as don't seem likely to come to again in a hurry." "Oh, that's it, is it?" observed Mr. Hill, drawing his hand across his chin; "then I beg the lady's pardon—and the devil's, too."

"What is shew bread, aunt?" said Ike, who was reading the Bible conscientiously, and tearing out the leaves as he went along, so as not to lose the place.

"Why, Isaac," said Mrs. Partington, "shew bread is that which people earn by making shoes. There is plenty of it in Lynn."

"Margery, what did you do with that tallow Mr. Jones greased his boots with this morning?"

"Please, narm, I baked the griddle cakes with it."

"Lucky you did, Miss, I thought you had wasted it." Rather a nice arrangement.

Mrs. Snikes says the reason children are so bad this generation, is owing to the wearing of gaiter shoes, instead of the old fashioned slippers. Mothers find it too much trouble to untie gaiters to whip children, so they go unpunished; but when she was a child, the way the old slipper used to do its duty was a caution.

Greek, according to Dr. Baird, is not to be classed among the dead languages; as the language of the modern Greeks differs no more from that spoken in the time of Socrates, than the English spoken in the present day differs from that of Spenser, or his contemporaries.

A distinguished Parisian physician writes to a friend in the West, who is in delicate health:—"Take to yourself a young, healthy, virtuous, and amiable wife. It will do you more good in one winter than all the mineral water in America for twenty years."

A COMICAL SCENE.—A tall lad leaning against a house—a negro at the top, and a hog scratching himself against the bottom. "G'way—g'way dar! Your makin' mischief."

AN ACT To Restrain the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That from and after the first day of October next, it shall be unlawful to keep or maintain any house, room or place where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, are sold and drank, except as hereinafter provided; and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. That if any person or persons within this Commonwealth, shall keep for sale and sell, or in connection with any other business or profitable employment give, receiving therefor any price, profit or advantage, by any measure whatever, and at the same time voluntarily afford a place or any other convenience or inducement, by which the same may be used as a beverage, any vinous, spirituous, malt, or brewed liquor, or any admixture thereof, he, she or they, or any one aiding, abetting or assisting therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding one month; and for a second or any subsequent offence, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SECTION 3. That if any two or more persons conspire or act together, by which one may sell and the other provide a place or other convenience for drinking, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, each one so offending, upon conviction, shall be punished as provided in the second section of this act.

SECTION 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, or keep for sale, any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, in cases not hereinbefore prohibited, in a less quantity than one quart, nor without license granted by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, on petition presented for that purpose, to be advertised according to the first section of the act of the 29th of March, 1841, supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licenses; but no such license shall be granted to other than citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good repute for honesty: *Provided*, That no certificate shall be required or published as mentioned in the act herein referred to: *Provided*, That no license for the sale of liquors as aforesaid, shall be hereafter granted to the keeper of any hotel, inn, or tavern, restaurant, eating house, oyster house or cellar, theatre, or other places of entertainment, amusement or refreshment.

SECTION 5. That the said Court, by their rules, shall fix a time at which applications for said licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons making objections shall be heard.

SECTION 6. That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of said court to issue any license as aforesaid, until the applicant shall have filed the bond hereinafter required, and the certificate of the city receiver, or county treasurer, that the license fee has been paid to him.

SECTION 7. That the appraisers of licenses under this act shall be appointed as provided by existing laws, except in the city of Philadelphia, where on the passage of this act, and thereafter at the beginning of every year, three reputable and temperate persons shall be appointed by the court of quarter sessions to appraise dealers in spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors aforesaid, and of distillers and brewers, and to do and perform all duties now enjoined by law not inconsistent herewith; and said appraisers shall be citizens of the United States, in no manner connected with, or interested in the liquor business, and shall be compensated as now provided by law.

SECTION 8. That no license shall be granted without the payment to the receiver of taxes of the city of Philadelphia, and to the treasurers of the other counties of the State for the use of the Commonwealth, three times the amount now fixed by law to be paid by vendors of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, or brewers and distillers: *Provided*, That no license shall be granted for a less sum than thirty dollars.

SECTION 9. That the bond required to be taken of all persons who shall receive a license to sell spirituous, vinous, malt, or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, shall be in one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the business of vending such liquors, with two sufficient sureties and warrant of attorney to confess judgment; which bond shall be approved by one of the judges of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, and to be filed in said court; and whenever any forfeiture or fine shall have been recovered against the principal therein, it shall be lawful for the district attorney of the proper county to enter judgment against the obligors in said bond, and proceed to collect the same of the said principal or sureties.

SECTION 10. That every person licensed to sell spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors as aforesaid, shall frame his license under glass, and place the same so that it may at all times be conspicuous in his chief place of making sales; and no license shall authorize sales by any person who shall neglect this requirement; nor shall any license authorize the sale of any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors on Sunday.

SECTION 11. That any sale made of any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors contrary to this act, shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the offence in the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, shall be punished in the manner prescribed by the second section of this act.

SECTION 12. That the provisions of this act, as to appraisement and license, shall not extend to importers who shall vend or dispose of said liquors in the original cases or packages as imported, nor to duly commissioned auctioneers selling at public vendue, or outery, nor to brewers or distillers selling in quantities not less than five gallons, nor shall anything herein contained prohibit the sale by druggists of any admixtures of intoxicating liquors as medicines.

SECTION 13. That it shall be the duty of every constable of every town, borough, township or ward within this Commonwealth, at every term of the court of quarter sessions of each respective county, to make return on oath or affirmation, whether within his knowledge there is any place within his jurisdiction, kept and maintained in violation of this act; and it shall be the special duty of the judges of the said courts to see that this return is faithfully made; and if any person shall make known to such constable the name or names of any one who shall have violated this act, with the names of witnesses who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof on oath or affirmation to the court, and upon his wilful failure

to do so, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of the county for a period not less than one, nor more than three months, and pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

SECTION 15. That this act shall not interfere with any persons holding a license heretofore granted, until the time for which the same was granted shall have expired; nor shall any license which may be granted before the first day of July next, authorize the sale of said liquors, or any admixtures thereof, after the first day of October next, contrary to the provisions of this act.

Mules and Their Treatment.

The Mule is one of the indispensables of a cotton plantation. He costs less, consumes less, works better, and lasts longer than the horse. Everything that concerns the Mule, therefore, is of interest to the cotton planter. We present our readers below with two articles on the subject, the first is a communication from Mark R. Cockerill, of Tenn., to the *Louisville Journal*; the other is a contribution to our own columns from the pen of our friend Rusticus, who, though under his *nomme de plume*, has not so much celebrity as Mr. Cockerill, is, like that gentleman, an intelligent and practical planter. We commend both articles to the consideration of our readers, as embodying suggestions of interest and value.

Mr. Cockerill writes, principally, on the selection of Mules, and says:—

The mule is the great field laborer in the commanding staples of the South, cotton, sugar, and rice; and as he is one of the annual exports of Tennessee, and as he will continue to be so, he is destined to hold even a higher position than heretofore among the live-stock of the State. Jacks of excessive heavy bone, or improper pampering, are generally lazy, or soon become so by labor, and become very slow; their driver may force them on, but in a few steps they take their slow natural steps again. Such mules are therefore almost worthless, and should not be bred if it can be avoided. The most perfect are not to be expected from the excessively large coarse-boned jacks, or excessive fine feeding, but from the laws of nature carried out to the greatest perfection by skillful breeding and feeding.

An error has existed for many years, and still exists, concerning the size of mules. Size has been made a measure of value in the mule, almost regardless of form and spirit, and so it has been in their sire, the jack.

I have been employing mule teams for twenty-five years in the cultivation of cotton in Mississippi, and my teams now number one hundred. In this time I have used every variety of the mule (except the most inferior kind) that has ever been grown. In the commencement of planting operations, I adopted the prevalent error, that size was the measure of value, and pursued it for many years, much to my prejudice. By long trial, and by comparing the relative performances and lastingness of the large teams which I have used, aided by observation and reflection, I am fully satisfied that the medium sized mule, full of spirit and action, with a neat firm leg and a round body, with his levers set right for easy motion, his head and ears up, ready to move at the word, is the animal of most value of this kind.

The laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity. The jack, when grown within the scope of these laws, is a small animal. The mule is a medium between the jack and the horse. Both the jack and the mule by a hot-bed growth may be forced to be large animals. But in this forcing process, now more extensively pursued by Kentucky than any other State, what has been gained, and what lost? They have gained large bone, coarse animals of large size, and at an early age full of defects, and soon ready to decay, because subject to disease and large consumers of food.

They have lost symmetry, spirit, action, lasting endurance, and permanent value. The error that I especially aim at, is the abandonment of almost everything else for size. The best combination of the requisite qualities in the mule is not found in the production of a hot-bed policy, which, by constant feeding, with everything that will hasten growth, brings out a large, coarse, forced, overgrown, awkward animal, who decays as fast as he has been grown. When he is designed for the valleys of the southern rivers, where his service is active and his rations not very select, more symmetry and not too much size. Hence our Tennessee mules, the produce of spirited jacks, are really more valuable to the southern planter than the produce of Kentucky under our present system.

This no doubt to some extent is the fault of the purchasers, South, who have not generally discovered their error. They demand large sizes, and pay in proportion to size; and this in part explains the policy of Kentucky. My opinion is, that size in a mule is nothing after they reach fifteen hands high, and that many under that height come up to the standard value, fitted for cotton plantations.

When compared to the blood horse, the mule is unfit for the saddle, pleasure carriage, or any harness requiring rapid motion. His sire is an animal of stolid tendencies, of slow motion generally, and hence the necessity of improving this quality in the jack. Give him spirit and action, and stamina rather than great height. One conforms to the laws of nature, and the other violates them.

The Spanish and Maltese jacks have spirit generally, and for that reason are valuable as a cross; but they come to us without stamina, and with a contracted chest. These faults must be remedied by proper crossing, before they will produce the mule best suited for us.

What I have learned upon this subject is not from hear-say. I have purchased and grown all the mules which I have driven for twenty-five years in Mississippi. I have had an opportunity of knowing what they have done, and these opinions are the result of experience. This knowledge would have been of service to me in the commencement of my business, and I communicate it for the benefit of those who may adopt my opinion hereafter.

MARK R. COCKERILL.
Nashville, Tenn., 1854.

We append the communication from our own correspondent:—

SELECTION OF MULES.

A medium sized, compact mule, possessing a broad chest, deep flank, and flat boned legs, is preferable for all plantation work. It will plow as much, draw as much, keep in better uniform condition, preserve its symmetry of figure much longer, and, in short, be more active and energetic, than one smaller or larger.

TREATMENT IN BREAKING.—A mule, unlike a horse, is more apt to move too fast than too slow, and hence *breaking* is rare in handling young mules. In harnessing a young mule for the purpose of breaking it, it is necessary to secure it with good strong ropes, as if it once gets loose, it will not forget it, and make repeated efforts to effect its escape. Gentle treatment and kind words accomplish more than harsh usage, and care should be observed against the chains becoming entangled about its legs, as it betrays a habit of kicking, and permanent injury is often inflicted. All striking about the head should be avoided, as apart from any damage that may ensue, it renders a mule foolish about bridling it and considerable loss of time is afterwards experienced; care should be observed in the first attempt to ride it. Two or more hands should attend it, and the rider should mount quickly and maintain his hold, if possible, as if he is once thrown off, the mule becomes more restless, and will redouble its efforts against being ridden.

Carelessness or cowardice, in this respect, often renders a mule objectionable for plantation purposes, as it has to be led to and from the field, and will not permit any burden to be placed on its back. It is better to break a mule to a wagon rather than a plow, for several reasons. It can be well secured, and, at the same time, be allowed more freedom of action, as it is difficult to carry the wagon and team in its efforts to run. It is sooner quieted by the conduct of the remaining mules, and more readily adapts itself to their uniform speed. It learns to pull more steady from the fact of there being fewer stoppages than with the plow. When the plow hangs against a root or stump, the mule is made to halt and back, for the purpose of extricating it, and acquires the habit of stopping whenever the wheels of the wagon strike any obstacle, and the pull becomes heavier than usual, and thus renders the labor greater on the other portion of the team. When broke to the wagon, where these stoppages are less frequent, it learns to pull more uniformly, and exerts its strength with more certainty, when occasion requires it. "Misery loves company," and all young mules work better with others than alone, and are much easier broken.

GENERAL AFTER TREATMENT.—Mules should be stabled in preference to standing under a shelter, which is no better than an open lot. All experience teaches that animals, well protected from the weather, thrive better, live on less food, work better, and are better calculated to endure hardship and fatigue than those that receive but little attention in the way of comfort. When compelled to stand under a shelter and eat at a common trough, the weak and timid are imposed on by the stronger, (as among mules, "might makes right") driven from beneath the shelter and away from the trough, and, consequently, become unthrifty and look badly. If a mule is fatigued and not disposed to eat as soon as it is turned into the lot, it loses all opportunity of eating afterwards, as the other mules will be apt to consume all the provisions. These reasons, in addition to exposure to all kinds of weather, renders shelter very objectionable. Each mule has its stall; and if one goes into the stable fatigued, it reposes quietly till doated by its appetite to eat, and receives fewer kicks and bruises; after working all day, freedom of action insures rest much quicker than confinement, and hence mules should be provided with large stalls (7 by 9 feet) and not be haltered, unless they prove refractory and spiteful; as this seldom extends beyond one or two in number, they should be haltered. Strict attention must be paid to currying and rubbing mules, while cultivating the crop, particularly, and this should always be done before they eat. When they come in from the field, like men who labor, they feel disposed to rest awhile and cool before eating. This result is quickened by currying and rubbing them well, and they are in a much better condition to receive their food, than when suffered to remain heated and wet with perspiration, and cool by gradual evaporation. They should be well curried and rubbed twice during the day, and, in no instance, should the hands be allowed to attend anything before the mules. Attention must be observed to collars and harness, in order to prevent their shoulders and backs being galled, and the hair rubbed off their sides and legs. The blinds of bridles (when used) must be noticed closely, or injury may be done to their eyes. When a portion only of the mules are at work, and it becomes necessary to change and rest them, the change should be made at the dinner hour. If it is made early in the morning, the mules are necessarily compelled to work all day, with an intermission only of an hour or two at dinner time. When made at 12 o'clock, they work during the evening, rest through the night and proceed till 12 o'clock, next day. In this way, they will stand a press much better. Salt and adrus should be kept in their troughs continually. Instant dictates the amount of salt they should consume, and when supplied only at stated periods, they may require it before they get it. The ashes are an alkali—they prevent colic in a great measure, and give tone to the stomach.

Poplar poles (green) to stimulate their appetite and act as a tonic. Resin pounded and given in the proportion of a teaspoon full to each mule, weekly during the month of February or March, acts upon the kidneys—opens the pores of the skin, and makes them shed kindly and early.

Give it in meal or mix it with salt and ashes. A teaspoonful of copperas given occasionally, in the same way, acts as a tonic and vermifuge. When working to the wagon, similar rules should be observed. Each plow hand should be supplied with a curry-comb and rubbing cloth; and it is economy to purchase the best curry-comb the market affords.

Soil of the South. RUSTICUS.

SPLENDID HOTEL BUILT FROM BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—A large and handsome first class hotel of brown stone, splendidly furnished, owned and built by the famous pill maker, Dr. Brandreth, was opened last week in New York. It is situated at the corner of Broadway and Canal street. The Doctor has sickened millions of people in his day, but we presume the new eating shop is to be conducted on the opposite plan. The hotel is called the Brandreth House, which name will afford the guests a fruitful subject for jokes for some time.

The intimation that Sebastopol is mined, and ready to be blown up when the allies converge, is probably without truth, as the city is built almost entirely upon solid rock. The women have all left the city.