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☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

"What is the avowed object of protection? We have been told ten thousand times that it is to afford constant employment and high wages to the workers. Now, let us suppose that by a Tariff such as the Whig demand, wages could be advanced in all branches of manufacturing. How many months would elapse before the "foreign paupers" spoken of, would be here, offering their hands for less than the high rates. That they *will come*, can not be disputed. That many have come, is a matter of history. That a surplus of laborers will cheapen labor, all men know. Where, then, is the protection to labor? Let any person explain who imagines he can. Any sane man my clearly perceive that there can be no protection to the mechanic and laboring man; but all know that the capitalist can be vastly benefitted, by prohibitory duties.

"Will the Gazette give us an article on this point?"—*Pittsburgh Post.*

The above is in reply to our statement, which is not disputed, that the wages of intelligent labor are twice as high in this country as in Europe. The argument of the Post is, that a Protective Tariff does not protect *labor* but *capital*—that the pauper laborers of Europe would soon glut the home market, and thus bring down the price of labor to the ruinous standard!

¶ Abstract theories are well enough, when they are not contradicted by *facts*. That the influx of European labor has not operated in the manner and to the extent which the Post's theory affirms, is proved by the fact that labor is now one hundred per cent. higher in Pittsburgh than in England. If this great advantage does not bring foreign laborers into the country in sufficient numbers to overstock the market, it is not likely that a still greater disproportion would have that effect.

But the Post's whole view is entirely too contracted. The object of protection to American industry is not merely "to give high wages to the *workers*," *i. e.* those who work in manufacturing establishments. That is only one of its objects. Its range is far higher, nobler, and more general. Not only the worker, but every citizen, of every class and occupation is benefited.

For instance, let a manufacturing establishment, employing one hundred to two hundred hands, be started in a neighborhood which has not previously enjoyed such advantage. What is the consequence? In the first place, houses are to be built, which employ carpenters, masons, plasterers, painters, saw mills, brick makers, &c.—these in their turn must have places to live in, and a town springs up, enhancing the value of real estate probably five hundred fold—town lots are wanted, store keepers and shop keepers move in,—tailors, shoe makers, and various other mechanics are in demand—the physician, the teacher, and the minister of the gospel follow—a temple of the Most High arises, school houses are erected, and a prosperous community, earning a respectable and a comfortable living, grows up, having its whole foundation, the vital source of its prosperity in the manufactory. But this is not all. Another, and the largest and most important class of the whole country, reap a direct reward. We mean the farming community. The workers in the manufactory, and all those in other avocations who have been called together by the wants of these workers, must be fed, and the farmer, instead of depending upon one article of production and sending it to a distant market, by which he loses half his profits, finds a market close to his doors, or within a reasonable distance, where he can dispose of numberless productions which before went to waste, and from a state of stern contest with the disadvantages of his position, from his market being in a foreign land, he finds himself raised to a state of comparative comfort and prosperity.

From this simple statement of the *effects* of home manufacturing, which applies either in large or small operations, it will be seen that it is not the "workers" in the manufactories who are alone benefited. They form but a tithe of the community who reap a harvest of prosperity from the protection of home industry.

There is no force in the argument of the *Post*, that the influx of foreign labor injures American labor and cheapens wages. Some few branches may feel such effects, but take the country as a whole, the demand for labor has kept pace, if not exceeded the supply, and this will be the case for a century or more to come.

But if it was the case, so much the more necessity for a protective tariff, which would give the American market to the American manufacturer! This would enable him to employ so many more laborers, that the evil would be in the same proportion decreased, for all come who can, and the number would not be increased by a tariff.

But what remedy does the Post offer for the evil which it suggests, and which exists principally in its own imagination? Would it recommend the Native scheme of prohibiting the emigration from the old world? If it cannot offer any remedy, why attempt to oppose the only means by which the evil can be mitigated?

Capital, says the Post, will reap all the benefit of protecting home industry, but competition will bring down the price of labor. The editor forgets that there is any competition in capital. He forgets that the price of money is so low, that capital, a greedily seeking safe investment at 6 per cent. It is the essence of folly to suppose that capital can long be engaged in any prosperous business without meeting with active competition, compelling the reduction of prices to the lowest living standard. From this cause the operation of protection has heretofore been to reduce the prices of goods, and not to increase them. It is self-evident that the American manufacturer, while he has secured to him the whole American market, can afford to take less for his productions than if he is driven out of the half of that market by foreign competition. In any way, then, the protection of American industry, the fostering of home manufactures, benefits the whole American people.

Railroads.

The people in every section of our country are running almost wild on the subject of railroads.—We can take up scarcely a paper, but is filled with accounts of public meetings, editorials or communications, with reference to some new railroad project. Indeed, this may be called an age of railroad literature, with a spice of telegraphic writing, to illustrate the brevity and expedition of the times.

It has been found that these improvements work like a charm in behalf of capital—embracing prodigiously, the value of real estate—and in building up cities and villages, where no prophet would have dreamed it possible to sustain them. Not only do those works accomplish wonders in this respect—adding from 20 to 150 per cent. to real estate, and fixing strange sites for towns, in which land is sold by the foot; but it is being discovered that they pay for their cost wonderfully well, dividing from four to fourteen per cent. on the capital paid in. Such profitable roads are:—

Auburn and Rochester	8 per cent
Boston and Lowell	8 "
Boston and Maine	8½ "
Boston and Worcester	8½ "
Connecticut River Road	8 "
Eastern Road	8 "
Fitchburg Road	8½ "
Nashua and Lowell	10 "
Philadelphia and Trenton	10 "
Utica and Schenectady	10 "
Western	8 "

Besides these dividends for 1848, many have been made for 1849, at a still higher rate. The

Utica and Schenectady	14 per cent.
Michigan Central	14 "
Madison and Indianapolis	14 "

With such promises of remuneration, it is no wonder that capitalists are becoming crazy for railroad investments. This mania has spread through Great Britain for the past few years at such a rate, that the fast anchored isle has been tracked all over with these roads. It was recently stated in Parliament, that 12,000 miles of railway had been sanctioned, requiring a sum equal to $1,500,000,000 for their completion; and, up to September, 1848, about half this amount, or $719,740,000, had actually been expended on railways then in operation.

We have now in the United States about 9,500 miles of railway completed, at a cost of $230,000,000, and before the close of this year, at least 5,000 miles more will be in contemplation, and capital will be found rapidly centering toward them.—Among these are two stupendous lines—one from Cincinnati to St. Louis, to cost 5,000,000; and another from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean, to cost over $50,000,000, for a distance of under than 2,000. Besides, these, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and, indeed, almost every State has various routes surveyed and in contemplation.

The Mosquito Question.

This is the title given to a question affecting supremacy on American soil, which is now a subject of discussion between the American and British Governments, and which is violently agitated in the newspaper press. All our readers may not clearly understand its character and merits, so as to come to an intelligible understanding of the matters at issue. We will endeavor to inform them to the best of our power.

Central America which is separated from Mexico on the North by a line running from the Atlantic to the Pacific, commencing south of the peninsula of Yucatan, is divided into several independent Republics, one of which is Nicaragua. This state is bounded on the North by Honduras, on the West by the Pacific Ocean, on the South by Costa Rica, and on the East by the Mosquito Territory and the Atlantic. The Mosquito country extends along the Atlantic coast, from Cape Camaron—some say Cape Honduras—on the North, to an indefinable point South, not beyond, however, the Southern mouths of the San Juan. Its whole length is from 300 to 400 miles, and its breadth about 100. This Mosquito Territory belongs to the Aboriginal Indians, and is governed by a Chief called the Mosquito King.

The Government of Nicaragua, and the Mosquito King have an old dispute of boundary to settle. The latter claims that his territories extend so far South as to include the Southern mouths of the river San Juan, the only water communication with Lake Nicaragua, an inland sea in the heart of the Nicaragua Territory. This claim, if admitted by the Government of Nicaragua would effectually exclude her from the Atlantic Ocean, and from all the benefits of her trade in that quarter, without the permission of his Mosquito Majesty. Nicaragua claims the San Juan, and the Territory, we believe, north to the river Escondido, about 100 miles along the Atlantic. The territory in dispute is called "Blowfields," or "Bluefields," it being spelt both ways.

The British Government has long been on intimate relations with the Mosquito Indians, and made a treaty with them, so far back as 1720, by which she took them under her protection, and has since claimed a sort of Territorial right, so far as to resist any claims or arrangement with any other country without her consent. She claims that the Indians always maintained their independence of Spain, and that the Spanish Provinces, on the revolt from the mother country, did not carry with them any right to the Mosquito Territory.

From an article in the *London Times*, we learn that Lord Palmerston, a few years since, after an examination of historical evidence, *laid down the limits* of the Mosquito Territory, and the nature of its relations to that country in the most precise manner. He instructed the British agents to inform the authorities of the several States of Central America bordering on the kingdom of Mosquito, that Her Majesty's Government considered the King of Mosquito to be entitled to the extent of coast reaching from Cape Honduras to the southern mouth of the river San Juan, and that her Majesty's Government *would not view with indifference any attempt to encroach upon the rights or territory of the King of Mosquito, who is under the protection of the British Crown.* In spite of this announcement, the Nicaraguan Government declared, in October, 1847, that it did not recognize the King of Mosquito, or any such territorial pretensions, it formally laid claim to the coast and the port of St Juan as a part of its own dominions, and declared that it would receive as war on the part of the British Government any occupation of the port of San Juan effected by the Mosquitos under its protection. The Council of the State of Mosquito responded to this defiance by a resolution for "practically establishing the full rights of sovereignty of the King of Mosquito over all the mouths of the San Juan, and over the navigation of the lower part of that river, on the appearance of the first British ship of war with orders to co-operate with the Mosquito Government."

Shortly afterwards a British expedition, consisting of two vessels of war, arrived off the coast, took possession of the mouth of the San Juan, stormed Serapaqui, and entered Lake Nicaragua, where, on the 7th of March, 1848, a treaty was signed by Captain Loch and the Nicaraguan Ministers, by which the Government of that State promised not to disturb the peaceful inhabitants of San Juan, understanding that any such act would be considered by Great Britain as an open declaration of hostilities, and that the Mosquito tariff established in that port should be respected. At the same time, the Nicaraguans refused altogether to forego their claims upon the port of San Juan, to which they continued to assert a right, whilst the British Government still treats that port as a part of the Mosquito territory, recognized, protected, and defended by Great Britain.

Such is the history of the matter, as far as the two Central American contending powers, and Great Britain, are concerned. We now come to a statement of the relations of our Government with Nicaragua, and the difficulty which has arisen, and has caused so much controversy.

The importance of a Ship Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, somewhere in Central America has long been admitted, and various projects have, from time to time, been originated for that purpose. Some time since, a number of American citizens conceived the project of a canal by the river San Juan and the Lake Nicaragua, and applied to the Government of Nicaragua for permission to construct the work, with certain guarantees to protect them in the enjoyment of the benefits of their outlay. The permission asked was readily granted, and our Government has entered into certain treaty stipulations with Nicaragua on the subject, in which the right of that Government to the territory on the San Juan is recognized. Thus we have Great Britain defending the claim of his Mosquito Majesty to the San Juan, and our Government asserting the right of Nicaragua to the territory.

All our Government wants with the territory is to protect our citizens in the construction of a canal which will benefit the whole civilized world, and be the great high-way for ships from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from Europe to India. The Government at Washington would hardly care to interfere in a question of boundary between the contending parties, unless some rights of our citizens were invaded, or unless Great Britain should avail herself of her relations with the Mosquito Indians to obtain a permanent foothold on the soil of that coast.

One principal reason of the pertinacious defiance of the integrity of the territory of the Mosquito Indians, by Great Britain, undoubtedly is, to secure to herself certain privileges in any improvement which may be made. The *London Times* admits that the great object to be accomplished by the Nicaragua canal is common to all civilized nations, and that it "would be absurd, illiberal, and impolitic" for Great Britain to take advantage of her relations with the Mosquito Indians to frustrate the scheme—but that, precisely because it is a great public object, the little State of Nicaragua has no right to claim sole possession of such a passage by a direct violation of the territories of an independent neighbor. If the canal is to be made (it says) it may fairly be the subject of a treaty or equitable convention between the different States through whose territories it may pass, and the terms of such a treaty ought to be of the most liberal kind."

We see no difficulty in the whole matter being arranged by a treaty which will be just to all. Such a canal ought to be open to the commerce of all the world, on equal terms. This will doubtless satisfy England, and will be acceded to by the United States; and we are glad to see it announced, that Mr. Rives, while on his way to Paris, had a conversation with Lord Palmerston, and that there is no reasonable doubt that the question will be amicably settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The following is a synopsis of a petition to Congress, which has been drawn up and published in the tenth number of the *Western Boatman*.

The petition will be presented, in a few days, to steam boat owners, insurers, steam boat officers, shipping merchants, and others, for signatures.

The object of the petition is to bring about a *system* in the management of steamboats—to elevate the character and secure the rights of those engaged in it, and to render more secure the lives and property of those who travel, or ship goods on our western waters.

The first section provides for the appointment of six officers in the different collection districts of the west, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior or Home Department, to be styled the Superintendents of Navigation.

Next, that these Superintendents shall have all the judicial powers usually exercised in courts of law, in the matter pointed out in the act. That they shall be agents on behalf of the United States, to guard the public and secure safety. That they shall, with or without the assistance of other disinterested persons, inspect all steam boats and engines, and certify as to their safety.

Section nine requires each Superintendent to keep proper records—file testimony in all cases that may come before him, copies of which shall be evidence in courts of law. That from his decisions there shall be appeals either to the United States Courts, or to the Department at Wrington.

The next five sections recite many of the well known *customs* adopted in navigating these rivers, and asks to have them confirmed and established by law.

The 15th section establishes the principle of *apprenticeship—or experience* as requisite—before any person shall be permitted to act in the responsible station of a steam boat captain, pilot, or engineer.

The next sections provide for the summoning three or five disinterested competent persons, before whom all applicants for office shall be examined; and if they pass the proper examination, they shall have a license or diploma. Such diploma shall authorize any master to employ the person holding it as pilot or engineer, as set forth in the instrument. There will be fees assessed upon the employer and employed without such license.

The 19th section provides, that where any sighing, bursting of boilers, or collisions may take place, and life be lost, there shall be an examination into the case, and if any officer be censurable, that measures be taken to revoke his license.

Sections 23d to 27th inclusive, directs the manner of running and managing steam boats, and affixes the penalties for the violation of the law.

Sections 28 and 29 confirm by law, the Pilot Rules, as published, so generally and satisfactorily adopted within the past twenty months.

Section thirty, provides for the trial by process, similar to that of a court martial of steam boat officers, against whom well grounded complaint and specifications may be preferred.

The next section provides for the means to carry the law into effect. It is understood, however, that most of the petitioners look upon it as a right, that the public treasury should bear the whole expense; but if it be objected to, we of the west would pay it, rather than without a law of the kind. If we do so, we suppose we silence all objections from every part of the country, provided what we ask for, is in accordance with good policy and safety to the public.

In section 33 there is, by and additional clause, a provision for the establishing under law, such precedents as from time to time may be found from evidence to be required; such for instance, as the safety or unsafety of navigating different chutes in the Mississippi; the safety or unsafety of cast iron boiler heads; and the length of time which should be required of pilots to learn special rivers, &c. The time fixed by the proposed law, is what every one shall serve, before he can even have a hearing or be examined for the shortest distance. After two years experience the matter is left to the discretion of the tribunals. They will soon establish the precedents required.

Section thirty-nine merges the present offices of Inspectors of Boats and Engines in the Superintendents.

Section forty-one repeals several sections of the present law.

From the National Intelligencer

INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA.

We are happy to learn, by the annexed letters to the Savannah Republican, (kindly forwarded to us by the editors, in advance of their paper,) that the Chiefs of the Florida Indians have apprehended, and surrendered to Gen. Twiggs, the three murderers, and also have to-day with willingness to remove from Florida altogether. This last step will crown the prompt measures of the Government with complete success, and relieve the people of Florida forever of a source of disquiet and annoyance:

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

Pilatka, Oct. 22—2 P. M.

Gentlemen—An express which left Tampa on Saturday, at 9 A. M., is just in. The Indians were met on the 19th, and delivered up three like Indians and the hand of one they were forced to kill. The emigration was spoken of, and they requested time to speak with their people. General Twiggs is daily expected on his way to Washington.

Yours, W. K. V.—B., Lieut. 7th Infantry.

Jacksonville, Oct. 23, 1849.

Messrs. Editors—We have good omens from Tampa. I have just seen a letter from General Twiggs, in which he states he had been to Charlotte's Harbor on the 19th instant, and met Bowlegs, Sam Jones, and all the principal chiefs, with about sixty warriors, in council. They delivered up three of the murderers, with the *hand* of another whom they had killed in capturing. They are friendly disposed to the proposition to remove West, and will give a final answer in December. It is good news. Yours, D.

Pilatka, Oct. 22, 1849.

Gentlemen—I have just seen and conversed with Col. Spencer, Indian Agent, who arrived here from Tampa to day, and leaves in the stage for Newnansville, commanded by Capt. Wilson, for Jacksonville. He showed me a letter from General Twiggs, which followed him by express to this place.

Gen. Twiggs met Sam Jones, Billy Bowlegs, and sixty warriors in council on the 19th inst.—They had been waiting some nine days for him. They delivered up three of the murderers, the hand of another which they were obliged to cut in capturing, and the fifth, Billy Bowlegs's nephew, making his escape. Gen. Twiggs spoke to them of emigrating. They seemed to take it quite kindly, but required sixty days to decide.

Rice in Missouri.—We have on our desk a sample of rice raised in this county, by one of our enterprising and intelligent farmers. Having seen statements that rice could be raised without irrigation, he attempted it. He sowed his crop early in the spring, say last of March or first of April, and the yield is all that he could desire. The experiment has been made on a small scale, but it has been fairly tested, and in the opinion of the practical farmer, conclusively proves that it can be made as valuable a crop to the grain grower as many others which are now cultivated. The grain is not so white as that grown in the South; in the taste it is peculiar, and, to us, rather more pleasant. It is full, plump, and entirely unhoped. It has been suggested, and is certainly worthy of consideration and experiment, whether there may not be produced a species between that of the South and the Wild Rice of the North, which may prove eminently productive in intermediate climates. The Wild Rice of the North now constitutes an important article of food for the Indians, and is much used, as a favorite, in civilized life.—*St. Louis Rep.*

Editorial Life.—Had the art of printing been known in the time of Julius Cæsar, he would doubtless have been the editor of a daily newspaper, for he possessed qualifications which peculiarly fitted him for the station. It is said that he could dictate to four secretaries on different subjects at the same time; and surpass the world in do that could converse and write editorials at the same moment, without difficulty—for it is a fact which has to be frequently performed by editors of much less capacity than Julius Cæsar. In fact, the greatest annoyance of editorial life is the frequent interruptions to which its followers are subjected, even in their busiest moments. The larger printing establishments in Europe manage things differently from what they are usually conducted in this country. There the editor sacrificed his repution; but, surrounded by his books and papers meditates and writes with freedom, whilst here he is subjected to perpetual calls to know how the public pulse beats on this or that subject; or with requests to favor this or that suggestion. It often occurs that he "hears but takes no heed" of what is said; and, after his visitor has left him, is really unconscious of what has transpired. As editors do not usually possess Cæsar's facility in thinking and writing, it is a hard task with most of the fraternity to hold conversation and write sensibly at the same time. We confess that we prefer doing one thing at a time; and we suspect that most of our brethren are of the same opinion.—*Balt. Clip.*

Lord Norbury.—It is singular enough that, with good humor ever on his locks, and merriment also ever on his lips, this man's nature was obdurate and callous. He had no sympathy for human suffering, no feeling even for himself. He valued not his life at a pin's fee, and it was as dangerous as it was difficult to provoke him. His friends knew this, and the fact gave rise to an incident in which his adroitness and determination blended humorously. Toward the close of his life, when the failure of his faculties became manifest, the then Viceroy, the Marquis Wellesley, decided on giving him a hint to retire, through the well known under large Mr. Gregory. Norbury got scent of it, and instantly was his decision taken. He sent for Gregory, led him to his library, and, as he turned the key, assumed that fiery look with which Gregory was familiar, as preceding mischief.

"Gregory, I have long looked on you as my eldest friend, and severely now am I about to test that friendship. The most momentous incident of my life is at hand; I am about to be publicly and grossly insulted—I, who never brooked even a saucy look from any one! Will you believe it, Gregory, our mock king at the castle is actually meditating a message to me to resign my office! Did you ever hear of such audacity? Such poltroonery! Of course the fellow won't fight. But my mind's made up; his ruffian messenger shall have my life, or never return with his own—so—not though he was my brother. Gregory, my old and valued friend, will you stand by me? The hair triggers are as ready as in the days of Napper Tandy."

That very day the private closet of the castle saw the horror stricken Gregory most respectfully declining the confidential mission. The blow, thus for the time averted, come at last. It came, however, in writing. All Norbury asked was a postponement, till he could consult a friend. The promise being given—the friend was in India—and—a year was gained. At last, however, falling asleep on the bench, during a trial for murder, a petition to Parliament compelled his resignation.—*Law Review.*

Failure of the Schuylkill County Bank.—This concern in Pennsylvania, which has two or three times before "swagged downward," has, according to New York authority, again gone by the board. The notes were refused in Wall street on Saturday, and the Post says the so called Bank has stopped payment. Only about eighteen months ago the community lost considerable by the concern—its notes, which were then much in circulation in Baltimore, selling for twenty-five and fifty cents in the dollar. It is surprising that it was ever allowed to crawl into the least favor again. It should be remembered that Latham's "Exchange Bank" notes at Washington were put down in the same doubtful category with it by Thompson's Reporter only two or three days since. So, "stand from under." The Salsbury Bank, Md., must not also be forgotten.—*Balt. Sun.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

Farming on Twenty One Acres of Land.

Many of the cultivators of the soil, who occupy large possessions, do not realize the amount of labor that can be profitably employed in cultivation; and few farm laborers are aware how small a piece of ground will afford full employment to an industrious man, and yield himself and family the comforts of life, and make them an independent home.

In illustration of these facts, I will give an account of farmer B. His farm consists of twenty-one acres: one acre is occupied with buildings, yards, and garden, and twenty acres are for cultivation—all made productive by thorough draining and bountiful manuring. A good substantial fence all around it, but no division fences. He has 57 rods of patent fence, which is easily removed, with which he encloses one fourth of the ground for pasture.

The farm is divided into four equal parts—five acres in each part. First season, No. 1 is in grass, clover, and timothy, for pasture; No. 2 in hoe-crop—one acre in wurtzels, one potatoes, and three in corn; No. 3 in barley, and No. 4 in wheat. With these crops he keeps a regular rotation each year. Second season, No 1 is manured with all the manure that he has collected the past year, and plowed for the next year's hoe crop; No. 2 is plowed in the fall for barley next spring; No. 3 (barley stubble) is sown with wheat; and No. 4 (wheat) is sown with timothy and clover, for next season's pasture—which rotation he uniformly pursues.

He keeps a yoke of oxen, two cows, 20 good ewes, and a breeding sow, for which five acres of fresh clover, on a rich soil, will afford plenty of pasture, provided that he does not turn into it too soon in the spring. The wheat and barley straw, corn stalks, and roots will be ample forage for them in winter. He is industrious, economical, and prudent. Every thing is well done and in season. The ground is kept clean, no weeds being allowed to grow, not even around the fence; it is made rich by plentiful applications of manure, which renders it very productive. His wheat averages thirty bushels per acre. It will take 24 bushels to bread the family the year, which consists of himself, wife, and four little ones, and it will take 7 bushels for seed, which will leave 119 to sell; this, at $1 per bushel, will make $119. His barley yields 40 bushels to the acre: it will take 8 of it for seed, and 192 bushels to market, at 50 cents per bushel, will be $96.—The corn averages 60 bushels per acre; the three acres produce 180 bushels: it will take 80 bushels to feed the pigs, and fat the pork, and use of the family, (for they eat Johnny cake and mush,) which leaves him one hundred bushels to market at 50 cents per bushel, is $50. The potatoes and beets are all used at home. The wool of the 20 ewes averaging 3½ per fleece, will be $20. They raise 20 lambs, which he sells in July or August for $20: By taking the lambs from the ewes early, the latter will get fat by fall; 15 of them are sold for $30, with which he procures 20 ewes for next season's breeding; he has five fat sheep for the use of the family. The sows have six pigs the last of March or early in April. The five pigs and old sow when fatted will make 1100 pounds of pork; 500 will do the family, with the five fat sheep, and the sow have 600 pounds to sell, which, at five cents a pound, is $30. This makes $340 worth, sold from the products of the twenty acres, and the family have had their living the past year.

It may be thought that this calculation is too large for an average production, but I assure you that if the operator is industrious, economical, and judicious, he will seldom fall short of the quantities stated. The question is asked, how can an industrious man be constantly employed on twenty acres of ground, cultivated for farming purposes? Look at it. His ground for spring crops is all plowed in the fall. On the first of April, he commences operations for the season. He first sows the grass seed on the wheat; then 10 cwt. of plaster on the hoe ground; and, as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry, he harrows it and sows barley, then harrows and cross harrows it until it is thoroughly pulverized, and then rolls it. By that time the planting ground is ready to harrow, which operation is continued until the ground is thoroughly pulverized, and the nearer it can be made to a garden the better.

But if he is ahead of the season with his work he can always have full employment in making the manure heap. He collects every thing that will make manure that his time and means permit he puts on it at least a ton of plaster at different times. Leaches ashes, swamp muck, muck from dirty salt, and old brine, are all collected and mixed with the barn yard dung, so as to increase the manure heap to at least 200 loads.

The ground being in good order, and the season favorable, he commences planting the first of May, and takes time and does it well—for there is more loss by careless planting than would pay for four times the labor of doing it well. He first plants the wurtzels, then the potatoes and corn. Planting done, the wheat is to be weed; and as soon as the wurtzels are up, he commences hoeing, which affords him employment until the first, and perhaps the fifth of July. He then has some leisure, and assists a neighbor in haying, to procure help in hauling in grain.

He commences harvest as soon as the grain will answer, and barley will do to cut pretty green. It is not sufficiently dry to bind let it lie two two or three days in swarth. Harvest begun, he may work as faithfully as he chooses until the grain is all secured. That done, he harrows cultivator, or plows about the barley stubble, so as to pulverize it thoroughly four inches deep, and sows on it half a ton of plaster. The corn is now ready to be cut up; that done, he plows the barley stubble deep and well, and sows the wheat. The summer crops are now ready to gather, which employs him a while. When all are secured, he takes out the manure, spreads it evenly over the surface, and plows it under. The hoe ground is also to be plowed for barley next spring, which keeps him pretty busy until it is time to prepare for winter.

In winter, he takes good care of his stock, threshes his grain, and provides fuel—having none on his farm. The orchard is planted by the fence, around the farm and door yard.

Now, my young friends, be industrious and saving, and you will be able to purchase 20 acres of land. And you who have large possessions, and wish your sons to settle near you, divide your possessions with them, and teach them to realize that industry and economy are the sources of wealth—and that a competence, and independence, though it is small, will afford more rational enjoyment in old age, than large possessions, with a princely mansion, even if it is not encumbered with debt.

Feeding and Managing Milch Cows.

The grasses, particularly the clovers, are the best summer food. When these begin to fail, the deficiency may be supplied by green corn, which is very sweet and produces a large quantity of milk, of excellent quality. The tops of beets, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage and turnip leaves, are good. Pumpkins, apples, and roots may be given as the feed fails. Give only a few at first, especially apples, and gradually increase.

Roots are of the greatest importance when cows are kept on dry fodder. Potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, artichokes and vegetable oysters, are good. The last three add cabbage and turnips keep good in the ground through the winter, and are fresh and fine in the spring before the grass starts.

Potatoes produce a great flow of milk, but it is not very rich. A little Indian meal is good for them, to keep up the flesh and give richness to the milk; and this is the case with beets and most kinds of turnips, as they tend largely to milk. A little oil meal or flax seed is excellent, in addition to the Indian meal, to keep up a fine, healthy condition, and impart a rich quality to milk, and gives a lively gloss to the hair of cattle and softness and pliancy to the skin.

In all cases of high breeding in winter, particularly when cows have but few roots, shorts or bran are excellent to promote digestion and keep the bowels open. Three pints each of oil and Indian meal, or two quarts of one and one of the other, is as high feed with these articles as cows should ever have. With shorts, bran and roots, they may be fed liberally. Four quarts of Indian meal in a long run, will dry up and spoil the best cows, so that they will never recover.

Carrots are among the very best roots for milch cows, producing a very good but not very great mess of rich milk; and keeping the cow in good health. Parsnips are nearly the same. Ruta-bagas are rather rich, and keep up the condition. To prevent any unpleasant taste in the milk from feeding turnips, use salt freely on them, and milk night and morning before feeding with turnips.—Cabbage turnips—or turnip rooted cabbage below ground—has no such effect. It resembles ruta bagas, is raised in the same way, and yields as much or more.

Some keep cows in the barn, by night, in the warm season. They are saved from storms and manure is saved. There should be good ventilation in hot weather. Cows work much better for being kept in the barn nearly all the time in cold weather. To drink freely of cold water and then stand half chilled to death, is highly injurious.—But they should go out a little while daily, in favorable weather, and be driven around gently for exercise. Inaction is death to all the animal race.

Cows and other cattle are badly managed.—They are not watered, in short days, until ten o'clock in the morning, and their last chance for drinking is about four in the evening. Thus they go sixteen hours without drink, and during that time they take nearly all their food, which is as dry as a husk. They suffer to a great degree from thirst, and then drink to excess. As a remedy, give cattle part of their breakfast, and then water them, and water again after finishing their morning meal; and if kept up, water at noon and at night. If it be too much trouble to take good care of stock then keep less, and they will be as productive and more profitable if well managed. We have fed sheep that had constant access to water within eight or nine rods, and after eating thirty or forty minutes in the morning, they could all go, and drink.

Milch cows are injured by being driven far to pasture, especially in hot weather, and still more if hurried by thoughtless boys.—*Cole's American Veterinarian.*

The Newspaper.—We extract the following from the speech of the Rev. J. Aspinall, on Education:

"Now, while speaking on the school masters, in whose hands the printing press is such a powerful agent at public instruction at the present time, must we forget newspapers. Whether we regard them as the guide or echo of popular opinion—and in some sort they partake of both characters—we are lost in amazement and admiration at the quantity and quality of mind, and that of the highest order, now to be found in the columns of the daily, weekly, and provincial press. From being a mere chronicle of passing events, a dry register of dates and facts, the newspaper has grown into one of the leading school masters of the day. Its articles amuse us with their wit and instruct us with their wisdom. They exhibit the brilliancy of the classical scholar, and the close searching reasoning of the logician. It is an encyclopædia in itself. It reviews all books, and treats of all sciences. It is familiar with all geography, and at home in all history. It is the Œdipus to read the riddles which every political sphynx may set before it. It dives into cabinet secrets, and anticipates the purposes of statesmen. It has the hundred eyes of every wakeful Argus, the hundred hands and fifty heads of Briareus—And as omnipresent as omniscient, as ubiquitous as versatile, it is here, there, and every where, from Indus to the Po, from China to Peru, compassing the world with its correspondents, and with its expresses and the electric telegraph, racing against time to communicate its intelligence of mankind in every region of the earth. The ancients counted up seven wonders of the world—If they had possessed a newspaper press they would have had an eighth, more marvellous and of more worth than all the rest together."

M'Lane's Vermifuge.—Read the following certificate, and then doubt, if you can, the triumphant qualities possessed by this grand remedy:

Cranberry Tp., Venango Co.,
December 31st, 1847.

Mr. Bleakely—Dear Sir, I take pleasure in informing you that the bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge which I purchased from you, has given me entire satisfaction. I gave to a child of mine one teaspoon full of it, and she passed 177 worms. The next morning I gave her a teaspoon full more, when she passed 113 more. The next morning I gave her the same quantity, and she passed 13 more. Yours, &c.,

ANDREW DOWNING.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 69, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [oct27-d&wtwS

JOB PRINTING.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, *Manifests, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks,* HAND BILLS, LABELS, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, POLICIES, &c. &c.,

Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the Gazette Office, Third street.

DR. D. HUNT,
Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. oct1-diwlyr

Prunelle Lemon Sugar.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y., and for sale by J. A. Jayne, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

Baker's Broma.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut, innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

Fire and Marine Insurance.—The Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company, chartered 1832—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at the *lowest rates.*

Office, No. 21 Market street.

SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't.
Robert Finney, Sec'y. my5:d6m

INSURANCE STOCK.

BOOKS for subscription to the capital stock of the Citizens' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, will be opened in the Board of Trade Rooms on Monday, the 5th day of November, at 10 A. M.

Shares fifty dollars each. Five dollars and fifty cents each share to be paid on subscription.

COMMISSIONERS:

Wm. Larimer, Jr.	Robert Woods,
Wm. B. McClurg.	Joseph Plummer,
S. M. Kier,	Joseph King,
John Sheriff,	Alex. Roseburg,
H. D. King.	oct18-inov5

☞ Wm. Algeo will be a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 30th inst., by the Rev. W. D. Howard, James Stuart Liggitt, to Miss Margaret McAfee, both of this city.

DIED,

In Ottawo, Illinois, on the 6th of August last, of Cholera, Mat. James Ryan, leaving an afflicted widow, formerly Mary Kingston, of Pittsburgh.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 1st, 1849.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 39 Water st., on Tuesday, the 13th day of November inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the transaction of business to be submitted to the Board of Directors. An election for thirteen Directors, to *serve for the ensuing year*, will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

nov1-dd J. FINNEY, Jr., Sec'y.

GOSHEN CHEESE—100 bxs Goshen;
100 " Western Reserve;
sale by novl STUART & SILL

ROLL BUTTER—1 bbl prime in store and for sale by novl STUART & SILL

BROOMS—100 doz in store and for sale by novl STUART & SILL

FLOUR—55 bbls extra for sale by novl STUART & SILL

BUCKETS—65 doz in store and for sale by novl STUART & SILL

VINEGAR—Pure Cider in store and for sale by novl STUART & SILL

CIGARS—39,600 Regalias; 13,000 La Normas;
11,000 Leon De Oras; 5,000 Principes;
Just rec'd on consignment, and for sale low by novl STUART & SILL, 116 Wood st

DRESS SILKS—A. A. Mason & Co. have just received 72 pcs of elegant styles Rich Dress Silks. novl

MOURNING CASHMERES—A. A. Mason & Co. are now opening 50 pc of super Mourning Cashmeres and De Laines. novl

BONNET VELVETS & RIBBONS—A. A. Mason & Co. will open this day 1 case of Bonnet Velvets of all colors, and 500 pc of high colored Bonnet Ribbons. novl

FRENCH WROUGHT CAPES—A. A. Mason & Co. have rec'd a large lot of superior French Capes. novl

POTATOES—306 bu just rec'd on consignment and for sale by novl CRAIG & SKINNER, 88 Market st

ROLL BUTTER—3 bbls just rec'd on consignment and for sale by novl CRAIG & SKINNER

LARD—4 bbls in store and for sale by novl CRAIG & SKINNER

POTATOES—50 bbls on consignment, for sale by novl CRAIG & SKINNER

COFFEE—50 bgs prime in store and for sale by novl STUART & SILL

SUGAR—24 hhds just rec'd and for sale by novl STUART & SILL

HIBBERT'S CHEMICAL WRITING FLUID—We recommend Hibbert's Writing Fluid to the patronage of the public, as a first rate article in all respects. It flows from the pen without clogging it up, and in the course of a few hours becomes a deep bright black.

Wm. Lippincott & Son, B. A. Fahnestock & Co.,
Robert Moore, McQueenan & Douglas,
Wick & McCandless, John Parker,
S