AGRICULTURE
AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

[From Loudon's Encyclopædia of Agriculture.]

THE FEEDING OF HORSES.

The feeding of horses, generally, is an important feature in their management. In considering the food for horses, we are apt to locate our notions to the matters around us, without taking into account that every country has its peculiar products. White observes that the best food for horses is hay and oats; and had he added for English horses, it might have been just, but without such notice the assertion is much too confined. In some sterile countries, horses are forced to subsist on dried fish, and even vegetable mould; in Arabia on milk, flesh balls, eggs, broth, &c. In India, where the native grasses are tall, but little nutritious, the better sorts are fed on Indian corn, rice, millet, &c.; and the poorer on rushes, sedge, leaves, &c. In the West Indies on maize, Guinea corn and sugar cane tops; and in some instances on the sugar itself, in the form of molasses. In France, Spain, and Italy, besides the grasses, the leaves of limes, vines, the tops of acacia, the seeds of the carob tree, &c. are used.

The food of British horses may be divided into herbage, grain, roots, and mixtures. Of herbage, the principal kind is the proper gramina, eaten either moist or dried into hay—When eaten moist in their natural state, such a horse is said to graze; but when these matters are cut and carried into the stable to a horse, he is said to be soiled. Hay is herbage cut during its flowering & seeding processes which being subjected to the action of the sun and air a proper time, are then collected into large masses called ricks, where a certain degree of fermentation takes place before the matter is fitted to become wholesome or nutritious, or before it receives such alteration as fits it for resisting further decomposition and decay.—The judicious management of this fermentative process, forms one of the greatest desiderata in hay making. Pursued to a proper extent, the remaining moisture acting on the farinaceous parts, as the seeds, &c. in conjunction with the heat evolved during the process, as it were malts the whole, and sugar is produced. Pushed beyond this, the hay becomes carbonized, and mow burnt; its nutritive properties are lessened, and its noxious qualities increased, it being found in this state to excite diabetes, sweating, and extreme weakness and emaciation. The quality of the hay is too little attended to, but which is of very great importance; and more particularly so where little corn but much hay is given. Hay should therefore be of the best, whether meadow, clover, or mixed. Many horses thrive best on clover hay particularly draft horses. It is very grateful to horses, and it saves much waste of saliva: to sprinkle hay with water has the same effect, but it should only be done as it is wanted.

Hay should never be given in large quantities at a time; horses breathe on it, become disgusted, and then waste it. They also, when it is good, eat too much, and distend their stomachs, and then become crib-biters. Hay should not be kept in the stable in great quantities otherwise it becomes impregnated with the volatile alkali of the stable, and is then spoiled. As substitutes for hay, the straw of wheat, barley, oats and rye are used; but these are much less nutritive, and rather serve to excite mastication by mixing them with other matters, than to be depended on for animalization. On hay, when good, many horses subsist, and when no exertions are required of them they are sufficiently nourished by it.

The grain used as horse food is of various kinds, possessing, it is supposed, different degrees of nutriment, according to their different proportions of gluten, sugar, or farinaceous matter. In South Britain, oats are almost exclusively used as horse grain; and which, according to the experiments of Sir Humphrey Davy, as we have seen, contain 748 parts of nutritious matter out of 1000. In wheat, 955 parts of 1000 are nutritious; but wheat is seldom given with us except to racers and hunters, or on extraordinary occasions when great excitement is required, when it is sometimes given in the form of bread. Barley is more frequently given than wheat, and contains 920 parts in 1000 of nutritious particles. Made into malt, where its sugar is evolved, it becomes still more highly nutritious. Barley appears to have been the principal horse food of the ancients.

The pulse used as horse food, are the seeds of beans, peas, vetches, &c. Beans are seldom given alone on account of their heating and astringent qualities, but are mixed with straw or hay, cut into chaff, either whole or broken.

The roots used as horse food, are such as contain much sugar, but in which the gluten is in small proportion only. Carrots stand deservedly nigh on this list. They are favourable to condition, as the skin and hair always look well under their use.—They are highly nutritious we know, from the fattening that occurs from them. They also generate good flesh, as we know horses can work on them, and have their wind increased by their use; indeed, so favourable are they to the proper action of the lungs, that a course of carrots will frequently remove the most obstinate coughs. The parsnip has similar properties. Swedish turnips, as having the saccharine particles in abundance are also found good. Beet root likewise.

Mixtures, or mixed food is formed of several kinds among agriculturists; & it possesses many advantages, as it can be varied to every taste and made either cooling as an alterative, or nutritious and stimulating as a tonic. Although it is principally used for wagon, post and farm horses, it would be better were its use more universal. Of this manger feeding one of the best is formed from a chaff made of one part best meadow or clover hay, and two parts wheaten straw; to three bushels of this mixture add one of bruised oats. The importance of bruising or flattening the oats is very great. When used whole, the grains are apt to slip between the teeth or the chaff in mastication.—In fact, corn when either given alone, or with chaff, would in most instances benefit by bruising. To horses under great exertion, the stomach must be, to a certain degree, weakened also, in such cases, by bruising their corn, not only the work of mastication is much of it spared, but that of the stomach also. In old horses with worn teeth, bruised oats are of great consequence. Fast eating horses do not properly masticate more than one half of their corn; much of it remains in the dung so perfectly unaltered, that it will afterwards vegetate; and the celebrated agriculturist Curwen states, that during his residence in India, in a season of scarcity, half famished wretches actually followed the cavalry, and drew their principal subsistence from the unchewed grains of corn extracted from the excrement of the horses. Of this manger food, three, four, five, or six pecks may be given daily, according to size and exertions required; and as but little hay is required, so hard worked horses are enabled to lie down much more, instead of standing on their already fatigued limbs to eat hay.

Cooked food is also now much used by practical agriculturists for horses. The articles made use of are potatoes, carrots, turnips or parsnips. To horses with their digestion weakened by hard work, old age, or other causes, food in sufficient quantities, thus already reduced to a pulpaceous mass, resembling chyme without the loss of time or waste of saliva may be very important: for as Curwen very judiciously observes, a horse will consume nearly six hours in eating a stone of hay, whereas he will eat a stone of steamed potatoes in twenty minutes. Horses are observed of themselves to lie down after eating cooked food sooner than other times.

The quantity of food to be given to a horse must be regulated by circumstances, the principle of which is the exertions or nature of the work required of him. If this be simply laborious as drawing of loads, or carrying of weights all that is requisite is that the food be sufficiently nutritious. The bulk from whence such nutriment is gained is not a matter of import: but if such exertions are to be combined with celerity, as in our racers, hunters &c., it is evident that such feeding is the best adapted to the end required which combines nutriment without bulk; and which increases the durability by increasing the mental irritability, and thus giving tone and courage. These are found to be better derived from a proportionate allowance of grain or corn, than any other mode of feeding at present known. It remains only to add, that although experience has fully proved this, in all cases where the exertions are extreme; yet it has also led to another evil, by introducing a plan of treating all horses of value alike. Thus most of the more valuable hacknies, the carriage horses of the wealthy, &c. are accustomed to be fed, not as though their exertions were moderate, but as though they were unceasing to the great injury of themselves, and to the distruction of a vast quantity of valuable corn. To thousands of such horses, at least one third of their hay and corn might be advantageously abstracted.

Too great a quantity of food, injures not only the community but the horse also. The stomach becomes distended by over-feeding and it then becomes weak and incapable of a healthy digestion; crib-biting, hide-bound, and pursiveness follow, or when the stomach does digest this undue quantity, it generates fulness which shows itself in inflammations or foulness, appearing in the form of cracks and grease.

A horse in full work, of whatever kind, will require, according to his size, a peck of sound oats in twenty four hours; and when the work is unremitting, as in post horses, even more may be required. Some post horses have an unlimited quantity given them; but this practice is always erroneous. If they eat more it serves only to distend the stomach unduly, and also to require stronger digestive powers: if they blow on it they leave it, and it is wasted, or a more greedy one swallows it up without mastication; and both stomach, horse and master are thereby robbed. The oats should be of the very best with a thin skin, and should weigh from thirty eight to forty pounds the bushel. They should also be sweet and free from must, and not kiln-dried. When put into a wide manger & spread about, being first sprinkled with water, their benefit is increased. No horse will require more than eight or ten pounds of hay in twenty four hours: from six to eight pounds are usually sufficient. When it can be conveniently done, the quantity of both hay and corn should be divided into four portions. The largest portion both of hay and corn should be given at night; the next in quantity in the morning;—the other two portions at noon, and about four in the afternoon. This, however, must depend on the work of the horse & other circumstances.

Watering of horses is an important part of their management, and many errors are committed relative to it. It is equally erroneous to debar them from it, as it is to allow them too much; and the former is much the most common evil. In summer, or when from great perspiration, the animal juices are wasted, it generates fevers, and wastes the strength and spirits. All horses prefer soft water, and as nature is unerring, there is no doubt but that it is the most wholesome. As some horses drink quicker than others, it is not a good custom to take riding horses to a pond, unless at night, when the quantity cannot harm them; or when not intended for early work the next morning, as hunting, &c.

The necessary quantity of water for a horse should be regulated by circumstances, as the weather, the work, &c. In common cases, a large horse requires rather more than the half of a large stable pailful twice in the day. At night a full pail should be allowed. Horses should never be galloped after drinking; it has destroyed thousands by gripes, inflammations & broken wind. This custom also uses horses to expect they are to run away directly they are accidentally watered at any time. Others, expecting they are to be fatigued with a gallop, avoid drinking at all. The most that should ever be done, is to suffer no horse to drink his fill at a river or pond; but having given him half what is necessary, walk him ten minutes, and then give him all that is required, and walk him again.

DOCUMENTS
Accompanying the President's Message.

From the Post-Office Department.

Post-Office Department, 17th Nov. 1828.

The Post Master General has the honor to submit to the President of the United States the following statement, shewing the gradual increase, and present condition of the Post Office Department:—

Years.	Post Offices.	Revenue.	Miles of Post roads
In 1792	195	$67,444	5642
1797	554	213,998	16,180
1802	1114	327,045	25,315
1807	1848	478,763	33,755
1812	2610	649,208	39,378
1817	3459	1,002,973	52,009
1823 e'g. [July 1,]	4498	1,114,344	82,763
1828	7651	1,598,184	114,536

The above exhibit shows an augmentation of annual revenue within five years, ending 1st July, 1828, of $483,790, a sum exceeding by $18,654 a similar increase for eleven years preceding 1823, and falling short only $165,418, of being equal to the total revenue of the Department in 1812.

Within the same time there have been established 3,153 additional post offices; being a greater number than was in operation in the United States in the year 1815.

From the most accurate calculation that can be made for the year ending 1st July, 1823, the mail was transported in stages four million four hundred & eighty-nine thousand seven hundred & forty-four miles; and on horseback, six million five hundred and eleven thousand four hundred and ninety-six miles; making a total transportation of ten millions one hundred thousand two hundred and forty miles annually. Since that period there has been added a transportation of one million nine hundred and forty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty miles annually in stages; and on horseback one million six hundred and fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-nine miles; making an increase of three millions six hundred and eight thousand eight hundred and forty nine miles, which adds two hundred and seventy five thousand and fifty-three miles, more than one third, to the mail establishment of the country in 1823. And the augmented stage conveyance falls short only two hundred and ninety-five thousand and 22 miles of being equal to one half of the entire stage transportation in the Union at that time. This extension of the mail has been accompanied by great increase of expedition on almost all the important routes; on many of them it is now conveyed at the rate of one hundred miles a day.

As Congress at their last session declined making any appropriation of the surplus funds of the Department, with the expectation, as was believed, that they should be applied in diffusing mail facilities throughout the Union, and increasing them where required by the public interests, an augmentation to the conveyance of the mail of five hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and sixty four miles in stages, and two hundred and sixty one thousand seven hundred and four miles on horseback,—making a total of seven hundred & ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty miles, has been made the past year.—This, with the additional compensation to postmasters, arising from increased receipts, the accumulation of free letters, for which two cents each are paid, and, incidental expense, has added to the expenditures of the Department within the year, the sum of $250,094 16. The augmented revenue of the Department since 1st July, 1823, has been sufficient to meet the annual expense incurred by the increase of mail facilities, & leaves the sum of $187,02 52 unexpended.

It is believed to be good policy to keep the funds of the Department actively employed in extending its operations, until the reasonable wants of every community shall be supplied.—By withdrawing mail accommodations from unproductive routes, and substituting a horse for a stage transportation on many others, a very large surplus of funds would annually accumulate; but the public convenience would be greatly lessened, and the means of information withheld from districts of country sparcely inhabited. There is no branch of the Government in whose operations the people feel a more lively interest than those of this Deparment;—its facilities felt in the various transactions of business, in the pleasures of correspondence—and the general diffusion of information. In the course of every year, no inconsiderable amount of the active capital of the country, in some form or other, passes through the mail.—To connect important places by frequent lines of intercourse, combine speed with all the security possible, and extend the mail wherever it may be wanted, constitute the objects which have influenced the policy of the Department.

It may be advantageous to the public and the Department, at some future time, for it to become insurer for moneys transmitted in the mail, being authorized to charge a higher rate of postage in such cases, to indemnify for the risk incurred. To guard against frauds, this responsibility must necessarily be limited to packets mailed at the principal offices, under such regulations as shall afford the greatest possible security.

Some pains have been taken to ascertain the exact number of persons employed by the Department, including Postmasters, assistant postmasters, Clerks, Contractors, and persons engaged in transporting the mail, and although only partial returns have been received, it is believed the total number is about twenty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty-six.——There are about seventeen thousand five hundred and eighty-four horses employed, and two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine carriages, including two hundred & forty-three sulkies and wagons. The receipts of the year ending 1st July, 1828, is above stated, amounted to the sum of - - $1,598,134 48
Those of the preceding year were 1,473,551 00

making an increase of this sum above the receipts of 1827 124,583 48
The expenditures of the year ending 1st July last, amounted to the sum of - - - - - 1,623,333 46
Leaving an excess of expenditure beyond the receipt of - - - 25,199 03
In this excess there is not included the sum of $12,729 24, which was paid by the Department under a special act of Congress.
By the last Annual Report there was a surplus sum of money in deposit and due from Post Masters, including payments made on old accounts, amounting to 370,033 37
From this sum deduct the above excess of expenditure 25,199 03
And the amount paid into the Treasury under the above law - 12,729 24
37,928 27

Leaving this amount of surplus $332,105 10

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 4.

In the Senate on Wednesday, the resolution for the appointment of the Standing Committees was laid on the table, with the understanding that it would be taken up in a few days. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, gave notice that he would introduce a bill on Friday for the preservation of the Cumberland Road, a portion of which he represented as being in a ruinous condition.—The President pro tem, stated, in reply to a question put by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, that spectators would hereafter be excluded from the floor of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr Little, the various Committees were ordered to be appointed. The names on the Committees were, therefore, announced yesterday—They are as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Of Elections.—Messrs Anderson, of Maine, Alston, Clairborne, Phelps, Stower, Davenport, Randolph, of N. J.

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. McDuffie, Sprague, Verplanck, Dwight, Brent, Gilmer, Smyth, of Va.

Of Claims.—Messrs, McCoy, Whittlesey, Barber of Conn. Clark, of N. J. McIntire, Ramsey, Lea.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Cambreleng, Newton, Gorham, Barney, Harvey, Sutherland, De Graff.

On Public Lands.—Messrs, Isacks, Vinton, Jennings, Duncan, Shepherd, Hunt, Gurley.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. M'Kean, Yancey, Marable, Conner, Magee, Hodges, Russell.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Alexander, Ingersoll, Weems, Kremer, Varnum, Allen of Va. Washington.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. P. P. Barbour, Buchanan, Rives, Wickliffe, Kerr, Storrs, Bell.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Wolf, Dickinson, Tucker, of N. J. Fry, Healy, Wingate, Sloane.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Johnson of N. Y. J. S. Barbour, Gale, Maynard, Barnard, Bartley, Chambers.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Buckner, Moore, of Alab. Earll, Sterigere, Bates of Missouri, Nuckolls, Blake.

On Manufactures.—Messrs Mallary, Stevenson, of Pa. Condict, Moore of Ky. Wright of N. Y. Stanburry, Martin.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. McLean, McKee, Carson, Daniel, Swan, Lumpkin Smith of Indiana.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Everett, Taylor of N. Y. Archer, Sergeant, Owen, Polk, Wilde.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Drayton, Vance Desha, Floyd of Geo. Hobbie, Orr, Buck.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hoffman, Bartlett, Crowninshield, Carter, Miller, Dorsey, Ripley.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Roane, Wilson of Md. Barlow, Martindale, Merwin, Culpeper.

On the Territories.—Messrs. Strong, Clark, Wright of Ohio, Green, Garrow, Armstrong, Foot.

On Military Pensions.—Messrs. Mitchell of Ten. Bates of Mass. Lawrence, Long, Lecompte, Forward, Markell.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Pearce, Reed, Pearson.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Allen of Mass. Plant, Anderson.

On Expenditures of the Department of State—Messrs. Blair, Letcher, Trezvant.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury.—Messrs. Hall, Mitchell of Pa. Barringer.

On Expenditures in the Department of War—Messrs. Haynes, Woodcock, Turner.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Navy.—Messrs. Little, Lyon, Keese.

On Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Holmes, Leffler, O'Bryen.

On Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Sprigg, John W. Wood, Swift.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

On Roads & Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, Stewart, Woods of Ohio, Bryan, Marvin, Barker, Bateman.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Thompson of Geo. Findlay, Ward, McHatton, Tucker, S. C., Taliaferro, King.

On the Fifth Census.—Messrs. Storrs, Buchanan, Holmes, Little, Daniel, Johns, Duncan.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the several points in the Message of the President were referred to Standing or Select Committees. The subject of the organization of the militia; which was taken up at the last session, was also referred to a Select Committee: and instructions were sent to the Committee on Military Pensions, to inquire into the expediency of revising and amending the existing laws on that subject.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5.

In the Senate, yesterday, a Resolution was adopted for the appointment of the standing Committees on Monday next. Mr. Benton gave notice that he would, to day, ask leave to introduce several Bills, among which was a Bill for the graduation of the price of the Public Lands.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, after the standing and Select Committes ordered by the resolution of Wednesday to be appointed, had been announced, a few resolutions were offered & adopted. Among others, a resolution was offered by Mr. Sutherland, instructing the Committee of Commerce to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present system of giving credit for duties on imported goods.—Mr. Smith of Indiana, submitted a resolution, referring to the Committee of Roads and Canals the subject of the continuance of the Cumberland road through the State of Indiana, which was amended on motion of Mr. M'Lean. This resolution was barely carried, there appearing—ayes 69, noes 66. Mr. Tucker, of New Jersey announced in a feeling manner the death of his colleague Hedge Thompson, during the recess, and on his motion the usual order was made for the House to wear crape for 30 days. It was ordered that the House should proceed to elect a Chaplain this day at 12 o'clock.

SATURDAY, Dec. 6.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Tyler of Va. appeared and took his sest. Mr. Johnson of Ky. obtained leave to introduce a Bill for the preservation and repairs of the Cumberland Road. The Senate, no business being before it, adjourned to Monday.

Yesterday was the first day on which petitions were called by the Speaker, and a considerable number were presented. Various resolutions were adopted. Mr. Long offered a resolution, referring it to the Committee on Manufactures, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the duty on salt and molasses, which was rejected without debate—ayes 38, noes 102. A resolution offered by Mr. Wright, of Ohio, referring to the Committee of Public Lands the propriety of extending the benefits of the act of May last to certain purchasers of public lands, was adopted. Mr. M'Hatton submitted a resolution calling on the President for information as to any negotiation which had been entered into with G. Britain relative to the surrender of any fugitive slaves that may have taken refuge in Canada. This resolution by rule lies one day on the table. On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Tenessee, the bills before the House, at the last session, for the relief of sundry officers and widows, and for the relief of sundry revolutionary and other officers and soldiers were referred to the Committe on Military Pensions.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the election of the Standing Committees was continued and completed. Mr. Silsbee submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the existing difference of two & an half per cent, between the duties on imported goods, and the drawback allowed on their re-exportation, and also to inquire whether some of the Custom House Charges to which Importers and Exporters of merchandize, and owners of vessels are now subjected, ought not to be discontinued.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday the various resolutions laid on the table on the preceding day, calling for information on various subjects, were taken up and agreed to. A resolution was offered requiring the Committee on Manufactures to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on Salt. When this resolution was read, Mr. Woodcock demanded the question of consideration, and asked for the Ayes and Noes on the question which were ordered. The question was then taken by ayes and noes, when the House refused to consider the resolution—Ayes 75, Noes 99. The annual Treasury Report was communicated to the House by the Speaker and 6000 copies were ordered to be printed. A Report from the Secretary of War, on the subject of the civilization of the Indians, was communicated to the House, and ordered to be printed.

After the morning business had been disposed of, the Speaker called the Orders of the Day; when on motion of Mr. Strong, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill to authorize the establishment of the territorial Government of Huron, Mr. Strong moved several amendments to the bill and having filled up the blanks, the Committee rose and reported the bill as amended. The bill and amendments were then laid on the table and ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

The House then adjourned.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

To the Editors.

A STRIKING COINCIDENCE.—The effect of the singular coincidence of the decease of the two Patriarchs of the Revolution, caused a sensation which vibrated throughout our country and excited the surprise of the world. We have to notice another event of the same kind, of men who "in life were united, and in death were not divided." Colonel *Aaron Benjamin* and Major *Joseph Wheaton*, both died on Sunday, the 23d, ult. In the war of the Revolution, they served in the same line, and shared the dangers of the same battles. During the last war they were both again found in the service of their country, and discharged with youthful zeal their various and responsible duties. On the close of war, 1815, they exchanged their swords for the pen, and received appointments in the Treasury Department. They were located in the same room and constantly associated in all the amenities of public and private life. About two years since Maj W. came to the office laboring under strong mental derangement; his friend, Col. Benjamin, took him home, and on his return, said, "he believed the Major and himself were about to follow their companions to the tomb." About midday he remarked, "that he would go home and die among his children." He left Washington the next morning for Hartford, Connecticut, & Maj. Wheaton never resumed his place in the office; thus these soldiers and friends closed their official duties on the same day; and both, on the 23d. ultimo, sunk to that quiet rest which will only be broken by the clangour of the last trumpet.

So sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their Country's wishes blest, W.

FOREIGN NEWS.
Latest from England.

New York, Dec. 9.—The packet ship Brighton, Capt. Sebor, which arrived yesterday from London, brought papers to the evening of the 30th of October and Portsmouth papers to the 3d of November containing London dates of the 1st.

Varna has at length fallen into the hands of the Russians. It was carried by a general assault on the 7th Oct.

The present aspect of affairs is far more favorable to the invaders than we had reason to expect after our late accounts. Schumla is still besieged by the Russians; and in Little Wallachia the Turkish force has been scattered.

The Allgemeine Zeitung gives a Constantinople date of Sept. 25th, which says, that the Porte has given an answer to the last demand of the powers, which has been sent to Corfu; and that it is in substance, that notwithstanding the favor of Providence has been shown to his arms; he was willing to negotiate on the basis mentioned, and wished to see the Ambassadors at Constantinople.

The new levy in Russia had excited great enthusiasms.—Daily Adv.

FRANCE.—The brig Mary, at Philadelphia, from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 24th October, and Havre to the 25th. These papers furnish no confirmation of the fall of Varna, as stated in a private letter from Hamburgh.

The Journal of the 25th says:—"Until the present time, those who had interpreted most unfavorably for Russia the news from the theatre of war, considered the fall of Varna as inevitable; indeed, devoid of all fortification, pressed for many months by a numerous army, which was encouraged by the presence of the Czar,—this place appeared condemned to fall into the hands of the besiegers. Now, the deliverance of Varna is at least probable."

In another part of the letter to the editor of the Journal, it is said Varna need not fear an attack,—before opening the breach for entrance, it will be necessary for the Russians to disperse the thirty thousand men of Omar Vrione—otherwise the combined attack of the besieged, and the Turks on the outside, would threaten them with almost inevitable ruin.

It is mentioned as a matter worthy of notice, that the name of the Emperor of Russia does not once appear in the Russian bulletins. 'Was Nicholas,' asks the Journal, 'in the camp, or was he on his way to the Capital?'

The reports from Constantinople represent the Turks as in excellent spirits. The Grand Seignor was at the camp, with the standard of the Prophet;—all public officers are clothed in military costume.

The bulletins from the Turkish army recount the daily victories gained by Hussein Pacha, under the intrenchments of Shumla, which are called the "tomb of the infidels."

The Journal says the Emperor must have lost eighty thousand men in this campaign. His armies have been decimated by the sickness resulting from the climate.

The French army have suffered much by sickness in the Morea.

We have given the opinion of the French writer, touching Varna; but opinions go but for little, against fact—and hence deference is due to the private letter from Hamburgh.—The Havre paper quoted above, has the following paragraph.

"Letters from Amsterdam of the 20th October, announce the fall of Varna, after a frightful carnage, for which the courier Anglais of the 23d, is credited."

A number of persons connected with the Post Office have been arrested in Paris, in consequence of a robberry committed in that department.

P

KEEP OUT OF THE KITCHEN.

"Where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise."—Gray.

"You are too inquisitive."—Paul Pry.

"Curiosity" caused the expulsion of our first parents from Paradise.'—*Somebody else.*

In our college days, we once strolled into the Kitchen of the great hall, being naturally curious to learn how cooking was managed on a scale so extensive as to meet the wants of some two hundred students. It was a quarter of an hour before breakfast, and an enormous kettle, filled with coffee (as it was denominated) hung gloomily over the fire. As its contents boiled & bubbled, we observed ever and anon some dark substance evidently too large to be a grain of coffee rising to the surface, and instantly ducking down, as if its deeds were evil. What was it? Of that very same liquid in fifteen minutes we were to partake; we were to persuade our palate that it was bona fide coffee, despite of all insinuations that it was made of poplar leaves and damaged rye. What could that mysterious black substance be? Was it a sturgeon, or a negroe's head, or a stick of wood, or a stove-pipe? The question was one of great personal interest—curiosity took the alarm—our evil star had provided a cane—we plunged it in the boiling ocean before us, and raised to the fair light of the laughing morn, an old hat. Heaveus!—what a discovery—even now we tremble at the horrid recollection.

In a few minutes we were in the breakfast hall, carrying the hat on the cane's point.—There were our class mates masticating, with all their might, the toughest bread in Christendom, and pouring down their devoted throats, cup after cup of that infernal beverage. [Reader permit us to become I—for a few minutes.] We—sounds so outlandish in a dialogue. I took my place next to my friend Frank Stanly.

"Frank what are you drinking?"

"Coffee."

"Will you take your oath of that?"

"What the deuce do you mean?"

"I have been in the kitchen—I have made a terrible discovery—put down that cup, for mercy's sake:"

[Here the whole table caught the alarm!—"speak out, speak out," resounded on all sides.]

"Fellow Juniors, who fondly imagine that you have been drinking coffee—no such thing; you have been drinking hat soup—here is the hat itself—(holding up the still reeking & horrid mass, which had been boiled into a pologon) five minutes ago I fished this out of the coffee-kettle!"

That same Junior Class was composed of as many reckless dare devils as were ever congregated under one roof—they cared nothing for thunder claps, or stages in the process of being capsized—they had once set at defiance all the militia of —— county; but this discovery was too much for them—every one was appalled, & they all left the room muttering execrations.—That night the cook was tarred and feathered and rode on a rail, and the keeper of the hall was burnt in effigy. I never took another cup of college coffee.

The story has its moral. Curiosity which kicked Eve out of Eden, and sent Dr. Faustus to Old Nicholas (familiarly & endearingly called Old Nick) is as fatal to the physical as it is to the intellectual appetite. The tree of knowledge is not the tree of life—and if we gather the fruit of the former, we lose our relish for that of the latter. Reader, if you are inclined to pinquitude; if you live in an after dinner dread of apoplexy—in three weeks you will be as thin as Cassius, without his "hungry look." But if you wish to enjoy the good things of life, seek not to be too wise, and above all things keep out of the kitchen!

So with the stage. The time was when we

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