

yield of metal, four and a half millions of tons of iron. If this were taken out at the rate of one hundred thousand tons per annum, it would occupy forty-five years. Unless, therefore, a much larger quantity be yearly disposed of, the present generation of workers will not witness the disappearance of the mound, even to the level of the furnaces. Respecting the quantity in the mountain, it is enough to say it is practically inexhaustible. The line of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad passes immediately west of the works, affording easy and most convenient railroad access to the mound, the furnaces, and the base of the mountain."

STONE TREE.—There is a tree in Mexico called the *chijol*, a very fine wood, which, according to a writer in the *National Intelligencer*, (W. D. Porter,) becomes petrified, after being cut, in a very few years, whether left in the open air or buried. From the timber houses could be built that would in a few years become fire proof, and last as long as those built of stone. The wood in a green state is easily worked; it is used in building wharves, forts, &c., and would be very good as railway sleepers, or for plank road stringers.

The price of immortality is death; the penalty of superiority is pain. We must wrestle for every victory, without always being sure that we will have fair play. There are thousands in the world who would pluck the plumage from another without ever dreaming of wearing it themselves. To rise into command of triumph is equally beyond their imagination and their hope; but there is pleasure unspeakable which they enjoy in pulling down their neighbors to their own level.

THE MAINE LAW.

Last evening we met a hard bruiser at the dying bed of his relative. We had known him twenty years. In his cups he was a tearing tiger, worse than a bear if he could pass his powerful arm around friend or foe; in his sober hours, the mildest of mild, the gentlest of the gentle—a hard working honest man.

We said to him '——, to-morrow comes election. You have always been a Democrat, but oh! if you would but vote for the Maine Law Governor, and help to drive rum and demagoguism back to their loathsome den.' He grasped our hand in his hard palm, and with the tear starting from his eye, said in a voice of earnestness, such as never fails, 'tomorrow, I and my two boys vote for Myron H. Clark. I have a hop-yard, but I care nothing for that. I cannot resist temptation so long as it is thrown in my way. They may make me drunk to-morrow, but I shall vote first. Last year they intoxicated me before voting, but still, while drunk, I voted for a Maine Law Assemblyman.' And so it is. Such is a specimen of many a man whom the God-accursed traffic is dooming to death. O God! send its early doom.—*Cayuga Chief*.

FIVE NEW WESTERN STATES!

Some attention has been attracted by a lecture delivered by Col. Benton at Baltimore, on the Physical Geography of the country between Missouri and California, with a view to show its adaptation to settlement and the construction of the proposed great Pacific Railroad. Col. Benton, as we learn from the N. Y. Evening Post, sets out by showing that the

country between Missouri and California in or nearly in the latitude of Maryland, is well adapted to settlement and cultivation, and capable of forming five great States.

He takes for the first State the eastern part of the territory of Kansas. The second State would be of the western half of Kansas, in which lies the valley of the upper Arkansas. These two States will each have a territory of fifty thousand square miles, and according to Mr. Benton they will probably be ready for admission into the Union within the two next years.

For the third State, Mr. Benton takes a section of the Rocky Mountains from the 37th degree of north latitude to the 41st, making an area of sixty thousand square miles. For the fourth State he takes the valley of the Upper Colorado; this region forms a part of the territory of Utah, and the process of settling it with white inhabitants is already begun. The fifth State comprises the remainder of Utah.

Col. Benton, having established his proposition, then maintained that the country 'is perfectly adapted to the construction of a railroad, and of all sorts of roads, traversable in all seasons.'

MISERY OF STATESMEN.

Probably few great philosophic statesmen; few men, that is, who acted intimately in public affairs as well as contemplated them from the closet, ever quitted the stage without a feeling of profound discouragement. Whether successful or unsuccessful, as the world would deem them, a sense of sadness or disappointment seems to prevail over every other sentiment. They have obtained so few of their objects; they have fallen so far short of their ideal; they have seen so much more than ordinary men of the dangers and difficulties of nations and of the vice and meanness of public men. Not many Englishmen governed so long or so successfully as Sir Robert Peel, or set in such halo of blessings and esteem; yet shortly before his death, he confessed that what he had seen and heard in public life had left upon his mind a prevalent impression of gloom and grief. Who ever succeeded so splendidly as Washington? Who ever enjoyed to such a degree, and to the end, the confidence and gratitude of his country?—"Yet," says Guizot, "towards the close of his life, in sweet and dignified retirement in Mount Vernon, something of lassitude and sadness hung about the mind of a man so serenely great; a feeling indeed, most natural at the termination of a long life spent in men's concerns. Power is a heavy burden, and mankind a hard taskmaster to him who struggles virtuously against their passions and their errors. Success itself can not wipe out the sorrowful impression which originated in the conflict, and the weariness contracted on the scene of action is prolonged even in the bosom of repose.—*North British Review*."

NEW COPPER COIN.—The new cent pieces will be issued from the Mint in the course of a few days. They are considerably smaller than the old cent pieces, and form a really beautiful and attractive copper coin. On one side is the head of Liberty, and the thirteen stars being omitted, the surface is plain and polished. The reverse is the same in design as the old cent, but brighter and much more polished. There is a certain amount of alloy, mixed with the copper, and the perfection of the die gives to the coin a finish and elegance that has never heretofore been attained in our copper coinage. The new coin will be universally welcomed as a needed and creditable improvement.—*Am. Paper*.