

saddle-horses in the world, is becoming overrun with a lot of worthless, weedy, refuse racing stock, which by many inexperienced farmers and breeders, are gradually being crossed with, and thus deteriorating the breed of our short-legged, deep-bodied, wide-hipped, strong loined saddle-horses, the lineage of which, in a few instances, we can still trace, by their compact forms, to the breed of race horses encouraged by our forefathers, who bred horses for *useful* purposes, to carry men long distances, and not the spindle-shanked velocipedes bred by our turfmen of the present day, that break down after running a few furlongs with a baby on their backs.

**THE EXCITEMENT OF INTOXICATION.**—The use of narcotics and intoxicating compounds is so universal, it may almost count as an instinct. Every nation has it in a greater or less degree—some in the shape of opium, some in smoke, some in drink, some in snuff; but, from the equator to the snow-line, it exists—a trifle changed in dress, according to the climate, but always the same need, always the same desire. Kings have decreed punishment on the secular law; priests have anathematized on the spiritual; and makers have sought to pluck out the habit, root and branch, from their people; but all to no good—man still goes on smoking, snuffing and chewing; putting “an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains,” and finds immense satisfaction in a practice that makes him both an idiot and a madman, and never quits him till it has laid him fairly in the grave.—*Chambers' Journal*.

**THE POWER OF THE HEART.**—Let any one while sitting down, place the left leg over the knee of the right one, and permit it to hang freely, abandoning all muscular control over it. Speedily it may be observed to sway forward and back through a limited space at regular intervals. Counting the number of these motions for any given time, they will be found to agree exactly with the beatings of the pulse. Every one knows that, at a fire, when the water from the engine is forced through bent hose, the tendency is to straighten the hose; and if the bend be a sharp one, considerable force is necessary to overcome the tendency. Just so it is in the case of the human body. The arteries are but a system of hose through which the blood is forced by the heart. When the leg is bent, all the arteries within it are bent too, and every time the heart contracts, the blood rushing through the arteries tends to straighten them; and it is the effort which produces the motion of the leg alluded to. Without such ocular demonstration, it is difficult to conceive the power exerted by that exquisite mechanism, the normal pulsations of which are never perceived by him whose very life they are.—*Jos. W. Sprague*.

**HORSES AND MULES.**—A correspondent of the *N. Y. Spirit*, writing from Virginia, says: “If my experience is worth anything to Old Whip's theory in Horses vs. Mules, you can tell him that by actual experiment a pair of horses will carry a plough, drill, harrow or wagen, over more ground, and do so work better, in eight hours, than mules will in twelve. In seeding wheat, I put in more with a pair of carriage horses to a drill, running them from 8 till 12 and from 2 to 6, than I could do with mules from sun to sun.”

**WASHINGTON AS AN AGRICULTURIST.**—Perhaps a short account of Washington as an agriculturist, may be new and interesting to some of your readers. His views upon the raising of tobacco might well be pondered by our Connecticut valley producers of the weed. I copy from “Washington's Political Legacies,” to which is annexed an appendix, containing an account of his illness, death, &c. &c. Boston, 1800:

“Colonel Washington was one of the greatest landholders in North America; his estate at Mount Vernon was computed in 1787, to consist of nine thousand acres, under his own management and cultivation: he had, likewise, various other large tracts of land in other parts of the State; his annual receipt from his estates, amounting in 1776, to four thousand pounds sterling, and it was then believed would have sold for upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling, which is equal to more than \$666,000. What his revenue was recently, we do not know, but there can be little presumption in supposing it was much increased under his prudential guidance, and practical economy.

“He allotted a part of the Saturday in each week to receive the reports of his overseers, which were registered progressively, to enable him to compare the labor with the produce of each particular part, and it is affirmed that this weekly retrospect was duly considered by this great man during the stormy movements of the numerous household, which amounted to nearly revolutionary war, and his presidency of the United States. He has raised in one year, seven thousand bushels of wheat, and ten thousand bushels of Indian corn, on his Mount Vernon estates; in a succeeding year he raised two hundred lambs, sowed twenty-seven bushels of flax seed, and planted seven hundred bushels of potatoes: at the same time his domestics manufactured linen and woolen cloth enough for his a thousand persons. With him, regularity and industry were the order of each day, and the consequent reflection made them all happy. Though agriculture was pursued by him with such undeviating attention, he used it rather as the means of his pleasure, than the end of his wishes, which concentrated in the labor to improve the well being of his fellow-citizens; and to effect this, he desisted from planting tobacco, to employ himself in the introduction and foster-