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☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

THE NEW LIQUOR BILL.

A SUPPLEMENT

To An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved 31st day of March, A. D., 1856.

[As passed both Houses.]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That applicants for brewery or distillery license shall hereafter pay therefor the several amounts fixed by the twelfth section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; Provided, That the same shall in no case be less than twenty-five dollars, except in case of applications for annual sales of less than one thousand gallons, who shall pay fifteen dollars; and the proviso in the section aforesaid, so far as it fixes the minimum rate of license at fifty dollars, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That applicants for license to vend any intoxicating liquors, by the quart or greater quantity, with or without other goods, wares or merchandize, except brewers and distillers, hereafter selling any of them which they may be licensed to sell, in any quantity less than one quart; and licensed brewers and distillers may hereafter sell such liquors as they are licensed to manufacture and sell in any quantity not less than one quart; Provided, That this act shall not be construed to prevent a brewer otherwise licensed from receiving a retail license, in addition to his license as brewer, and under the same provisions as in the case of other persons.

SEC. 3. That licenses to vend the liquors aforesaid, or any of them, shall be granted to citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good moral character, and of the requirements of the laws in force are complied with by any such applicant; and shall authorize the applicant to sell the liquors aforesaid for one entire year from the date of his license; Provided, Nothing herein contained shall prohibit any court, board of licensers or commissioners from hearing satisfactory evidence than is required by the applicant for license; and further, That after hearing evidence aforesaid, the Court, Board of licensers or Commissioners, shall grant or refuse a license to such applicant in accordance with the evidence; And provided further, That if any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to lift his, her or their license within fifteen days after the same has been granted, such neglect or refusal shall work a forfeiture of said license, and such person or persons selling vinous, spirituous or malt liquors after the expiration of the fifteen days, as aforesaid, shall be liable to prosecution and conviction in the proper court, as fully and effectually as if no license had been granted to such person or persons.

SEC. 7. That no license to vend the liquors aforesaid, granted under this or any other law of this Commonwealth, shall be transferable, or confer any right to sell the same in any other house than is mentioned therein, nor shall any bar or place where such liquor is sold by less measures than one quart, be underlet by the person licensed to sell thereat; but if the party licensed shall die, remove or cease to keep such house, his, her, or their license may be transferred by the authority granting the same, or a license be granted the successor of such party for the remainder of the year, by the proper authority, on compliance with the requisitions of the laws in all respects except publication, which shall not in such case be required: Provided, That where any license is transferred as aforesaid, no payment, other than fees, shall be required; and where a license is granted under this section, for a portion of a year, the party licensed shall pay therefor a sum proportionate to the unexpired term for which the same is granted.

SEC. 8. That manufacturers and producers of cider and domestic wines, and bottlers of cider, perry, ale, porter or beer, not otherwise engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, nor in keeping any tavern, oyster house or cellar, restaurant or place of amusement, entertainment or refreshment, shall be allowed to sell the same by the bottle, or of domestic wines and cider by the gallon, without taking out license: Provided, That such liquor is not drank upon the premises where sold, nor at any place provided by such seller for that purpose.

SEC. 9. That license to sell domestic wines, malt or brewed liquors, may hereafter be granted to the keeper of any beer house, theater or other place of amusement, otherwise qualified to receive the same: Provided, That the use of a room or rooms in a hotel, as a concert room or theatre, shall not preclude the proprietor thereof from receiving a hotel license if he shall have and keep the accommodation for a hotel, required by the act of March 31 1856

SEC. 10. That the petition of an applicant for eating house or hotel brewery license need not hereafter embrace the recommendation of citizens, required by the 8th section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, nor shall publication of such application be hereafter required; but such applications shall be filed with the Clerk of the court of quarter session of the proper county, except the county of Allegheny, and the said courts proper to grant to the county treasurer; and the bond now required in such cases shall be first approved by the district attorney and county treasurer and their approval endorsed thereon.

SEC. 11. That any unlawful sale of vinous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, or any sale thereof in an impure, vitiated or adulterated state, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the offender shall pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, with the costs of prosecution, and upon a second or any subsequent conviction, shall pay a fine of not less than twenty five, nor more than one hundred dollars, with the costs of prosecution; and in case of a second or subsequent conviction, the court may, in its discretion, sentence the offender to imprisonment not exceeding three calendar months, and in case any such offender convicted of a second or subsequent offence is licensed to sell any such liquor, such license shall be deemed forfeited and void, and no person convicted of a second or subsequent offence shall be again licensed for two years thereafter: Provided, That this section shall not be construed to repeal any act or part of an act punishing such unlawful sale, except the twenty-eighth section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, which is hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. That no prosecutor or informer in any prosecution for the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall receive any portion of the fine imposed on the defendant in any case where such prosecutor or informer is a witness for the Commonwealth; and in every case of the conviction of a person returned by a constable, such constable shall receive two dollars, to be taxed in the costs.

SEC. 13. That no person who keeps in his store or ware room any hogsheads, stand, casks or liquor pipes; or who keeps a grocery store, shall receive license to vend intoxicating liquor by less measure than one quart; and constables are hereby required to make return of all persons engaged in the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors in their respective districts, who shall have in their places of business any of the articles aforesaid, naming them and the location of their respective places of business; and if any such person shall have a license to vend such liquors by less measure than one quart, the court may, on investigation, revoke the same; but such persons may, on complying with the laws on the subject, obtain license to sell by no less measure than a quart.

THE NORTHERN SLAVE TRADE.—The Baton Rouge (Louisiana) *Advocate*, in reference to the late kill before the Legislature of that State, for the importation of Africans, says:—

"Governor Wickliffe is in receipt of a letter from a New Yorker, applying for an agency to conduct the enterprise. The writer knows 'all about the Slave Trade, is able to conduct the contractors to the most eligible points on the African Coast for obtaining 'apprentices,' and thinks he can otherwise bring a fund of experience and knowledge to bear upon the interest of the importers not elsewhere to be met with."

EXECUTION GROUND AT CANTON.

A letter to the London *Times* gives a graphic description of the ground where the Chinese wholesale executions are committed:

"It is not a road in area, of an irregular shape, resembling most an oblong. The ground is covered with half-baked pottery; there are two wooden crosses, formed of unbarked wood, standing in an angle, with a shred of rotting rope hanging from one of them. There is nothing to fix the attention in this small enclosure, except that you stumble against a human skull now and then as you walk along it. This is the Aceldama, the field of blood, the execution ground of Canton. The upper part of that carpenter's shop is the place where nearly all the European residents have, at the price of a dollar each, witnessed the wholesale massacres of which Europe has heard with a hesitating skepticism. It was within this yard that that monster Yeh has within two years destroyed the lives of seventy thousand fellow beings. These crosses are the instruments to which those victims were tied who were condemned to the special torture of being sliced to death — Upon one of these the wife of a rebel General was stretched, and by Yeh's order her flesh was cut from her body. Her breasts were first cut off, then her forehead slashed and the skin torn down over the face, then the fleshy parts of her body were sliced away. There are Englishmen yet alive who saw this done; but at what period of the butchery, sensation ceased, and death came to this poor innocent woman, none can tell.

"The fragment of rope which now hangs to one of the crosses was used to bind a woman, who was set up for murdering her husband. The sickening details of the massacres perpetrated on this spot, have been related to me by those who have seen them, and who take shame to themselves while they confess that after witnessing one execution by cutting on the cross, the rapidity and dexterity by which the mere beheading was done, deprived the execution of one hundred men of half its horror. The criminals were brought down in gangs, if they could walk, or brought down in chairs, and shot out into the yard.

The executioners then arranged them in rows, giving them a blow behind, which forced out the head and neck and laid them convenient for the blow. Then came the warrant of death. It is a banner. As soon as it was given in sight, without verbal order given, the work began. There was a rapid succession of dull crunching sounds—chop, chop, chop, chop. No second blow was ever dealt, for the dexterous man-slayers are educated to their work. Until they can with their heavy swords slice great bulbs vegetables as thin as we slice cucumbers, they are not eligible for their office. Three seconds a head suffice. In one minute five executioners clear off one hundred lives. It takes rather longer for the assistants to cram the bodies into rough coffins, especially as you might see them cramming two into one shell, that they might embezzle the spare wooden box. The heads are carried off in boxes; the saturated earth is of value as manure."

THE STATE SENATE.—The terms of the following Senators expire, with the close of the present session:

Philadelphia—Harlan Ingram, Dem.
Montgomery—Thos. P. Knox, D.
Berks—John C. Evans, D.
Northampton and Lehigh—Jos. Laubach, D.
Schuylkill—C. M. Straub, D.
Centre &c.—Andrew Gregg, Op.
Tioga &c.—Henry Souther, Op.
Erie and Crawford—D. A. Finney, Op.
Allegheny—Wm. Wilkins, D.
York—Wm. H. Welsh, D.
Total—7 Democrats; 3 Opposition.

The expiration of the terms of these gentlemen will leave the Senate stand, politically, as follows: Democrats, 13; Opposition, 9.

THE RULING PASSION.—Thackeray says that "When a man is in love with one woman in a family, it is astonishing how fond he becomes of every person connected with it. He ingratiates himself with the maids; he is bland with the butler; he interests himself with the footman; he runs on errands for the daughters; he gives and lends money to the young son at College; he pats little dogs, which he would kick otherwise; he smiles at old stories, which would make him break out in yawns were they uttered by any one but papa; he drinks sweet wine, for which he would curse the steward and the whole committee at a club; he bears even with the cantankerous old maiden aunt; he beats time when darling little Fanny performs her piece on the piano, and smiles when wicked, lively little Bobby upsets the coffee over his shirt.

NOT QUITE SO BAD.—The Bellefonte Democrat tells a good story of Sam Pike, who had been down the river this Spring, with a raft. Returning home, he stopped at a tavern, where quite a crowd was discussing the Kansas question. Sam had not slept the previous night, and was about squaring himself out for a comfortable snooze, when one of the loudest, turning to him, said, 'Here sits a Lecompton man, I'll bet the liquor for the room.' 'Done!' said his opponent, who was anti-Lecompton. 'Now then friend,' said No. 1, 'in order to decide this bet, will you be so kind as to tell me whether you are a Lecompton man?' 'What makes you think so?' Sam asked. 'Because, sir, you *look like one*; I can always tell them by their looks,' replied No. 1. Sam answered, 'Do I? Well gentlemen, I was on a raft from Snow Shoe to Muncy; I have been *drunk for two weeks, but I had no idea that I looked as hard as that.*' The Lecomptoner paid the liquor, and slopped.

A BUCKS COUNTY HERMIT.

The Doylestown *Democrat* gives a long account of the discovery of a hermit who has for over forty years been living in a cave situated in a wild and romantic spot called Wolf's Rocks. He was discovered and captured by two negroes, and the following account is given of him:

It proved to be a man named Albert Large, who was born and raised in the adjacent valley, but has been seen only occasionally for many years. He stated that he had been an inhabitant of this cave for more than forty years, and had purchased his clothes and food at villages several miles distant. His beard was long, and the furniture of his cell consisted of a few boards, some leaves or straw, and some rude vessels for holding water and for cooking his meals. The man, Large, it is said, labors under a strange hallucination of mind, and has not occupied the cell more than half as long as he thinks he has. Even within the last twenty years he has frequently been seen in the neighborhood weeks at a time, and would then disappear for a long time, no one in the valley knowing his whereabouts. It is now supposed that the Wolf Rocks have been his retreat at those times when he wished to be secluded from the world.

His chosen spot was one of the most picturesque and romantic on the mountain, and commanded a full view of the valley until it is lost in the distant hills of New Jersey. The entrance to it was of difficult access, and when once safely penetrated, gave the 'landlord' a full view of all that was going on among the young and ardent visitors of the place. He has seen a vast deal of 'billing' and 'cooing' among the young folks who congregate there on Sunday afternoon to advance to matrimonial matters; and he also can tell a charming story about some respectable young men who have been, on Sabbath days, regaling their moral and physical constitutions by card-playing and other species of gambling. Our hermit is related to a number of the oldest and most respectable families in Buckingham Valley, was born and raised on the farm now occupied by Mr. Samuel E. Broadhurst, and has a brother, Joseph S. Large, now living, who is one of the most distinguished Episcopalian ministers in the West.

A large number of persons from the surrounding country visited the cave of the hermit on Sunday last. That a man had been living summer and winter, for many years, in a cavern of a rock, in sight of the heart of the valley, was too much for the credulity of the neighborhood. A gentleman who visited the place in company with many others, described it as one of considerable comfort and convenience. It was provided with a bed, and over it and around the apartment it was tightly boarded, in a manner that would have done credit to a skilful carpenter. Over the entrance to it was a large flat stone, which he rolled away at pleasure, when he wanted to get out, and which was carefully replaced when he returned and wished to enter his sanctum.—His kitchen utensils consisted of a tin kettle, a basin, and a bucket or two; some earthen pots, and an iron vessel in which he cooked his food. The place, although a very secluded one, commands a view of about a hundred houses, the nearest of which is less than half a mile distant. It certainly is one of the most singular cases on record, and has thrown a mystery around this mountain that may well fill the minds of its sable inhabitants with fear and trembling, as they silently tread its secluded paths in their nightly missions and descents upon the neighboring hen-roosts.

William Tell Outdone.

A weaver of Scyour, in Germany recently performed an exploit, which cast the dexterity of our Travis or Suydam completely in the shade. He was the father of a fine boy, an affectionate husband, and known as the best rifle shot in the district; but let a man be a saint, and chance to excel in some one thing, and he is sure to have enemies without number. One day while the weaver sat smoking in the barroom of a small inn, some of these mean characters approached him and commenced bantering him upon his accuracy of aim. At first he treated their remarks as mere jokes; but their pertinacity at length overcame his good humor, and in a towering passion he started for home, determined to give undeniable proof of his superiority, or "perish in the attempt." Accordingly he called his little boy, a lad of twelve years old, informed him that he had "a charming rifle ball," and could not fail to strike any mark; at the same time ordering him to place an ordinary sized potato upon his head, and stand at the foot of a long alley, while he shot it off. The child, fully imbued with the superstition inculated by the stories he had heard, did not hesitate to obey the command, and the mark-man fired, cutting the vegetable in two pieces, and leaving him without a scratch. Overjoyed at the success of the experiment, the weaver returned to the inn and related his exploit; but the company taunted him to the proof, and professed to believe he was cheating them. Nothing daunted, he took them to his house, and re-calling the boy made him stand as before. Again the child took his position, and it being nearly dark, held a lantern while his father fired the dangerous shot. A second time the potato was cloven, while the boy stood unscathed. His curious friends applauded, of course; but the authorities hearing of the matter, caused the weaver to be arrested and brought before them. They severely reprimanded him for the heartless deed, and declared that if he ever renewed the experiment they would shut him up in a madhouse.—He describes his feelings during the second essay as exciting and agonizing in the extreme; but he was determined to succeed, even at the risk of killing his child.

A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE.

An Intelligent correspondent of the New York Times at Washington indulges in some striking speculations in regard to the future course of two distinguished politicians." After alluding to Ex-Mayor Wood's attempt to "hitch teams" with Governor Wise in order to recover his lost position and repair his damaged fortunes, the writer says:

"Gov. Wise has nobler objects of action. He has or is about to separate from the regular Democratic organization upon a question which will agitate Virginia and all the Southern States for the next twenty years with an intensity approaching the violence of the seditious of ancient Rome. It is the Slavery question. Gov. Wise is preparing himself for the great controversy of emancipation. That is the real basis of his hostility to the imposition of Slavery upon Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He sees that Kansas can never become a market for the slaves of Virginia, while to force a Pro-Slavery Government upon her, would give additional strength to the anti emancipation party in Virginia and at Washington.

"This great social question has been precipitated upon Virginia by the same means as in Missouri. It is the fruit of the internal improvement system and the immigration of whites of the middle class.—These two influences are so rapidly increasing the price of lands as to render them too valuable for the occupation of colored laborers. Governor Wise is statesman enough to perceive that these tendencies of the times cannot be resisted. The movement may be guided and the results tempered.—He has the courage to govern his conduct by the requirements of the future rather than the necessities of his present position. He, therefore, openly supports Eli Thayer's schemes of white colonization, and all the projects for canals and railroads which are running Virginia so heavily in debt, and may not improbably make her the greatest State of the Union, in population, wealth wealth and political power.

"There is no doubt that Senator Douglas has finally left the Democratic Party. He speaks with great bitterness of the President, and considers his Administration responsible for the iniquitous proceedings in Kansas, resulting in the Lecompton Constitution. He says the first thing to be done is to break down an Administration that has shown itself false to Democratic principle, and which manifests incompotency in all its proceedings.

"Upon his side, the President is equally energetic in condemning Senator Douglas. If the Senator should hesitate to go out, the President means to push him out of the party. To that end all his friends remaining in federal office in Illinois, will be turned out during the present month."

Scene on Board a Convict Ship

The London Daily News, of March 18th, contains an interesting communication from Dr. Hale, recently appointed Bishop of Western Australia. Having been promoted to spiritual lordship over a diocese of burglars and pickpockets, the new bishop took his passage by the first convict ship that sailed for the scene of his future labors. The number of convicts taken on board was 270.

A large proportion of these men was of the most desperate character. This mixed herd of 270 men, writes Dr. Hale, "many of them of the worst character and bent on mischief, were turned loose together into a low, half-lighted prison between decks, without an officer in the ship who had any previous acquaintance with the worst characters;" and what appears more extraordinary still, with no place for the confinement of the refractory. The natural consequences soon made themselves manifest; in that close and sweltering atmosphere of moral pollution, every species of crime rapidly developed itself. From the first, the manner of the men had been unruly and turbulent; their conduct soon became openly and flagrantly mutinous. They half murdered a warden; the surgeon narrowly escaped with his life; with horrible imprecations and frantic gestures they threatened a general rising, and an indiscriminate massacre. The women and families of the soldiers and the wardens crowded, wild with terror, to the cuddy and poop. The crew were furnished with cutlasses, the guard were kept constantly under arms, and when the prisoners rushed in a body to batter down the bulkhead and bars, which only restrained them, orders were giving to fire down the hatchway upon the turbulent and rising mass. The sight of the guns' muzzles pointing down upon them produced a salutary effect, and the imminent risk of a successful outbreak was for the moment averted. Again and again, however, in the course of the voyage, the mutinous spirit broke out. Dr. Hale's letter was written on shipboard, off Babia, under the date the 3d of last November, and we are yet without information as to the circumstances under which the Nile performed the residue of her passage.

FRUIT CROP.—We are glad that enough of the peach blossom buds remain unhurt by the frost to ensure a pretty good yield, and some trees have enough left to produce a full crop. This is especially the case on the upper branches, while the buds on the lower ones are destroyed. Should no late frosts nip the young fruit or expanded flowers, we may expect an abundance of fine peaches along the Lake shore, and in many places in the interior of the country.—Peach growers generally were deceived in regard to the general death of the buds, and we are afraid that more were injured than really are. Cherries, plums, and apples look well, and there is every prospect of an excellent crop the present season.—*Ohio Farmer.*

PRODUCE IN THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Gazette says:

"There is a large supply of all kinds of produce in the country, and as this is realized upon, the debts of interior markets will be liquidated and mercantile classes in credit cities will be relieved from the embarrassments under which they have been laboring. A series of communications recently published in the Gazette, from farmers, regarding the crops, agreed in representing that over one-half the wheat crop of 1857 was in the hands of producers about the 1st of February. Several gentlemen who have the best opportunities for obtaining reliable information on the subject, place even higher estimates upon the stocks, and it is their opinion that fully two-thirds of the crop was on hand on the 1st of March. As to the stock of corn, it is almost beyond computation, but much of it, of course, is not suitable, for shipment; barley, oats and potatoes are also in large supply, and of hog products there is considerably more in the country now, than at the corresponding date last year. Thus it is seen, that the mercantile community have a broad and most substantial foundation to base present and prospective operations upon. The Great West is not deficient in real wealth, and as this is converted, debts will be wiped out, and merchants' ledgers satisfactorily balanced.

Next in importance to the ample supplies of produce, are the prospects for the next harvest. The growing wheat crop covers more land than was similarly occupied in any former year, and the plants present a most healthy and promising appearance. So far as we can judge from the character of the weather, and the appearance of the growing crop, the largest yield of wheat ever produced in the United States, may be anticipated from the harvest of 1858.—The signs, therefore, are encouraging."

Eternity.

Eternity has no gray hairs! The flowers fade, the heart withers, man grows old and dies; the world lies down in the sepulchre of age, but time writes no wrinkle on the brow of eternity!

Eternity! Stupendous thought!—The ever present, unborn, undecaying and undying—the endless chain, compassing the life of God—the golden thread, entwining the destinies of the universe.

Earth has its beauties, but time shrouds them for the grave; its honors, they are but the sunshine of an hour; its palaces, they are but as the gilded sepulchre; its possessions, they are toys of changing fortune; its pleasure they are but as burthening bubbles. Not so is the untried bourne. In the dewlling of the Almighty can come no footsteps of decay. Its day will know no darkening—eternal splendor forbids the approach of night. Its fountains will never fail; they are fresh from the eternal throne. Its glory will never wane, for there is the ever present God. Its harmonies will never cease, exhaustless love supplies the song.

VICISSITUDES OF LIFE.—The Cincinnati Inquirer has the following: "Passing along the street yesterday, our attention was suddenly drawn to a scene not a little novel and interesting in its character. In an alley, with paste pot in hand, and a roll of bills on his arm, whom should we see but Wesley Smead, late President of the Citizens' Bank, posting his own bills of property for sale, for the purpose of paying off the remaining debts of the Bank.—Heedless of the wondering gaze of the astonished passer-by, he laid on the paste and spread out the bills with all the readiness and facility of a practical poster, taking care to place them in the most conspicuous positions, and above the reach of boys and rag-pickers. Forty-three years ago, Dr. Smead was an apprentice in the Gazette establishment, and being the youngest, the duty devolved upon him of posting up the show bills, &c. At this late period of his life, when overtaken by adversity, he is nobly struggling (a rare sight, indeed, among bankers) to discharge all his obligations to his creditors.

A SNOB.—Thackeray thus daguerreotypes the animal Snob, in speaking of English society:

"A snob is a man or woman who is always pretending to be something better—especially richer or more fashionable—than they are. It is one who thinks his own position in life contemptible, and is always yearning and striving to force himself into the one above, without the education or characteristics which belong to it, one who looks down upon, despises and overrides his inferiors, or even equals of his own standing, and is ever ready to worship, fawn upon and flatter a rich or titled man, not because he is a good man, a wise man, or a Christian man, but because he has the luck to be rich or consequential.

A BOLT OF FIRE.—The Boston *Journal*, of Wednesday, says:—"As the New York Worcester train connecting with the steamer *Commonwealth*, was passing Natick this morning, a ball of lightning as large as two fists of a man, descended, ran along the telegraph wire, and exploded, with a report as loud as a cannon. The wire was consumed, and the posts within a space of a half a mile were shivered from top to bottom. The passengers on the train were greatly alarmed as the ball of fire was all the time in sight, and the explosion seemed as if beneath the cars. Had the train been under the wire, it must have been struck. The only cool man on the train was Mr. Waller, the conductor, who took the bolt as an every day affair."

ACQUITTAL OF BOLTON.—Bolton, a negro trader, who deliberately murdered McMillan, of Maysville, Ky, in Memphis, Tenn., last year, has been acquitted. The verdict was anticipated.—*Louisville Courier.*

If Bolton was a deliberate murderer why was a verdict of acquittal anticipated?

A CRITIC "TAKEN DOWN."

In Saintsville, a very quiet town in one of the Middle States, Squire Williamson reigns as Supreme Judge in all matters of taste, especially in the fine arts. He sets up to be the most knowing man in town, not in law only, but in all departments of science. Now and then he overshoots the mark. One of the neighbors, an intelligent mechanic, having a fine taste for natural history, spent a great deal of his time and labor in preparing a cabinet of stuffed birds, arranging them as "natural as life," on perches around his shop. The Squire was very fond of dropping in from time to time, to find fault with the arrangement of the specimens. He admitted the skill of the man in skinning and stuffing them, but the habit of the bird was not exactly hit in the way he stands

"Why don't you follow nature?" the Squire would ask, and grumble at the work to show his own acquaintance with a subject of which he was ignorant.

Rogers, the bird fancier, was vexed at the Squire's criticisms and self conceit, and resolved upon fixing him. A friend from the country one day brought him a live owl of beautiful plumage, and Rogers gladly took it of him, set it up in one corner of the shop on a shelf. Presently the squire was passing; he asked him in. His eye caught sight of the new addition to his cabinet, and he exclaimed:

"Hey, hey, Rogers—a splendid specimen that? Elegantly stuffed, hey! But Rogers, who ever saw an owl with his head tucked up that kind of a way? Follow nature man."

"Perhaps," said Rogers "you could fix the head as owls are accustomed to hold them."

"To be sure I can," replied the Squire; and mounting a chair he reached up to the bird to straighten out his head. But his owlship did not wait to be pulled; he darted out his bill and gave the Squire's fore finger a grip that he will carry the mark of for many a day. Falling back out of the chair in his fright, and seeing a smile of satisfaction on Rogers, he saw at once that he had been sold. The old owl looked on as wise as a Judge, and the Squire was compelled to give in; but he insisted that owls in the woods or in a barn do not hold their heads as this rascal does in the cabinet.

HOW TO KEEP THE FLOOR.—During the protracted session of the Senate, forced by Senator Green last week, Senator Clark having the floor, had a hard time of it. Having spoken from 4½ to 6 o'clock, he said: "If it be the pleasure of the Senate to adjourn now, it would be very agreeable to me. I have had nothing to eat since 8 o'clock, neither bread nor anything else." But the Senate would't adjourn, and he proceeded until 8½ o'clock, when during an explanation by Mr. Green, having spoken over three hours and a half, he availed himself of the opportunity to indulge in the beverage which "cheers but not inebriates," with accompanying muffins and sandwiches, which gave the social aspect of a cosy tea table. The Hon. Senator retained his right to the floor, with a cup of hot tea in one hand and a huge sandwitch in the other. The scene was novel; but a twelve hours' fast had created an inexorable stomach. By the call of the yeas and nays he was afforded ample time to finish his repast.—*Washington Globe.*

A RAMPARAGOUS BEAR.—A bear has always been reckoned a formidable animal—a gay seducer, who hugs his victim to death in the most affectionate but painful manner. But the most terrible specimen of a bear that we ever heard tell of is mentioned in the following spirited verses, which we clip from a western poem:

"Their was a jolly woodman
Was standin' by a tree,
When he spied an awful big bear
A coming right at he!
The bear was rampargous,
The foam was on his lip,
And a full yard of prairie
He cleared at every skip"

☞ A schoolmaster, wishing his pupils to have a clear faith, illustrated it thus: Here is an apple, you see it, and therefore know that it is there: but, when I place it under this tea cup, you have faith that it is there, though you no longer see it." The lads seems to understand perfectly; and the next time the master asked them, "What is faith?" they answered with one accord, "An apple under a tea cup"

MODEL SPEECH.—The Lieut. Governor of Minnesota lately delivered the following speech to the Senate:

"Gentlemens of this ere Sinit! Don't crowd this old horse too fast! Ye hadn't orter expect this ere cheer to settle more than six pints at ones'! If yer do, ye'r still barking up the wrong saplin'! It can't be did!"

MORNING DRUM BEAT AND EVENING PRAYER MEETINGS.—A gentleman from Ohio lately stated, that by adding his personal observations to those of a friend, he could say, that from Omaha City, Nebraska, to Washington, *there was a line of prayer-meetings along the whole length of the road*; so that whenever a Christian traveller stopped to spend the evening, he could find a crowded prayer-meeting across the entire breadth of our vast Republic.

☞ The national debt of Mexico figures up one hundred and twenty-nine millions, without the floating debt. This would not be so heavy a load for eight millions of population to bear, if they could only establish a government that would give some security and stability and promote the industry of the nation.

A GREEN OLD AGE.—The Stuyvesan Pear Tree, which stands on the corner of Third avenue and Thirteenth street, New York, is again in bud. It was planted in 1647, two hundred and eleven years ago.