



BY DAVID OVER.

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AGRICULTURAL.

Experiments and Observations
UPON THE
CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

BY JOSEPH S. LOVERING.

The introduction of this plant into the United States, and the hope of producing sugar from it at the North, profitably, have excited such universal interest, that it has this year been planted in almost every State in the Union; and as the season has advanced, the opinions early expressed by many intelligent and scientific experimentalists, that it contains no crystallizable sugar, have apparently been confirmed by later trials. A few crystals, it is true, have been obtained in one or two instances, but all hope of producing sugar from it profitably seems to have been abandoned.

My object in making the following experiments has been to throw what light I could upon this important question, and, in the event of the result proving favorable, to give such a formula as would enable the uninitiated to proceed with confidence of success. They have been pursued without any attempt at extraordinary production, either in the cultivation of the cane or the development of its properties; on the contrary, the experiments were made upon small quantities, under many disadvantages that would not occur in large operations, and consequently with results less favorable.

The series being completed, perhaps the best method of communicating the results and imparting the knowledge obtained, to the public, will be by giving the following extracts from my notes, made as the work proceeded. They will show the progress of the development of the sugar in the stalk, and its decline, with many other interesting facts.

EXTRACTS.

On the 10th of May, I planted about half an acre, on upland of good quality, such as would yield, in ordinary seasons, 50 to 60 bushels of Indian corn to the acre. The rows 4 feet apart, and the plants intended to be 6 inches apart in the rows, but which, on taking off the crop, proved to be a little over 7 inches apart. When the canes were about 18 inches in height I had the suckers removed. During the month of June I passed the hoe-harrow through it twice, a man following with the hand-hoe, as in the case of Indian corn. It was then left to take care of itself. It grew rapidly and evenly, and attained the height of 12 to 14 feet.

My apparatus and utensils for conducting the experiments consisted of the following, viz:

A pair of iron rollers, 7 inches diameter and 12 inches long, set in a frame 1 foot high, and with spout to catch and collect the juice, and a crank turned by hand—a few sugar moulds and pans, some ivory, black or animal carbon; two filters, made of common bed ticking, in the shape of an elongated pudding bag; a thermometer, Beaumé's, Réaumur or Fahrenheit, and a polariscope. All the other utensils I obtained from the kitchen, viz: a copper kettle of 10 gallons capacity, a ladle, six tin-pans, bowls, buckets, &c., to contain the juice.

FIRST PRACTICAL EXPERIMENT.

The fact of the presence of crystallizable sugar in the cane being established, I proceeded to cut and grind 20 feet of a row, and passed the 30 canes which it produced three times through the rollers; about one-fourth of the seed has changed to a dark glaucous brown color, but was still milky; the remainder was quite green; ground 6 to 8 of the lower joints, which together yielded 31 gallons of juice, weighing 94 lbs. Beaumé; neutralized the free acid by adding milk of lime; clarified with eggs and boiled it down to 240 lbs. F.

This first experiment looked discouraging and unpromising at every step; its product was a very dark, thick, viscid mass, apparently a caput mortuum; it stood six days without the sign of a crystal, when it was placed over a fire and kept warm four days longer, when I found a pretty good crop of soft crystals, the whole very similar to the Melado, obtained from Cuba, but of darker color.

SECOND EXPERIMENT.

About two weeks having elapsed since the first experiment, the weather in the interim having been quite warm, temperature at 8 A. M. 49 deg. to 52 deg., and at noon 56 deg. to 75 deg. F., and about one-half the seed being ripe, I determined to try it again, but not being very sanguine of success, no polariscope observation was taken.

Cut and ground 50 feet of a row, which produced 88 canes, and yielded 8 gallons of juice, weighing 104 lbs. Beaumé, (one degree more than the previous cutting) from the 6 and 7 lower joints; juice slightly acid. 1st. Clarification 44 gallons, neutralized with 3 table-spoonsful of milk of lime, stirred in 1 lb. fine bone black and 3 eggs, and placed it over a slow fire; at 215 deg. F. took off a very dense thick, green scum; when at 162 deg. F. it marked 74 deg. Beaumé.

A second parcel of juice from this grinding (34 gallons) was treated in the same manner, and set aside, both having been first boiled down to 22 lbs. Beaumé.

Cut and ground 50 feet: 81 canes, produced 74 gallons juice, 104 deg. Beaumé, which was treated as above, except that the eggs were omitted.

Cut and ground 50 feet, produced 84 gallons juice, weighing 104 deg. B.

Cut and ground 50 feet, 86 canes, 84 gallons, 10 deg. B.

(To be continued.)

THE NEW LIQUOR BILL.

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 authority of the same: That applicants for brewery or distillery license shall hereafter pay therefor the several amounts fixed by the third 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 persons whose annual sales are less than one thousand dollars, 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 merchandise, shall hereafter pay therefor twenty per cent. less than 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; and the provision in said section, that such sum shall in no case be less than fifty dollars, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That all hotels, inns and taverns shall be classified and rated according to the estimated yearly sales of liquors authorized to be sold therein, or in the house intended to be occupied for such purpose, as follows, to wit: in all cases where such estimated yearly sales shall be ten thousand dollars or more, such hotel, inn or tavern shall be rated as of the first class, and the sum to be paid for license shall be four hundred dollars; when more than eight and less than ten thousand dollars, as second class, and pay two hundred and fifty dollars; when more than six and less than eight thousand dollars, as third class, and pay one hundred and fifty dollars; when more than four and less than six thousand dollars, as fourth class, and pay one hundred dollars; when more than two and less than four thousand dollars, as fifth class, and pay fifty dollars; when more than one and less than two thousand dollars, as sixth class, and pay thirty dollars; when more than five hundred dollars and less than one thousand dollars, as seventh class, and pay twenty-five dollars; when less than five hundred dollars, as eighth class, and pay fifteen dollars: *Provided*, That in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh no such license shall be granted for a less sum than fifty dollars a year; nor in any other city or incorporated borough for a less sum than twenty-five dollars a year; and the estimated yearly sales of all applicants for such license, shall be assessed, as provided in the fifteenth section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

SEC. 4. That licenses shall be granted for the keeping of eating houses, which shall authorize the sale of intoxicating liquors, except domestic wines, and malt and brewed liquors, and persons so licensed, shall be classified and rated according to the provisions of the twenty-second and twenty-third sections 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 no such license shall be granted in the cities of Lancaster or Pittsburgh, for a less sum than twenty dollars, nor elsewhere, for a less sum than ten dollars.

SEC. 5. That licensed vendors of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any of them, or any admixtures thereof, either with, or without other goods, wares and merchandise, except brewers and distillers, may hereafter sell any of them which they may be licensed to sell, in any quantity not 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 gallon: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to prevent a brewer otherwise qualified from receiving a retail license, in addition to his license as brewer, and under the same provisions as in the case of eating houses.

SEC. 6. 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, whenever the requirements of the laws on the subject are complied with by any such applicant, and shall authorize the applicant to sell the liquor aforesaid for one entire year from the date of his license: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prohibit the court, board of licensers or commissioners, from hearing other evidence than that presented by the applicant for license: *Provided further*, That after hearing evidence as 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 be deemed 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 either domestic wines, and bottles 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 domestic wines and cider by the gallon, without taking out license: *Provided*, That such liquor is not drunk 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, theatre 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: *And provided further*, That the preceding provision shall not apply to the cities of Philadelphia or Pittsburgh.

SEC. 10. That the petition of an applicant for eating house or retail brewery license need not hereafter embrace the certificate of citizens, required by the 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, nor shall publication of such applications be hereafter required; but such applications shall be filed with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, except in the County of Allegheny, and the license prayed for, granted by 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 individual sale of vinous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, or any sale thereof in an inn, public or otherwise, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the offender shall pay a fine 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 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 warehouse any hogheads, stand, casks or liquor pipes, or who keeps a grocery store, shall receive license to vend intoxicating liquors by less measures 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 less measure than one quart.

SEC. 14. That in Philadelphia, all applicants for license to sell intoxicating liquors by any measure less than one quart, shall appear before the commissioners of said city, between the first day of May and the first day of June in this year, and during the month of March in each subsequent year, and make and sign an oath or affirmation of the amount of their respective sales of liquors and refreshments at their respective bars, to the best of their knowledge and belief; and said commissioners are hereby authorized to administer such oaths or affirmations, and required to file the same in their office, and rate and classify each applicant in accordance therewith: *Provided*, That any applicant for a license for a place not previously licensed, shall be rated and classified by them for the first year as they may deem just, after considering the locality of the premises for which license is asked, and they shall make out a correct list of all such applicants, with their names, places of business and the class in which they are respectively placed, and furnish the same to the city treasurer, who shall advertise the same once a week for three weeks in two daily papers, for which services each commissioner shall receive the sum

of twenty-five cents, and the expense of advertising the same, provided it does not exceed twenty-five cents in each case to be paid by the applicant.

SEC. 15. That every applicant for license to vend intoxicating liquors in the city of Philadelphia, shall file a bond with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of said city, in accordance with the tenth 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 shall be approved by the recorder of said city after justification of the bail before him before license can in any case be granted: *And provided further*, That each applicant, on his bond being so approved and filed shall receive from the clerk of the court of quarter sessions a certificate of the fact, which certificate he shall produce to the city treasurer; and on the production of the same the city treasurer shall collect the amount of the tax for which he has been assessed by the city commissioners, under the provisions of this act, and give the applicant his receipt for the same, and on the production of said receipt the clerk of the court of quarter sessions is hereby authorized to issue to such applicant a license; and no license shall issue unless these provisions be complied with.

SEC. 16. That keepers of drinking saloons shall be licensed, in the city of Philadelphia, to sell such liquors on the premises described in their license, as licensed keepers of hotels may lawfully sell, and all keepers of licensed eating houses, in said city, shall have the same privilege as to their sales, and all keepers of eating houses and drinking saloons, in said city, shall pay for such license at the same rate paid by keepers of hotels and taverns, in said city, to be ascertained in the same manner.

SEC. 17. That applicants for license to sell intoxicating liquors, in the city of Philadelphia, shall not be required to file any certificate of citizens heretofore required, nor shall any publication of such applications be required.

SEC. 18. That the clerk of the court of quarter sessions shall not charge or receive more than one dollar for any license, nor more than one dollar for any frame and glass, nor any trussing thereon, and these fees shall include all his compensation for furnishing, preparing and filing the bond required in any case.

SEC. 19. That the third, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth sections of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March 31, A. D. 1856, be and the same are hereby repealed, as far as relates to the city of Philadelphia; and that the mode of assessment provided in the 31 section and the provisions of this act shall not apply to said city.

SEC. 20. That the county treasurer, and the associate judges of the court of common pleas of the County of Allegheny, shall hereafter constitute the board of licensers for said county, and said board shall determine the amount to be paid for license by each applicant under this act, and under an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, as provided in the act last mentioned, except so far as the same is hereby altered, supplied or repealed: *Provided*, No member of said board shall receive more than two hundred dollars for services rendered in any one year, as a member thereof.

SEC. 21. That the mayor of the City of Carbonate, shall have power to grant licenses under the provisions of this act, and shall have the same further powers in relation thereto, as far as by this act or otherwise conferred upon the courts of quarter sessions of the several counties of this Commonwealth; and in cases of eating houses in said City of Carbonate, applications shall be filed with the clerk of said mayor's court; and the licenses granted by the city treasurer, and the bond now required in such cases, shall be first approved by the district attorney of said court, and the city treasurer, and their approval endorsed thereon.

SEC. 22. That the fourteenth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and thirty-second sections of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, together with any acts or parts of acts conflicting herewith, or supplied hereby, so far as the same conflict or are supplied, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That no license heretofore granted, shall be in any way invalidated by the passage of this act; and all provisions of said act not hereby altered, supplied or repealed, shall apply as fully to licenses granted under this act as under the act aforesaid; that the penalty imposed under the twenty-ninth section of said act, shall in no case exceed two dollars, which shall be paid to the treasurer of the school district where such conviction is had, by the magistrate collecting the same.

SEC. 23. That licenses may be granted under this act, at the first term of the proper court after its passage, or at any special or adjourned court held within three months hereafter, and in such cases the court may dispense with the publication heretofore required.

SEC. 24. That the tenth section of the act approved March 31st, 1856, shall not be field or construed to authorize judgment to be entered against the obligor in the bond therein provided, for a greater amount than the fine and costs prescribed and imposed for any offence working a breach of the condition of said bond: *Provided*, That the obligor or obligors in any such bond where judgment has been entered against him, her or them, for the whole amount of the bond, shall be and they are hereby released from the payment of the said judgment, whenever the fine and costs prescribed and imposed for such offence shall have been paid.

A warlike population they have out in Cincinnati. In the Directory appears the following warlike nomenclature: Messrs. Gunn, Cannon, Pistol, Fusce, Shutee, Bullitt, Shot, Muskett and R. Tillery.

A YOUNG GIRL IN A TRANCE.

About 10 o'clock last Thursday night a young girl named Isabella Ellison residing in Washington street, Poughkeepsie, while at the altar at a Methodist church in this city, suddenly lifted up her hands and fell backwards, apparently dead. Several persons immediately ran to her assistance, and raised her, when to their horror they discovered that her eyes were glazed and set, her features pale as marble, her lips colorless, and her feet and hands cold as those of a corpse. It was shortly discovered that she yet breathed, when she was conveyed to her residence, the preacher saying that she was in a trance, and when a member advised that medical assistance should be procured, he objected, saying, "The Lord has placed her in this mysterious state; and he will, at his own time, raise her to testify to his goodness."

She remained in this state until Saturday evening excepting a slight movement which occurred on Friday afternoon, when she lifted up her hand, and made three or four efforts to clutch something, when the arm fell back over the headboard of the bed. Two or three of the women who were in the house at the time attempted to replace the arm upon the bed, but were unable to bend or move it. On Saturday evening, a number of her friends were in the house singing her favorite hymn, when she suddenly lifted up her hand, crying, "glory! hallelujah!" She then turned to one of her friends and calling her by name, said, "Repeat, repeat. Oh, if you had seen what I have, you would not live another moment in your sins, but would pray to God to have mercy upon you. I have been in Heaven; it is lit up with the glory of God, and around the throne there were thousands of angels, singing sweetly the praises of the King of Heaven. By and by Jesus came past, and spoke to me. I also saw the great guilt, but could scarcely see the bottom of it. On Friday night a number of persons visited the house, and remained singing and praying until daylight. The young woman was very weak when she awoke out of the trance, but was stronger on Sunday, and attended church. This case has caused considerable excitement in Poughkeepsie. —A. Y. Com. Advertiser.

AN INDIAN WEDDING.

THE Nebraska City News of the 21st inst., contains a long account of the marriage of a Pawnee Chief to a blond Royal squaw of the Ojibwa. The bridegroom was named White-water, and the bride Wash-must-pee-shings. We extract the following. The Chief's daughter was elegantly dressed in a red flannel shirt with a deep blue velvet border, checked apron, a summer killed buffalo robe, and a white felt hat. Her jewels were magnificent. From either armpit depended an ornament of brass, tin and copper.

We must not omit mention that Miss Wash-must-pee-shings also wore a red petticoat, embroidered according to a design of her own, with porcupine quills representing a desperate dog-fight. Her entire wardrobe and jewelry could not have cost less than six thousand dollars Fontenche money. The bridegroom was attired in all the magnificence which his rank and wealth demanded. He wore a standing shirt collar, a medal of President Pierce, a blue straight collared soldier coat with brass buttons and an elegant pair of Spanish spurs, while his stalwart limbs were admirably clothed in an old coffee sack. Altogether the appearance of both the bride and the groom was appropriate to their high sphere in life.

The most sumptuous feast awaited the guests at the residence of the bride's father. It was prepared in a camp kettle and suspended over the fire that burned in the centre of that princely lodge. It consisted of young dog meat, very tender, blue corn and old dog meat, beaver tails and unleavened, fresh fish and sugar, making altogether one of the most palatable and nourishing compounds that ever graced a royal camp-kettle. The horn-spoons of accidental luxury seldom convey to the educated palate viands more tempting and delicious. As for drinks, corn whiskey made of red pepper, tobacco plugs and rain water, together with molasses sweetened coffee, made up the list.

Among the distinguished persons present, we did not fail to notice the six Medames Petanasharo, the wives of that eminent "Inghit" who is now at Washington visiting James Buchanan on official business. Also, Mr. Whitecrow, of the Ojibwa principality, Mr. Big Soldier, Esquire Willett, and the Hon. Short-tailed Elk.

At a recent election in this State, a lad presented himself at the polls to claim the benefit of the elective franchise.

"Feeling a deep interest in a favorite candidate, the father, who was evidently opposed to the boy's preference, stood at the ballot-box, and challenged his right to vote, on the ground of his not being of age. The young man declared that he was twenty-one years old; that he knew it, and that he insisted upon his right."

The father becoming indignant, and wishing, as the saying is, to "bluff him off," before the judges, said:

"Now, Bob, will you stand up there and contradict me? Don't I know how old you are? Wasn't I there?"

Bob looked his contempt for the old man's speech, as he hastily replied:

"Thunderation! s'pose you was, wasn't I there too?"

This settled the sire, and in went the scious vote.

It was remarked in the hearing of a little girl of thirteen: that all things came by chance and the world, like a mushroom, sprang up in a night. "I should like to know, sir," asked the child, "where the seed came from?"

THE REVIVAL IN NEW ORLEANS.—The religious movement has at length reached New Orleans. It had been previously manifested in all the cities of the South. The New Orleans Picayune says:

The movement, however, in this city, consists as yet, only in the opening of places of worship, daily, in all parts of the city, and in an unusual attendance on religious services.

It has been a rare attraction which, in New Orleans, has called an considerable number of men of business, gentlemen of leisure, or laboring men, from their usual routine of pleasure or labor, during the interval between Monday morning and Saturday night, to visit our churches. The change, at the present moment visible here, is the apparent disappearance, to some extent, of what may be termed a characteristic indifference, and the growing cordiality manifested between churches of different creeds.

At the prayer meetings now held each day, at different hours, in different places, and all attended by large numbers, are to be seen quite as many men as women, and the line of denominational division in these religious seem to be almost entirely broken down.

Did you ever watch a sculptor fashioning a human countenance? It is not moulded at once. It is not struck out at a single blow. It is painfully and laboriously wrought. A thousand blows rough-cast it. Ten thousand chisel points polish and perfect it—put in the fine touches, and bring out the features and expression. It is a work of time; but at last that full likeness comes out, and stands fixed forever and unchanging in the solid marble. Well! so does a man under the leaving of the Spirit, or the teaching of Satan carve out his own moral likeness. Every day he adds something to the work. A thousand acts of thought, and will, and deed, shape the features and expressions of the soul—habits of love and purity, and truth—habits of falsehood, malice and uncleanness, silently mould and fashion it, till at length it wears the likeness of God or the image and superscription of the Evil one.—Plain Parochial Sermons.

WHEN PRESIDENT DINE.—On Davy Crockett's return to his constituents, after his first session in Congress, a nation of them surrounded him one day and began to interrogate him about Washington.

"What time do they dine at Washington, Colonel?" asked one.

"Why," said he, "common people, such as you are here, get their dinners at one o'clock, but the gentry and big 'uns dine at three.—As for representatives, we dine at four, and the aristocracy and the Senate don't get theirs till five."

"Well, when does the President fodder?" asked another.

"Old Hickory," exclaimed the Colonel, (attempting to appoint a time in accordance with the dignity of the station.) "Old Hickory! well he don't dine till next day!"

Rhode Island!

From the State election held on Wednesday last, it appears has gone almost unanimously for the American Republicans. Returns for Governor from all but three towns foot up as follows:

For Elisha Dyer, American Rep., 7,522
Elisha R. Potter, Democrat, 3,904
The remainder of the Republican State ticket is elected by about the same average majority. The members elected to the General Assembly are all American Republicans except three.—"A little more Grape Cupt. Bragg."

THE PRESIDENT WEPT.—The Louisville Journal says: "It is stated on good authority that the President sent for at least one anti-secession democrat, talked to him two hours with the most touching pathos, wept profusely, and finally succeeded in bringing him fairly over. Tears are a woman's argument, but they are often a powerful one, and they seem to have been in this case. The old woman of the White House may pursue the same course of argument with equal success hereafter."

REWARD OF MERIT.—General Reid, who commanded the Border Ruffian army of Missouri which invaded Kansas, and was with difficulty prevented by Gov. Geary from destroying the town of Lawrence, has been rewarded by President Buchanan with a share of the contract to supply the Utah expedition with beef, by which the parties expect to make \$50,000.

CANDOR AND COURTESY.—When Mrs. Porter was about to marry Dr. Johnson she told him, with the greatest frankness, that she had once an uncle who was hanged. The doctor, with equal candor and courtesy, replied that it was perfectly material to him; for, though he had no uncle hanged, many of his relatives deserved hanging.

Old Mrs. Darnly is a pattern of household economy. She says she has made a pair of socks last for fifteen years by only new feet to them every winter and new legs to them every other winter.

Every wooden leg that takes the place of a leg lost in battle, is a stump speech against war.

Politicians make fools of themselves, pettifoggers make fools of others, and pretty girls make fools of both.

An Irish paper, describing a late duel, says that one of the combatants was shot through the fleshy part of the thigh bone.