The Montrose Democrat.

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Select Poetry.

For the Democrat.

☞ The following very sweet little poem was written by a girl but thirteen years of age. [Ed. Dem.

COME TO MY GRAVE IN SPRING.

Come in the Spring, kind Father,
When the flowers are in bloom,
Come then and drop the silent tear
Upon my grassy tomb.
And plant ye there the willow,
That the soft mild winds may wave
It's gentle, drooping, branches
Above my lonely grave.

Come in the Spring, dear Mother,
When nature smiles with gladness,
Then lay thy hand upon my head
And weep away thy sadness.
And, Mother, plant the myrtle vine,
To grow al ove my head,
And train the wildwood evergreen
To clamber o'er my bed.

Come in the Spring my Brother,
When the roses are in bloom.
Come then and plant a wild rose tree
To grow upon my tomb;
And when its bright leaves fade
And its roses are all dead,
May the gentle breezes scatter,
Its leaves all o'er my bed.

Come in the Spring, sweet Sister
When everything is gay,
Come lean upon my tombstone
And wipe thy tears away.
Come when the soft winds blow
And weeping willows wave,
Come then my gentle Sister,
And weep beside my grave.

Miscellaneous.

Attempt to Tame a Snake.

Of the common English snake a writer says: 'I have been trying, a part of the summer, to domesticate a snake, and make it familiar with me and my children; but all to no purpose, notwithstanding I favored it with my most particular attention. It was a most beautiful creature, only two feet seven inches long. I did not know how long it had been without food when I caught it; but I presented it with frogs, toads, worms, beetles, spiders, mice, and every other delicacy of the season. I also tried to charm it with music, and my children stroked and caressed it all in vain—it would be no more familiar with any one of us than if we had been the greatest strangers to it, or even its greatest enemies. I kept it in an old barrel, out of doors, for the first three weeks; during that time, I can aver, it ate nothing; but after a very wet night, it seemed to suffer from the cold. I then put it in a glass vessel, and set it on the parlor chimney piece covering the vessel with a piece of silk gauze I caught two live mice, and put them into it; but they would sooner have died of hunger than the snake would have eaten them; they sat shivering on its back, while it lay coiled up as round as a ball of worsted. I gave the mice some boiled potatoes, which they ate; but the snake would eat neither the mice nor the potatoes. My children frequently took it out in their hands, to show it to their schoolfellows; but my wife, and some others, could not bear the sight of it. I one day took my hand, and opened its mouth with a penknife, to show a gentleman how different it was from the adder, which I had dead by me, its teeth being no more formidable or terrific than the teeth of a trout or eel, while the mouth of the adder had two fangs, like the claws of a cat, attatched to the roof of the mouth, no way connected with the jaw-teeth. While examining the snake in this manner, it began, to smell most horridly, and filled the room with an abominable odor; I also felt, or thought I felt, a kind of prickly numbness in the hand I held it in, and did so for some weeks afterwards. It made its escape from me several times by boring a hole through the gauze; I had lost it for some days at one time, when at length was observed peeping out of a mouse hole behind one of the cellar steps. Whether it had caught any beetles or spiders in the cellar, I cannot say; but it looked as fierce as a hawk and hissed and shook its tongue, in open defiance. I could not think of hurting it by smoking it out with tobacco or brimstone; but called it my fiery dragon which guarded my ale cellar. At length I caught it, coiled up on one of the steps. I put it again into an American flour barrel; but it happened not to be the same as he had been in, and I observed a nail protruding through the staves about half way up. This I suppose, he had made use of to help his escape for he was missing one morning.'

Well Put.—A cotemporary, under the head of 'a good rule,' relates that a lady once asked the Rev. John Newton what was the best rule for female dress and behavior. 'Madam,' said he, 'so dress that persons who have been in your company shall not recollect what you had on.' This will generally be the case where singularity of dress is avoided, and where the intelligence of mind and gentleness of manner are cultivated.

Upon which another cotemporary says, with some point, that the excellent Doctor was not as accurate as usual, if he made such answer. If a lady had asked him what was the best rule for female conversation, the editor supposes that he would have said:—'Madam, so converse that persons who have been in your company shall not recollect what you *said*.'

A Polite Gentleman.—At a Scottish drinking bout, in old times, one Garscadden expired in the midst of the festivities. The scene occured in the wee clachan of Law, where a considerable number of Kirkpatrick lairds had congregated, for the ostensable purpose of talking over some parish business. And well they talked and better drank, when one of them, about the dawn of the morning, fixing his eyes on Garscadden, remarked that he was 'looking unco gash.' Upon which Kilmardinny coolly replied, 'Deil mean him, since he has been with his Maker these two hours. I saw him step awa, but I dinna like to disturb good company.'

The Legislator and the State Prison Inspector.—Any man who has been in Albany during the session of the present Legislature will believe, without any great amount of extra evidence, that the story we are about to tell is true, and too good be kept in the drawer. One of the new members of Assembly from one of the Northern counties, was on his way to the old dutch city a few days before the opening of the session. In his verdancy and self conceit, as he sat in the railcar, he was sure that every man must recognize his claim to special consideration as a Legislator on his way to the Capital, for the purpose of making laws for the Empire State, and as the other passengers were quite as good looking as himself, he came to the conclusion that he had fallen into company with a number of members bound to the same exalted halls. Now it chanced that Mr. W. A. Russell, the newly elected State Prison Inspector, was sitting in the seat adjoining our pompous friend, the new member, and on his way to Sing Sing. As the train paused at one of the stations, the rural legislator looked Mr. Russell in the face, and said:

'I believe you are a member of the Legislature that meet next week?'

The Inspector had been observing member's motions, and read him readily; so fixing upon him a piercing look and slowly removing his hat from his head he demanded, in a stern and indignant tone:

'Do you mean to insult me, Sir? Do I look like a villian? Have you seen me pick any man's pocket in this car?' The attention of every one was turned to the two men, and their curiosity rose too as each successive question was propounded, with a rising tone of voice, till Mr. Russell demanded:

'I say sir do you see anything like a vagabond in my looks?'

'No—I—no—I don't know as I do stammered out the confounded rural member.

'No' rejoined the Inspector, 'I am bound for the State prison; but thank fortune, I am not going to the Legislature.'

Our windy representative collapsed of a sudden, and wondered in silence why any man should prefer going to the State Prison rather than to the Legislature. Perhaps he has found out before this time.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Volcanic Eruptions.

The phenomena exhibited by volcanic eruptions have led to many discussions among scientific men. Various theories have been advanced in order to explain these truly wonderful phenomena, all of which bear a close analogy to each other. The most probable and generally received opinion of the cause of volcanoes is, that in the bowels of mountains there exists large quantities of sulphur, bitumen, pyrites, and even some of the alkaline bases—such as potassium and sand. These by exposure to air or moisture, explode and ferment, according to the quantity of combustible matter contained in them.—A large quantity of actiform matter is thus produced, which struggles hard to find a natural vent, and, should it find that impossible it forces a passage by raising the earth, and makes it dreadful discharge in a volcano.—Water seems to be the important ingredient which forms volcanic eruptions. "For, observes Dr. Clarke, before any great eruption of Vesuvius, not only does the water disappear in all the wells of Naples, Portico, Messina, and other towns at the foot of the mountain, but even the sea retires, and marine animals, by the want of their native element, expire. The water, which has thus disappeared, is conveyed by numerous subterraneous passages to the subterraneous fires, and, there being decomposed, its elements are exploded with such terrible violence that the loudest artillery bears but a faint resemblance. The depths of volcanoes are almost beyond comprehension, and extend to an immense length, breaking off into numerous subteraneous fires.

Translated from the Courier des Etats Unis.

Death Warrant of Christ.

Chance has put into our hands the most imposing and interesting judicial document to all Christians, that ever has been recorded in human annals; that is the identical death-warrant of our Lord Jesus Christ. We transcribe the document as it has been handed to us;

Sentence rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, stating that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death on the cross.

'In the year seventeen of the Empire Tiberius Cæsar, and the 25th day of March, in the city of holy Jerusalem, Anna and Calaphas being priests sacrificators of the people of God, Pontius Pilate, Governor of Lower Gallilee, sitting on the presidential chair of the Prætory, condemn Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves—the great and notorious evidence of the people saying:

1. Jesus is a seducer.
2. He is seditious.
3. He is an enemy of the law.
4. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.

6. He entered into the temple, followed by a multitude bearing palm branches in their hands.

Order the first centurian, Quillus Cornellus to lead him to the place of execution.

Forbid any person whatsoever, either poor or rich to oppose the death of Jesus.

The witnessers who signed the condemnation of Jesus are, viz: 1. Daniel Robani, a Pharisee; 2. Jonnas Horroble; 3. Raphael Robani; 4. Capet, a citizen.

Jesus shall go out of the city of Jerusalem by the gate of Struenus.

The above sentence is engraved on a copper plate; on one side are written these words: 'A similar plate is sent to each tribe.' It was found in excavating in the ancient city of Aquilly, in the kingdom of Naples, in the year 1820, and was discovered by the Commissioners of Arts attatched to the French armies. At the expedition of Naples, it was found enclosed in a box of ebony, in the sacristy of the Caserta. The French translation was made by the members of the Commissioners of arts. The original is in the Hebrew language. The Chartrem requested earnestly that the plate should not be taken away from them. The request was granted as a reward for the sacrifice they had made for the army. M. Denon, one of the savans, caused a plate to be made of the same model, on which he had engraved the above sentence At the sale of his collection of antiquities, &c. it was bought by Lord Howard for 2,890 francs.

Printing.

Printing is a glorious art. It is the sun of the moral world. What now would have been our condition without books or newspapers? Almighty was a printer from the beginning. Look up at night at the blazing editorials in the huge sheet spread over our skies. You may read and read again, and still learn new thoughts and brilliant ideas. Burning stars are types which have been read and instructed all people and kindred from the birth of existance to the present hour.

The earth, too, is printed all over. Who cannot read the language of the mountains, oceans, trees and beautiful flowers? The pen of the Almighty is traced on them. Is not printing a glorious invention? What art can boast of greater antiquity? Who would not be a printer or an editor, and a working man with God in interesting, elavating and regenerating the human family.

Yes, friend, it is a beautiful, antique and glorious cause, one in which none should be ashamed to enlist; one which should be sustained, encouraged and reverenced by all.—It is a cause in which some of our greatest and most talented forefathers and patriots have labored. They, through the instrumentality of this great and noble art, the preservative of all arts have been enabled to hand down to us traces of the bold, untiring and successful effort to free us from the bonds of tyranny, and serve as beacons to allure us on to greater and nobler deeds.

Humbug of Royalty.—If any republican wishes another occasion for a feeling of disgust at the pomp and tomfoolery Royalty, let him read the following, clipped from the late foreign news:

An occasional correspondent of the London Globe writes from Paris, dating Wednesday, 5th ult. "From this day the Empress will not leave her suit of apartments. All the requisite arrangements have been made, and the medical men at their posts.—Paris is expecting at any moment to hear the salute of cannon. They have just printed two programmes of the ceremonies to be observed, one for the birth and the other for the birth, and the other for the baptism of an Imperial Prince or Princess. The rite of baptism will be perfomed on the day after the birth in the imperial chapple by the Grand Almoner of the Court, in presence of the curate of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, the parish of the Tuileries; of the archbishops of the Metropolitan Chapter, of the grand dignitaries and functionaries of the empire.—Should it be a prince, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor will bring to him the grand cordon of the Order and the military medal; the Grand Marshal of the Palace will take him in his arms and carry him back to his apartments. It is seriously in contemplation to give him the title of "King of Algiers."

The Mother's Cares.—When I consider the anxieties of mothers, I wonder how many of them can be sustained without religion. So many watchful hours, so many periods of suspense, so many days of anguish, when their offsprings are ill, or in danger. Surely grace is doubly sweet to one in such circumstances. How unwise, eternity apart, to remain without so great a solace.

It is true that religion brings anxieties all its own to the mother's heart. Having learned to be concerned about her own soul, she becomes concerned for the soul of her child. Many a petition ascends over the couch of infancy. Only in eternity can we learn the value of such nursery devotions. A mother was once heard to say, "Never did I take one of my num erous children to my bosom for nourishment, that I did not, at the same time, lift up my heart to God in prayer that he would bestow on it his salvation." The case of Meica, the mother of Augustine, is well known. Her son was yet unconverted, profligate, and addicted to the heresy of the Manicnees. She went with her cares to a pious minster of Christ, who after witnessing her anguish and her devotion dismissed her with these words, "It is impossible that the son of such prayers and tears be lost."

What powerful inducements are here offered for mothers to become true Christians. An unchristian, a prayerless mother! Let the very phrase carry horror to the soul, and drive the convinced sinner to God.

Medical Recipes.—To sharpen the Appetite swallow a whetstone. To give tone to the Stomach—get it lined with bell metal.

To prevent the Tic-dollar-you—never run in debt.

For a tightness of the Chest—first get your heart open with some mild charitable laxative, and the lid of your chest will open easily.

For the Neuralgia—cease taking too much of the old-ralgia.

To cause white swelling to disappear—cover it with shoe blacking, or Japan varnish.

To prevent the Hair from turning gray—make up your mind to dye.

For a Cataract—darn your eye.

For a Felon—arrest and imprisonment.

For Fits—consult your tailor.

A queer excuse was made a few days ago, by an old lady. The good woman was subpæned to appear as a witness in rather a delecate case. She did not come, and a bench warrant was issued for her appearance, on which she was brought in court. The presiding Judge thought it his duty to reprimand her:

'Madam, why were you not here before?'

'I could not come sir.'

'Were you not subpæned, madam?'

'Yes sir, but, I was sick.'

'What was the matter, madam?'

'I had an awful bile, sir.'

After a pause—'Upon your honor, madam?'

'No sir, upon my———arm?'

A mother admonishing a son, a lad seven years of age, told him he should never defer till to-morrow what he could do to-day.—The little urchin replied: 'Then, mother, let's eat the rest of that plum pudding to-night.

'Old age is coming upon me rapidly,' as the urchin said when he was stealing apples from an old man's garden, and saw the owner coming furiously with a cowhide in hand.

A young lady left her church and joined another. Meeting her old pastor, shortly after, he said: 'Good morning, daughter of the devil!' 'Good morning, father,' she replied.

The New License Bill.

An Act to Regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful to keep and maintain any house, room or place where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, are sold or drank, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That no license hereafter issued to any vender of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, either with or without other goods, wares and merchandize, shall authorize sales of said liquors or any admixture thereof, in less quantities than one gallon, except as hereinafter provided, nor shall any license for the said sales of any quantity be granted to the keeper of any beer house, theater or other place of amusement.

Sec. 3. That breweries and distilleries in all parts of the State shall be returned, classed, assessed and licensed, agreeably to the provisions of the act of the tenth of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An Act to create a sinking fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the commonwealth;" and the owner, proprietor or lessee of any and each of the said breweries and distilleries, shall be assessed and required to pay annually, before obtaining a license, double the rates of tax assessed, agreeably to said act, Provided, That the same shall not in any case be less than fifty dollars; nor shall such license authorize sales by them of less than five gallons, except malt and brewed liquors, which may be bottled and delivered in quantities not less than one dozen bottles.

Sec. 4. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to importers selling imported wines, brandy, liquors or ardent spirits in the original bale, cask, package or vessels as imported, and said importers shall be returned, classed, assessed licensed as provided by an act to provide revenue to meet the demands on the treasury, and for other purposes, passed the fourth day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; upon the payment of double the additional rate or tax in the tenth section of said act mentioned.

Sec. 5. That the provisions of this act shall not extend to druggists and apothecaries who shall sell unmixed alcohol, or compound or sell any admixtures of wine, alcohol spirituous or brewed liquors in the preparation of medicines, or upon the written prescription of a regular practicing physician Provided, That no druggist or apothecary shall sell or keep for sale, under any name or pretence, any preparation or admixture aforesaid, that may be used as a beverage, and any violation of this section shall be punished in the manner prescribed in the twenty-eighth section of this act.

Sec. 7. That licenses to venders of vinous spirituous, malt or brewed liquirs as aforesaid, either with or without other goods, wares, and merchandize, in quantities less than a gallon, and to keepers of eating houses, for the sale of malt and brewed liquors and domestic wines shall only be granted to citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good moral character, and not until the requirements as hereinafter provided, shall have been complied with.

Sec. 7. That licenses for the sales of liquors as herein provided, shall be granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, except Philadelphia and Allegheny, at the first or second session in each year, and shall be for one year. The said courts shall fix by rule or standing order a time at which application for said license shall be heard, at which time all persons applying or making objections to applications for licenses, may be heard by evidence, petition, remonstrance or counsel: Provided, That for the present year, licenses as aforesaid, may be granted at the third or any earlier session of said court.

Sec. 8. That every person intending to apply for any license in any city or county of this Commonwealth, from and after the passage of this act, shall file with the clerk of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, his her or their petition, at least three weeks before presenting the same in court or to the bord of licensers, as the case may be, and shall, at the same time pay said clerk twenty-five cents for publishing notice thereof, and said clerk shall cause to be published three times in two of the newspapers of the proper city or county, a list containing the names of all such applicants, their respective residences, and kinds of licenses. If not more than one newspaper be published in any city or county, then publication in it shall be sufficient; but if no newspaper be printed in any city or county, then the publication shall be by printed handbills in such a manner as the Court may prescribe; and whether by handbills or advertisement, the first publication shall be at least ten secular days before the time fixed by the courts as aforesaid; and in the case of hotels, inns or taverns, and eating houses, the petition shall embrace a certificate, signed by at least twelve reputable citizens of the ward borough or township in which such hotel, inn or tavern is proposed to be kept; or if there be less than fifty taxables in any borough or townships, by six such citizens setting forth that the same is necessary to accommodate the public and to entertain strangers or travelers; and that such person is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room as hereinafter prescribed, and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers: Provided That where there shall not be sufficient time between the passage of this act and the next session of said Court thereafter in any county, to file a petition and make publication as aforesaid, the said Court shall order a special or adjourned session at an early day, at which licenses may be granted.

Sec. 9 That no person shall be licensed to keep a hotel, inn or tavern in any city or county town as aforesaid, which shall not have for the exclusive use of travellers, at least four bed rooms and eight beds, nor in any part of the State, at least two bed-rooms and four beds for such use.

Sec. 10. That before any license for the sale of liquors under the provisions of this act shall be granted, such person applying for the same, shall give a bond to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with two sufficient sureties, in the sum of one thousand dollars, where the license shall above the seventh class, and in five hundred for all in and below that class, conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the business of the principal obligor, and a warrant of attorney to confess judgment; which bond and warrant shall be approved by the said court, and be filed in the office of the clerk of quarter sessions of the proper county; and whenever a judgment for any forfeiture or fine shall have been recovered, or conviction had for any violation of the provisions of this act, or any other law for the observance of which said bond shall be conditioned, it shall be the duty of the District Attorney of the proper county, to enter up judgment and institute suit thereon, and thereupon the same proceedings shall be had, and with the like effect, and with the same costs as now provided by law in the case of forfeited bonds and recognizances, in the several counties of this Commonwealth. The bond to be given by the keepers of eating houses as aforesaid, shall in all cases be in the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 11. That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of said court to issue any license, as aforesaid, until the applicant shall have filed the certificate of the city or county treasurer that the license fee has been paid.

Sec. 12. That the venders of vinous, malt or distilled liquors, either with or without other goods, wares or commodities, except as hereinafter provided, shall be classified and rated as prescribed in an act to provide revenue to meet the demands on the treasury and for other purposes, passed on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1841, and shall pay double the additional rate of tax, in the tenth section of said act specified, but no such license for sales in any amount shall be granted for a less sum than $50.

Sec. 13 That all hotels, inn and taverns shall be classified and rated according to the estimated yearly rental of the house and property intended to be occuried for said purposes as follows, io wit: All cases where the valuation of the yearly rental of the said house and property shall be $10,000 or more shall constitute the first class, and pay $1000. Where the valuation of the yearly rental shall be $8,000 and not more than $10,000, the second class, and shall pay $800. Where the valuation of the rental shall be $600 and not more than $8000, the third class, and shall pay $600. Where the valuation of rental shall be $4000 and not over $6000, the fourth class, and shall pay $400. Where the valuation of rental shall be $2000 and not more than $4000, the fifth class, and shall pay $300. Where the valuation of rental shall be $1000 and not more than two thousand, the sixth class, pay $150. Where the valuation shall be $500 and not more than $1000, the seventh class, and shall day $100. Where the valuation shall be $300 and not more then $500, the eighth class, and shall pay $50; and where the valuation shall be under $300, the ninth class, and shall pay $25. *Provided.* That in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg no license granted under the twelfth and thirteenth sections of this act for a less sum than seventy five dollars nor in other cities, towns or boroughs containing over two hundred taxables less than fifty dollars.

Sec. 14 That no license shall be granted for the keeping of eating houses, except where they may be necessary for the accommodation of the public and travelers, and shall only authorise the sale of domestic wines malt and brewed liquors, and all persons so licensed shall be classified and rated according to the provisions of the twenty-second and twenty third sections of an act to create a sinking fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of this commonwealth, approved the tenth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and shall pay double the rates required to be paid by said act; Provided, That no such license shall be granted in the city of Philadelphia and the county of Allegheny for a less sum than fifty dollars, nor in other parts of the State for a less sum than twenty dollars.

Sec. 15. That all persons applying for license, and classified under the thirteeth section of this act, shall be assessed and returned by the persons and in the manner provided by law, in the several counties of this State for the apprisement of mercantile taxes: Provided, That in the city of Philadelphia and county of Allegheny, said assessment and returns shall be made by the Board of Licensers as hereinafter prescribed.

[Sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, relating only to the city of Philadelphia, and county of Alegheny, are here omitted.]

Sec. 22. That every person licensed to sell spirituous, vinous, malt, or brewed liquors under this act, shall frame his license under a glass, and place the same so that it may at all times be conspicuous in his chief place of making sales, and no such license shall authorize sales by any person who shall neglect this requirement.

Sec. 23. That the commissioners of the several counties and board of licensers, shall furnish a certified list of all persons so apprised, with the classifications as made out and finally determined upon, to the treasurers of their respective counties or of the city of Philadelphia, as the case may be, who shall within twenty days thereafter, transmit to the Auditor General a copy of such list, and shall receive and collect the sums to be paid for said licenses, in the manner directed by law, with any fees payable thereon.

Section 24. That it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to charge the said city or county treasurers, as the case may be, with the amount payable by the several persons in said lists, from the payment of any part of which amount said treasurers shall only be exonerated by producing satisfactory evidence to the department that the party or parties so returned failed to obtain a license as aforesaid.

Section 25. That it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to return to the legislature, annually, in the month of January, a statement, arranged in a tabular form, of the number and classification and license rates of all importers, brewers, and distillers, keepers of hotels, inns, or taverns, eating houses, and venders of vinious, spiritous, and malt or brewed liquors, either with or without other goods, wares, and merchandise, designating each county separately.

Section 26. That where any license may be granted, as aforesaid, under the classifications of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth sections of this act, it shall not be transferable, nor shall it confer the right to sell liquors as aforesaid in any other house building or place than the one mentioned and described in the license, nor shall the bar, of any apartment so called or used, be underlet, but if the party so licensed shall die, remove, or cease to keep said hotel, inn, tavern eating house, or store, the said court or Board of Licencers may grant a license for the remainder of the year, at any term of the court, to his or her successors, who shall comply with the law in other respects, except so far as relates to publishing of notice.

Sec. 27. That the number of licenses so granted to the keepers of hotels, inns, or taverns, in the aggregate shall not exceed in the cities one to every one hundred taxables, nor in the several counties of the State, one to every one hundred and fifty taxables, the number of said taxables to be taken from the returns of the preceeding year, and it shall be the duty of the courts of quarter sessions of the respective counties, (the city of Philadelphia and county of Allegheny excepted where the board of licencers shall perform such duties) immediately after the passage of this act, to apportion the aggregate number of hotels, inns or taverns, so to be licensed under the provisions hereof, among the cities, boroughs, towns, and townships of their respective counties, which apportionment shall be made with refrence to the convenience of the public and the accommodation of strangers, travelers, and sojourners.—The said court may from time to time as occasion may arise alter, enlarge, and change such apportionment: Provided, That the number of licenses to keepers of eating houses shall not exceed, in any city or county, one-fourth of the number of licenses for hotels, inns, and taverns to which the said city or county shall be entitled.

Sec. 28. That any sale made of vinous spirituous, malt, or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, contrary to the provisions of this law, shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the offence in the court of quarter sessions of the peace of any city or county, the persons so offending shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, with the costs of prosecution, and to stand committed until the sentence of the court is complied with, not exceeding thirty days, and upon a second or any subsequent conviction, the party so offending shall; in addition to the payment of a fine as aforesaid undergo an imprisonment in the county jail of not less than one month nor more than three months, and; if licensed, shall forfeit said license, and be incapacitated from receiving any license as aforesaid for the period of five years thereafter; and any keeper of any drug or apothecary store, confectionary, or mineral, or other fountain, who shall sell any spirituous, vinous, malt, or brewed liquors, mixed or pure, to be used as a beverage, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and liable to conviction and punishment as aforesaid.

Sec. 29. That any person who shall be found intoxicated in any street, highway, public place, shall be fined upon the view of, or upon proof made before, any mayor, alderman, or justice of the peace, not exceeding five dollars, to be levied, with the proper costs, upon the goods and chattels of the defendant.

Sec. 30. That any person who shall sell spiritous or other intoxicating liquors as aforesaid, to any person who shall drink the same on the premises where sold and become thereby intoxicated, shall, besides his liability in damages under any existing law be fined five dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in debt, before any alderman or justice of the peace, by any wife, husband, parent or child, relative, or guardian of the person so injured, and levied upon the goods and chattels of the defendant, without exemption: Provided, That suits shall not be instituted after twenty days from the commission of the offences in this and the preceeding section.

Sec. 31. That it shall be the duty of the court, mayor, alderman or justice of the peace, before whom any fine or penalty shall be recovered, to award the informer, or prosecutor, or both, a reasonable share thereof for time and trouble, but not in any case exceeding one-third, and the residue, as well as the proceeds of all forfeited bonds as aforesaid, shall be paid to the directors of the public schools of the proper district, except in the city of Philadelphia where they shall be paid to the city treasurer to be applied for school purposes, and nothing herein contained shall prevent any such informer or prosecutor from becoming a witness in any such case.

Sec. 32. That no person pursuing exclusively the business of bottler of cider, perry, ale, porter, or beer, and not at the same time following or engaging in any way in the business of keeping any hotel, inn, or tavern, restaurant, oyster house, or cellar, or place of entertainment, amusement, or refreshment, shall be required to take out a license under the provisions of this law: Provided, That such persons shall not sell or deliver said cider, perry, ale, porter, or beer, in less quantities than a dozen bottles at one time, nor permit any of said liquors to be drank upon the premises occupied in said business, and any violation of this section shall be punishable as and in the manner provided in the twenty-eight section of this act: And provided further, That producers and manufacturers of domestic wines and cider may sell and deliver the same, by any measure not less than five gallons, and in any quantity not less than one dozen bottles, without licence thereof.

Sec. 33. That the constables of the respective wards and townships, shall make return of retailers of liquors, as now provided by law; and in addition thereto, it shall be the duty of every such constable, at each term of the court of quarter sessions of the respective counties, to make return, on oath or affirmation, whether within his knowledge there is any place within his bailiwick kept and maintained within violation of this act; and it shall be the especial duty of the judges of all said courts, to see that this return is faithfully made; and if any person shall make known, in writing, with his or her name subscribed thereto, to such constable, the name or names of any one who shall have violated this act, with the names of witnesses who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof, on oath or affirmation, to the court, and upon his wilful failure to do so, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction, shall pay a fine of fifty dollars and be subject to imprisonment at the discretion of the court, of not less than ten nor more than thirty days.

Sec. 34. That if any person engaged in the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors as aforesaid, shall employ or permit any intemperate person in any way to assist in such manufacture or sale, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and any person so offending shall be liable to conviction and punishment as provided in the twenty eight section of act.

Sec. 35. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or alter the provisions of an act approved the twenty-sixth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, entitled, "An Act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday," nor of the act of the eight of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, entitled, "An Act to protect certain domestic and private rights, and prevent abuse in the sale and use of intoxicating drinks," and the same are hereby declared to be in full force and effect: Provided however, That the act entitled "An Act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors" approved the fourteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and all other laws inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed: Provided also, That any licenso heretofore granted shall not be hereby invalidated.

Anecdote of Jackson.

The Western Christian Advocate records the following interesting anecdote of Jackson. The scene of it was in the Tennessee Anual Conference held at Nashville, and to which he had been invited by a vote of the brethren that they might have the pleasure of an introduction to him.

'The committee was appointed, and the General fixed the time at 9 o'clock on Monday morning. The Conference room being too small to accommodate the hundreds who wished to witness the introduction, one of the churches was substituted, and an hour before the time filled to overflowing. Front seats were reserved for the members of the Conference, which was called to order by the Bishop, seated in a large chair in the altar, just before the pulpit. After prayers the committee retired, and a minute afterward entered conducting the man whom all delighted to honor. They led him to the Bishop's chair, which was made vacant for him, the Bishop meanwhile occupying another place within the altar.

'The Secretary was directed to call the names of the members of Conference, which he did in alphabetical order, each coming forward and receiving from the Bishop a personal introduction to the ex-President, and immediately retiring to give place to the next. The ceremony had nearly been completed, when the Secretary read the name of Rev. James T——; an elderly gentleman, with a weather-beaten face, clad in a suit of jeans, arose and came forward. Few seemed to know him. He had always been on circuit on the frontier; and though always at Conference, he never troubled it with long speeches, but kept his seat; and said but little—that little however, was always to the purpose.—Mr. T. came forward and was introduced to the General, who said, 'It seems to me we have met before.' The preacher, apparently embarrassed, said: 'I was with you through the Creek campaign—one of your body guards at the battle of Horse Shoe—and fought under your command at New Orleans.' The General arose slowly from his seat, and throwing his long, withered, bony arm around the preachers neck, exclaimed: 'We'll soon meet where there's no war—where the smoke of battle never rolls up its sulphurious incense!'

"Never before, or since, have I seen so many tears shed as then flowed forth from the eyes of that vast assembly. Every eye was moist with weeping.

"Eleven years have passed away since that day. The old hero has been more than ten in his silent and narrow home. The voice that cheered the drooping fight, and thundered in the rear of routed armies is silent forever. The old preachier, too, has fought his last battle, laid his armor by, and gone home to his eternal rest.

☞ A Virginia Postmaster has inquired of the Department the meaning of "the little pictures stuck on the letters;" another official in Iowa desired the Department to sustain him in a decision he had recently made against a fellow who insisted that "them pictures of Washington on the letters paid the postage!"

Fit Answer for a Fool.—A dandy in Broadway, wishing to be witty, accosted the old bell-man as follows: 'You take all sorts of trumpery in your cart, don't you?' 'Yes, jump in, jump in.'

Rogers, the poet, mentioned that the best note he ever received was from an American lady, who being asked to breakfast with him wrote, 'Won't I?' Certainly it was expressive of brevity.

If we well know how little others enjoy, it would rescue the world from one sin—there would be no such thing as envy upon the earth.

☞ To remedy the Sunday sleepiness which bothers so many good people who want to keep awake, the Christian Intelligencer says 'the patient must lift his foot seven inches above the floor and hold it there in suspense, without support to the limb. Repeat the remedy as often as the attacks comes on.'

The last case of indolence is related in one of our exchanges. It is that of a man named John Hole, who was so lazy, that in writing his name, he simply used the letter J., and then punched a hole through the paper.

Why are beauties like drunkards? Because they worship the 'glass.'

The gentleman who kissed a lady's snowy brow, caught a severe cold and has been laid up every since.

The man who 'held an office,' got tired, and let go for the purpose of resting himself a short time, when the office got away, and has not been heard from since.

☞ The height of politeness is said to be holding an umbrella over a duck in the rain.

☞ If six drachms make a pennyweight, how many will make a creditor wait?