

# Rafferty's Journal.

BY S. B. ROW.

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## LOVE'S SEASONS AND REASONS.

BY DR. MACKAY.  
I love my love in spring time,  
For beauty fresh as May,  
For cheeks like early roses,  
For eyes as bright as day,  
For breath like balm of hills,  
For smiles like sunrise clear;  
I love my love in spring time,  
And love her all the year.  
I love my love in summer,  
For promise warm and true;  
For truth like noonday throwing  
A light on old and new;  
For wealth of bloom and freshness,  
For shaly comfort near,  
I love my love in summer,  
And love her all the year.  
I love my love in autumn,  
For fruit of gentle deeds,  
For wisdom to be garnered  
To serve our future needs;  
For virtues ripening ever,  
Like harvests full in ear;  
I love my love in autumn,  
And love her all the year.  
I love my love in winter,  
For charities untold,  
For warmth of household welcome,  
For looks that thaw the cold;  
For harmless mirth and pastime,  
And rich as Christmas cheer;  
I love my love in winter,  
And love her all the year.

## SUT LOVINGOOD'S LIZZARDS.

—SUT LIZZARDS REWARD.  
"This cash will be paid in corn or produce to be collected at or about nex kampeetin by eny wun what kotchis him, for the carkus or wun Sutt Lovengood ded ur alive an safely gin over to the kare of Passon John Bullin at Squire mack Junkin fur a raisin or the devil permiscusly, discumfurin the wimen powerful an a skarin of folks ginerally at the rattil snax springs big meeting." signed by me  
"JOHN BULLIN the Passon."  
"attested in by Jehu Wetheron."

I found written copies of the above highly intelligible and vindictive proclamation stuck up on every blacksmith shop, dogery and store door in the Frog Mountain range. Its bloodthirsty, vindictive spirit, its style, and, above all, its chiragrahy, interested me to the extent of stealing one from a tree for preservation.

In a few days I found Sut in a good crowd in front of Capehens's small dogery, and as he proved to be about "in time," I read it to him. "Yes, George, that ar dookymint an in yearnest, sartin. They dunt want me powerful bad, but I spect et dullers wunt fetch me. I'll go myself for fifty, planked down, ef you'll go long and see me hev justice. Lite, lite, old feller, an let that roan hoss or yourn blow a little, and I'll slap this cussed afar what has rained my kaper as a plus purson in the society about here. Ye see, I went to last year's big meetin at Rattil Snax Springs, an wer sittin in a nice shady place conversin with a fella in the buckill berry thicket, when the first thing I know'd I woke from a trance, what I'd been knocked inter by a four year old hickory stick in the hand of ole Passon Bullin, darn his alligator lookin hide! an' he wur standin a straddle or me, a foam in at the mouth an a preachin to me about sartin sins an my wickedness ginerally. My poor frien wur gone, an I was glad of it, fur I thot he went to kill me with his club of he failed to preach me tu deth, an I didn't want her to see me die.

"Who was the friend you speak of, Sut?"  
"N-n-o-o-v-y-o-o-r-b-i-s-n-i-s—durn yourn little aukshus pietier! But I'll tell ye one thing, George; that no neighbor gal got an orful confounded stroopin from her mam with the stirrup letter over a saddle, an ole Passon Bullin had et supper thar that nite; and what's vus nur all, she cooked it fur him an begged him a trinblin and cryin not to tell on her, the durn, infernal, hiperkritikal, pot-bellied, whiskey-wasting old ground hog; but I paid him fur it all, ef I haist I will. I mean to keep a paying or him all the time. Well, at nex big meetin at Rattil Snax, I wur on hand, as solemn as a hat kerler at collection time, fur I had promised the old hog to cum an be converted, just to keep him from killin me. I tuck a seat on the steps or the pulpit, to prove I wur in yearnest. Ther was a monstrous crowd in that ar grove, an ole Bullin wur a preachin to em at an orful rate—how the Hell Sarpints wud serve em if they didn't repent—how they'd crawl over them, rap that tails roun thar necks, poke thar tungs inter thar eyes an blow inter thar ears; and ef it wur a woman, how they'd coil in her bussum, an try to crawl down under her frockstrang. An he had em hot, hollerin, an scared; the fac is, the thing was a workin powerful. Now I'd kotch five big grey pot-bellied lizzards, and hed em in a little narrer bag, what I made a purpos—in thar talk at the bottom, an packed as tight as a bundil or sticks.

"So while he was a strin onto his tip-toes, unbenest to any body, I ontied my poke an put the mouth up under his britches leg, and ga their legs a squeeze an a shake, when they all tunk up his bar leg, making a noise sorter like squirrels a climb in a sheaf bark hickory. He stopped preachin an looked for a moment like he wur a listin for sunthin, sorter like ole sow dus when she hears you whistle for the dogs. I give a big groan, an hid my hed at-on my knees. Then he commenced a slapin or his self wur ye cut the steak out or a bee, then he'd fetch a rub whar a hosses tail spoons, then he'd stomp, then run his hand inter his waisban an his shirt and roch down an roun niftly w- it—then he spread his big legs and give his c-ck a good shakin,

sort of a rub agin the pulpit sorter like a hog scratches agin a stump; a leaning to his work powerful, and squirming generally az if he'd jist cum outen a dog bed, or hed slep on a pisan trail. About this time wun or my lizzards (scared and hurt, I spose, by all his rubin and scratchin and slappin) poked his hed out atween the passon's shirt collar an his old brown neck, tuck a peep at the circumstances, and dodged back agin.

"Old Bullin's speech now cum to him; his eyes stickin out like two buckeyes flung agin a mud wall, an his voice trimblin: Sez he, 'Bretherin, take keer or yersets, the Hell Sarpints hev got me!' Sum or the wimmin fotch a painter yell, an a ramrod leged doctor what sot near me, allowed it wur a clear case or Delicious Tremendjus, an I thot he wur rite, fur it wur tremendjus afore it was dunn with. Off went the claw-hammer coat, an he flung it a hind him like he wur a gwine inter a fite, (he hed no jactin on). Nex he fotch his shirt over his hed faster nur I got outen my pated wun, an he flung it up in the air like he didn't care a durn if hit kept up forever, but hit lodged onto a black jack. I seed wun or my lizzards a racin about over the big old dirty lookin shirt, skared like the devil. Then he gin a sorter shake an a twist, an he cum outen his britches, an he tuck em by the bottom or the legs an swung em roun his hed a few times an then fotch em down cherslap over the front or the pulpit. You cud hev heard the smash a quarter or a mile! Nigh onto about fifteen shortened bliskit, a bridled chickin with his legs crossed, a big dubil-bladed nife, a slab or tacker, a pipe, sum copper ore specimens, a heap or brakin' glass, a cork, a sprinkl or whiskey, a squirt an' three or my lizzards flew permiscusly all over thar meetin' ground, outen the upper ind or them big flax britches. Wun or the smartest or my blue lizzards lit hed just inter the bussum or a fat woman, as big as a skin'd hoss, and nigh onto as ugly, who sot thirty yards off a fannin' herselt with a tucky tail, an smart to the last, hit commenced runnin' down. So she wur bound to faint, an' did it fust rate; jist flung her tucky tail up in the air, rolled down the hill, tangled her legs an' garters in the top uv a buckelberry bush, an' war thar all safe, fair an' quiet when I left.

"Now ole Bullin had nuthin left on him but a pair of hevly low quartered shoes, short woolin socks, an' eel skin garters to keep of the cramp, an' his skare wur a growin' on him fast. He wur plum crazy, fur he jist spit in his hands an' leaped over the front uv the pulpit rite inter the middle uv the plus part uv the kongregation, herdif, and sot in tu gittin' away. He run, or rither went in a lumberin' gallop, heavy, like an old wagon boss skared at a locomotive. When he jumped a bench he shook the yearth an' his self to. Bonnets an' fans clared the way, an' he hed a perfectly fair track to the woods. He weighed nigh onto three hundred, hed a black stripe down his back like onto an old bridle rein, an' his belly looked about the size an' enller uv a big beef pamech, an' hit a slakin' from side to side. He leaned back from it like a little feller a totin' uv a big drum at muster, an' I hearin it slosh plum tu wher I wur. Thar wur cramp knots on his legs as big as walnuts, an' all over he minded me uv a crazy ole elephant what wur possessed uv the devil, with his years, snout an' tushes sawed off, an' rared up an' gwine on his hind legs away from emeditable trouble and tribulation. He did the loudest an' scariest an' fustiest runnin' I ever seed siced daced with the hornets, to be no faster than it wur.

"Well, he disappeared in the thicket, and I paid all the noises ye ever heard, it wur thar in a circle of two hundred feet ar thar abouts—sum wimen screamin—they was the skeery wuns; sum larfin—they was the wicked wuns; sum cryin—they was the fool wuns, (sorter or the Lovengood stripe); sum tryin tu git away ur hide thar faces—they was the modest wuns; sum lookin' arter ole Bullin—they was the curious wuns; sum hangin to thar bows—they was the sweet wuns; sum on thar knees with thar eyes shut, but thar faces turned the way the old mudturkil was a runnin—they was the deceitful wuns; sum dain nothin—they was the waitin wuns, and the most dangerous or all or em by a durned long sites. I tuck a big skeer myself, arter a bibbl about as big as a brick, a disiplin, an a book called a kataplasm, a few rocks, and sich like fruit scaterped onto the pulpit in onto my bed; and as the Lovengoods, durn em knows nothin but to run when they git skard, I jist put towards the swamp on the krick. As I started a black bottil or boldface smashed agin a tree fornist me. Sum durned fool professor dunt this, who hed more zeal then sense; fur I say that any man who'd wast a quart or good whiskey fur the chance or knockin a poor devil like me down with it, if the bottil was wurth nuthin, isn't as smart as old squire Mackmullin, an he shot his self with a hoe handil, and hit wur loaded at that. Well, you know, George, I orter run fast—jist look at these legs—I used em sum atween that meetin ground an the swamp, and they haist kotch me yet.

"Ole Barbilly Bullin (as they call him) since his tribulation with the hell sarpints, haist preached but wunst, and then he had'n an w-woman tu hear him. His tex was, 'nakid I cum onto this world an I'm agwine outen it the same way ef I'm spared till then.' I'm told

'twas a powerful sarmin—it was heard three miles. He proved that nakidness wurnt much, arter all, et you take the rite view or the thing—that hell sarpints or all sizes was skeery, cold and trublsom—that it wurnt to be expected or him, a poor, weak, frail wun or the dust, to be sarprin ur lizzard proof either—that wun small sarpin of the tribe or mil-cidick ruined a world through an woman—while he wur beset with a barril full or em. An sixteenthly an finally that Sut Lovengood is the biggest raskil, fool, and skare-crow ever hatched in the mountain range.

"Now, George, that all may be so, but I want you tu tell ole Growghob this for me—ef he'll let me alone I'll let him alone; and ef he don't, if I don't lizzard him agin I wish I may be durned inter a polittice. Lets go tu the spring and mix a little or bit with this yero whiskey, (shakin his flask,) afore you start. Mind, tell ole Barbilly what I sed about a nuther big skeer, with—say a peck—ur a peck and a half or lizzards—try an skeer him if you kin—good bye."

## GOV. PACKER'S INAUGURAL.

The inauguration of WILLIAM F. PACKER, as Governor of Pennsylvania, took place on Tuesday the 19th inst. The concourse of people was large, and the proceedings were very interesting. After the oath of office had been administered, Gov. Packer delivered his inaugural address. He expressed his thanks to the people for the honor conferred upon him, and engaged to regard the will of the people, the public good, and the commands of the Constitution as the guiding lights by which his course shall be directed. He desired to cultivate the most amicable relations with his fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to unite with them in the adoption of all such measures as the public good may require. He alluded to the duties of the Executive, the veto power, disapproved of the practice of the Governor keeping bills in his possession until they become laws without his signature, and stated that all bills not approved by him within ten days after the adjournment may be considered as awaiting the next meeting of the General Assembly to be returned with the Executive disapproval. In regard to the bank question, he says:

"The currency of the State is in such a disordered condition that a general and wholesome public opinion demands its reform and the establishment of effectual barriers against future convulsions. This is a subject which will test the intelligence, the firmness, and the patriotism of the representatives of the people in the legislative department, and may impose grave responsibilities upon the Executive. My views are decidedly hostile to the emission and circulation of small notes as a currency; to the increase of banking capital under present arrangements; and to the issue of bank paper upon securities inadequate for their redemption. The want of uniformity in the legal provisions under which existing banks operate, is objectionable. In the revision and amendment of our banking system, the public interests, in my opinion, demand the extension of the specie basis upon which issues are made; the suppression of the smaller denominations of notes heretofore allowed; thorough reports of the condition and business of banks with their frequent publication; additional security, (other than specie,) to consist of the bonds of this State or of the United States, for the redemption of circulating notes, including in all cases proper individual liability of stockholders and directors, fitted for convenient and actual enforcement; with a supervisory and controlling power in some proper officer or department of the Government, to restrain or suspend the action of banks in case of their violation or evasion of the law.

"When a specie currency shall be secured to the people by prohibiting the circulation of bills of a small denomination, it will be highly desirable that the fiscal affairs of the State governments shall be wholly separated from those of the banks: in other words, that the money transactions of the government, both in its collections and disbursements, shall be in the legal coin of the country. Whenever a practicable, convenient and efficient scheme for the operations of the Treasury upon such a basis can be presented to me, by the representatives of the people, it will meet with a cheerful approval. There are difficulties in the case, however, far greater than those surmounted by the general government, in the establishment of its Independent Treasury system; but the object being one of the first magnitude, and calculated to exercise a most salutary influence upon the action of the government, and upon the business of the banks and the people, it is well worthy of earnest consideration.

"In reforming the currency, a single State can accomplish but a moderate amount of good, however sincere, intelligent and earnest it may be, without the co-operation of other States, and especially of those which adjoin it. Bank notes are not stopped in their flow by imaginary State lines, nor does it seem possible for a State altogether to prevent foreign notes from circulating within her borders, even by the most stringent enactments. We must, therefore, invoke our sister States to join with us in the repression of small paper, and in such other particulars of reform as require for complete success their co-operation. Meantime, to the extent of our power, let us

exert ourselves to furnish our citizens with a safe and stable currency; to prevent future financial revulsions similar to that under which the community has for some time been struggling; and to relieve the Government in its fiscal action, from the danger of depreciated or worthless paper, and the embarrassments arising from dependence upon corporations of her own creation."

The Governor says under the sinking fund act of 1849, the public indebtedness has been but slightly diminished; but that he shall consider it one of the leading duties of his administration to see that the recent amendment to the Constitution relative to an effective sinking fund, be carried out in letter and spirit. He considers a thorough revision of the laws in relation to incorporations is imperiously demanded by the public interest. He says: "Our Common School system is justly distinguished as one of the most practical and efficient in the Union. Let us then cherish this traditional policy, coming down to us from the fathers of the Commonwealth, and by every means in our power foster and strengthen the measures now successfully producing the results so ardently desired by the patriotic men who have gone before us."

Gov. Packer then alludes to the Kansas question, and takes the Douglas view of it in the following paragraph:

"To the people of Pennsylvania the admission of a new State into the Union—into that confederacy of which she is a member—must be at all times a subject of high interest. And I believe I express their sentiments as well as my own, in declaring that all the qualified electors of a Territory should have a full and fair opportunity to participate in selecting delegates to form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State, and, if desired by them, they should be allowed an unequal right to vote upon such Constitution after it is framed. Of course those who then fail to vote, in either case, cannot complain that the proceeding goes on without their participation. It is to be hoped that Congress will make such provision for other Territories that the present difficulty will have no repetition in the future."

## A GOOD SPEECH.

HON. ELI THAYER, of Massachusetts, made a speech in the lower House of Congress on the 7th January, which produced quite a sensation. The subtle irony and sarcasm of the speech, and his original and ingenious method of carrying the war into Africa, evidently bothered the fire-eaters much, and raised a laugh at their expense, which they finally indulged in themselves. We give the following extracts:—

"Then, sir, by what agency may we thus Americanize Central America? I reply to the question, by the power of original emigration. That is abundantly able to give us Central America as soon as we want it. We could have Americanized Central America half a dozen times by this power, within the last three years, if there had been no danger or apprehension of meddlesome or vexatious executive interference.

"But if we are to use this mighty power of organized emigration, we want a different kind of neutrality laws from those which we now have; and, therefore, I am desirous that this committee shall recommend something which shall not subject us to the misconception of the President of the United States or to his construction at all. I want these neutrality laws so plain that every man may know whether he is in the right or in the wrong, whether he is violating those laws or is not violating them. For, Mr. Chairman, with our new-fashioned kind of emigration, with our organized emigration, which goes in colonies, and, therefore, must of necessity to some extent resemble a military organization, there is great danger that a President with a dim intellect may make a mistake, and subject to harassing and vexatious delays, and sometimes to loss and injury, a peaceful, quiet colony, going out to settle in a neighboring State.

"Mr. Chairman, I can illustrate this position. You, sir, remember, that in the year 1856, when it was bad travelling across the State of Missouri on the way to Kansas, that our colonies went through the State of Iowa, and thro' the Territory of Nebraska. These were peaceful, quiet colonies, going to settle the Territory of Kansas, by that long and wear-some journey, because it was bad travelling through the State of Missouri. You remember that one of these colonies of organized emigrants, which went from Maine and Massachusetts, and from various other Northern States, was arrested just as it was passing over the southern boundary of the Territory of Nebraska, on its way to its future home in Kansas. It was a peaceful, quiet colony, going out with its emigrant wagons all in a row, and therefore looked something like a military organization—going out with their women and children, with subsoil plows and coulters a yard long, [laughter] with pick-axes, with crowbars, with shovels, and with garden seeds.

"This beautiful colony was arrested by the officials of the present Executive's predecessors. It was by some mistake, no doubt. Perhaps he took the turnip seed for powder; and I doubt whether the case would have been better if the President had been there himself. This colony was arrested within our own dominion. It was not an emigration to a foreign country, and there was no danger of interfer-

ence with the neutrality laws. These quiet, peaceful colonists, because their wagons went in a row, for mutual defence, through the wild uncultivated Territory of Nebraska, where there were Indians, were arrested as a military organization.

"We do not want hereafter, either within the limits of the United States or without them, any such meddlesome or vexatious interference by the executive powers of the Government. Therefore, I say, let us have some neutrality laws that can be understood. If there had been no apprehensions in the North about the neutrality laws, if we had not expected that whatever emigration we might have fitted out for Central America would have been arrested within the marine league of the harbor of Boston, why, we would have colonized Central America a dozen years ago, and had it ready for admission into the Union before this time. We want a modification or an elucidation of the neutrality laws, and I trust that it will be the duty of the committee so to report.

"The Northern States are, as the States of Northern Europe were designated by Tacitus, *officina gentium*, the manufactory of nations. We can make one State a year. In the last three years we have colonized almost wholly the Territory of Kansas. We have furnished settlers to Minnesota and Nebraska, and the Lord knows where, and we have not exhausted one-half of our natural increase. We have received accessions to our numbers in that time, from foreign countries of more than one million souls, and now we have no relief; we are worse off to-day than we were when we began to colonize Kansas. We must have an outlet somewhere for our surplus population.—[Laughter.]

"Sir, I have a resolution in my pocket, which I have been carrying about for days, waiting patiently for an opportunity to present it in this House, instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill organizing and opening for settlement the Indian territory. Mr. chairman, I came to this conclusion with reluctance, that we must have the Indian territory. But necessity knows no law. We must go somewhere. Something must be opened to the descendants of the Pilgrims. [Laughter.] Why, sir, just look at it. We are cramped in between the Atlantic ocean and the Rocky Mountains! The bounding billows of the western tide of our emigration are dashing fiercely against the base of the Rocky Mountains.

"We come now to the obstruction of the great natural barrier. Nothing is more natural than that this tide should flow back. Will it flow over towards Canada? Not at all. It has already begun to flow over the 'Old Dominion,' [laughter] and into other States. Missouri is almost inundated with it. We cannot check this tide of emigration. You might as well try to shut out by curtains the light of the aurora borealis. No such thing can be accomplished. This progress must be onward, and we must have territory. We must have territory; and I think it most opportune that the proposition seems to be before the country to Americanize Central America.

"Now, sir, I said I was astonished that gentlemen who come from States bordering upon the Gulf had advocated this project, and not the Representatives who come from Northern States. Let us see the reasons why the North should be more zealous than the South in this movement. In the State of Massachusetts we have one hundred and twenty-seven people to a square mile, by the census of 1850. In the State of Rhode Island we have one hundred and twelve to the square mile, by the same census. In the State of Connecticut we have seventy-nine. In the State of New York we have sixty-five. So you see, it was not fiction, it was not poetry, not a stretch of the imagination, when I told you that the descendants of the Pilgrims were in a tight place.—[Laughter.]

"But how is it with the States which border upon the Gulf? Look at it and see. They have, some of them, eighty-nine hundredths of a man to the square mile. [Laughter.] In another one we have one and the forty-eighth-hundredth part of a man to the square mile; and, taking them altogether, we have just about three men to the square mile in all those States which border upon the Gulf of Mexico.

"But it is not only for the purpose of furnishing an outlet for our immense population in the North that I now advocate the Americanizing of Central America. The interests of commerce, as well as this great argument of necessity, are on our side. Who has the trade beyond Central America? We have whale fisheries in the Northern Ocean which build up great cities upon the eastern shore of Massachusetts. We have trade with Oregon and California, with the Sandwich Islands, and the western coast of South America. We are opening a trade, with the empires of China and Japan, and we must of necessity have in Central America certain factors and certain commercial agencies, who, in a very few years, with their families and relatives, will make a dense population in Central America. I say, then, that for the interest of commerce we want Central America Americanized. This commercial interest is, unfortunately, a sectional interest in these States. It is emphatically a Northern interest, and, therefore, as a Northern man, I advocate especially that Central America should be Americanized.

"Now, sir, it would be folly for me to argue, and there is no kind of reason for supposing,

that these States expect to do anything about colonizing Central America. They cannot afford to lose a man. They had better give away \$2000 than to lose a single honest, industrious citizen. They cannot afford it. I have left out of this calculation, to be sure, the enumeration of the slaves in these States, for the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Maynard] informed us that the question of Slavery did not come into this argument properly, and I agree with him there. I think he may agree with me, that by no possibility can Slavery ever be established in Central America. That is my belief. Just fix your neutrality laws, and we will fill up Central America before 1860 sufficiently to be comfortable.

"It may be said that Yankees, when they get down into Central America, will, if the climate is suited for it, make use of slave labor. I have heard that argument before; and it has been asserted that the Yankees who go into slave States oftentimes turn slaveholders and outdo the Southern men themselves. I have no doubt that they do so if they do anything in that line at all. [Laughter.] The Yankee has never become a slaveholder unless he has been forced to it by the social relations of the slave State where he lived; and the Yankee who has become a slaveholder, has, every day of his life thereafter, felt in his very bones the bad economy of the system. It could not be otherwise. Talk about our Yankees, who go to Central America, becoming slaveholders!

"Why, sir, we can buy a negro power, in a steam-engine, for ten dollars [laughter], and we can clothe and feed that power for one year for five dollars [renewed laughter]; and are we the men to give \$1,000 for an African slave, and \$150 a year to feed and clothe him? No, sir. Setting aside the arguments about sentimentality, and about philanthropy, on this question; setting aside all poetry and fiction, he comes right down to the practical question—is it profitable? The Yankee replies, 'Not at all.' Then there is no danger of men who go from Boston to Central America ever owning Slaves, unless they are compelled to, by their social relations there.

"If a man goes from Boston into Louisiana, and no body will speak to him unless he has a slave; nobody invite him to a social entertainment unless he owns a negro; and if he cannot get a wife unless he has a negro, then, sir, very likely he may make up his mind to own a negro. [Laughter.]

Mr. Thayer closed by offering an order of inquiry, as to the political condition of the people of Nicaragua, and whether they invite colonies from the United States to settle among them, and also, whether the soil, climate, and other natural advantages of that country are such as to encourage emigration thither from the Northern States.

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

SUGAR FROM THE CHINESE CANE.—We have received from Joseph S. Lovering, Oakhill, Philadelphia county, five different samples of sugar, the results of experiments, made by him with the Chinese sugar cane. Mr. Lovering planted the seeds last year, to determine the value of the plant in its sugar-producing qualities. First he established a polariscope observation, the presence of crystallized sugar in the cane, and then he began his experiment, of which he gives a detailed account in a pamphlet which he has published, and to which we refer those interested in the matter, our purpose being to record only the general result. The first experiment was a discouraging one, and the dark viscid mass yielded six days without the sign of a crystal; but being kept warm four days longer yielded a crop of soft crystals. The second produced a yellow-brown sugar, as dry as and about the color of second quality Cuba sugar used by refiners. For the acre 625 lbs. sugar, and 1232 gallons molasses, produced from 18,148 canes, yielding 1,737 gallons juice, weighing 9 lbs. per gallon, or 15,633 lbs., being 4 per cent. of sugar and 9.50 per cent. of molasses, or 13.50 per cent. together. The third experiment was a failure. The fourth was very successful, producing 1,221.85 lbs. to the acre and 74.29 gallons of molasses. The fifth produced white sugar directly from the cane without refining. The seventh experiment was in refining, and 15 lbs. of good loaf sugar were produced from the proceeds of the experiment considered failures. The conclusion that Mr. L. comes to is that an acre will probably yield 1,466.22 lbs. of sugar and 74.39 gallons molasses from 1,847 gallons of juice. [Laughter.] The weather was unpropitious to the ripening of the cane, and, probably, ten per cent. was lost in consequence, which would increase the quantity to 1,512 lbs. of sugar and 81.8-10 gallons of molasses, a yield very nearly corresponding to the best conducted Louisiana plantations. The best time for sugar making is when the seeds are all ripe and after several frosts, the thermometer below 30 degrees; frost or hard freezing does not hurt the juice nor the sugar, but warm weather after frost does. Cane cut and housed, or shocked in the field will probably keep unchanged a long while. When the juice is obtained, the process of sugar making should proceed continuously without delay. The clarification should be as perfect as possible—bullock's blood and milk of lime will answer for clarification, skimming being required constantly. The concentration and boiling done after clarification should be as rapid as possible in shallow evaporators. With these conditions secured, it is as easy, Mr. L. says, to make good sugar from the Chinese sugar-cane as to make a pot of good mush, and easier than to make a kettle of good apple butter. These experiments, conducted by an intelligent gentleman, extensively engaged in the sugar-refining business in this city, settle at once all question respecting the production of sugar from the Chinese cane, and the value of that plant to the agriculture of the country. They are of the most reliable character, and coming from a person of his experience, cannot fail to make a strong impression upon the minds of all interested in the culture of the new plant. We return our thanks to Mr. Lovering for enabling us to lay his interesting facts before the public. We have, at the Ledger office, specimens of the sugar and molasses, which any person may see by calling.—Ledger.