

# The Huntingdon Globe.

BY W. LEWIS.

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[From the New Bedford Mercury.]  
**THE HORSE.**

We make the following extracts from an interesting lecture delivered recently by Hon. Zadock Pratt before the Mechanics' Institute in New York. The lecturer stated that in the course of a long and active life of more than three score years, he had worn out more than a thousand horses in his service, and a strong love for the subject had induced him to give it more than ordinary attention. His remarks would be principally the result of his own experience and observation.

The horse family is distinguished from all other animals by having an undivided hoof, and a simple stomach. It is divided into two classes; the common horse, with its varieties of work horse, carriage, hunter and race horse, all of which have important peculiarities, which I shall mention; and that class, the type of which is the common jackass, and which includes the quagga and zebra, not found in this country, and I may say, not wanted either.

The horse is undoubtedly the most useful and manageable of all animals known to man. In gracefulness of carriage, dignity of motion, and in obedience to the will of his master, he is superior to every other quadruped. Lively and full of spirits, he is yet gentle and tractable. Keen and ardent, he is more firm and persevering than any other animal, and all these qualities especially fit him for the purposes to which man has applied him. He works patiently and steadily at the plough, or in drawing a loaded carriage; he departs himself with pride, while whirling along the pleasure vehicle, or jingling the merry bells of the quick moving sleigh. He sometimes dances with delight as he prances along with his martial rider on his back, and he enters upon the race with as keen a zest as his owner, seeming to exult in success, or, with downcast head, to experience shame in defeat. Whilst ministering to so many multiplied wants of man during life, his remains are applied to many important branches of manufacture, though civilized nations make no use of his flesh, it is quite an important item in the food of many barbarian tribes, where it is considered a delicacy, and a spirituous liquor is made from the milk of the mare, which is eagerly sought after, as the intoxicating wine by us.

And now let me give you my idea of a good horse. He should be about fifteen and a half hands high; the head light, and clean made; wide between the nostrils, and the nostrils themselves large, transparent, and open; broad in the forehead; eyes, prominent, clear, and sparkling; ears, small, and neatly set on; neck, rather short, and well set up; large arm or shoulder, well thrown back, and high; withers arched and high; legs, fine, flat, thin, and small boned; body, round, and rather light, though sufficiently large to afford substance when it is needed; full chest, affording ample play for the lungs; back, short, with the hind quarters set on rather obliquely. Any one possessing a horse of this make and appearance, and weighing eleven or twelve hundred pounds, may rest assured that they have a horse of all work, and a bargain which is well worth getting hold of.

After alluding at length to the various races of horses in foreign countries, the lecturer proceeded to speak of those in our own.

With regard to horses of America, we learn that large numbers were brought over by the early Spanish and English discoverers. The first were imported by Columbus, on his second voyage, 1493. The first brought to any territory now belonging to the United States, were landed in Florida, in 1527, by Cabaca de Vaca. They were allowed to run loose during the dissensions that followed, and multiplied to an almost incredible extent, especially in South America. Although the climate in S. America would seem to be suitable for the proper development of the horse, as it is for cattle, yet he has never attained more than secondary importance. In large wild herds they roam about, acting in admirable concert to oppose the attacks of wild beasts, who share the vast wilderness with them. Men have often fallen victims to their temerity in approaching them, and travellers have frequently found their own horse shake off their burdens, break away from restraint, and dash off to meet a body of their free companions, if they happen to meet them. The natives take them with the lasso, and only ride the horses, leaving the mares to run wild. They make no attempts to breed, but catch a horse when they need him, and break him to their use by the most violent measures. They never bring them to market, and it is said that a foreigner, who was once riding a mare, was so hoisted at and pelted by the natives that he narrowly escaped with his life.

The wild horses found in North America when the west was first explored, were more hardy; they were of spanish extraction, and had been brought into use by the natives to a great extent, though many wild herds of immense numbers still roam freely over the prairies of our western territories.

The race of horses which originated those now used in this country, and in Canada, were imported from various nations.

In 1609 one horse and six mares were brought to Virginia from England. In 1625 a few Dutch horses from Holland, were imported into New Netherlands, now the State of New York. In 1604, M. L. Escabot brought the first horse into Canada and Nova Scotia, then known by the Indian name of Acadia. The first horse brought into Massachusetts, was from England, and was imported by Francis Higginson, in 1629. In 1678, they existed in considerable numbers in Louisiana. The Indians on Red river, in Texas, used them in 1609. The early French settlers in Illinois, had them in considerable numbers in 1770.

The same vessels brought over the first importations of cattle, sheep and swine, and they have increased so as to form a most astonishing portion of the wealth of the country. In the present year, 1855, the number of horses may be set down at five millions, worth on the average, sixty dollars a piece and valued in all three hundred millions of dollars. The whole number of horned cattle is estimated at twenty millions, averaging twenty dollars, and valued at four hundred millions of dollars.

The number of sheep, is twenty-three millions, at two dollars, equalling forty-six millions of dollars. The present estimated value of swine, is one hundred and sixty millions of dollars, being thirty-two millions head, worth on the average five dollars a piece.

From the small beginnings I have mentioned, the whole value to this country, is now the immense sum of nine hundred millions of dollars, and the value of the land used for agricultural purposes, is three billion and five hundred millions of dollars, the whole covering an area of about three hundred and five millions of acres.

The West Indian horses may properly be classed with those of America, and they generally exhibit the characterizing marks of the nation to which the island may belong.

The Canadian horses are of French origin, and to this stock we are indebted for most of the trotting horses of the United States. It is a marked peculiarity of the Canadian horse that he always trots, as the Arabian horse always canters. Other breeds exhibit all the peculiarities of movement, including the trot, canter, and amble, but the Arabian horse never trots, and the Canadian rarely canters. Beside the trotting horse, we are indebted to Canada for many of the most serviceable specimens of the cart and gray horse, of their size, and in the northern part of this State, in Vermont, and other sections of the Canada line, they are met with in great abundance.

The United States do not, as I have mentioned, possess anything which can be called a native stock, but many of the horses found here are superior to any others, owing to judgment in crossing breeds, care in raising, and by a close observation of all circumstances which will improve good qualities and correct defects, so that I may say, without hesitation, and after long observation, that they combine all the excellence of other nations. It was supposed that the horse sent from Morocco to Gen. Jackson, and the Muscat horses sent to President Taylor, would materially improve the American race, but they were small, though just made, and I think the country has derived no benefit from their possession.

Much of this excellence is obtained by changing a horse from one section to another, provided the change of climate is not one which will have a deleterious effect. Thus a horse brought from the Western prairies to the sea side, soon gains in weight, power of endurance and value; and the same is observed when an Eastern horse is carried West. A horse with the heaves taken from New York to Illinois, will be cured of the disease, and I have noticed many other favorable changes. Still there is always more or less necessity for acclimation, but a judicious course of management will result in much good to the horse. The change, however, will be injurious, if the new climate is not healthy. Thus, a horse taken from here to South Carolina, soon depreciates and becomes of less value. A horse taken to Mexico feels the change of climate at first very sensibly, but the purity of the air, and the excellence of the feed, soon adds largely to his usefulness and value, and he is much more highly estimated than the native Mexican mustang, who partakes of the uncertain and flighty character of the people who raise him. A horse brought from Kentucky or the Western States, or from Canada, requires about a year to become acclimated to our section. Our own horses, when taken west, are deemed far superior to any others. On a trip to Kentucky, I was riding on a stage, and asked the driver where he obtained his horses. He replied that they came from northern New York, that they were brought out there by some parties who had a small contract, and were liked so well that they always kept them. Their own, he said arrived at maturity earlier but did not last half as long, that the New York horses far exceeded them in endurance, and there were no such thing as driving them off the track. The Kentucky and Tennessee horses are good for the saddle, but not for the collar. In fact, custom is everything, and though it will sometimes do much towards training a horse for uses to which he is naturally unfit, yet any horse accustomed to the harness can rarely be made serviceable for the saddle, and a good saddle horse is soon spoiled if the collar is put upon him. As the God of nature has not endowed any one man with all knowledge, so he seems to have distributed the qualifications of animals, in such a manner that judicious management will make each superior in a different and distinct sphere. I was once in Boston looking at the immense truck horses, and inquired where they came from. I was told that they were obtained from the highlands of New Hampshire and Vermont. They were better for that purpose than any others, while for the lighter spring carts of this section, the heavy eastern horse is not so suitable.

The slow Canastago horse of Pennsylvania was formerly used in teaming over the Alleghenies; they weighed from fourteen to sixteen hundred pounds, and I have found from experience, that they had not the endurance to labor as the horses of our section.

Once the custom was to esteem the Narragansett pacer as the best horse in the country; but that was prior to the Revolution, and before my time, though I well recollect several fine specimens of the breed.

The horses of Carolina, Georgia, and other southern States, cannot work as well as those of a more temperate climate. In fact, I have frequently observed that the horse attained a higher degree of excellence in a temperate section, while mules and the darkey are fitted for the south. No horse can endure labor all the time. A few months in the pasture after being high fed, and worked for several years, will renew his energies, as stated periods of rest and recreation will preserve the vital energies of man unimpaired through a long life; and by a wise law of providence, which is as beneficial to the beast as to the man, a horse will do more labor in the six days, than if he were worked the whole seven.

In reference to the peculiar excellence of the horses of this State, I might say that I have driven a pair two hundred and forty miles in three days, or eighty miles per day, without any injury. Amongst the many hundreds, and perhaps thousands of drivers and teamsters in my employ, I had a slow moulded man by the name Dana Brown, who drove for me some ten years, and always drew the largest loads in the same time, and with less fatigue to his horses, than any other driver I ever knew. His horses would look better on the same food than those of any other, and they always appeared in good condition, while those in charge of others gave unmistakable evidence of improper usage. Forty, fifty, and even sixty hundred weight has he drawn over the Catskill mountains with one pair of horses, and I am only doing him an act of justice to say that he never wore out a lash, and hardly a snapper in the whole time.

Whilst other teamsters had sick horses, his were always in good condition. The whole number of teams I had in one year, averaged in every three working days, 2500 pounds to Plattville, and 3000 pounds to Catskill, a distance of 36 miles, making about two and a half millions of pounds in all. I mention these facts, as illustrating the great benefit of good management of horses, and of good roads.

In feeding a horse, it should be remembered that corn has a tendency to make him slow, as may be witnessed in the slow moving corn fed horses of Ohio. Oats are more suitable to develop all his qualities, and from 12 to 16 quarts per day should be given.

With regard to the natural longevity of a horse, nothing can be said with certainty. They have been known to live 30 or 40, and in some rare instances, even 60 years; but ill usage frequently destroys them before they are nine or ten. I think that under ordinary circumstances, fourteen years would be a fair average.

From the Washington Sentinel.  
**A Brief History of the Acts and Doings of the Massachusetts Legislature—Roxbury—Mr. Hiss—Mrs. Patterson—Know-Nothingism.**

Few histories are reliable. Old histories are for the most part, made up of stupid fables and absurd superstitions. They were written long after the occurrence of the events they narrate, before printing was discovered, and made up from dusty scrolls and wretched parchments. The sources of all ancient histories, to say the least, are suspicious.

The truest histories are those written by men who are eye-witnesses of the events they relate. Yet such histories, even, are not beyond criticism and not free from suspicion. Events often times occur in the presence of a number of men, it may be a small or a large number. It rarely happens that all of the number concur in their narratives of such events. Conflicts and contradictions usually distinguish their statements. Even in courts of justice, where men are put on oath, respectable men, and where the issues of life and death are involved, it seldom happens that two men give the same testimony. This is a sad commentary on the value of human testimony.

But there is one thing that has happened in our day, and in our country, before our eyes, in reference to which all national men agree. It is the course and conduct of the State of Massachusetts. When the historian takes his pen in hand to record the events of which we speak, he will not be at a loss for the material wherewith to compose that history. The records of the present Legislature will be sufficient.

Those records will inform him that that Legislature has taken, not one, but many steps backwards. That it has gone back, not only to the horrible and revolting blue law days; not only to the scarcely less revolting period, when crop-eared covenants alternately howled and prayed, but to those more distant and more miserable times, when priestcraft asserted dominion over men, both spiritual and temporal, and when superstition, that curse alike of the ignorant and the over-learned, taught men to cultivate vices for virtues, and to worship devils for gods.

In that saintly and scholarly Massachusetts Legislature, there are, we believe, two score and ten canting parsons. Not God's ministers. Not Bible ministers, but wolves in sheeps' clothing, who are infected with every ism in politics, and who burn with every fierce passion that man is subject to. They are not the meek disciples of their humble savior, but severe and loud-mouthed sons of thunder. Not content with preaching religion, they must needs preach politics. When the Bible is in their way, they construe it out of their way. When the constitution imposes a barrier to their insane progress, they boldly break it down. These men, we believe, are all know-nothings and all abolitionists.

Besides this canting crew of reckless and

wretched hypocrites, the Massachusetts legislature contains a vile set of scrub politicians and gutter demagogues, who have risen by espousing some ascendant isms and by pandering to some prevailing caprice. Bedlam exhibits no crazier assemblage—Five Points, no more vulgar ruffianism.

From a legislature thus composed of Abolitionized Know-nothing fanatics, and hypocritical religious dissenters, nothing good could be expected. Yet, in the sunlight of this enlightened, nineteenth century, so much of evil could hardly be expected as is exhibited in the proceeding of the body.

It has passed resolution setting aside the fugitive slave law, and making any citizen of Massachusetts incapable of holding a State office who recognizes it, or aids in its execution. It has resolved against the admission of any new slave State into the Union, whether the people of such State desire slavery or not. It has protected vile Emigrant Aid Societies designed to send leprous vagabonds to settle Kansas, and expel slaveholders and their rightful property. It has passed an address praying the Governor to degrade Judge Loring by expulsion from the judicial bench, because, in conformity to his oath as a United States Commissioner, he sought to give efficiency to the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance of it, in the case of the fugitive slave, Anthony Burns. It appointed a Nunnery Committee to persecute, vex, and insult Catholics, men, women, and children. It sent that committee out on its disgraceful mission, charged with high powers, and armed with all the authority of law.

True to the mission to which it was appointed, that august committee visited public and private Catholic seats of learning and of piety. The crowning glory of that committee was exhibited at Roxbury, where helpless girls and unprotected women were subject to close scrutiny in their persons, their bed rooms, their wardrobes and their trunks—where they were alarmed by Satyr leers, insulted by coarse propositions, and outraged by brutal ruffianism.

The chief hero and head devil of this committee was one Mr. Hiss, a representative from the godly and "solid" city of Boston—the seat of learning and refinement—the "Athens of America." Appreciating the designs of the Legislature, and true to the high functions expected of him, Mr. Hiss gave himself free scope and ample latitude. Not content with the insulting tenderness he exhibited towards the pious and unprotected ladies at Roxbury, he signaled himself by a notorious love adventure at the neighboring hotel. He recorded a name more infamous than immortal, among the memorable names of his brother committee-men—that of Mrs. Patterson. She passed for a member of the Legislature, and her hotel bill was charged (at Mr. Hiss's instance) to the State.

These freaks, frolics and follies soon became rumored abroad, and entwined with the names of the nunnery committee and associated with the euphonical name of Hiss that of Mrs. Patterson has become famous. "Billy Patterson" made it notorious before; Mrs. Patterson has by her exploits added to his lustre.

Mr. Hiss both gained and lost by these transactions. He has been nominated for the Presidency, with Mrs. Patterson on the ticket, for Vice President. That much he gained. His loss was—his good name, and his seat in the Legislature.

No sooner did these disreputable transactions get abroad, than a committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the conduct of the nunnery committee. Days and weeks were consumed in the investigation. Finally, the committee reported and recommended the expulsion of Hiss from the body of which he had been so gay a member and so shining ornament. The report was adopted almost by acclamation. Thus the gay, the sportive amorous Hiss, has been made the scapegoat of the nunnery committee and of the Legislature by which it was appointed.

The report of the investigating committee now stands permanently on the records of the Massachusetts Legislature—the grave, the godly and the learned Massachusetts Legislature! A report, the most foul in its vulgar details, the most coarse in its minute description of the tavern scenes, that ever was made to any assembly. Those who have read this report will know to what we allude, those who have not, are better and more innocent in their ignorance.

Massachusetts is the black sheep in the fold of this Union. Her former glory has departed. She is disgraced. All of her most prominent acts, passed by her present Legislature, look to accession. Why does she not secede? The Union would be far more respectable without her. In the above we have faithfully described Massachusetts Know-Nothingism.

**BOSTON, May 14.**—There was considerable confusion and excitement in the House of Representatives this afternoon from the fact that Mr. Hiss, the expelled member, twice resumed his vacant seat, and was each time removed by the sergeant-at-arms at the order of the House, passed nearly unanimously. It is presumed that Mr. Hiss acted in this singular manner at the advice of his counsel, B. F. Butler and Benj. Dean, who have published an address denouncing the expulsion of Mr. Hiss as an arbitrary exercise of power, and intimating that the House feared important development to be made in the case.

**KNOW-NOTHINGISM FADING.**—Last week the *Intelligencer*, of Petersburg, Va., the Know-Nothing paper of that city, predicted the defeat of the Democrats at that city election, by a majority of about 2000! The result shows a Democratic majority of 152 on the Mayor's vote and for one of the other Democratic candidates (Grosman over Alley) a majority of 380!—Against two of the Democratic candidates the Know-Nothings did not deem it prudent to bring out candidates. On the whole, the result is a glorious Democratic victory. Thus is Know Nothingism fading.

**Proceedings of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.**

The first quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, was held at the office of said Society, in Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 17th April, 1855.

President of the Society in the chair.—Members present, Messrs James Gowen, H. N. M'Allister, A. O. Heister, John Strohm, A. M'Ilvaine, James Miles, Isaac G. M'Kinley, Thomas P. Knox, George H. Bucher, William Bigler, David Mumma, Jacob S. Haldeman, Alfred L. Elwyn, Algernon S. Roberts, John P. Rutherford and Robert C Walker.

Two communications were received from Chauncey E Goodrich, of Utica, N. Y., accompanying a large variety of seedling potatoes which were sent by him for the use of the Society. The potatoes were properly distributed among the members, with a request that a report upon each variety as to their product and adaptedness to the soil of Pennsylvania, be made at a future meeting. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Goodrich. Also, communications from Isaac B. Baxter and Frederick Watts, regretting their inability to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee.

Also, a communication from Peter A. Browne, of Philadelphia, recommending, the introduction into Pennsylvania of the "Angora Goat." The letter was authorized to be published in the transactions. Also, a communication from Joseph Bailey, proposing to sell a tract of land in Perry county to the trustees of the Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania, which was referred to said trustees.

A communication proposing to donate two or two hundred and fifty acres of land in Centre county for the purpose of an Agricultural School, was received from Gen. James Irvin, and referred to the trustees of the Farmer's High School.

The following resolutions were offered by H. N. M'Allister, and unanimously agreed to.

**Resolved,** That the thanks of the friends of agricultural science are justly due to Gen. James Irvin, of Centre county, for his generous offer of 200 or 250 acres of land to the Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania, on condition that the institution be located thereon.

**Resolved,** That the Secretary be, and he is hereby directed to lay before the trustees the proposition of Gen. Irvin, and the proposition of James Miles, Erie county, as published in the proceedings of the late annual meeting, together with all similar offers which shall be received prior to the meeting of the trustees in June next.

**Resolved,** That in the hope of exciting emulation and inducing similar propositions from the citizens of other sections of the State, the above resolutions be published.

James Gowen, chairman of the committee to prepare a premium list for the next annual exhibition, made report, which, after being amended, was adopted, and two thousand copies ordered to be published in pamphlet form.

In accordance with the constitution; (this being the first quarterly meeting,) George H. Butcher was re-appointed Treasurer, and Robt. C. Walker Recording Secretary for the ensuing year.

The correspondence between David Landreth, President of the "Philadelphia Society for promoting agriculture," and the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the United States Agricultural Society, upon the subject of the latter society holding an exhibition in Pennsylvania, presented by Algernon S. Roberts.

The correspondence being before the committee, a resolution was offered by A. S. Roberts, to the effect that the assent of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society be given to the United States Agricultural Society to hold an exhibition this fall, in Pennsylvania, which gave rise to considerable discussion. The assent was refused. Those opposed to the resolution, and who were largely in the majority, took the ground that our own State Agricultural Society and its auxiliary county societies were abundantly able to manage all the functions pertaining to them within the bounds of this Commonwealth, and that the appointing and conducting of agricultural exhibitions here could not be properly entrusted to any extraneous association whatever.

On motion of David Mumma, it was resolved that the Corresponding Secretary be requested to correspond with and select a suitable person to deliver the annual address at the next exhibition.

On motion, the committee adjourned.

**THE OUTRAGES IN KANSAS.**—A high state of excitement prevails in Kansas Territory, concerning the recent outrages perpetrated in that country. A leader of the Pro-Slavery Party, named Clark, has been killed at a public meeting at Leavenworth. A dispute arose as to which party had the majority. Mr. Clark claimed it for his party, and McCrea of the Anti-Slavery party, replied that this was a lie. Hereupon Clark struck McCrea with a club, stunning him; but as soon as he came to himself, he drew a revolver and shot his assailant dead. This done, he escaped, though shots were fired at him. Finally his friends gave him up to the United States officers at the fort, in whose custody he remained, though a desire to take him out and lynch him was manifested.

**LADIES FASHION.**—The Elk Advocate, in noticing Graham's Magazine, says: "Those who cannot get the May No. in time, may thank us for telling them how they can be in fashion. Get what you please for your summer dress; something not too heavy would be preferable—linsey, woolsey for instance. Make it to suit yourself only have a flounce on every spot where you can make one stick. Flounces are all the rage with the Paris ladies, and why should the Elk county ladies be behind their French cousins."

"Now my tale's ended," as the tadpole said when he turned into a frog.

**An Act to Protect Keepers of Hotels, Inns and Boarding Houses.**

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That whenever the proprietor or proprietors of any hotel, inn or boarding house shall provide a good, sufficient and secure safe in the office of such hotel or other convenient place for the safe keeping of any money, goods, jewelry and valuables belonging to the guests and boarders of such hotel, inn or boarding house, and shall notify the guests and boarders thereof by placing in every lodging-room, parlor and public hall or other conspicuous places, printed cards or notices stating that such safe is provided, in which such goods, jewelry and valuables may be deposited, and that the proprietor or proprietors thereof will not be responsible for said money, goods, jewelry and valuables, unless deposited in said safe, and if any such guest or boarder shall neglect to deposit such money, goods jewelry or valuables in such safe, the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall not be liable for any loss of such money, goods, jewelry or valuables sustained by such guest by theft or otherwise: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall apply to such amount of money and such articles of goods, jewelry and valuables as is usual, common and prudent for any such guest or boarder to retain in his room or about his person.

SECT. 2. That whenever the proprietor or proprietors of any hotel, inn or boarding house shall post in a conspicuous manner as aforesaid, notices requiring said guest or boarder to bolt the door of the room or rooms occupied by said guest or boarder, or in leaving the said room or rooms, to lock the door, and deposit the key or keys with the proprietor or the clerk at the office, and if such guest or boarder, shall neglect so to do, the proprietor or proprietors as aforesaid, shall not be liable for any baggage of such guest or boarder which may be stolen from said room or rooms: *Provided,* That said proprietor or proprietors shall clearly establish the fact of said room or rooms having been left unbolting or unlocked by said guest or boarder at the time of the loss of said baggage as aforesaid.

SECT. 3. That if any person or persons with the intent to cheat and defraud design by any false or fraudulent representations, or by any false show of baggage, goods or chattels, which are calculated to deceive any hotel, inn, or boarding housekeeper, shall obtain lodgings and credit in any hotel, inn or boarding house within this Commonwealth, and subsequently thereto refuse to pay for the said board and lodging, such person or persons so offending, shall upon conviction, be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail of said county, for any period not more than three months, at the discretion of the court, and be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SECT. 4. That all proprietor or proprietors of hotels, inns and boarding houses within this Commonwealth shall have a lien upon the goods and baggage belonging to any sojourner, boarder or boarders, for any amount of indebtedness contracted for boarding, lodging or entertainment, for any period of time not exceeding two weeks, and shall have the right to detain said goods and baggage until the amount of said indebtedness is paid, and at the expiration of the three months as the said proprietor or proprietors may make application to any alderman or justice of the peace of the proper city, borough or county, who is hereby authorized to issue his warrant to any constable within said city, borough or county, and cause him to expose the said goods and baggage to public sale, after giving at least ten days' notice, by public written or printed notices, put up in three or more public places in the ward of said city or borough, or in the township where said inn, hotel or boarding house is located, and after he shall have sold the same he shall make return thereof to the said justice or alderman, who shall, after payment of all costs, and the said amount of indebtedness, pay over the balance, if any there be, to the owner or owners of said goods and baggage; *Provided,* That the owner or owners of said goods and baggage shall have the right to redeem said goods and baggage at any time within the said three months, upon paying the amount of said indebtedness, and at any time previous to the sale as aforesaid, upon paying also the additional cost established by law for the like services. Approved May 7, 1855.

**Grafting Grape Vines.**

Grape vines have often been grafted with good success. But the operation should not be performed until the season has advanced considerably—until the vine to be grafted has leaved out—say in ordinary seasons, about the 10th of June. Should the attempt be made early in the season, the excessive flow of sap would be in the way of success; however, after the young shoots get pretty well started, the sap ceases to flow from a wound or cut made in the wood of the vine. The mode ordinarily adopted in grafting large apple-trees—cleft grafting—is a good way to do it. When the body of the vine is of a regular shape at the surface of the ground, it would be well to saw it off close to the ground, and, after inserting the scions and applying the wax, to clear the dirt up over the end of the stock, leaving only about half of the length of the scions out of the ground. Where this manner of performing the operation, owing to circumstances, is not practicable, the trunk may be taken off higher up. Small, short jointed cuttings, taken from vines at the winter pruning should be used for scions—they can easily be kept till the time arrives for using them, covered with sand in a cool cellar.

Vines thus grafted have been known to produce the first season, shoots or canes from fifteen to twenty feet, in length. If the wood of the vine in questions proves to be firm and healthy, it can, without doubt, be grafted with a satisfactory result.—*Ontario Co. Times.*

"Sambo why am your head like de moon?" "Dat's too much losophy for dis child; approximate Julius." "For de reason dis is supposed to be inhabited."