FARMERS' DEPARTMENT

To Make Hard Candles of Soft Tallow.—I noticed a request a short time since, for a receipt to make soft tallow hard. I send you one I know by experience to be good. To 12 pounds of tallow take half a gallon of water, to which add three tablespoonfuls of pulverized alum, and two tablespoonfuls of saltpetre, which heat and dissolve; then add your tallow and one pound of beeswax; boil hard altogether, until the water evaporates, and skim well while boiling. It should not be put in the moulds hotter than you can bear your hand in. The candles look much clear when the wicks are not tied at the bottom. It is not only a disagreeable task to cut the wick off, but it injures the moulds. Never heat your moulds to draw your candles in cold weather.

Perhaps it is not generally known that tallow from beeves fed on corn or grain, is much softer than when fed on grass or clover. Therefore the tallow from grass fed cattle should always be selected for summer use, and the candles will always be hard with the addition of very little alum and beeswax. In very cold weather much less alum must be used, or they will crack so as to fall to pieces sometimes; and a third more of each should be used in very warm weather, if the tallow is very soft. With a little management you can always have hard tallow for summer use where you make all your own candles.

MOLASSES FROM CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

Mr Editor—About the middle of last June I received my exchange several small packages of seed from the Patent office, among which was one of the Chinese Sugar Cane. On the 28th of the same month I planted a few seed for experiment, from which one hill of seven plants was reserved. These thrived well, and at the time of the first heavy frost had attained a growth of about ten feet, with the seed at the tops apparently full sized, but, as was anticipated from the shortness of the growing season, not well filled and scarcely colored.—From six of the stalks the juice was expressed and boiled down to the consistency of common molasses, yielding about a common coffee cup full (or one and two-thirds gills) of a rich syrup, which our grocers considered to be a richer flavored than ordinary molasses, equal in quality to the syrup of commerce.

The saccharine substance was extracted from the cane by the following simple process: the cane was divided at the natural joints, and from the pieces thus obtained the hard bamboo like casing was slipped, leaving the pith. The pith broken into pieces of convenient size was reduced to powder in a hand mortar, and in this state was thoroughly macerated in several waters, until little or no sweetness could be detected in it. The sweet infusion was strained through a linen cloth and then boiled to the proper consistency.

The process, I hardly need to state, was a laborious one, yet to a good degree thorough; and while I would not recommend it to the man who may cultivate his acres, and has at command all the resources in apparatus that art and science have afforded him, yet to some of the many who are deeply interested in the attemt to introduce the cultivation of the cane into our Northern Agriculture, and are anxious to experiment in the matter, but whose most extensive and complicated crushing apparatus consists of a mortar and pestle and a strong right arm, a statement of the above simple process, may stimulate to a like experiment, and to such "emendations and corrections" as a little experience and good sense will be sent to afford us.

FIRE WORK FOR THE SEISON.

After a long series of preparation in the way of planting and replanting, the farmers of our community at last have their crops before them. The late rains have presented growing crops and plenty of work. Plantations now claim the close attention of "all hands." A masterly effort is now required to keep the grass in subjection. The conflict should be fierce and persistent though it need not be long. It is better to crowd on the steam of enterprize for a short time than to drag along with a grassy farm during the whole summer. A few weeks of extra exertion will put the farm in such condition as will render its subsequent management easy and pleasant. Therefore, let the plough and hoes be kept in action. The corn crop is now hastening on rapidly and should not be checked in its growth either by neglect nor injurious management. It rarely recovers from the effects of either. The present advancement of corn requires deep close ploughing. The young roots are spreading and need soft, loose earth, easy of penetration, and from which supplies of food may be obtained. Long narrow ploughs will most effectually accomplish this object. A little fresh earth should be thrown about the roots of the corn, so as to cover all the small grass and afford protection against the increase of the summer heat. We do not however, think it advisable to throw much dirt to the corn. The young stalks have a remarkable facility in sending out new roots—these adjust themselves to the wants of the plants, and its demands upon the warmth of the sun.—Wide, open furrows near the root of the growing corn are quite injurious, nor do we think them beneficial in any part of the row. The surface should be level, or nearly so, because the roots run shallow and in crossing a deep furrow they are too much exposed.

Gen. Walker's Surrender of Rivas.

U S Sloop of War St. Marys,
San Juan del Sur, May 2d, 1857.

To his excellency Gen. Wm. Walker,
Com. in Chief and President of Nicaragua:

Sir: In conformity with your instructions, on the night of the 31st of April, I proceeded with Col. Waters to the enemy's camp at Cuatro Esquinas, to confer on your behalf with Captain Davies, of the U. S. Sloop of War St. Marys. Captain Davis remarked that he was in possession of information, which, in his opinion, rendered your position at Rivas untenable, and he had therefore, with the view of saving further useless effusion of blood, opened negotiations with the allies for the evacuation of that place, in the event of his being able to obtain your concurrence. This information was firstly: That Colonel Lockridge had retired with all your forces to the U. S, leaving the enemy in possession of the San Juan river.

Secondly: That the Transit Company intended to send no more steamers to San Juan Del Sud. Thirdly: That you were reduced to a few day's provisions, and that your ranks were being rapidly thinned by desertion.

Under these circumstances, considering your position as desperate in Rivas, he had to propose that you should surrender Rivas to him; that you and your staff should accompany him to San Juan del Sud, to be transported by the St Marys to Panama. That the rest of the army and citizens should likewise be transported, via Tortugas and Punta Arenas, to Panama, after surrendering their arms to him—the officers retaining their side arms. I replied that your entertaining such a proposition, would depend on your being satisfied with regard to the evacuation of the river by Col. Lockridge and his command, as your principal motive for holding Rivas till the last moment was the fear that he might arrive and find it occupied by the enemy. That with regard to your position being desperate, it was true that you could not, from want of provision, hold Rivas much longer, but that you could break through the enemy's lines and march in any direction at present. That if further enfeebled you could always cut your way to the Pacific and embark either at San Juan or at some other point on the coast on your Schooner Granada, which had on board two six pounders and a store of arms, cartriges, cannon ammunition, powder and lead.

On this, Capt. Davis remarked that he must at once inform me that it was his unalterable determination not to allow the schooner Granada to leave the port, and to take possession of her previous to his sailing for San Juan del Sud, which must take place in a few days.

That he was acting on instructions from his superiors, from his Commander-in-Chief.—That since the outgoing of the late Administration at Washington, instructions had been received from the new which contained nothing to induce him to alter the course which he intended to pursue. But that he preferred I would consider all this as unsaid, and that you would regard him as acting on his own and sole responsibility. I remarked that this resolution was a most important, and would probably prove a determining fact, and therefore asked him deliberately whether it was his fixed determination to seize the schooner Granada. He replied that it was his unalterable resolution not to allow the Granada to leave the harbor of San Juan, and to take possession of her before he sailed. With regard to the evacuation of the San Juan River by Col. Lockridge and his command, he said that he had entirely satisfied himself of the fact, both by the investigations of his Lieutenant, McCorkle, and by perusal that morning of a contract for passage to the United States, signed by Scott and by officers of the British squadron, besides corrobative evidence. I observed that he might have been imposed upon by a forgery, and asked whether his conviction was shared by C. J. McDonald, Agent of the transit company, whose experience rendered his opinion valuable? Capt. Davis replied that Mr McDonald had been satisfied of the fact by Lieut McCorkle's report, but that he (Capt. Davis) fully aware of the responsibility he was assuming, pledged himself for the authenticity of this statement.

I therefore agree to communicate to you this conversation, and to submit the following offers from Captain Davis as the only proposition likely to be admissable, viz: That under the guarantee of the American flag, you should, with sixteen officers of your selection, with their arms, horses, and effects, leave Rivas to embark at San Juan for Panama,—That Rivas with its garrison should be surrendered to Capt. Davis. That the privates should deliver up to him their arms, and together with the officers, employees, and citizens, be transported by another route to Panama accompanied by a U. S. Officer and under guard of the U. S. flag. At two o'clock, a. m., first May, I returned to Rivas promising your answer at 10 o'clock, and personally to come back if the negotiation was not broken off. Accordingly, at 10, a. m., I returned to the quarters of Capt. Davis at Cuatro Esquinas, accompanied again by Col Waters, when Capt Davis signed the draft of the agreement which I had made out in your presence, and to which you acceded in view of the determining facts, that Capt Davis declared that he had embargoed and intended to seize the "Granada" which was therefore certain, and pledged himself as to the evacuation of the San Juan river by Col. Lockridge, which was therefore more than probable.

In conformity with your instructions, not only the agreement in question was drawn out without any reference to the allied or rebel leaders, except when once mentioned as the "enemy," but without communication with them.

With General Zavala I interchanged courtesies in the quarters of Capt. Davis. Jeres I met in the same place after signature of the agreement, but no allusion was made to it by either, whilst still being negotiated or after its conclusion; I only remarked in reply to a reply to a remark which had been made, that shots were fired from both lines during the armistice; that from the other side they were fired wantonly—from ours only when the enemy profiting by the suspension of arms to induce desertion or to erect barricades, which were considered and would continue to be considered an act of hostility; that on the 11th ultimo, when returning the wounded prisoners to the enemy by your direction, I myself saw them under cover of the St George road. To this Gen. Zavala replied that very different orders had been given, and that the matter should be better looked into in the future; but gave me to understand that the commanders in one of the enemie's intrenched camps had very little control over the other.

Having brought back the agreement for your signature, Col Waters returned with it to the Cuatro Esquinas, and was to bring back Capt. Davis, as soon as word was sent that you were ready to evacuate the place. I next ordered the cannon, foundry and amunition to be destroyed, by breaking the trunions and sawing through the carriages of the former—by breaking up the steam engine fan and cupalo of the foundry, and throwing the amunition and powder into the arsenal yard wells. This order was duly executed by Lt. Cols. Swingle and Potter, respectively, at the head of the Ordinance and Arsenal Departments. In this manner were destroyed, in the arsenal, two twelve pound pound brass howitzers, three six pounder iron guns, four light iron twelve pounder mortars, four brass guns, taken from the enemy, viz: one four pounder and three five pounder guns. In the Ordinance office, 55,000 cartridges, 300,000 caps, 1,500 lbs. powder. There remained undestroyed 55 shell, 320 twenty-four pound shot, fired into Rivas by the enemy; 240 six pound shot, cast of iron from the enemies' shot, from bell-metal or from lead.

About five o'clock in the afternoon Captain Davis, with Gen Zavala, who was to escort you both through his lines to San Juan, repaired to your head-quarters at Rivas, and I proceeded from thence with Capt Davis and Dr Taylor (Surgeon of the St Mary's) to the lower plaza, where I ordered the garrison to be formed, and caused your general order No. 59 to be read to them. I then addressed them to the effect that they were now by your order transfered to the control of Capt. Davis, and to the protection of the United States flag, and that I expected they would yield to any United States officer he should appoint the same implicit obedience till reaching Panama as to their own commander-in-chief. I then presented Captain Davis, who expressed to them the hope that officers and men would assist him in the execution of his arduous task. He then transferred the command, till his return, on the following day, to Dr Taylor (Surgeon of the St Marys) who directed them to deliver up their arms to him in the ordinance office.—The state of the garrison when delivered over to United States was as follows:

Wounded and sick, in and out of Hospital, Surgeons and Hospital Attendants.	173
Native prisoners	102
Officers, non commissioned officers and privates, exclusive of 16, accompany you to San Juan	148
mployees of Departments and armed citizens,	86
Native soldiers	40

On returning to your head quarters with Capt. Davis and Lt. Col. Swingle, we found that you had left with your staff, accompanied by Gen. Zavala, for San Juan del Sud, where the same night I joined you on board the St. Marys, and verbally made to you this report, which, by your further orders, I hereby reduce to writing and subscribe.

[Signed]
CHAS FREDERICK HENNINGSEN,
Major General.

The Rev. Mr Jones' Observations on the Zodiacal Light.

IMPORTANT ASTRONOMICAL DEDUCTIONS.

The Rev. George Jones, Chaplain, U. S. Navy, whose recently published volume of observations on the Zodiacal Light, issued in connection with Commodore Perry's Japan expedition, has received a great deal of attention from astronomers and scientific men, arrived in this city by the last steamer from the South on his way to the United States.

Mr Jones, feeling the want of new facts on the subject he is engaged in elucidating, went to Quito, in Ecuador, where, in the transparent atmosphere of that elevated region (9,800 feet above the level of the sea), and in a position near the equator, he hoped for success. We learn from him, that after a seven months residence in the above named locality and its neighborhood, his hopes have been fully realized, and that in addition to many valuable observations on the Zodiacal Light he has been able to procure valuable data on other topics connected with astronomy.

At Quito, Mr Jones informs us, that the Zodiacal Light is seen not only immediately over the east and west horizons, but forming a complete arch across the sky, and this at every hour of the night, and that he never failed to see it at every one of his observations.

Mr Jones has collected a large amount of valuable data, which he intends to publish on his return to the United States, and he proposes preparing a paper on the subject, to be read before the scientific institution that meets at Washington in August next, which no doubt will be anxiously looked for by astronomers in all parts of the world.

In the meantime Mr Jones has kindly allowed us to anticipate, in some degree, this valuable communication, by stating that the conclusions for which his observations furnish data of greater or less force are the following:

1st. That the theory respecting the nebulous ring round the earth is true.

2d. That this ring crosses the ecliptic in longitude 60 and 240 degrees, at an angle of about four degrees.

3d. That it is not at a very remote distance from the earth.

4th. That the nebulous matter of which it is composed is self luminous, while also it gives us the sun's reflected light.

5th That space about our earth, and probably all space connected with our universe of stars, is filled with self luminous matter of great tenuity.

6th. That the milky way is composed of this self-luminous matter, in some places greatly condensed, the substance from which all worlds were formed, from which perhaps worlds are now being formed, and into which perhaps they again resolve themselves.

7th. That the milky way is a spiral in shape.

8th. That our place in this spiral is about one-third or one-fourth of the way from the Southern Cross toward Sirus.

Washington Items.

It is estimated that the troops now moving in the direction of Utah comprise about 2,000 men.

There are two vacant Federal Judgeships in the Territory which will soon be filled, and probably another Marshal will be appointed as preliminary to enforcing the civil process. In the event of opposition on the part of the Mormons to this, the military will be employed to enforce the laws and protect the citizens of the United States from Mormon oppression. It is supposed, however, that no necessity for extreme measures will arise.

The Governorship is still unsettled. Although several gentlemen are solicitous for the position, the Government is evidently anxious to select one who will combine personal bravery with administrative talent and unquestioned discretion.

The programme of operations for Utah will be consummated with the least possible delay.

Hon. Thomas Cunningham, of Pennsylvania, has resigned his Associate Judgeship in Kansas Territory.

Governor Wright, of Indiana, is said to be the person whom the administration have selected for the Governorship of Utah. His friends say he will not accept. He is a candidate for a foreign appointment.

Governor Daniel S. Dickinson and family, and John R. Dickinson and family, arrived last evening, and are stopping at Willard's.

Pierre Soule has been taken quite sick, and is unable to leave his room.

Greensborough Female College.

The annual commencement exercises of this flourishing and well conducted institution, took place ast week. The Greensboro' Times says:

The graduating exercises commenced at ten o'clock, the class being composed of the following young ladies—

Miss Pattie J. Cole, Greensboro,
" Susan Duty, Oxford.
" Ariadne V. Gordon, Hertford,
" Lessie A. Gunn, Yanceyville,
" Julia C. Lindsay, Davidson,
" Eliza D. Midyett, Hyde,
" Amelia A. Robbins, Randolph,
" Mary E. Robbins, "
" Mary Wade Speed, Granville,
" L. J. Troy, Cumberland,
" Endora A. Williamson, Caswell.

Miss Speed and Miss Duty being equal in all their classes, cast lots for the honorary addresses, the Salutatory falling to Miss Speed and the valedictory to Miss Duty. The following compositions were read by the young ladies:

"Scatter ye seed," Miss Speed;
"American Genius and Talent," Miss Lindsay;
"Gather Life's Roses, and tread lightly on its Thorns," Miss A. A. Robbins;
"The Nineteenth Century," Miss Troy:
"The heart gives Life its Beauty," Miss Gunn;
"Live with a Playful," Miss Williamson;
"Heart Within and God o'er Head," Miss Midyett;
"Let the World heave on in its ocean noise, but give me home, and give me friends," Miss M. R. Robbins;
"Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter," Miss Gordon;
"The Problem of Human Existence," Miss Cole;
"What the World says," Miss Duty.

To hear the compositions was a most delightful treat. The purity and chasteness of the style, the beauty and depth of the thoughts with the great variety and originality, rendered them the most agreeable and interesting compositions to which we have ever listened. As a fraction of the great world we bid these young ladies a hearty welcome as participants in its scenes, knowing that they will ever shed a happy halo of pleasure along the life path of all with whom they may associate.

A Rat Story.—Rev. Walter Colton, in his diary of a voyage to California in a man-of-war, entitled "Deck and Port," relates the following rat story:

"I have always felt some regard for a rat since my cruise in the Constellation.—We were fitting out for sea at Norfolk, and taking in water ane provisions. A plank was resting on the sills of one of the ports, which communicated with the wharf. On a bright moonlight evening, we discovered two rats on the plank coming into the ship. The foremost was leading the other by a straw, one end of which each held in his mouth. We managed to capture them both, and found to our surprise, that the one led by the other was blind. His faithful friend was trying to get him on board, where he would have comfortable quarters during a three year's cruise. We felt no disposition to kill either, and handed them both on the wharf.

How many there are in the world, to whom the fidelity of that rat readeth a lesson!"

Great feat by a Dog.

A most remarkable exhibition of canine sagacity occurred in St Lawrence Co.:—An eminent physician, Dr. McC., of Pottsdam, was hurriedly called in consultation to a patient forty miles distant. His dog a faithful companion and a splendid specimen of the Newfoundland species accompanied him. On arriving at his destination he found himself minus a very important medicine, which was essentially necessary in the treatment of the case, and which could not be obtained in the vicinity.

The critical condition of the patient would not admit of his returning for it. In this emergency he bethought of trusty "Major," who was ever willing to obey his mandates. The Doctor accordingly wrote a letter to his student (who slept in the office,) wrapt it in a pocket handkerchief, and securely fastened it about the neck of "Major," then dismissed him for home. The intelligent dog readily obeyed.—Twelve at night found him howling at the office door; his familiar voice awakened the clerk, who let him in and again retired, but this would not answer the purpose of "Major," who, having an urgent commiss on to fulfil, commenced pulling the clothes from the bed. This unusual demonstration alarmed the clerk, who supposing he had admitted a strange, possibly mad animal, got cautiously up for his musket. The dog instantly became quiet; a match was lighted, when "Major," with a friendly wag of the tail, approached and with a piteous whine attracted the clerk's attention to his burden; the letter was removed, "Major" fed with a hearty supper when the handkerchief with remedies was adjusted, and the trusty valet set out on his return trip, which was accomplished before noon the next day, carrying the medicine safely, and having travelled the distance of 120 miles within a day and a half. This marvellous feat of canine fidelity is well authenticated.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

The Required Demonstration.

Linius Wilcox, of Middletown Conn., apparently a very truthful and unsophisticated man tells a case of physical manifestation from what purported to be a Spirit, and which occurred in the house of his son, Walter W. Wilcox, who together with his wife, holds a respectable position in the Congregational church. The younger Wilcox, had but recently been engaged in debating the subject of the Manifestations before the village Lyceum, in which case he strenuously opposed their spiritual origin. He declared emphatically, that he would not believe, unless he could himself witness some remarkable demonstration. The required demonstration came when it was not expected.

One afternoon when Mr W. was about to leave home, he went into the pantry to obtain some articles which he desired to take with him. As he came out of doors and passed through the kitchen, he observed that his dog was very much frightened, when neither himself nor his lady—who was present at the time—could discover any cause for his alarm. The animal then ran out howling frightfully. The next moment the stove-pipe—which rests on the top of the stove, and is kept in its place by a flange or collar, which forms a part of the casting—rose up without any visible cause, and was held without any physical support. The stove, which is said to weigh from two to three hundred pounds immediately turned over on the side, though all the legs by which it was upheld were sound at the time, and all still remained in their places.

This, thought Mr Wilcox, is the "*remarkable demonstration.*" A general *debility* has, since that time, afflicted the skepticism of Mr and Mrs W. Both parties testify in the most positive manner to the occurrence of the fact, and the respectability of Mr W., who is a prominent member of an Evangelical church, and has been a Justice of Peace, is calculated to give his testimony much importance with the opposers of Spiritualism.—*Britain's Spiritual Age*

OUR MOSAIC WORK.

"If with the chaff some grains of wheat you gain,
Our well-meant labor has not been in vain."

* * * March.—Never take hold of the poker by the wrong end. Go forth into the streets and gather a bushel of March dust; it is worth a king's ransom. Take it to the Goldsmith's Hall, and they will pay you for it—(a king's ransom is £30,000, which will be at once handed to you.) Spring commences.

Cut the pearl buttons off your shirts and sow them in the flower-pot; they will come up oysters. Avoid the vanities of dress, but do not go abroad without your pataloons. * * *

All Correct.—"Why, doctor," said a sick lady, "you give me the same medicine that you are giving my husband. Why is that?" "All right," replied the doctor; "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." * * *

A Loving Change.—A young lady once remarked that there was but one word in the Bible she wished altered, and that was in the passage, "Whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also." She would have the word *smite* changed to *kiss.* * *

Encouraging.—A bank-note, an old, dilapidated one, was shown a cotemporary, with a piece of yellow paper pasted on the back of it, on which was written, in a bold, clear hand, "Go it *Bill*, I'll back you!" * * *

Do Sheep bray?—The following pathetic lines are selected from a Chant d'Amour contributed to one of the pictorial magazines for February:

"The ewe sheep knows her little lamb
Amid ten thousand little lambkins playing;
The lambkin knows her tender voice of balm (baa!)
Amid ten thousand other sheep when *braying.*"

* * * Important Fact.—There can be no question that women have as much to do with making libertines as the "evil One." Did females put a right value on libertines, society would soon realize the benefit of it. Women have more effect on morals than millions of sermons from the pulpit. * * *

A Smart Boy.—A young lady recently ran away from home and went to a tavern, where he was found by a friend with a segar in his mouth. "What made you leave home?" said the friend. "Oh! confound it," said he, "father and mother were so saucy that I couldn't stand it no longer—so I quit 'em!" * * *

A Poetical Gem.—When the cold wind blows, take care of your nose, that it doesn't get froze, and wrap up your toes in warm woollen hose. The above, we suppose, was written in prose, by some one who knows the effect of cold snows! * * * *

What will you lay it's a Lie?—A lawyer was once pleading a case in court before a full bench. The chief justice whispered in his neighbor's ear, but loud enough to be heard by others "I'll wager he lies." The lawyer, not in the least disconcerted, drew his purse from his pocket, and laying it on the bar, exclaimed, "Put down your money—I take the bet!". * * *

New and Striking.—A Hungarian poem, translated by Grace Greenwood, has the following new and striking thought:

"When I am dead, above my grave
No stone shall gleam up white and high,
But some poor slab of wood shall mark
Where my unhonored ashes lie.

"But could the griefs piled on my heart
Be petrified above me there
A broad and massive pyramid
Would tower into the morning air."

* * * The worst Conundrum Yet.—Of what locality are you reminded by the banquet given to Cleopatra by the rival of Julius Cæsar? Ha! ha! Anthony's treat! (Anthony street, N. Y.) * * * *

A Blunt 'Squire,—"Will you take this woman to be your wedded wife?" said a Hoosier magistrate, to the masculine of a couple who stood up before him. "Well, 'Squire," was the reply, "you must be a green 'un to ask me such a question as that ar. Do you think I'd be such a plaguy fool as to go to the bear hunt, and take this gal from a quiltin' frolic, if I warn't conscriptionsly sartin and determined to have her? Drive on with your business"." *

A Good Reason,—"Poverty is the mother of many acts." That accounts for the fact that so many acts are "poor ones,"—they take after their mother." * * * *

Ticklish Tick.—An extravagant man, having built a costly mansion, remarked to a friend as he was moving into it, "Now, everything will go on like clock work." "Yes," was the reply, "it will be *tick, tick!*" * * * *

Love and Liberty.—Here is another spark of Kossuth-like fire from a poem:

"To Love and Liberty
My songs as incense rise—
For Love divinest Love,
My life I'd sacrifice.

"But august Liberty—
Thou God-life, high above
All earth-born beings—unto thee
I'd sacrifice my Love."

* * Preparation.—A girl, hearing the lady of the house, at dinner, ask her husband to bring 'Dombey and Son' with him when he came home to tea, laid two extra plates on the supper-table for the supposed visitors. * *

Die by Inches.—A tall man, who was given to dissipation, was told by a medical friend that he was dying *by inches.* "Thank Heaven" said he, "I measure six feet and seven inches." * *

An Intellectual Editor.—"Oh! Jerusalem, here's a nice fix! An original article to write, and somebody's stolen the scissors! * * *

A Con.—When is a plant to be dreaded more than a mad dog? When it's madder. * * *

Another.—Why should persons in trouble go to the Britannia bridge? Because it will carry them over Menai (many) Straits. * * *

And Another.—When does a man love his favored rival? When he loves a flirt whose beloved object is herself. * * *

Following the Plough.—Farmer—"Jed, do you follow the plough now?" Loafer—"Yes, sir-ee! but a good distance behind, I tell you." * * * *

EPIGRAM ON THE SCULPTOR KISS.

Great Phidias wrought the statue from the block
With wondrous skill, by oft-repeated stroke—
But in this age, with modern magic rife,
A KISS can make the marble glow with life.

* * * Bread and Butter Love.—Love is to domestic life what butter is to bread—it possesses little nourishment in itself, but gives substantials a grand relish, without which they would swallow mighty hard. * * *

Seeing blind-folded.—Gen. Cass is reported as saying at the Congressional Banquet to Kossuth—"Shall we sit here blind-folded and see tyranny prevailing in every region of the world? No!" * * * * *

A Question.—What is the most proper punishment for quack doctors? They should be confined in the *pill*-ory. * * *

Jeu de mot.—"John, did you ever bet on a horse race?" "No—but I've seen my sister Bet on an old mare!"

Presentation of a Medal.—The Howard Association of the city of Norfolk, have presented Miss Annie M. Andrews, whose services in the fever of 1855 have made her name familiar with the philanthropists of the world, a beautiful gold medal, in token of their appreciation of her eminent kindness to the pestilence stricken of that period.

The medal is of solid gold, with appropriate emblems. The figures on one side are emblematical of "Faith, Hope, and Charity"—on the reverse is represented the "Good Samaritan."

Miss Andrews acknowledged this token of regard in a very beautifully written note. She says:

"I shall ever hold it a cherished memorial—a bond of union betwixt you and me—significant of that time when, through Providence, I was permitted to cast my mite of sympathy and aid into the rich treasury of kindly care and concern so lavishly poured out for Norfolk in her time of need.

"The beautiful Trinity—"Faith, Hope, and Charity," and the 'good Samaritan,' (your own appropriately chosen devices,) be it mine to emulate; and be assured that with these before me, I shall never be forgetful of the 'association' by which these emblems have been transmitted to me."

Smokeless Chimneys.—An apparatus for preventing the egress of smoke from the tops of chimneys has been invented, and found to possess some special merits. The top of the chimney is closed in, and, at about half way up, in chimneys already constructed, an opening is made in the side as large as the structure will allow. Outside of this an iron box is firmly secured, in which is a foliated revolving cylinder, its axis placed horizontally, having a grooved pully geared to the motive power by which it is set in motion. The leaves of this cylinder are curved downwards, in the direction of its rotation, to facilitate collecting and carrying downwards the solid particles of carbon and the denser vapors into a tank beneath, containing water, and in which it partly dissolves. This tank has two openings, one to insert fresh water, the other to withdraw the collected matters. When the smoke reaches the opening it comes within the immediate action of the draught caused by the rapid revolution of the vanes, and is quickly condensed in the cold water trough.

☞The Kingston Whig says: "We announce it as a positive fact, that Dr Rae, the Arctic traveller, aided by the contributions of kind friends is building in Kingston dock yard an Arctic schooner, to be ready in May to go down to Quebec, thence to the Arctic regions, to make one more search for Captain Franklin's party, dead or alive. Dr Rae is to command the schooner, and the party of hardy adventurers to accompany him and man his vessel are selected and engaged. We say to search for Captain Franklin and his men; because, as for the ships Terror and Erebus, they were most unquestionably seen in 1851, attached to an iceberg, drifting to the south, in the same way as was the Resolute."

☞The following lines by a school girl, are decidedly clever:—

A child and a woman together once walked
'Neath a starlit summer's sky,
And mother and daughter had cherfully talked
Of the glorious things on high.

O'er the youthful face on a sudden there wrought
A solemn, serious change,
For an angel near earth had whispered a thought
So childlike, yet passing strange.

Oh, mother! in rapture the fair child cried,
If God in his mercy and might,
Hath made with such wonder, his heaven's [wrong-side,
What splendors must blaze on the right.

The English Navy.—That immense navy of Great Britain supplies her with an unfailing argument in diplomacy, and saves her a deal of negotiating. Orders from London can blockade any port in the world within six weeks; and as everybody has diplomatic relations with England, somebody is always being blockaded by H. B. M's ships. The chief real damage she inflicted on Russia was by her blockade of Odessa and Sebastopol, and of Cronstadt and the Finnish ports. This year she began, in January, with a blockade of Nangasaki to promote friendly intercourse with Japan. * * In February, she cultivated commerce with China, by blockading Canton, Hong-Kong and Shanghae. March found her blockading San Juan, and threatening to blockade Vera Cruz.. April has released Buenos Ayres from the blockade impending over it for two years past, and May brings news of a fleet ordered to New Granada to blockade Carthagena.

Singular Freak of a Bird.—The Somerset (Pa.) Democrat says sometime last fall a black bird came to Mr Joseph Snyder's in this boro', and has since lived contentedly with the chickens. It has become thoroughly domesticated, and comes regularly for its food. Instead of roosting as the chickens do, it takes a position on the rooster's back, who bears the weight of his little friend with great good nature. But the most singular of all is that it has learned to crow like a cock and crows regularly, more frequent than the rooster; and seems to be vain of its accomplishment. It is a real bona fide crow, clear and loud, and is similar to that of a young rooster. The bird can be seen and heard daily, and if any one disbelieves its truth they can be convinced by seeing and hearing for themselves. The age is progressive and the birds are keeping up with the times.

A New Disease.—The result the late election does not seem to agree with the physical constitution of the republican editors of this State. Some of them have been taken suddenly ill. Their disease immediately assumes an alarming form—ghosts of departed place and power haunt their imagination—their fancy pictures dark forebodings in the future—they are wakeful and restless. It was thought at first to be the *black vomit*, but scientific discovery has denominated it the *Dred-ful Scott Fever.* Will it not prostrate the whole "republican" party before another election?

One of the most remarkable facts in the life of a sailor has occurred in the life of Capt. Jethro Coffin, now a resident of Nantucket. During seventeen voyages in whale fishery, occupying thirty-nine years, Captain Coffin never witnessed a burial at sea, no death ever taking place on board of any ship to which he has belonged.

Wendell Phillips says: "Put an American baby on the floor six months old on his feet, and he will immediately say 'Mr Chairman,' and call the next cradle to order."