VOL. XLII.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1851.

AGRICULTURAL.

ry planter. The general and almost universal practice in the South is (where it is practice in the South is (where it is practice) and practice.

The general and almost universal property, executed by the party; and all laws and practice.

The general and almost universal property, executed by the party; and all laws and practice.

Our fellow citizen, B. A. Sorsby, exhibited which may be passed for extending the time for that hereafter it shall be the duty of the seventeen the south is the sout sal practice in the South is (where it is practice at all) by open ditches and surface drains.

The general and almost universal property, executed by the party; and all laws is hereby enacted by the p me most econonneal and judicious? As there are inferent causes of excess of water, so that the same may be submitted and are treated by the committee, but for the peculiar restrictions thrown around them, and the direction or inclination of these drains, as native control of drawing. Londs which are flooded by the committee, but for the peculiar restrictions thrown around them, and the treatment of drawing of large streams requires such extensive operations to prove of the same very good purpose of the stream of the treatment of the treatment of the treatment of the same and of the matters therein or inclination of these drains, as native countries, where there may not be a paper published in such as the construction of such direction or inclination of these drains, as native countries where there may not be a paper published in such decree by virtue of this act, and them, want of means. We hope therefore that the country is the best guide. We find a re-tried copy, from the register's books, of the decree, shall be plenary evidence both of the stream of the matters therein controlled by hills, are rendered too wet by the committee, but for the last breasure shall order and drust to have such decree registered. That in order and drust to have such decree registered, the narre data server used a spade before—was about to have such decree registered. That in order to have such decree registered the narre data server used a spade before—was about to have such decree registered. That in order to have such decree registered too wet by the committee, of the last breach so of interests, to show with what eight districts and retrieve counties, where there and so the last proceed by the committee, of the last breach so of interests, to show with what eight districts and notes and recting counties, where there and rective counties, where there are the such counties, where there are the subject of judications of interests to show with them, and the distriction of interests to show with the last respect to such county; and the emptying of water from their sides or twenty-six days, using nothing but the spade slopes, which can only be remedied by hori- and shovel. The same work with the use of zontal ditches to intercept the waters as they a scooter plough only, might, we think, have flow down, and also at the base of the hills to been done in one third less time. But as I cut of all springs and drainings. There are was a novice in this matter, I concluded to springs; and flat lands which are rendered and smooth banks; but for the future I shall ture of the subsoil. It is to this character of man, woman and boy that can handle a shovland that we shall principally confine our re- of, reserving the spit for the men and spade.

bout six inches wide and the depth about three laid over the stones, covering them effectually recommend it, but to practice it in every inin lieu of which we might employ green stance where it is not precluded by some in pine brush, or the dead straw form the woods. surmountable barrier.

The duch is then filled up with the earth. The extra labor necessary in farming these equal dimensions placed at the bottom to ed, the action of the sun and air, and es; and one load of the was equal to, or overseer and "nigger," the width of the former, and in one piece,- Erin' would do the work gratuitously, They are entirely round-of the same length of the old style with an inch and a half bore. These, like the others, are placed in the ditch with their ends touching, through which; (joints) the water finds its way into the pipes. After being laid down, the ditches are filled up with earth-and in some instances rammed vithout any previous covering; and they have

per thousand ! command, I set two hands at sinking ditches cious plowing often does much mischief by [Ratified 28th January, 1851.] in January last, on about twelve acres of turning the landand exposing it to the extreme peachy, flat land, of very tenneious clay, with heat of our summers, it will indeed be an the view of formingunder-drains of puncticons, important desideratum, if we shall find a plough brush-wood, &c. My ditches were from which will give us all the benefits, and im two and a half to three feet deep. I would part none of those evils. The advantages prefer them over than under three feet when of deep plowing in our early preparations for he fall in the land could be had-and about the erop, are too universally the same in width at top. After sinking the argument or illustration, but our great diffi slitches to the depth of about two feet, and culty has been to find the plaw which would throwing out all the loose diet. I had a spit do this without exposing our lands to injury taken from the centre of the ditch about the by throwing upon the surface too much clay width of the spade, and its length in depth, and leaving it too rough and cloddy. bundance on some fresh clearing near the ditches, and of the most desirable kind- will have accomplished the great object of deep sweet gum and birch-being long and straight. plowing, and no new exposures of surface to In some of the dickes—for there were some the hot sun. This then, we set down as one six or eight—all of which would probably of the benefits. Another will be that where measure sixteen or eighteen hundred vards excesses of rain come the water may settle so

ing on the brush, until fastened by the dirt- of the benefit which might be expected from there made or in any afterwards made in the designated in this act, by which from similarity of subjects ought, in

et by the impervious or tenacious na- employ not only a mule and ploss, but every

marks having tested the results from some slight experiments. In England, Scotland and not entirely completed had been cleared for throw away on every farm in the country.— in the same manner as though this act had Ireland, the general and almost universal practice of reclaiming these lands as well as those and oats; and although very rich the yield of different strates, such as pear, gravel, &c., was invariably very poor. The crop grown is by under-draining. Their method of doing on it this year was more than all the others this is in perfect character with their age as an combined. This method of forming underagricultural people. Their motto is: "What drains has been in practice for many years, and animals had taken from the land. Night is worth doing at all is worth doing well:" but we are inclined to think to a very limited and to carry out this principle in this system of extent. Although the results have been gen- indispensable to the growth of animals' bones usbandry they employ stone and tile as the erally satisfactory, and indeed as far as we and to the nutriment of plants, and which is materials for forming the culverts for carrying off the water. Stones are always prefered well done, but little or no repairs for many when within convenient distance; they are use for twelve years, that continue to carry bie, and equally as effectual. The writers uptheir efficacy, prefer small stones about the rious stratas of sandy and gravel land, as they size of a hen's egg. The sides of the ditch sometimes necessarily will, much care should wing much more liable to break in from the be used to prevent the sand from penetrating use of large ones. The ditches are sloped the covering, and thereby obstructing the free from the top to the bottom the latter being r- passage of the water. From the happy and bout six inches wide and the depth about three feet. Stones are then thrown in to the depth draining has exected on lands connected with of six or eight inches, and turf or sod is then our experience, we are inclined not only to

which came out of it, and they have what drains, over those of open ditches, is more a permanent drain. When stones cannot be say nothing of the saving of time in their culwe would suppose and what they know to be, than overbalanced in the saving of land, to had the difficulty is met by making clay pipes. ture. While open diches are rarely ever in Those first employed were in a horse-shoe especially if stock are permitted to have acshape-about 14 inches long, with a flat sole cess to them, and even when they are exclud-These were considered ing weather, will cause the banks and sides to heaper that stones, as they required a ditch crumble and sluff off-if I may use the term only in proportion to their width, four inch--and render them an eyesore to the planter, would lay down four or five times that of Christmas. I am honest in saying that I stone. More recently they have employed would not have an open ditch on my land, (if an improved form-not being more than half they could be possibly avoided.) if a son of

> B. A. SORSBY. Drc. 29, 1850.

From the Columbus Soil of the South

Respectfully.

rom the same kind of mortar that is used in attract more attention. We think it is dest accounted for unless by a rule or order of either at the bar of the Without any materials of this kind at my treme wet to extreme dry, and where injudiwhich left a shoulder on each side, from six to have not over estimated the use of this plow, eight inches bearing-resembling that of a it will do for us all that we ask. It may be grave-across which, and cesting on the made to strike deep into the earth twelve. shoulders, I intended to have laid short, thick lifteen or more inches, breaking and loosenpuncheons split out of lightwood blocks-but ing and pulverizing every thing to that depth the suggestion of my averager, I concludibelow, and bringing no new earth to the sured to use brush-wood which lay in great a- face, leaving all the sub-stratum in its natural

From the Soli of the SouthUNDER-DRAINING.

UNDER-DRAINING.

Messrs. Editors:—In Compliance with
your request, and wishing to see the interest
of own in a set of strongers at the bottom—one
to imalife that desire by offering you an arlifele on under-draining. If it should appear
a little verbose, it will emanate from a desire
to medie myself inheligible, and not with the
view of increasing its interest by augment of the side gains of ment.

The ameliorating influence upon the self
in his operation in husbandley cannot be found.

The ameliorating influence upon the self
in his operation in husbandley cannot be found.

The ameliorating influence upon the self
in special to the solid of the South.

The ameliorating influence upon the self
in special to the solid of the solid proper to
your request, and wishing to see the interest
of one influence with the effect thereof,

A sound discretion must be brought into
the propriety of using the plants of these said property.

A sound discretion must be brought into
the propriety of using the plants of the said property
to the first property of the said property
to the the said be to transfer to the party to declared to
the property of using the said the to transfer to the party to de in this operation in husbandry cannot be justby appreciated but by a thorough and efficient
course of draining—which we regret to say,
is comparatively but little practiced by us,
and in which we are greatly deficient. It
will not be considered necessary to enter into
any argument to show why lands are wet, or
to establish the fact that all swamp lands anound in food for plants, and constitute some
of our best and most productive lands. All
that we shall attempt to do will be to point out
the best and most economical method of reclaiming such lands within the reach of eveclaiming such lands

also lands which are too wet from boiling take it in regular discher's style of straight great productiveness, they sorder things differ- dollar. "There, the estimate is, by nice calculation, that it is worth \$10 for every individual, man, woman and child,-We traverse sea pair the power of the court in enforcing the and land, send to Africa and South America to decree in the manner now used; but the court not supplied from the atmosphere, like carbonic acid and ammonia. All fluid and solid exerctions should be preserved by mixing them with burnt clay, saw dust, ashes, peat or wood charcoal, &c.

We have a great deal to learn, and alas, nuch more to practice, that we have learn-

LAWS OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to protect Wells, Springs and Cisterns of Wa.

That if any person shall wilfully put into the well, spring or eistern of water, of well, spring or eistern may be emlamaged, or require the said master to enter into bond, in the water thereof be made less, wholesome or the sum of five hundred dollars, with good or, and may be indicted for the same in the North Carolina, and conditioned that he will the recovery of rents, where the demises are shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the dis- its of this State, and will cause the said apcretion of the court.

[Ratified 27th January, 1851.] AN ACT

queerning Deeds of Trust and Marriage Settle. Sec. I. Be it enacted by the General Assem-

bly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the registry or duly certified copy of any deed of trust, or marriage settlement, conveying personal or real property for the benefit

No. of Street

AN ACT

vent the selling or giving away of Spirituous Liquors at or near places of Public Worship." Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Asembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the second section of an act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, passed at its ression of 1848-49, entitled "An Act more effectually to prevent the selling or giving away of spirituous liquors at or near places of public worship," be, and the same a hereby repealed. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted. That so me

of the provisions of the first section of said set as forbids the giving away of sorritous liquors. as therein specified is hereby repealed. [Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

Allowing decrees of Courts of Equity, in certain

cases, to transfer legal titles.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it

only to be just, but generous.

The best of all manures is the one which in our country is almost universally wasted. In Belgium, where agriculture is carried to great productiveness, they worder thingsdiffer great productiveness and the party description of the publication of the decree registered, the party description of the court in they doem it advisable, for the publication of they doem it advisable, for the publication of they doem it advisable, for the publication of the court in they doem it advisable, for the publication of the they doem it advisable, for the publication of the decree acopy five thousand copies of said work, with such great decret all discrete great decrete great the court in they doem it advisable, for the publication of the decree acopy five thousand copies of said work, with such great decrete great the court in they doem it advisable, for the publication of the decree fregister acopy five thousand copies of said work, with such great decrete great decrete great decrete great the court in the city of Ration In the city

at into the may be removing, for the purpose aforesaid:
any other Provided, however, that said court shall, bevable to the State of county or superior court; and on conviction, not take the said apprentice beyond the lim- not by deed; For remedy whereof, prentice to be bound in the county to which

Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

AN ACT

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it of married persons, registered as is now re- is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. SUB-SOILING.

The sub-soil plow is but little known and may be fill evidence of such deed cargo of coal which has been mined in North been found to answer the most sanguine ex- still less used in the South. We are glad, of trust or marriage settlement, although the Carolina, and actually takes a return cargo of pectations. They are prepared and made however, to find that its use is beginning to loss or absence of the original should not be coal, shall not be compelled to pay pilotage, making brick, and burned in similar manner, tined at no distant day to work important court, made upon affidavit suggesting some main bar of the Cape Fear River, or between and furnished at 82 50 per thousand. Would changes in the productiveness of our lands, material, variance from the original in such the mouth of Cape Foar and the town of Wilst not be advisable at our next Fair to offer a and should not be suprised if it should prove registry, or other sufficient grounds, in the dispremium of a dozen cups for a specimen of to be peculiarly the plough of the south in the cretion of said court, such party shall be resulting in sight of said New Inlet or Main similar tile, or the most approved form of pip-preparation of our lands for planting. In a quired to produce the original, in which case Bar, shall hoist a flag at her fore-top-mast-which any rent is reserved, or made payable. ing for such purposes not to cost exceeding \$5 climate like ours, where we are exposed to the same shall be produced or accounted for head, or such other place as shall be designagreat vicissitude of seasons, verying from ex-according to the course and practice of the ted by the commissioners of navigation, and shall keep the same flying until said vessel has arrived at her place of mooring or anchor- in reversion entitled thereto, any other than age, which said flag shall be of the dimensions for the use and occupation of such bands, tenof three square feet, with a white ground and o amend an act of the General Assembly of black ball in the centre, and not less than one North-Carolina, passed at the session of 184849, entitled "An Act more effectually to precoal, shall be event, as aforessid from all der way and outward bound from said river:
provided, they shall hoist said flag as soon as
they unmoor or break ground, and shall keep
they unmoor or break ground, and shall keep the same flying till they pass the New Inlet or main bur : Provided further, that go vessel having on board any merchandize or freight, except coal, shall be entitled to the provisions and benefits of this act.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That all river craft upon said river of Cape Fear, engag-

vessel coming into said New Inlet or Main Bar upon said Cape Fear river, and hoisting said flag under false pretences, to avoid pay ing pilotage, shall pay double pilotage, to be recovered of the captain prowners of said yessel in the same manner that pilotage is now col-

ter in equity, during the vacation, it shall be tawful for the court or the clerk or clerk and

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is the advertisement of land for sale of taxes in the advertisement of land for sale of taxes in the advertisement of land for sale of taxes in the advertisement of land for sale of taxes in the advertisement of land for sale of taxes in the advertisement of land for sale of taxes in the advertisement of land for sale of taxes in the advertisement of land for sale of taxes in the advertisement of land for sale of taxes in the advertisement of land for sale of taxes in the advertisement of land for sale of taxes in the advertisement of land for sale of taxes in the advertisement of land for sale of taxes in the advertisement of land for them to eithe ordered, it shall be lauded supon the play a clerk to said commission, at a compensation not exceeding three hundred dollars, to be paid out of the public treasury, upon the sale of lands for taxes owned by persons resolved to the sale of lands for taxes owned by persons resolved to the sale of lands for taxes owned by persons resolved to the sale of lands for taxes owned by persons resolved to the sale of lands for taxes owned by persons resolved to the sale of lands for taxes in the advertisement of land for them to eithe order to said commission, at a compensation not exceeding three hundred dollars, to be paid out of the public treasury, upon the warrant of the Governor.

[INTO CONGRESS.]

Major Cochran, who is now, or was quite recently living in Oswego, New York, and

hereby repealed. [Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

AN ACT

To facilitate the collection of Rents. Whereas, difficulties many times arise in

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General As sembly of the State of North Carolina, and it he is about to remove: Provided further, that is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. said court shall not grant any license to remove That it shall and may be lawful to and for any colored apprentice farther than to a coun- the landlord or landlords, where the agreety adjoining the county from which said re- ment is not by deed, to recover a reasonable satisfaction for the lands, tenements or hereditaments, held or occupied by the defendant or defendants, in an action on the case, for the use and occupation of what was so held or enjoyed; and if, in evidence, on the trial of such action, any parol demise or any agree ment (not being by deed) whereon a certain rent was reserved, shall appear, the plaintiff n such action shall not therefor be non-suited, but may make use thereof as an evidence of the quantum of damages to be recovered Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to parol leases of nore than three years,

Sec. 2. AND WHEREAS, where any lessor or landlord, having only an estate for life in the lands, tenements or hereditaments demissuch reut, or any part thereof is not by law recoverable by the executors or administrators of such lessor or landlord; nor is the person ements or hereditaments, from the death of the tenant for life : For remedy whereaf, Be foot in diameter; and all vessels laden with it enacted by the authority aforesaid. That coal, shall be exempt, as aforesaid, from all where any tenant for life shall happen to die pollot charges, upon their hoisting said flag untennut for life that the executors or administrators of such tenant for life shall and may, in an action on the case, recover of and from such undertenant of undertenants of such lands, tenements or heroditaments, if such tenant for life die on the day on which the same was made payable, the whole, or if before ed in the coal trade, shall be exempt from any such day, then a proportion of such rent according to the time such tenant for life lived. cording to the time such tenant for life lived, and shippers from adulterating the article, and rent was growing due as aforesaid, making all just allowances, or a proportionable part thereof respectively. thereof respectively.
[Ratified 24th January, 1851]

ANACT

ed to be made, either by the court itself, while in session, or by the clerk, or elerk and master in session, or by the clerk, or elerk and master in equity, during the vacation, it shall be tawful for the court or the clerk or cleik and master, to cause publication to be made in any newspaper whatever in this State.

[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

AN ACT

To amend the 51st section of the 102d chapter of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby assets the passage of such as the passage of such as the nature of the injuries, and these are section of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby assets the passage of such as the nature of the injuries, and these are seenly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby assets the passage of such as the nature of the injuries, and these are seenly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby assets the passage of such as the nature of the injuries, and these are seenly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby assets the passage of such as the nature of the injuries, and these are seenly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby assets the passage of such as the nature of the injuries, and these are seenly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby assets the passage of such as the nature of the injuries, and these are seenly of the same whole.

grabbed one about fourteen inches long with Book of the Revolution, his teeth, and biting it through and through the head shook it with madness and dropped the little monster dead at his feet—the little ones receded, and the larger ones raised themselves and shook their fearful rattles, then slowly the most paisonous of all the motly crowd, a yellow rattlesnake four feet long poised himself, every muselo of his body the Democrats.

working in dreadful contortion, then during forward it struck a dreadful blow with its seven years, during which time we have had oisonous fungs into the rat, the venom folowed the wound. Encouraged by this effort, the large black rattlers several times struck it, and the rat went round and round the eage, only fighting the smaller ones, who kept contiqually biting his legs. The noise made by their rattles and hissing was terrible, and th crowd of beholders stood awestuck witness sing the fearful contest. Slowly the rat's legs begun to swell as the poison took effect. and they soon became of such an enormous size as to be powerless when he dragge himself around, still showing determined bravery as the ernomous bites he gave the smaller stinging monsters proved.

At last exhausted nature began to give way slowly, as his body became benumber his eyes grew glassy, he ceased to walk ove and over the reptiles, and the bites the bule wretches continued to give him were unheeded, for he streched himself out and died after a forty minutes fight. None of them ate take of food again until the next spring.

INDIA COTTON CROP.

The Bombay Telegraph and Courier reports. that the cotton crop of the present season, from the cotton lands of Guzerat, is expected to produce 300,000 bales, being 100,000 bales perhaps some of the neighboring States. more than was obtained last year. The qualify promises to be good, and the measure necessary to give the produce its fair bile Tribune says : chance in the market, is to prevent the Ryots A gentleman from Aberdeen (Miss.) in ge Collector of Broach.

measure sixteen or eighteen hundred variewe used small saplings from three to five inchsin diameter at the large end without taking
off the brush, laying them in horizontally
with the large end pointing up the dirch, and
the second, two ar three few and deposit
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the brank-partial property of the same.
This property directly even to the commissioners of mavigation in New Hanover
the brank-partial property of the same.
That three commissioners of mavigation in New Hanover
the down with his f

PHENOMENA OF DEATH.

sensations, though Lord Byron remarked the

dollar.
Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to impair the power of the court in enforcing the decree in the manner now used; but the court may proceed to compel performance thereof in the same manner as though this act had not passed, [Ratified 24th January, 1851.]

AN ACT

To amend the fifth chapter of the Revised Statutes in relation to Apprentiess.

To amend the seventh section of the fifth chapter of the Revised Statutes in relation to Apprentiess.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is the advertisement of land for sale of taxes in the same manner as though this act head in Raleigh, he, and the same is hereby read count in the same is hereby read count in this act had in Raleigh, he, and the same is hereby read count in the same sagging to complete the dute as assigned time in and by this said commissioners he allowed and the meet said commissioners he allowed and the meet. See . Be it further enacted. That the meet said comm

Major Cochran, who is now, or was quite recently living in Oswego, New York, and from the county in which the indentures of apprenticeship may have been executed, to apprenticeship may have been executed, to any other county in this State, and shall or may be desirous of taking said apprentice to the county to which he may be about to remove, for the purpose of having said apprentice to the resolution of the county in which said apprentice was originally bound, upon sufficient cause being an interesting and precious and provided in the county in which said apprentice was originally bound, upon sufficient cause being an interesting and grantitions exhibition, got with the crowds of ladies and gentlement, to whom he shows such a polite and gentlement for whom he shows such a polite and gentlement for whom he shows such a polite and gentlement for whom he shows such a polite and gentlement for whom he shows such a polite and gentlement for the county in which said apprentice was originally bound, upon sufficient cause being the sheriffs or their or the deputies to advertise such lands in some any other county wherein any other county wherein any other county wherein any other county in this State, and shall or newspaper published in the county wherein such lands are situated; and if there be no such paper, then in such newspaper as shall be published nearest thereto: Provided, it shall still be the duty of the sheriff to advertise such lands in some any other county wherein any ot To protect Wells, Springs and Cisterns of Water against wilful injuries.

See, I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolins, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of this State, to which hereby enacted by the authority of this State, to which hereby enacted by the authority of the same, hereby enacted by the authority of the same are long and the county of the same a large rat was placed. As soon as it entered lifed the joyous company, and at the supper their den, the larger snakes raised themselves table one of the gentlemen remarked, in com-and with their coal-black eyes looking on the mendation of his talents, that he was "fit for intruder dropped their heads, dearning him an Congress." The hint was favorably received instantly charged upon the rat and running gress for the district then comprising the who Li out their forked tongues, quickly inserted State of New York west of Schenectady,—their fangs into his plamp body,—Mons. Rat The incident is related in Lossing's Field

" The Whigs in this State are divided into opposing factions, the leaders of which regard each other with greater hostility than they

four Senatorial elections, each dividing the party more and more. While this state of things continues, it is useless to look for success. Whether the defeat which we have sustained will be sufficient to bring the party together we do not know. We doubt it; we bt if the election could be taken overagain to-day with any better success, except perhaps in the General Assembly.

"The amount of money expended by our opponents in this election far exceeds anything ever known before in this State."

WHEREABOUTS OF WM. I., CHAPTIN .- This famous abolitionist, who forfeited his bail in the sum of \$19,000, in Maryland lately, has gone to Ohio, and on "the Reserve," it is said. intends to hold a series of anti-slavery meetings, with the object of presenting his case to the people, and of receiving contributions for ter a forty minutes fight. None of them are the relief of his bondsmen. The Syracuse of his body, for their scakeship will not pardevoted their entire means in his behalf, and by the forfeiture of his bail, are less per niless, and it adds that it is to indmenify them the a series of "Chaplin Meetings"have been held in New York State and Massachusetts, and

ing from this city to New Orleans, on the steamer Mobile, on her last trip, was unform nate enough to lose his pocket book, con ing some three thousand dollars. One of the LOTTERIES IN KENTUCKY.—Governor gaining his meany, that he immediately run