

another, a cent's worth of milk, and wanted to borrow the measure to carry it home in, while a little girl was waiting for a cent's worth of black pepper, which the old man was trying to put up for her, the paper was too small, and in putting it in an envelope, he got some of the titulating powder in his eyes which had been brewing and simmering during the whole operation, now burst forth:—"I wish the gin'ral court was in tophet?" growled he forth.—"What in thunder did they choose my son for? yee, see, he was a fool to accept it too—to go and leave his shop with me to take care of—pretty doings!" Here a little boy came in for a cent's worth of vinegar, in a hurry.—"A cent's worth of vinegar!" drawled out the old man, maliciously,—"a cent's worth of vinegar! And I 'spose you want that put in two papers! I wish the darned old store was sunk in Merrimac river, with the whole gin'ral court inside on't—I do, by thunder.—Post,

IMPORTANT TO TANNERS.—Henry W. Elsworth Esq., says the *La Fayette Journal*, has shown us several specimens of Leather which were tanned under his own eye, in the space of ten minutes, by a process of which Marmon Hubbard, of Rochester, New York, is the inventor. This statement appears incredible when it is considered that 6, 8, or 10 months are required to tan Leather by the ordinary process. Mr. Elsworth has in his possession a pair of boots and a pair of shoes made from a raw hide in less than a day and a half, tanned by this new process. The leather is tanned by a compound of chemicals, and in time and materials is a saving of at least five thousand per cent. over the present slow method of making Leather. The right says the *Journal*, for Connecticut and Massachusetts, was sold for \$500,000; Ohio, for \$150,000; Michigan, for \$100,000. This is one of the greatest improvements of the age.—*Hunt's Magazine*, for October.

EXTRAORDINARY SUBSTANCE FOUND IN THE STOMACH OF A HORSE.—A short time since a horse belonging to a Mr. Moates, of Spalding, Eng., died and was opened, when a stone about the size of a man's head, or rather in shape and appearance exactly resembling the wig-block used by barbers, was found in the stomach. It weighed 8 pounds, and seemed as a flint stone, and extremely polished and beautiful. Another stone of the shape and size of a horse's foot, was found in the stomach. These wonderful formations are produced in the stomach, no doubt much in the same way as stone in the bladder, a nucleus being first formed. The polish would be caused by the motion of the stomach in the course of digestion, or perhaps by the friction of one stone against the other. How any animal could live and work with such productions within its stomach is most astonishing. A very large sum is offered for the productions.

IMPUDENCE.—A fellow was lately charged in Glasgow Police Court with stealing a herring barrel from a person in Stockwell-st. After the charge had been proved, the principal accuser addressed the bench: Deed, Sir Bailie, the man at the bar is a great rogue; the stealing of the barrel is naething to some of his tricks. He stole my sign board last week, and what does your honour think he did w' it? Magistrate: That would be hard for me to say. Weel, sir, I'll tell ye. He brought it into my shop w' my own name on it and offered to sell me it, as he said, he thought it would be o' mair use to me than onybody else! The court laughed, in which the hardened rogue joined.

One pleasant day parson L. took a walk from the village of W. to visit one of his parishioners. On the way he fell in with Captain S., who was driving a load of wood to market, with a team that looked as if it had seen hard work and poor keeping. After the usual salutation—"Captain," said the parson, looking at the cattle, that had hardly flesh enough on them to keep their bones together, "Captain, what is the matter with your oxen?" "Well," said Captain S., "I rather guess they are pretty much in the situation of your society down there—they want a new parson!"

"I know a tender maiden
As gentle as the spring,
As summer showers, or summer flowers,
Or any lovely thing.
But yet this tender maiden
Careth no more for me
Than 'mid the stars the pale moon cares
For the poor love-sick sea."

Then don't bother her, if she don't "care any thing for you!" Don't go about whining like a sick monkey.—Look up somebody who will care for you if you are worth being cared for. "P'raps you ain't!"—*Portland Trans.*

MODERN CURIOSITIES.—An egg, supposed to be the lay of the last minstrel.

A manimouth parsnip that can't be beat.
The left foot boot of a mail-coach.
A patch from the seat of learning.
A lock of hair from the head of Sacramento.
The teeth of a reformed rake.
A sample of cloth, out of which law-suits are made.

"Ah, my good fellow," said one man to another, slapping him familiarly on the shoulder, "you're one of the men we read of!"

"How so?" inquired the other. "Where did you read of me?"

"In the police report."

"The man we read of" drew his fist, but the other was at a safe distance.

I WOULDN'T, WOULD YOU?

I wouldn't give much for subscribers or readers
Who flatter the spirit and tone of you "leaders,"
But never pay over the printer his due!
We wouldn't give much for such "patrons"—
Would you?

The Sacramento Transcript in speaking of a soiree given by the mayor, says: "The mayor of the city, the ladies, &c., were appropriately and elegantly drunk, and the party separated in fine cheer."

USEFUL INFORMATION.

RICE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Rice was introduced into North America in 1694. A vessel from Madagascar, on her homeward voyage to Britain, happening to touch at Charleston, the Captain presented the Governor with a bag of seed rice, which he said he had seen growing in the eastern countries, where it was deemed excellent food, and yielded a prodigious increase. The Governor divided it between several of his friends, who found the result to exceed their most sanguine expectations. From this circumstance Carolina dates the rise of her staple commodity, the chief support of her people and the main support of her affluence.

Rice is cultivated extensively in the Southern States, by a method somewhat similar to that of garden peas in this country. The grains of this plant grow on separate pedicles, or little fruit-stalks, springing from the main stalk. The whole head forms what a botanist would call a spiked panicle; that is, something between a spike like wheat, and a panicle like oats. The grain is sown in rows, in the bottom of trenches made of slave laborer entirely. These ridges lie about seventeen inches apart, from centre to centre. The rice is put in by the hand, generally by women, and is never scattered, but cast so as to fall in a line. This is done about the 17th of March. By means of flood gates, the water is then permitted to flow over the fields, and to remain on the ground five days, at the depth of several inches. The object of this draining is to sprout the seeds as it is technically called. The water is next drawn off, and the ground allowed to dry, until the rice is risen to what is termed four leaves high, or between three and four inches. This requires about a month. The fields are then again overflowed, and they remain submerged for upwards of a fortnight, to destroy the grass and weeds. These processes occupy till about the 17th of May, after which the ground is allowed to remain dry till the 15th of July, during which interval it is repeatedly hoed, to remove such weeds as have not been effectually drowned, and also to loosen the soil. The water is then, for the last time, introduced, in order that the rice may be brought to maturity; and it actually ripens when standing in the water. The harvest commences about the end of August, and extends into October. It is all cut by the male slaves, who use a sickle, while the women make it up into bundles. As it seems that no ingenuity has yet been able to overcome the difficulty of threshing the grains out by machinery, without breaking them, the whole of this part of the process is done with hand-flails in a court-yard. The next process is to detach the outer husk, which clings to the grain with great pertinacity. This is done by passing the rice between a pair of mill-stones, removed to a considerable distance from each other. The inner pellicle, or film, which envelops the grain, is removed by trituration in mortars under pestles weighing from two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds. The pestles consist of two upright bars, shod with iron, which being raised up by machinery to the height of several feet, are allowed to fall plump down upon the rice, the particles of which are thus rubbed against one another till the film is removed. It is now thoroughly winnowed, and being packed in casks holding about six hundred pounds each, is ready for distribution over all parts of the world.

THE AIR PUMP.—The following effects and phenomena of the air-pump, are related by Dr. Hutton. In the exhausted receiver, heavy and light bodies fall equally swift, so that a guinea and a feather fall from the top of a tall receiver to the bottom exactly together. Most animals die in a minute or two; however, vipers and frogs, although they swell much, live an hour or two, and after being seemingly quite dead, come to life again in the open air. Snails survive about ten hours; eels, two or three days; leeches, five or six. Oysters live for twenty four hours. The heart of an eel, taken out of the body, continues to beat for the greater part of an hour, and that more briskly than in the air. Warm blood, milk, gall, &c. undergo a considerable intumescence and ebullition. A mouse or other animals may be brought, by degrees, to survive longer in a rarefied air, than it naturally does. Air may retain its usual pressure, after it becomes unfit for respiration. Eggs of silkworms hatch in vacuo. Vegetation stops. Fire extinguishes; the flame of a candle usually going out in one minute, and charcoal in five minutes. Red-hot iron ceases however not to be affected; yet sulphur and gunpowder are not lighted by it, only fused. A match, after lying seemingly extinct a long while, revives on readmitting the air. A flint and steel strike sparks of fire as copiously and in all directions as in air. Magnets and magnetic needles act as in air. The smoke of an extinguished luminary gradually settled to the bottom in a darkish body, leaving the upper part of the receiver clear and transparent; and on inclining the vessel sometimes to one side, sometimes to the other, the fume preserves its surface horizontal after the nature of other fluids. Heat may be produced by attrition. Camphor will not take fire: and gunpowder, though some of the grains of a heap of it be kindled by a burning glass, will not give fire to the contiguous grains. Glowworms lose their light in proportion as the air is exhausted; but on re-admitting the air, they presently recover. A bell, on being struck, is not heard to ring, or very faintly. Water freezes. A syphon will not run. Electricity appears like the aurora-borealis.

PAINTING ON GLASS.—A Brussels paper mentions the discovery of a manuscript, dated 1527, which explains the ancient method of extracting colors from metals, minerals, herbs and flowers, for the purpose of painting on glass. It also shows the manner in which the colors are to be applied; and describes the manner in which the glass, destined to receive the colours, is to be prepared. The discovery of this process is of some interest; for after all the modern discoveries in chemistry, there are colours to be found in ancient stained glass, which we are now unable to imitate.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

SAD CALAMITY.—A most deplorable accident occurred in the parish of St. Croix, a short time since. It appears, says our correspondent, that in the back concession of that parish a poor unfortunate habitant woman left her domicile, one morning, very early, for the purpose of milking her cows that had strayed some distance in the woods, the morning being rather cold, she lit a fire in the stove for the purpose of making things comfortable, leaving her children in bed, four in number, the eldest of whom was 6 years and the youngest about 6 months old. During her absence, the house from some cause took fire, and melancholy to relate, the whole four children perished in the flames. The neighbours seeing the smoke, hurried to the spot, but it was too late,—the father and mother of the children arriving just as the roof fell in, thereby witnessing the burning up of all they held dear in life. The feelings of the parents were rung to madness by this awful visitation, and it was with difficulty the neighbours restrained them from rushing in and sharing the fate of their offspring. The authorities of the parish speedily convened a jury among the neighbours, and did every thing to alleviate the feelings of the parents. The residing medical gentleman, Dr. Laforgue, after examining the remains, could not discover that they came to their deaths by unfair means, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—*Quebec Mercury*.

FROM WASHINGTON.—The accounts from Washington state that the Executive are determined to oppose all attempts at resistance to the Fugitive Slave law, deeming such a course necessary for the maintenance of the Union. It is understood that an immense amount of naval and military force is to be concentrated in Boston. The excitement in the South is on the increase,—some of the South Carolinians actually recommending a suspension of all intercourse with the North. In all parts of Georgia the people are intensely excited. Here is a specimen:—

SAVANNAH, NOV. 1ST.—A Union Southern Rights Meeting, held in this city last night, adopted the following resolution:—Resolved, That if Congress shall undertake to legislate aggressively upon our rights, by the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or interdiction of the slave trade between the States, or enactment of the Wilmot Proviso, or repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, the people of Georgia will, with united voice, resist though that resistance should create a dissolution of the Union.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—We have two days' later news from Kingston, Jamaica. For the twenty-four hours ending on the 28th ult., there were at Kingston fifty-three new cases of cholera and thirty deaths; at Port Royal twenty-one new cases and eleven deaths. For the twenty-four hours ending on the 29th, there were at Kingston twenty-five new cases and thirty-five deaths, the returns, however, being incomplete; at Port Royal, eighteen new cases and three deaths, making the total of deaths since the disease appeared at Kingston three hundred and thirty-one, and at Port Royal one hundred and eighty-one. The disease was very fatal at St. Catherine and other places. The authorities in each place were doing their utmost to arrest its progress.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

FLOGGING ABOLISHED.—This is an age of progress. Lord Cardigan has become a convert to the abolition of flogging, and when a soldier gets drunk he locks him up for the night. In the navy a similar improvement is observable. For three days before the Albatross was paid off at Chatham, a seaman belonging to the vessel was placed on the poop, having a large placard on his back, with the word "thief" printed on it, as he had robbed one of his shipmates. When the ship was paid off he was committed to Maidstone gaol for one month.

THE NEGROES IN CANADA.—A movement is now in progress in Canada to ameliorate the condition of the coloured population of the Provinces. A tract of land has been purchased in the township of Raleigh, Canada West, containing about 9,000 acres, on which a school and a mission have been established, and are now in active operation.

In the year 1700 one out of every twenty-five of the population died each year in England. In 1801 the proportion was one in thirty-five; in 1811, one in thirty-eight; and in 1848, one in forty-five; so that the chances of life in England have nearly doubled in eighty years.

The Court sentenced to four months imprisonment in the county gaol the Rev. Mr. Dean, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, found guilty last session, of performing the marriage ceremony for parties, one of whom he knew to have a husband then living.

Elizabeth Sprung, previously found guilty of bigamy, was sentenced to three months imprisonment, she having already been confined four months in gaol.—*Toronto Examiner*.

The fourth steamer of Collins' line named the Baltic, has made her trial trip, and will sail on Saturday for Liverpool.

William Walker, late Post Master of Brantford, has been sentenced to death at the Hamilton Assizes by Mr. Justice Draper, for purloining Bank Notes from letters passing through his hands. Death is the stern penalty attached by the Imperial Statute to his crime. We trust the sentence will be commuted.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

A party of police has been sent to Rahue, Ireland, the scene of the murder of Roger North, Esq., J. P., by the Lord Lieutenant. The expense and maintenance of the party will have to be borne by the inhabitants of that townland, during the pleasure of his Excellency, or until the murderers are delivered up to justice.

NEW TOWER.—It is the intention of the Duke of Wellington gradually to rebuild the Tower of London, in conformity with the medieval castellated styles.