

"And you will go to Mrs. Downer's this evening?"

"Oh! that will, mother, with pleasure."

The company began loudly to applaud Governor Fenton, as he concluded his renunciation, when he hid them, as he too had finished all but the demerit.

"What is it? What is it?" rang around the circle.

"Why, nothing more nor less than that the hero of my story has just entered this room, replied the Governor, as he pointed to his distinguished and astonished friend, amid the plaudits of the assembly."

THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 19, 1857.

Cardinal Maxims.

- 1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.
- 2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.
- 3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.
- 4th. A union of Church and State must be prevented.
- 5th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.
- 6th. American interests must be promoted.
- 7th. An American nationality must be cherished.
- 8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.
- 9th. Foreign papers and originals must be excluded.
10. The naturalization laws must be amended.
- 11th. "Squatter sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.
- 12th. Americans must rule America.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN.

First Ward, Alfred D. Barron, corner of E and Tremont streets.
Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henry Johnson, residence 408 K street.
For Georgetown, Mr. Devise.
For the City of Washington, Mr. Burgess, corner of Eighth and D streets, Island.
For Fifth Ward, Mr. Smallwood, No. 273 North Capitol street, between B and C.
Dr. J. W. Parkinson, Parker street, between Lombard and Pratt, is our agent for the city of Baltimore.

HENRY JOHNSON, our agent for 2d, 3d and 4th Wards, has established the following places for the accommodation of persons wishing to subscribe for the American: To insure punctual subscribers will please be particular and give the correct number of their houses, the name of the street or avenue it fronts on, and the name of the two streets it is between. We have a number of subscribers who have not been found by the carriers in consequence of the imperfect, and, in many cases, inaccurate description of their residences:

3d Ward—K. A. Hyde, wood-yard, I, between 10th and 11th.
B. W. Reed, grocery, corner of 14th and F st.
3d Ward—J. McNew, grocery, opposite N. J. market, on 7th street.
4th Ward—Wm. Lord, grocery, corner 5th and G, No. 290.
B. De Camp & Co., bookstore, 458, P. st., between 4-13 and 6th streets.

No money is to be paid to the carriers for the paper. The agent himself is the only person to whom payments are to be made, and will be collected weekly.

All communications relating to the publication of this paper, must be addressed to C. W. FENTON, Washington, D. C.

Terms.—The American will be issued twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday morning. As soon as the advertising passages will warrant, it will be issued three times a week. Price per week, as Semi or Tri-weekly, Five Cents.

Advertisements.—Our terms of advertising will be for the first insertion, five cents per line, for each subsequent insertion, two-and-a-half cents. All who favor us in this respect, shall have attention called to their advertisements, and from time to time special notices of their places of business and stock in trade.

JAMES B. CLAY AND THE CALUMNIATORS OF HIS FATHER.

Speaking of the election of J. B. Clay, the Cincinnati Enquirer says, "Mr. Clay, with a perseverance and an ardor worthy of his illustrious descent, entered the lists."

That is to say, worthy of his illustrious father. It was an unkind act in the Enquirer to remind him of that father, who, if the spirits of the departed can witness and be affected by the doings of their friends and descendants on earth, must feel shame and mortification at witnessing the degeneracy of that son, who is now selecting and affiliating with those who pursued him for nearly thirty years with a malignancy, ferocity, mendacity and inveterate hate and malice unprecedented in the history of politics.

And the Enquirer, who now speaks of the "illustrious descent," [Henry Clay] is one of the most malignant of that ferocious pack which pursued the patriot through life with the perseverance and bloody-mindedness of a blood-hound or a hyena, traducing, vilifying, and calumniating him daily and hourly, endeavoring to persuade the people that he was a traitor to his country, a liar, a gambler, a profane swearer, a Sabbath-breaker, a duelist, and a "poor devil." And now, when he sleeps in a patriot's grave, when the tomb protects him from the poisoned shafts of his enemies, and his degenarate son has gone over and joined them, they talk about his illustrious father! We know not which is entitled to the greater degree of scorn and contempt, that son, or the Enquirer and his gang.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

The people of the Fifth and Eighth Wards of New York, have at length deemed it necessary to organize vigilance committees for "the protection of the peaceable inhabitants of the two wards against the hand of the assassin, and the lawless desperado who infest the city, and render both his life and property unsafe."

These some people are heavily taxed to pay the expenses of judges, courts, juries, sheriffs, constables, police men, &c., &c. Where are these, and what are they about? Why do they not protect the persons and property of the citizens, and enforce the criminal laws? Something must be done; if our present system of government is inadequate to the protection of persons and property "against the hands of the assassin and the lawless desperado who infest the city," then some other must be resorted to.

RIDICULOUS.

Herding the "whorewhores and movements of 'no no bodie'" is every part of the country. If any one who presides Colonel, Major, Judge, or honorable to his name, three-fourths of which titles are bogus, arrives in this city of New York, the important fact is immediately heralded to the world, as if the world cared a chiokinpin where the Tomnoddy is, or what became of him.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CRIMINAL COURT.

We had hoped to have presented one reader with a continuation of the trial going on at the City Hall, but were unable to procure them from the Reporter, who had not leisure to condense them for us. They will appear in our next issue.

A SUBJECT FOR REFLECTION.

It is a subject for reflection, that at one time and under one state of circumstances an act of aggression or tyranny will rouse a whole people to a state of phrenzied excitement and revenge, when at another season, and under a somewhat different state of circumstances the same people, or their descendants, cannot be wakened from their lethargic apathy and indifference. Who could suppose that the people who submitted so tamely and pusillanimously to the cruel tyranny of a Nero, a Domitian, and a Caligula were the descendants of those who drove the Tarquins from Rome, or of the later generations, who slew Caesar, because he was ambitious, and had made himself in fact, if not in name, master of Rome?

But let us change the venue from Rome to the United States, and come down the stream of time nearly two thousand years. We stand in King street, now State street, Boston: it is the 5th of March, 1770; something has occurred to excite the people in the street; a few of the King's troops are there; the people become incensed against them, and throw stones at them; at length they fire and kill five persons; does this intimidate the people? By no means; it infuriates them, and the soldiers have to seek safety in retreat. All night the city is like a disturbed hive of bees; the people will not be quieted nor retire to rest.

The morning dawns and advances; the soldiery tremble with fear at the roaring storm; "the solid men of Boston" come forth; the people assemble by thousands at Faneuil Hall, and that cradle of liberty resounds with the indignant eloquence of freemen; committees are appointed to wait upon the Governor and the commander of the forces and require the troops to be withdrawn from the city. These tyrants and oppressors hesitate and quibble, and endeavor to avoid compliance with the demands "of the mob;" but that "mob" is made up of freemen, "who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them." Finally their demands are reluctantly complied with, and the troops are marched away.

But this is not the end: Captain Preston, who commanded the party that fired upon and killed five of the citizens of Boston, was indicted, arrested, imprisoned, and brought to trial. The trial was postponed for some months, and John Adams and Mr. Otis, the most prominent and popular of the patriot lawyers, were retained to defend him. The trial came on and excited the most intense feeling; but after strenuous efforts on the part of his eloquent counsel, Capt. Preston was acquitted. The verdict was acquiesced in because our ancestors were in the habit of submitting to law and the decisions of courts and juries like good citizens; but the part taken by Adams and Otis had nearly proven fatal to their popularity with the people; but the spirit that was roused, never slept till the British Colonies became free and independent States.

Change we the time and place once more:—we are in Washington, in the year 1857; time, 1st of June. An election is going on; some disturbances have taken place, not justifiable nor to be palliated, yet not so outrageous a character as have frequently, time and time again, taken place in New York and other cities, headed by men, either now or at the time in high favor with the Federal Government, and holding important offices; troops are called out, marched to the polls, and ordered to fire upon peaceful and orderly citizens, of whom numbers are killed, and others badly wounded! What follows: does it excite the indignation of the people? Do they assemble and pass indignant resolutions denouncing the murderous outrage as did the people of Boston? No; nothing of the kind; they quietly and tamely submit as the Romans did to the savage tyranny of a Tiberius or a Sejanus, and the massacre of an Otho; and, as in old degenerate Rome, there are not wanting in Washington those who applaud the massacre!

It was proved upon the trial of Captain Preston, for the massacre at Boston, that the soldiers fired by his order in self-defence; had it appeared that they fired, as the United States Marines did in this city upon peaceful citizens, and when there was no necessity for the murderous act, nothing could have saved him from the gallows. It is well for Captain Tyler and Mayor Magruder, that the spirit which then animated the people of Boston, has no existence, or is confined to the few, in the city of Washington.

A BRICK.

Under the present system of making appointments to offices, clerkships, &c., putting in men who are supposed to have some influence among "the boys" or who have a father, brother, cousin, or an M. C. friend to be propitiated, instead of selecting those who are qualified to discharge the duties of the position in a proper manner, it follows that a great many ignorant, insolent, ill-mannered men elbow their way to favor, and are found occupying chairs in the Departments. We have occasionally been brought in disagreeable contact with some of this tribe, and we now propose to give a crayon sketch of one of them, who must stand as a "brick" or type of the rest.

We do not choose to use real names, but will designate our man as Hobson, Tom Hobson, Jack Hobson or any other Hobson the reader chooses.

Hobson is indebted for his place in the "circumlocution office," and his \$1,000 salary to the influence of a member of Congress who is said to be, or ought to be, a good judge of whiskey. In the morning, Hobson walks into the room where are other clerks, with a pompous air, takes his seat and his newspaper, places his feet upon his desk, and proceeds to perform his regular task of reading several partisan papers, which occupies about two hours time. He then begins a tirade of a most offensive and grossly vulgar character, plentifully spiced and larded with blasphemous oaths upon the d-d Know Nothings, the d-d Republicans, the d-d Abolitionists, and all others who do not happen to belong to his party. Having relieved his stomach of a load of bile, Hobson, who is something of a financier, having sundry clerks on his list of "five per cent. a month" customers, looks over his notes to see what particular ones are falling due, and if any such there are, he visits the rooms of his financial friends to remind them that the time has arrived for payment.

Hobson being a shrewd manager, has other bills also to collect from clerks. Besides the business of receiving his monthly salary, Hobson carries on at his own house, that of washing and ironing, which he finds highly profitable, charging, as he does, one dollar a dozen, against which the numerous clerks he has upon his "financial list," find it inconvenient to protest, and who are, therefore, doubly and trebly pleased.

Hobson finds anthrality clerks profitable game, but having large financial capacities, he extends his sphere of action by "taking in" and accommodating widows who happen to be straitened for money, upon the pledge of slaves and the payment of "three per cent. a month." Having possession of these slaves—women—he makes them productive to him in his washing and ironing business, while his own is made otherwise productive.

Dysentery, of a malignant type, prevails in the Big Spring neighborhood, Page 10, Va.

SUNDAY IN NEW YORK.

We take the following account of the way in which our "constitutional citizens" from Germany spent the Sabbath in New York, from the Herald.

The gassing of lager beer, notwithstanding the police injunction to the contrary, was general all over the city during the entire of yesterday, more especially at the evening advanced. All the lager beer saloons in the Bovy and elsewhere were in full blast; and at some of them the jingling of glasses was interrupted by lively strains of music. The "garnish" as well known in that locality were brilliantly illuminated outside, and a constant stream of people kept pouring in and out. Several new attractions were announced on posters suspended at the entrance, and altogether it appeared as if jollification was the order of the day.

But it was at the Volk's Theatre where the crowd crushed, squeezed, awe-ayed, and swayed. Inside, as his as bodies of old and young, male and female, could be compressed, with scarcely elbow-room enough to toss off their lager, were at least 800 persons, talking, smoking, drinking, joking, and having the tallest kind of a Sunday "free and easy." Above the din and squalling of the "kinder," you might hear the waltzers cry out "caiska!" "ice cream!" "more schnapps!" The crowd was much more disorderly than last Sunday, and in one corner of the theatre was a knot of "hard cases" as ever belonged to a dead rabbit association. They caused great annoyance, and several times a general row was imminent, the proprietor of the establishment being frequently obliged to draw his club as well as his lager. Not a single policeman was to be seen about it. It is said they are afraid, and the consequence of their timidity and this open defiance to law and order and Sunday observance will be sooner or later a matter of serious difficulty to settle.

This is the class of people to whom the foreign party is striving to commit and are committing the destinies of our country!

If a stranger were to judge of the condition of this great city by the details in the newspapers he would come to the conclusion that nothing else occurred here but murders, burglaries, robberies, arson, thefts, suicides, and frauds of every description. The moral field presents a "bad prospect for the week."

The above is from the letter of the Intelligence's New York correspondent. If a stranger were to judge of the condition of any part, or of the whole country by the details of the newspapers, he would most likely come to the conclusion indicated; and can anyone doubt that such a universal existence of lawlessness and crime in the United States is forming for us a national character of the most revolting and odious kind? Surely not. It was but a few days ago that we read an article in a religious paper published in the great American Sodom, in which the editor indulged in a strain of the most extravagant laudation of the unprecedented improvement of our country, and its increase in wealth, population, intelligence, and all the evidences of a rapidly progressive nation. That a religious paper should indulge in so much self-complacency and national vanity amidst the most lawless, immoral and debased population to be found on this continent, and in a city where no man, woman, or child's life is secure from the hand of the assassin, and where no one lies down but with the fear that his house may be set on fire and burned over his head before morning, or entered and robbed, and himself and family murdered in their sleep, seems very strange to us.

What is an increase of wealth and luxury compared with a tenfold increase of crime and immorality? If the acquisition of wealth necessarily brings with it crime, lawlessness, and debased morals, we are not one of those who will rejoice at what is termed the rapid progress of our country. We believe there is something more valuable both to individuals and nations than money; something more ennobling than luxury and animal indulgence. Rome never so abounded in wealth as during the period when one tyrant and monster succeeded another, and the blood of her best citizens flowed like water; when the Senate and people vied with each other in paying adulation and divine honors to Emperors who were a disgrace to human nature; whose images they would one day bow and kneel to, and the next break to pieces with savage joy and ferocity. True, ennobling independence, such as animated our revolutionary fathers, is seldom found reposing upon soft and silken pillows of the sofa or divan, or dipping at the luxurious tables of millionaires. Independence—true, hardy Freedom.

"Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye," was never cradled in marble halls, nor dandled by the soft hands of effeminate epicures and gourmands.

MR. CALHOUN UPON ALIEN SUFFRAGE.

We are pleased to meet with one of the most logical speeches ever delivered by Mr. Calhoun, in the Intelligence of yesterday, against the right of the States to remove alienage; or, in other words—permitting persons not naturalized to vote. We quote from it a single passage:

"The Constitution confers on Congress the authority to pass uniform laws of naturalization. This will not be questioned; nor will it be that the effect of naturalization is to remove alienage. To remove alienage is simply to put the foreigner in the condition of a native born." "I have shown that a citizen is not an alien, and that alienage is an inseparable barrier, till removed, to citizenship; and that it can only be removed by complying with the act of Congress. It follows, of course, that a State cannot, of its own authority, make an alien a citizen without such compliance. To suppose that it can, involves, in my opinion, a confusion of ideas, which must lead to innumerable absurdities and contradictions."

THE ELECTIONS.

Mr. Underwood's friends still confidently claim his election in Kentucky. If he is elected, there will be two Americans from that State; all the rest, and everything else, locofoco.

In Tennessee, Harris, locofoco, is elected Governor, and there is a locofoco Legislature, which will elect a U. S. Senator in Mr. Bell's place. Messrs. Zollieffer and Ready are said to be elected; but the result in Etheridge's district is still doubtful, with chances against him. We shall rejoice to hear that he is elected.

Locofocoism, aided by old recreant Whigs, who fought it so gallantly and nobly for many a long year, under the lead of HENRY CLAY, is now carrying all before it at the South and Southwest. Well—

"God rules in a mysterious way," and not unfrequently scorages nations for their good.

We are glad to observe signs of returning common sense among that portion of "upper tendom" who have heretofore been in the habit of running away from their comfortable homes every summer, and taking up their abodes in those purgatories upon earth, the hotels at fashionable watering places. As these places have been the proverbial resort of the snobs, those who are unwilling to be considered as belonging to that class find it necessary to keep away from the places where they most do congregate.

The Cincinnati Courier, Loeffer, the Cincinnati mercenary is trading words, and his speechy death is regarded as very probable. The danger has arisen from an internal effusion of pus in the cellular tissues of the throat, likely to produce strangulation.

SAMUEL C. SCOTT, Postmaster at Colliers, Edgefield District, S. C., has been arrested on a charge of robbing the mail. He is now in jail at Augusta.

The Foresight of our Fathers.

Mr. Berrien states, in his American Letter, that prior to 1800, the annual foreign immigration was not over 5000. In 1877, when the Federal Constitution was formed, the Washingtons, Franks, Madisons, Shermans and Hamiltons that made it, decided it their duty to provide,

1st. That the President of the United States should be a native born citizen.

2d. That the Army of the United States should be in his native born American hands.

3d. That the Navy of the United States should be under native born American control.

4th. That Treaties should be organized and made by a native born citizen.

5th. That Federal appointments and patronage should come from this native born American source.

6th. That the militia of the several States, when called into the service of the United States, should be under the President's native born command.

7th. That only a native born citizen should have the right of suffrage.

8th. That the Vice President of the United States should be a native.

9th. That this that branch of government—the three branches of the Legislature,—which makes Treaties and confers Federal appointments should have a native to preside over it.

10th. That, in case of a tie vote in the Senate, a native only should have the casting vote.

11th. That Congress and the President should make uniform naturalization laws,—that President a native.

12th. That to be a Senator in Congress one must have been naturalized 7 years.

13th. That to be a Representative one must have been naturalized 7 years.

The President having the appointing power of the Supreme Judges, a native alone can name the men who are to expound all laws, and cases arising under the Constitution, Treaties, and the laws of the United States.

Now, our fathers when the foreign emigration was only 5000, vested in a native, or natives all their high prerogatives, and against powers—and not even foreigners among us, till of late years, have complained of it.

The annual immigration is now 500,000,—and what was necessary in 1787, thus becomes, in 1855, a hundred times as necessary now,—that is, in the ratio of 5,000 to 500,000.

If then,—as we now see,—foreign born people superseding American citizens as representatives of America in foreign countries,—exclusive foreign born military companies among us, with arms in their hands,—foreign born rioters and riotous mobs among our American citizens in Louisville, (Ky.),—foreign born logicians—fanzied to vote down American born citizens at the polls;—if then, we say, we now see with the precedent of 1787, before us, an American Party organized to carry out American principles,—is there anything wonderful in it?

Pug Uglies.

This small band of Americans, composed of some forty or fifty young men, of Baltimore, have been proclaimed as the originators of the riots in Washington city, at the election on the first day of June—but so far, no evidence has been adduced to show that they were, in the slightest degree, connected in any violation of the law. A few of them went to that city on the morning of the election, in order, we have understood, to prevent members of the Empire Club of Baltimore, from interfering with the elections. It seems that it was currently reported in Washington some days prior to the election, that the Pug Uglies were to be present—and it was no doubt argued by the authorities that the Marines should be ordered out to shoot them down. The facts disclosed by the testimony indicating that such was the case; but the Marines, having been marched to the polls, found no Pug Uglies to shoot down, and therefore returned their deadly weapons upon citizens of Washington, massacring indiscriminately, political friends and foes. They appear to have had no idea of being ordered under arms without doing some execution—and finding no Pug Uglies to kill, they murdered innocent people.—Was the order under which they were called to do this murderous work, legal? That is a question which Judge Crawford refuses to have investigated, and the friends of the murdered men are without redress.

From the testimony offered before the jury in one of the cases on trial, it is shown by Mr. John T. Merrill, that he "breakfasted at Martin's Franklin Hotel, with fifteen or twenty of the persons called Pug Uglies." They went up to the Seventh street police. Deponent followed them close behind. When the Pug Uglies got to the polls a crowd congregated around them. Not much of a crowd. The Pug Uglies did nothing. They stood still and made no demonstration." Thus it seems that some fifteen or twenty men struck such terror to the souls of Magruder, the Mayor, and others, that nothing less than a file of a hundred rifles, with loaded muzzles, could quiet their quies and peacefully, and made no hostile demonstration. Suppose that they had interfered with the election, and created a riot, was the police of Washington so cowardly or incompetent as to permit fifteen or twenty men to set them at defiance? The supposition is too absurd for belief; and shows clearly, that the presence of a few young men from Baltimore was only a pretext for getting up one of the most shocking massacres that have been perpetrated in this country. The alleged rioters are now on trial, and we have little doubt will be convicted and punished, whether innocent or guilty, that the original programme may be carried out. And this is justice as administered at the seat of the general government.

VIOLENCE AT ELECTIONS.—From the constant snarl in the journals of the foreign faction, a spectator unacquainted with passing events, might be induced to believe, that all the violence used during elections, originated with the American party. But such is not the fact. Violations of law and rowdianry originated with the foreign party, and the Americans had to repel force by force for their protection.—and, if the foreigners have been worsted in this kind of encounter, they have themselves only to blame. The foreigners were the instructors of Americans in the art of carrying elections;—for there are few among us who do not recollect when the Irish and Germans were regularly mustered at the polls to keep whigs from voting. The Americans might say, to their foreign instructors, in the language of the books—"the will you teach us that will practice; and it shall go hard but I will better the example." There is this difference, however, the violence practised by foreigners was to encourage fraud; whilst that practised by the Americans has been to prevent it.

The complaint is, in fact, that Americans will no longer tolerate impositions—that they will not permit their rights to be usurped by strangers. This cause of complaint will continue to exist; for we are fully satisfied that the polls will be as fully guarded at the approaching election as they have been at any time heretofore. The power of the National and State Governments may be enlisted on the side of foreigners, and combinations may be formed and systematic efforts be made to break down the American spirit—but they must fail full. The sons of the soil are not to be deterred by any array of power, whether civil or military, from maintaining their rights as freemen, and regulating their own concerns. The game which was successfully played in Washington cannot be safely repeated here, nor do we suppose that it will be attempted, for here Grand and Petit Juries could not be packed to excuse the murderers and convict innocent men. No—in Baltimore it will be impossible to brow-beat the Americans into submission, or to have the elections controlled by foreigners. If these people have to vote, they must conduct themselves quietly and with order. We do not suppose that they will be deprived of any right or privilege to which they are justly entitled; but they must not undertake to trample upon the rights of Americans, who mean to and will elect Americans to the several offices in the City and State.—Baltimore Clipper.

THE LARGEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—Some weeks ago Mrs. Darden died in Tennessee, and was said to be the largest man in the world. The Jackson Whig says: "His coffin was eight feet long; across the breast thirty-two inches; across the head eighteen inches; across the foot fourteen inches; its depth thirty-five inches. He weighed 1,845 eight hundred and seventy-one pounds. His height was seven feet six inches. His weight when he died, as nearly as could be ascertained, was a fraction over one thousand pounds."

"John," said a clergyman to one of his flock, "you should become a teetotaler—you have been drinking again to-day." "Do you never take a drink drop again?" inquired John. "Ah, but John, you must look at your own case," said the minister. "Verra true," quoth John, "but, sir, can you tell me how the streets of Jerusalem were kept so clean?" "No, John, I cannot tell you that." "Well, sir, it was just because every one kept his own door clean!" replied John with an air of triumph.

DISCHARGED FROM THE NAVY YARD.—On Friday afternoon an entire gang of rizzers were discharged from the Navy Yard by order of Captain French, who, in the absence of Commodore Strathmore, is in command. The cause of the discharge was the refusal of the rizzers to do a job out of the line of their ordinary duty.

At the recent celebration of West India Emancipation, at Pittsburgh, Pa., a colored orator let fall the following: "When a nation turns its back on God and humanity, then God catches that nation by the neck and twists it up, and rolls it up, and burials it down there, further than a sun's beam could catch it in a thousand years."

TEA TASTING.

A New York correspondent gives the following particulars of the effects of "tea tasting" and sampling upon the constitutions of those engaged in the business:

The death of a locomotive broker in this city lately called to mind the curious nature of his business. I wonder if any of our readers at the West know that their fastidiousness in the choice of the herb which cheers, but not intoxicates, is the cause of the establishment of a profession, called "tea tasting"—which is a certain death to a man as the continued practice of opium eating. The success of the tea broker or seller depends upon the trained accuracy of his nose and palate, his extraordinary quantity of the herb in his hand, and, breathing his warm breath on it, snuffs up the fragrance. In doing this he draws into his lungs a quantity of irritating and stimulating dust which is by no means wholesome. Then sitting down at the table in his office, on which is a long row of little porcelain cups and a pot of hot water, he "drinks" the tea and tastes the infusion. In this way he develops the different flavors of the minutest shades of the different prices, and is then ready to compare his work with the invoice. The skill of these tasters is fairly marvelous, but the effect of the business on their health is, as I have said, ruinous. They grow lean, nervous, and consumptive.

The Washington correspondent "Connecticut" of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, says he understands that Captain Meigs, the superintendent of the Public Buildings is so anxious that, the new Capitol should be a grand and imposing monument, that he has purchased a farm about two miles from the Capitol, adjoining the one on which I am passing the summer months, for which he gave only \$15,000, and for which he has more recently refused forty thousand dollars. The many fine improvements in every direction, and the rapid expansion of the city, after a torpidity of many years, render this result only natural.

AN AMERICAN IN LONDON.—The North American Review tells the following good story:—A countryman of ours of somewhat rude appearance walking in the Strand early in May, saw his favorite diet of strawberries and cream blushing at him from the counter of a restaurant. Eagerly he carefully selected for a bowl, to the marked surprise of several persons present, who knew the extravagance of the luxury, and rightly presumed the American was ignorant of what cost he was putting himself. He had not finished his repast before the curious looks of the company suggested his mistake and aroused all his latent pride. "What is to pay?" inquired he as he laid down the bowl, without a lowering of his countenance, he carelessly carried for a bowl, to the marked surprise of several persons present, who knew the extravagance of the luxury, and rightly presumed the American was ignorant of what cost he was putting himself. 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