



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TWICE WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1859.

Mexico.—There is reason to believe that Mr. McLane has failed entirely in one object of his negotiations with the Juarez government...

It is very probable that the annexation of Mexico to the United States, or a "protectorate" over that unhappy country, would not only be of no disadvantage to Great Britain...

The Boston Courier announces editorially, without contradiction, the fact of the circulation of a report that Prof. Felton, of Harvard College, distinguished for his Greek scholarship and his controversial ability...

The Peace.—The German papers, in this country, comment upon the recent Peace, and condemn its terms and provisions.

The London papers record the death of Lieutenant General Proctor, who played such an important part in the last war between the United States and Great Britain...

The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald states that the 4th of August next is the day fixed for holding the great Wool Growers' and Manufacturers' fair in that city.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says:—"The whole subject of the enforcement of military service by European powers upon naturalized citizens of this country, will be laid before Congress."

The Petersburg Intelligencer says that Mr. Roger A. Pryor, in one of his speeches, said, that corruption in the Government had become so general and pervading at Washington, that it was not considered degrading to a man's social relations that he was suspected of complicity in schemes to defraud the Government!

The health of Secretary Floyd is said to be much improved by his sojourn at the Hot Springs in Virginia.

News of the Day. "To show the very age and body of the times." We have advices from Great Salt Lake City to the 23rd ult. There were prospects of an abundant harvest, but Elder Orson Hyde had counselled the people to commence storing grain for a coming famine...

The Democratic Convention for the Fourth Congressional District of Maryland met at Bladensburg, on Wednesday, and after several ballots nominated Col. G. W. Hughes, of Anne Arundel county. Among the candidates for the nomination, besides Gen. Bowie, the late representative, were Benjamin G. Harris, esq., of St. Mary's county, and Gen. Walter Mitchell, of Charles county.

Mr. T. Vansant, of Kent county, Md., was last week engaged in threshing wheat by steam. The Kent News says:—"A gentleman who has witnessed its operation informs us that it works admirably, and expresses the opinion that in time it will be more generally used. It requires two feeders and about thirty hands, and threshes and fans from 600 to 800 bushels per day."

Two stables, contiguous to each other, one belonging to Mr. E. J. K. Scott and the other to Mr. Robinson, in Marlboro', Md., were destroyed by fire, with most of their contents, on Thursday last. They were situated about 40 feet from the dwelling house of Mr. E. G. W. Hall, which was for some time in danger of being fired, but fortunately the day was calm.

The Hartford (Conn.) Court, in recording the death of Mr. Bunce, an eminent merchant of that city, from injuries received by being thrown from his carriage, in consequence of a horse taking fright and running off, says:—"The sad fate of Mr. Bunce is leading our citizens to use greater caution in all the tackling connected with their horses. The kindest, most tried, and most trusted old family horse is liable to be started from his property by the breaking of any part of his harness."

At a venue of the personal property of a Mr. Oaks, recently deceased, in Duplin county, Pa., a few days ago, a bag of flax-seed was offered for sale. One of the bidders put his hand into the bag to examine the seed, and hauled out a purse, which was found to contain gold and silver coin. The bag was then thoroughly overhauled, and over one thousand dollars in gold and silver coin were found therein. The treasure was kept by the executors.

David Bronson, an eminent artist, died in Arkansas a few days ago. He was a native of Oneida county, New York, and about fifty-two years of age. The Memphis Appeal says:—"His life has been full of remarkable events. At an early period of his existence he was the companion of Stevens, the traveler, and accompanied him to the Holy Land, and traced the sketches which added so much to the popularity of that great traveler's production."

The Charleston Mercury says that recently a little child was so severely injured by a game cock belonging to a naturalist of that city, that its life was placed in great danger. The child was passing through the building where the cock was kept, when he was attacked by a large cock, which pecked and spurred him badly. An onslaught upon the bird by a domestic with a broom-handle, alone saved the boy from very serious injury.

The 4th of July was handsomely celebrated on the British steamer Europa. When the captain was applied to on the subject he cordially approved of the proposal, and after the cloth was removed announced, in a neat speech, that the Americans present would notice the anniversary of their nation's freedom. Toasts in honor of the Queen of England and the President of the United States, the ladies &c., were duly given.

Governor A. B. Moore, of Alabama, who is a candidate for re-election, has written a letter, in which he opposes the opening of the slave trade, on grounds of public policy, and regrets the agitation of the subject as a source of irritation and division among the Southern people.

Letters from Paris note much discontent concerning the terms of peace although the peace itself gave satisfaction. The Paris Siecle objects to Austrian inducements still suffered to remain in Italy, and calls for the expulsion of the petty Italian Princes, who, it says, are merely confederates of Austria.

The Emperor and the King of Sardinia entered Turin on the 15th inst., amid the acclamations of the people. The Austrian Correspondence officially announces the conditions of the peace:—"Austria and France will support the formation of an Italian Confederation. Lombardy, as far as the line of the Mincio, is to be given up. Mantua, Peschiera, and the whole of Venetia are to remain Austrian possessions. The Princes of Tuscany and Modena return to their States. A universal amnesty is granted."

A Vienna correspondent of the London Times says, three applications were made by Napoleon to Austria before the latter would consent, and that overtures were made directly by Napoleon for the purpose of preventing a mediation by the neutrals.

The celebrated Potawatamie chieftain Skau-lee-nay, died at his residence on his farm, near Morris, in Grundy county, Ill., on the 19th inst., aged about 75 years. The Chicago Times says:—"He did good service in the Black Hawk war, and by his position and influence among his nation of ten gave his white friends sterling service. He came from a line of kings; was a nephew of Tecumseh, and was by the side of that renowned chieftain when he fell on the hard-fought field of the Thames."

The statement of the Bank of France for July shows a decrease of cash of over eleven millions of francs. Switzerland had ordered a disbandment of the troops called out during the war, and Prussia ordered the troops on the march to halt.

Washington, July 27.—A letter received from Dr. Farney, superintendent of Indian affairs in Utah, states that two of the children spared from the Mountain Meadow massacre have been detained by the U. S. District attorney for the Territory, as witnesses against certain white men strongly implicated in that crime. The other children will arrive at Leavenworth about the 10th of August, where Wm. C. Mitchell, whose two sons and their wives were among the murdered emigrants, will receive and return them to their friends in Arkansas. The inquiry into the former conspiracy, was taken by Mr. May the former commander.

The President contemplates returning to Washington, on Wednesday. The Postmaster General will visit Kentucky during August.

Mr. Greeley, in his last letter, written somewhere in the Rocky Mountains, finds time to expose the evils of the franking privilege. "A word on the Salt Lake Mail. Of the seventeen bags on which I have ridden for the last four days and better, at least three are filled with large bound books, mainly Patent Office Reports, I judge—but all of them undoubtedly works ordered to be printed at the public cost—your cost, reader? By God, and now on their way to certain favored editors, franked (by proxy) 'Pub. Dec. &c.' J. M. Berghuis, M. C." I do not know Mr. B. for clutching his share of this public plunder, and distributing it so as to increase his own popularity and importance; but I do protest against this business of printing books by wholesale at the cost of the whole people for free distribution to a part only. It is every way wrong and pernicious. Of the \$120,000 per annum paid for carrying the Salt Lake Mail, nine-tenths is absorbed in the cost of carrying these franked documents to people who contribute little or nothing to the support of the Government in any way. Is this fair? Each Party Office Report will have cost the Treasury four or five dollars by the time it reaches its destination, and will not be valued by the receiver at 25 cents. Why should this business go on? Why not "reform it altogether?"

The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial having acknowledged the receipt of "an American Eagle," which proved to be a hawk, "confesses the mistake," and says that, though he is not an ornithologist, the bird is a good bird, and if not an eagle, is a very respectable hawk, who was hatched on the lady top of some giant and amused by thunder bolts was rocked and quailed by the value of young squawks and quails. He has a hawk of steel and an eye of fire, and is as full of the great quality of game as the bird that sits on the tallest pinnacle of the Rocky Mountains, and, with one wing touching the Atlantic and the other the Pacific, with the tail feathers flying over the North Pole, flies his hawk upon the tropical winds of the Western Hemisphere, and proposes to extend the area of freedom!

A boy with quills.—The Hinds county (Miss.) Gazette gives an account of a negro boy in that region, 8 years old, who has horns on his head like a "young devil." The horns are said to be three inches long, to project from the head above each ear, and to interfere considerably with wearing a hat. They are stiff and hard, but not flinty, as are the horns of quadrupeds.

Late Foreign News. Letters from Paris note much discontent concerning the terms of peace although the peace itself gave satisfaction. The Paris Siecle objects to Austrian inducements still suffered to remain in Italy, and calls for the expulsion of the petty Italian Princes, who, it says, are merely confederates of Austria.

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Virginia Inspection of Vessels—Oysters, &c. Norfolk, July 1st, 1859. His Excellency H. A. Wise, Governor. Dear Sir:—I have the honor to submit a report of vessels inspected under the "law for the protection of slave property in the Commonwealth of Virginia," passed March 17, 1856, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1859; and also, a report of the oysters exported from the 1st of April to the 30th of June, 1859, inclusive. I have deemed it necessary, also, to submit an annual report—that is to say, a report of the oysters exported from the 1st of October, 1858, to June 30th, 1859. The amount is, in my opinion, far short of the quantity actually exported from the State. In my previous report I estimated the quantity of all the oysters taken in the waters of the Commonwealth at about 20,000,000 bushels. I still adhere to the same opinion. My duty as Inspector only relates to the waters of York River, Rappahannock, Potomac, and Hampton Roads, there being no inspection at other points.

Table with columns: Quarter ending, Oysters, Bunches, and other statistics for the quarter ending June 30, 1859.

NUMBER OF PILOTS AND PILOT BOATS.—Pilot boats, 3; Boats, 6; one in York River, one in Hampton Roads; four at Cape Henry.

Table showing the number of pilots and pilot boats in various locations like York River, Hampton Roads, etc.

The Banking Interests and the Peace. In view of the certain results to the commercial and money interests of this country arising out of the late war and the present peace, it behooves the bank managers to hold a tight rein, or there will be financial trouble and ruin.

A Distinguished Gas Maker. The Emperor, Napoleon, says the Boston Transcript, has his own way of dealing with difficulties, whether social, municipal, or international—as may be seen by his treatment of the gas companies of his capital.

The Sanatorial Districts in Virginia. We have heretofore shown that, in the late election in this State, the Opposition carried seven out of the thirteen Congressional Districts—that is, six for Goggin and one for Boeler. At the same time we expressed the opinion, that Goggin had carried a majority of the Sanatorial Districts.

The Spread Eagle Again. The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial having acknowledged the receipt of "an American Eagle," which proved to be a hawk, "confesses the mistake," and says that, though he is not an ornithologist, the bird is a good bird, and if not an eagle, is a very respectable hawk, who was hatched on the lady top of some giant and amused by thunder bolts was rocked and quailed by the value of young squawks and quails.

Crops in Prince George's County, Md. THE WHEAT CROP.—Many of our planters have threshed out their wheat crop, and the universal opinion is that it will fall one-third short of what it was supposed it would be, before it was cut.

THE TOBACCO AND CORN CROPS.—The tobacco and corn crops are growing finely. The former will be brought to the market much earlier than usual, and will ripen bright, but cannot possibly be heavy. It may be safely estimated, therefore, that there will not be more pounds of tobacco grown this year than was housed in 1858.—Marlboro' Gazette.

The Wheat Crop. Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. I perceive from an article in the Gazette of the 20th inst., taken from the New York Courier, on the Wheat crop of 1859, that the campaign against the farmers has, as usual, been opened, by a formal array of figures. As one of the wheat growers of this State, I wish to enter my protest against these unfair and speculative statements, gotten up by Northern speculators to swindle the farmers of their hard earned gains.

Wheat has generally declined in the markets from 50 to 70 cts. per bushel in the last few weeks, not from the increased supply, but through the influence of these very statements, of which I complain. We have had the same gloomy accounts of a full crop of wheat for years past. You will find the newspapers teeming with such statements and estimates last year, and that wheat started in your market at about \$1.23, and during the season advanced to over \$2 per bushel. This was for home consumption; the crop of '58, with the surplus of '57, and all we could get from Canada, scarcely sufficing to feed our population. I venture to state that the granaries of the United States are now more thoroughly exhausted, than at any period for the last thirty years.

The estimate of the Courier purports to be made from a comparison with the crop of '58, of which as yet we have no reliable data. It gives to the various States a crop of 201,000,000 bushels. The census of 1850, estimates the wheat crop for that year at 100,479,150 bushels.

The Courier makes out an increase in the eight States of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, (upon which it relies for its estimated surplus of 38,000,000,) of some 67,000,000 bushels. These States produced in 1850, 73,369,113 bushels. It is necessary to say, any thing more? Does any rational man, discerning, if you please, all the accounts of injury by frost, mold, and other diseases, with which the newspapers of the above States were filled a few weeks since, believe, that they have increased the production of wheat one-fourth of the amount. Kentucky, from a little over 2,000,000, is by the flourish of a pen made to produce 11,000,000, more than five fold.

Virginia and North Carolina, by the same easy process, nearly double. It is unnecessary to argue the subject. There is one very important point which should not be overlooked. Our population is increasing much faster than the production of wheat. It has increased some eight millions since the last census, giving an increased consumption of 40,000,000 bushels, a fact which readily accounts for the price of grain in our markets, for the last six months, in the absence of a foreign demand.

Taking into consideration the exhaustion of our soil, and the general depression of the present great decline in wheat. The crop in the Valley is a good one, the best for many years, but this is not the case in lower Virginia, and I think it somewhat doubtful whether the crop of our State comes up to the estimate of the last census. The County of Loudoun will not, I am satisfied, produce as much by twenty five per cent, and Loudoun used to produce about one-twentieth of the crop of our State. In conclusion, I would respectfully advise my brother farmers not to be in too great haste in putting their crop in market. Owing to the depression in the value of money, \$1.25 is rather a poor price for wheat; on our seaboard a more remunerative one for the farmers of this section, and less than the consumers of the United States can well afford to pay. I would advise them to pay no attention to such estimates as that which has called out this article, being well assured that whether the war in Europe is continued or not, we will get, after awhile, fair prices for our crops. Yours, truly, W. N. B. Aldie, Loudoun County, Va., July 25.

Wonders of the Mississippi. The difference of level between high and low water mark at Cairo, is fifty feet. The width and depth of the river from Cairo to Memphis to New Orleans is not materially increased, yet immense additions are made to the quantity of water in the channel, by large streams from both the eastern and western sides of the Mississippi. The question naturally arises, what becomes of this vast added volume of water? It certainly never reaches New Orleans, and as certainly does not evaporate; of course, it is not confined to the channel of the river, for it would rise far above the entire region south of us. If a well is sunk anywhere in the Arkansas bottom, water is found as soon as the level of the Mississippi is reached. When the Mississippi goes down the water sinks accordingly in the well. The owner of a saw mill, some twenty miles from the Mississippi, in Arkansas, dug a well to supply the boiler of his engine during the late flood. When the waters receded, his well went down till his horse would no longer reach the water, and finally his well was dry. He dug a ditch to an adjacent lake to let water into his well; the lake was drained, and the well was dry again, having literally drunk ten acres of water in less than a week. The inference is, that the whole valley of the Mississippi, from its banks to its highlands on the other side, rests on a porous substratum which absorbs the redundant waters, and thus prevents the degree of accumulation which would long since have swept New Orleans into the Gulf, but for this provision of nature, to which alone her safety is attributable.

In fact, if the alluvial bottom of the Mississippi was like the shores of the Ohio, the vast plain from Cairo to New Orleans would be part and parcel of the Gulf of Mexico, and the whole valley a fresh water sea. Were the geological character of the valley different the construction of levees, confining the water of the Mississippi to its channel, would cause the rise in the river to become so great at the South that there could not be sufficient levees built. The current would be stronger and accumulation of water greater as the levees are extended north of us.

Such results were reasonably enough anticipated; but the water, instead of breaking the levees, permeates the porous soil and the overflow is really beneath the surface of the levees. Such it seems to us are the very provisions of nature for the safety and ultimate reclamation of the rich country south of us. We believe that the levee system will be successful, and that the object of its adoption will be attained. The porosity of the material used in making them, has caused most, if not all of the crevasses. Men may dig out a superhuman quantity of material for the levees at Cairo to New Orleans, but our levees are the work of Holland. The floodtide of the Mississippi is but a ripple on the surface of a glassy pool compared with the ocean billows that dash against the artificial shores of Holland. The country to be reclaimed by our levees—all of which will not for fifty years cost the people as much as those of the Dutch when originally built—would make one hundred such kingdoms as that over which a Bonaparte once wielded the sceptre.—Memphis Advertiser.

Perambulation Beer An Old Recipe. The Jefferson, with his friendly respects to Mrs. DeVal, returns her thanks for the present of yesterday. He thinks that the late time he had the pleasure of seeing her, promised to procure from Virginia a receipt for making Perambulation beer, called DeVal's, which he had been desirous to have for 50 years past, the best that they have ever known. He has the honor of including it to her. Nov. 24, 1858. To make Perambulation Beer.—Gather the Perambulation perfectly ripe and free from roughness, work them into large loaves with brand enough to make them consistent, but then dry thoroughly that the cake may be brown and dry throughout, but not burnt; then any time it will be necessary to dry them frequently in an oven moderately warm. Of these loaves broken into coarse powder, take eight bushels, pour on them 40 gallons of cold water, and after two or three days draw it off—cool it as other beer, and hop it. This makes a very strong beer. By putting 30 gallons of water to the same powder, letting it stand two or three days longer, you may make a very fine small beer.—Marlboro' Gazette.

"The Union Prayer Meetings." Said the distinguished "Gazette," at a meeting of the Protestant Bible Society, one which he presided in, Paris, "When the religious life is real, it must develop itself in two ways: One internal and personal, which is accomplished in the soul of the individual, and upon himself; the other external and social, which draws together and groups individuals around one common faith and worship. These two religious developments, together, and are essential to one another. Reason proclaims this fact, and history proves it." How eminently illustrative of this truth are the results attending the "Great Awakening," now in progress, both in this country and in Europe. Never, perhaps, since the days of the Apostles, has the Church, on the part of its members—typified in the seamless garment of Christ—nor has she ever realized more fully in her own experience the power and force of that blessed prayer of her Divine Master, when he said:—"Another prayer I have for these also, but for them also, which shall bring them to me, that they may be one with me, and I in them; that they also may be one with us, and that the world may believe that thou hast sent me, and that the glory which thou gavest me, I have given them, that they may be one, even as we are one."

"The Union Prayer Meeting," one of the "first fruits" of this hallowed work, is the very embodiment of this principle of union, and should, therefore, receive the countenance and support of every one desiring the conversion of his fellow men. The Lord's special presence and blessing has attended these meetings; is abundantly evidenced in the numerous examples daily furnished here, and elsewhere, illustrating the power of prayer in the conversion of souls. Said a stranger, in the Fulton Street Prayer Meeting, "A few days ago, a 'Last Samaritan,' a lady appeared in these meetings, and day after day, with tearful eye, attended the services. Returning to her native country, Wales, she carried with her the spirit of earnest and importunate prayer, with some papers embodying the facts of the great American Revival—the 'Power of Prayer,' and the 'Soon Day Prayer Meeting.' Her man, the labors and prayers of this pious woman, on her return, had to do with the great work of grace, in Cardiganshire, and elsewhere in that country, resulting in the hopeful conversion of over 10,000 souls, eternity alone would reveal." Said another speaker, by way of encouragement, that "similar meetings had been established in Morocco, Africa, in which all denominations participated, and that to the praise of God's grace, 71 hopeful conversions had already been reported. In Dublin and Belfast, over which the cloud of God's mercy seems to be hovering, with singular and wide-spreading results, the 'Union Prayer Meeting' is doing its work, and the glorious Revival, which seems to be spreading throughout Ireland, is the result in part of the 'united' prayers of God's people at these meetings."

What encouragement, therefore, in view of these facts, have God's people to continue their efforts in this community! The night, Christian friends, may be long and dreary, to some it may be the 'night of trial,' to others the 'night of weeping,' the 'night of sorrow,' the 'night of affliction,' but yet, the day will soon dawn in all its brightness. Let us not, then, 'wear in our weightiness.' Let us take fresh courage, and sustain the 'Union Prayer Meetings,' with the hope that the cloud of mercy so long and so ardently prayed for, may yet gather over us, and shed its benediction upon us, the good deeds of Divine Grace. For this result, let us earnestly labor and pray!

"Come let us arise, our journey pursue, Roll round with the year, And never stand still till the Master appear, And our talents we let us not idly fulfill, And our hearts we improve, By the patience of Hope, and the labor of Love." CALVIN.

Seeing for Her Hoops. A young maiden with rosy cheeks and nice fat dimpled shoulders, giving her name as Catharine Kinkle, applied to Justice Pin day, yesterday, for legal proceedings against Mary Sadler, a companion and friend of her youth, who in an evil moment had yielded to temptation too strong for female resistance, and appropriated the only hoop-skirt the fair Catharine possessed.

The two girls lived in the same house, and one night last week were invited to a dance. When Catharine went up stairs to don her best clothes she found herself none hoops. Indignant and disappointed she followed her friend to the dance, and there, in the midst of an admiring crowd of gallants, and an envious company of ladies she found the faithless Mary sporting such voluminous airs that her breath was fairly taken away by the sight. She got out a process for the recovery of the article, which was brought into court on the shoulders of a small but whose innate mischief induced him to play his head and neck where the waist of the wearer should be, and bolted into the presence of the assembled company, to the great laughter provoking activity. The delighted maiden brushed at the cool exposure of her pet extension to the public gaze, but received it into her rightful possession with intense satisfaction.—Detroit Free Press.

Perambulation Beer An Old Recipe. The Jefferson, with his friendly respects to Mrs. DeVal, returns her thanks for the present of yesterday. He thinks that the late time he had the pleasure of seeing her, promised to procure from Virginia a receipt for making Perambulation beer, called DeVal's, which he had been desirous to have for 50 years past, the best that they have ever known. He has the honor of including it to her. Nov. 24, 1858. To make Perambulation Beer.—Gather the Perambulation perfectly ripe and free from roughness, work them into large loaves with brand enough to make them consistent, but then dry thoroughly that the cake may be brown and dry throughout, but not burnt; then any time it will be necessary to dry them frequently in an oven moderately warm. Of these loaves broken into coarse powder, take eight bushels, pour on them 40 gallons of cold water, and after two or three days draw it off—cool it as other beer, and hop it. This makes a very strong beer. By putting 30 gallons of water to the same powder, letting it stand two or three days longer, you may make a very fine small beer.—Marlboro' Gazette.

Romance Extraordinary.—Two individuals, calling themselves Jack and Charlie, were recently imprisoned at Gloucester, Pa., for swearing. Charlie was a native of New Orleans, but our levees are the work of Holland. The floodtide of the Mississippi is but a ripple on the surface of a glassy pool compared with the ocean billows that dash against the artificial shores of Holland. The country to be reclaimed by our levees—all of which will not for fifty years cost the people as much as those of the Dutch when originally built—would make one hundred such kingdoms as that over which a Bonaparte once wielded the sceptre.—Memphis Advertiser.

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