### Oh, the Difference!

Dance, every sun-kissed leaf!
Sweet joy hath vanquished grief—
My mistress smiles.
Sing, all ye little birds!
Sing to these pleasant words—
My mistress smiles.

Skip, lambs!—in every tail
Let jollity prevail—
My mistress smiles.
And be less solemn, sheep,
The countenance yo keep!—
My mistress smiles.

Honey, O busy bees,
Seek in such words as these—
My mistress smiles.
Hybla shall then no more
Boast of its peerless store—
My mistress smiles.

* * * *

Droop, every shadowed leaf!
Joy's triumphs are so brief—
My mistress laughs.
And, birdies, yo, I urge,
Sing as for robin's dirge—
My mistress laughs.

Ye little thoughtless lambs,
Go imitate your dams—
My mistress laughs.
(Alas! more wise they be
A thousand times than we!)
My mistress laughs.

Mourn, bees, with grief as keen
As if you'd lost your queen—
My mistress laughs.
And should you lack a sting,
Alack! herein's the thing—
My mistress laughs.
(N. B.—At me!)

### Farm, Garden and Household.

PLANTING TREES.—One of the greatest of all errors, and one that is indulged in by so many of our planters in their horticultural infancy, is that of setting out a first-class tree in a second-class yard. Scarcely a town lot or a cemetery inclosure is laid out but this mistake is made, although ignorance in nearly every instance is the excuse, and justly so, too.

SHOE-CALKS.—The slippery state of the roads during the winter makes it necessary for horse-shoes to be protected with sharp calks. It is during this season that horses receive the greatest number of serious injuries that result in permanent blemishes or lameness. The greatest caution in driving, but especially in turning a team, is necessary, and also in not permitting horses to get loose in the stable or frolic in the yards. A kick becomes a dangerous affair.

HEDGES.—P. A. Boundinier, Louisiana, Mo., tells the Club: You have had many discussions about hedges, but so far, none of you have spoken of charmille, or hedge of yoke-elm. The yoke-elm is a tree of medium size, hardy, tenacious and of great longevity, and when planted in close proximity, trimmed, and kept low, it stays dwarfed; and when well interlocked, it makes a strong, beautiful hedge, more advantageous than your thorny osage, and less vexatious, for you can handle it without glove, and make faggots with the trimmings, pea brushes, and bean poles. I have seen such hedges in France, so thick and strong that a rabbit or a buffalo could not pass through, and as old as old Parr—may be more.

STRAWBERRIES FOR THE MILLION.—It is a burning shame at this day for any farmer or gardener, no matter where located, to be without a clean and thrifty strawberry patch for family use. The old plea that the common farmer has no time to fritter away in raising such "stuff" never was a valid excuse for neglecting the kitchen-garden. It is one of the most profitable parts of any farm. No kitchen-garden is complete without a strawberry-bed. To one crude a state yet for lengthy notice.

WILLIAM DONOVAN, a farm laborer who murdered his employer Mitchell, in Contra Costa, in a dispute for $10, is to be hung in San Francisco February 19.

SEVENTY-TWO dollars were received at the United States Treasury from an anonymous correspondent in Philadelphia who owed that amount to the Government.

THE mysterious wild man, who has been the subject of sensation stories in California for some years, was shot dead, by a citizen residing near Livermore Pass, whom he attempted to kill. The man was simply a dangerous lunatic, but his name and nativity were not ascertained.

### How He Started Off.

In the year 1801 the Hanoverian General von Estorff, a personal friend of William IX., Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, was consulted by the latter respecting a suitable person for the situation of banker to the court. Von Estorff had observed Meyer Rothschild as the cleverest clerk of Openheim's house, and proposed to introduce him to the landgrave as one of the best financiers he had ever met. On being summoned to the palace one afternoon, Rothschild found William and Von Estorff engaged at chess, the latter evidently getting the best of it. The Jew stood for a long time waiting patiently behind the landgrave's chair, without a word having been spoken by any one, until at length William turning abruptly to Rothschild, said, "Do you know anything of this game?"

"A little; and if your Highness will give me leave to suggest certain moves, I think you would win the game."

"Out with it then," replied the landgrave.

And by following the clerk's advice William won the game, which so pleased him that he at once promoted Rothschild to the office of court banker.

After this, the banker took care of William's money when the latter was obliged to fly his throne, and returned it with such scrupulous exactness that William soon placed him in a way to get rich.

TIGHT BOOTS.—Hard corns are caused by too much pressure of the boot, or by its being so loose as to slip back and forth on the spot where the corn afterward shows itself. Medical books record several cases where paring a hard corn has caused a bleeding which no known means could arrest, and death ensued. Nothing harder than the finger-nail ever ought to be allowed to touch the corn, which can always be cured, or kept from causing inconvenience, by simply bathing the part in warm water for half an hour for several days in succession; often a single bathing will accomplish the object of softening the parts adjacent to the actual corn that it can be picked out with the finger-nail, and the shoe can be instantly worn without discomfort, which an hour before gave him great pain. It may require a week, or a month, or year, but the same treatment will always avail. Paring causes them to spread and take deeper root.

INTERRUPTED.—Mr. Bergh of New York, interrupted a pigeon-shooting match which had been arranged between Messrs. Bennet, Jr., and Parks, Jr., of the Long Island Shooting Club. As Mr. Bergh had threatened to prevent it both gentlemen declared the match off, neither wished to have his name in a test case. Hardly had this been explained to the spectators at Jerome Park when Mr. Bergh drove up to see that the match was not shot. After a sharp discussion Mr. Ira Paine shot two birds to afford a test. Mr. Bergh did not state what course he proposed to adopt, but it is understood he will prosecute all those engaged in this sport, under the act of April 12, 1867. On the other hand the members of the club will prosecute the eminent gentleman for his trespass on the private grounds of Jerome Park.

STONES IN THE STOMACH OF COD-FISH.—Among the curious things connected with the cod-fish is the frequency with which large stones are found in the stomach. These are of various sizes, sometimes in a large fish, weighing many pounds; and it is a popular belief among fishermen that these are taken in just before a storm for the purpose of anchoring themselves during the expected swell of the sea. This is supposed to be corroborated by the fact (if it be one) that all the fish taken before a storm agree in this peculiarity, whereas at ordinary times nothing of the kind can be detected.

Making dwarfs and beggars is a common thing in China. For the first children are put into heavy porcelain vases where they have to remain, so that it is impossible for them to grow any larger than the interior of their prison, while the latter voluntarily submit to having their eyes taken out or their limbs broken in order to excite public commiseration.

### Items of Interest.

MORE than half a million pounds are staked on the result of the Tichborne trial.

TWELFTH night (Jan. 5) was appropriately celebrated in New Orleans in the customary Holiday manner.

THE Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, has decided that to attempt to commit suicide is no crime.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD Juan Fernander Kumber is the name of an Indianapolis woman and she, poor soul, could not help it.

The Committee of Seventy of New York have drafted a new Charter to be presented to the Legislature. It is in too crude a state yet for lengthy notice.

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BUTTER IN SACKS.—The dairymen in Washington Territory, for want of tubs and jars, have adopted a method of putting up and keeping butter which, though novel, presents some features that are worthy the attention of those having butter packed for family use or for the retail trade. The package is thus described: All butter is packed in muslin sacks, made in such form that the package, when complete, is a cylinder three or four inches in diameter and from a half a foot to a foot in length. The butter goes from the churn, as soon as worked over, into the cylindrical bags, made of fine bleached muslin. The packages are then put into large casks containing strong brine with a slight admixture of saltpeter, and by means of weights kept always below the surface. The cloth falsegument always protects the butter from any impurities that chance to come in contact with the package, and being always buried in brine that protects it from the action of the air, and it has been ascertained by trial that butter put up in this way will keep sweet longer than in any other way.

MAKING BEEF OF SMALL POTATOES.—Wm. V. Reid, Monmouth County, N. J.: In looking over the Club's discussion of Nov. 21, I notice a request in regard to the best means for making first quality beef. We have just slaughtered our second beef this Fall, a bullock two and a half years old, the meat four quarters of which weighed over 700 lbs., net; hide 99 lbs. Six weeks ago we dressed a cow the meat counting over 600 lbs., hide 77 lbs., and the quality of the beef is very fine, so said by others, who see and eat of it, besides our own experience. The main food was small or cull potatoes, from September to about Nov. 1, once a day, their alternate; twice a day since, morning and evening, with soft and small corn puddings at night, and the cull potatoes, one-quarter bushel each, in the morning. Such potatoes are worth here about 50 cents per barrel. I thought two or three of our farmer citizens in this vicinity have tried and carefully observed this potato feeding and valuable fattening beef property for several years, and it never seems to fail or disappoint. Cattle never seem to loose their keen relish for that vegetable, and it has fattening properties to all cud chewing animals, fully equal to corn. How many farmers make little account of that sized vegetable except it be for swine, which is of little value unless properly boiled and mixed with bran or other feed. There is no mistake in potatoes for cattle or sheep, either for fat or milk.

HOW HORSES SHOULD BE SHOD.—The whole art of shoeing, as generally practiced, consists of paring away the foot *to fit the shoe*, and afterward rasping the outside to please a morbid fancy. The frog, nature's elastic cushion, is also removed; shives are lost in consequence of the foot being reduced, the nails used often being too large, and splitting off portions, alternate effects of dryness and moisture, and unnatural dryness in consequence of unnatural reduction, limits the nutrition of the hoof. Such a foot becomes thin, weak, and shelly; and the smith, to hide his ignorance, recommends bar shoes, leather soles, and stopping, a run at grass, and so forth. Sometimes he asserts the animal has *naturally* a shelly foot; and the owner has no alternative but to believe him.

In addition, the shoes are provided with clips—portions turned up on each sides as well as front, and these the farrier hammers tightly into the hoof, thus compressing it very tightly. A heavy hammer is also used, and the creature winces, and becomes troublesome to shoe, for which he, not uncommonly, is severely beaten.

All these culminate in injury to the legs. First, we have the want of protection to the bones of the foot within the hoofs; they suffer and become inflamed, and at the parts where pressure is greatest, lose substance by absorption. The animal becomes stilty, and is said to be groggy; "he goes like a cat on a hot plate," and well he may. The evils are, however, still perpetrated by Mr. Farrier, and not knowing how to remedy them, probably tries all the absurd patent shoes which cunning men have devised as a "good draw," and the owner finds himself obliged at last to sell his favorite, disease having extended from the foot upward, the whole limb to the knee being involved, and the animal's condition disgracefully sacrificed by an amount of torture which the perpetrator alone should be made to suffer for one week in order to bring him to his senses.

TOP DRESSING.—At a meeting of the Farmer's Club, Mr. A. Pratt, of Plattsburg New York, said: Twenty years ago the opinion was that manure should be plowed under. Oftentimes a damp or cloudy time would be chosen for these operations in the belief that there would be less loss by evaporation than there would be in clear weather. But there has been a great and gratifying change in theory and practice since that time. It has long seemed to us that the process of nature amply justified surface manure. A weighty reason in favor of emptying barn yards on our ground after it has been plowed is that it not only makes a good yield of corn and puts the soil in tine condition for subsequent crops, but proves destructive to foul seed. What does not germinate and get killed by the preliminary working of the surface preparatory to planting is sure to be annihilated by the after-cultivation of the crop if thorough culture is given. But when plowed under deep such seed will lie dormant till turned up the succeeding year to grow and ripen in the year's crop. We have put on course manure, straw, long cornstock butts, dry cobs, chip dirt, anything on the premises that we wanted to get out of the way, and what had not manurial properties immediately available as plant food we found to serve advantageously as a mulch in dry weather, and ultimately to increase the fertility of the soil. Prof. Nash said I go for putting the manure on or but little under the surface; not deep underground, for there it either lies dormant a long time and does no good, or if it decomposes it goes into compounds which are poisonous to plants; whereas if left on or little below the surface, where it feels the influence of the sun, air, and rains, it is speedily decomposed, and its elements pass into such compounds as are genial to plants, restoring their growth at once. But do not leave manure above the surface. If so left in great lumps, hardly touching the soil, it dries up; its value is but partially attached into the soil, while most of it is wasted on the desert air. On meadow land, therefore, I would spread it as evenly as possible, and then roll down into actual contract with the surface soil. If applied on plowed land I would cover it but shallow, not more than four inches at most, and then harrow till it should be fairly mixed in and composted with the soil.

## The Chronology of 1871.

JANUARY.

2. Terrible and disastrous gales on the Atlantic and other coasts.
3. Celebration of Lincoln's proclamation of Emancipation; it being the eighth anniversary.
4. Court-martial and trial of cadets at West Point.
7. First arrival of teas at New York from Hong Kong by way of San Francisco and overland railroad.
10. The great coal mine strikes in Pennsylvania, began in Schuylkill region.
11. Fifty ladies, before the House Committee at Washington, plead for woman suffrage.
11. Congress appoints the San Domingo Commissioners.
12. Doctor Lanahan's trial before the Methodist Episcopal Church begins.
10-12. First agitation in Congress of the New York Apportionment bill.
12. Great Italian Unity meeting at New York.
13. Water famine over New England and the valley of the Hudson.
14. Three thousand women petition Congress not to grant women the ballot.
14. Steamboat McGill exploded her boilers on the Mississippi River, causing the death of 58 persons.
15. First arrival of teas at New York by way of Suez Canal, 127 days on the passage from Shanghai.
16. A revolution in Northern Mexico defeated, at a cost to the government of $1,000,000.
16. Fish correspondence on San Domingo sent to Congress.
17. Sailing of the Tennessee from New York with the U. S. Commissioners to San Domingo.
18. Japanese nobles arrive at San Francisco, to be educated in this country.
18. Convention in favor of recognizing God in the Constitution meet at Philadelphia.
26. The severest snow-storm in New York which has occurred for many years, and great damage.
26. The United States Senate votes, 26 to 25, to repeal the income tax.
27. Explosion and burning of gas works in Brooklyn.
28. Steamboat W. R. Arthur explodes boilers on the Mississippi, and 87 lives were lost.
29-30. The Woman Suffrage question and George Chorpenning claim defeated in the House of Representatives.
30. British Columbia joins the Confederation of Canada.
31. Japanese embassy, 22 persons, reach Washington.

FEBRUARY.

1. Revolution ends in Mortevideo, and the rebels defeated. Potosi, in Bolivia, taken by Morales.
2. The Test-Oath bill became a law in the South.
3. Newfoundland votes not to join the Confederation of Canada.
1-3. Georgia Senators admitted to Congress and every State now represented.
4. The Senate offers a war-vessel to convey food to France.
5. The New Hamburg accident occurs and 22 lives are lost by it.
7. The naval Dominican correspondence sent to Congress.
9. Small-pox ravaging New York; 44 new cases weekly.
20. The President announces to Congress that the Alabama claims will be settled by Joint Commission, and Fish, Hoar, Schenck and Williams appointed as High Commission.
11. Very cold; ice-bridge over the East River.
15. New York and Boston sends provisions to feed Paris, valued at $100,000.
15. New York Druggist License bill becomes a law.
15. Dominion Parliament begins at Ottowa.
17. Terrific hurricane in Arkansas and Missouri.
18. The "Howard Resolution" in the Senate disturbs England and Canada.
19. Bishop Whitehouse suspends Cheney.
20. Opening of the Washington carnival.
21. The Brooklyn side of the great bridge caisson finished.
22. Washington's birthday honored everywhere.
23. The English Joint High Commission arrive at New York.
24. National Board of Trade established. Great coal famine or crisis in the country.
25. The bill to repeal the income tax is defeated. Anarchy in Kansas. Republicanism decreed with Portugal. Japanese nobles arrive in New York.
27. First session of the Joint High Commission.
26-28. The fishery question is discussed in Canada.
28. The Legislature of Nebraska impeach Governor Butler.

MARCH.

2. British High Commissioners visit the U. S. Senate.
4. The Forty-first Congress expires and the Forty-second is formed.
6. The New United States loan put into market.
8. Awful tornado at East St. Louis, Mo.
9. N. Y. Chamber of Commerce proposes a grand Pacific telegraph cable, of 6,515 miles, to China.
10. Senator Sumner ruled out of the Committee on Foreign Relations by the Senate.
11. Awful thunder-storms in the south-western States, and extraordinary mild weather.
12. A hot term. Earliest date of disappearance of ice from the New England rivers.
14. Election in New Hampshire, and Democrats win.
15. Soldiers' $100 pounty bill passed in Senate.
16. Navigation opened on all the rivers in the country.
16. The Butler-Blaine difficulty in the House occurs.
17. Terrible massacres by Indians in Arizon.
21. Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, deposed by impeachment.
22. Great peace celebration in San Francisco.
24. Executive proclamation against the Ku-Klux.
25. Peru for several weeks has great floods, causing a loss of $7,000,000.
28-29. Exciting Congressional debates on Ku-Klux and San Domingo, and Sumner's resolution tabled.
29. One hundred and twenty buildings burned at Truckee.
30. Anniversary celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment by the United States colored people.
31. British Columbia is voted into the Dominion.

APRIL.

2. Destructive tornado at Dubuque and Omaha.
3. The first relief ship from this country reaches France.
5. Civil war prevails in the Argentine Republic.
6. Commissioners San Domingo report sent to the United States Senate.
7. In Albany a fire destroyed forty buildings, $500,000 worth of property, and threw three hundred men out of employment.
10. Peace celebration and monster German procession in New York.
10-11. Extraordinary fall of mercury all over the country; thunder, lightning; then frosts and auroral displayr.
11. Indian and Mexican border warfare in Texas.
11. The $1,000,000 railroad bridge at St. Louis, Mo., completed.
12. Cespedes protests against Spanish cruelty in Cuba.
12-14. Canadian Parliament prorogued.
17. Miners' Arbitration Conference meets at Mauch Chunk.
19. Anniversary of Bunker Hill celebrated.
20. Ku-Klux Enforcement bill becomes a law. First election in the new territory of Washington, D. C.
21. Mass meeting in New York in favor of Canadian annexation. Miners in council in Pennsylvania say they will go to work.
24. The legal-tender decision is made by the United States Supreme Court.
26. The Bonnet Carre crevasse is 1,200 feet in width, and all the country to New Orleans under water.
26. The Pennsylvania Central leases the New Jersey railways.
28. The court sustains the suit of the English stockholders against Erie.
28. Massacre of eighty-five Indians in Arizona by the settlers.
30. It is announced that a Protestant church has been dedicated in the city of Mexico.

MAY.

1. Brigham Young breaks ground for the Utah and Southern railroad.
2. Commissioners appointed by the President to arrange for the centennial at Philadelphia, 1876.
7. The work of the Joint High Commission is announced concluded, and Treaty signed.
8. Battle between Indians and United States troops at Laramie.
9. Miners' riot at Hyde Park, Pa.
10. The Alabama Treaty sent to the U. S. Senate.
16. The Senate forces the Panama correspondents, who refuse to divulge the name of the treaty seller.
17. Another riot at Scranton mines.
22. The coal strike of five and a half months ended, and work is resumed. Loss by the strike, $18,000,000.
23. Excursion of New York and Pennsylvania editors.
25. Ten thousand acres wood land burned in three counties of New York. Loss $300,000.
27. The coal mine horror at Pittston, Pa.; twenty men are suffocated to death.
30. Decoration Day of the graves of soldiers of the Union.

JUNE.

1. The yellow fever epidemic at Buenos Ayres, is said to have destroyed 26,000 people.
2. Gov. Butler, of Nebraska, impeached, is removed from office.
4. The U. S. army reduced to a peace footing of 35,284 men.
5. The New Orleans flood by crevasse covers six square miles, and 2,500 houses are in several feet of water.
7. Battle in Cuba and insurgents defeated.
10. Attack of American fleet on the Corean forts.
12. Horse epidemic in New York assumes an alarming feature; 800 horses sick.
14. Inauguration Day in New Hampshire, and defeat of the Constitutional Amendment in Connecticut.
15. Chemical and Mortar Science Congress at Philadelphia.
17. Census of 1870 makes the value of the United States to be thirty-one billions of dollars.
19. Earthquake at Staten Island, Long Island, and New Jersey quite severe.
21. "Rock Island Ring" broken in Wall street.
22. War and revolution in all Venezuela, South America.
24. Corner-stone of the new Capitol building laid at Albany.
28. Roman Catholic trouble at Hudson, N. Y. begins.
29. Captain Hall and the Polaris leave New York for the North Pole. Service made for the "Viaduct Railway."
30. Juarez elected President of Mexico; majority 122.

JULY.

3. Immense forest fires near Ottawa and Port Elgin, Ont.
7. Ten thousand Hibernians in the city propose to break up the Orange parade on the 12th.
9. Awful tornado at Syracuse, N. Y. and Dayton, Ohio.
11. Supt. Kelso of New York forbids the Orange display on the morrow, but Governor Hoffman revokes the order.
12. Orange Day. Great riot in New York. The National Guards fire on the mob. Sixty-two persons lost the live, and one hundred and seventeen were wounded. Of these twenty were Guards and four were women.
13. Senator Sumner refuses Hayti's offer of a medal.
13. The first narrow-gauge locomotive built in America put on the rails at Philadelphia.
16. Great heat. In Denver, Col., thermometer stood 110° in the shade.
17. The two Tribune correspondents indicted by the Grand Jury at Washington for their reticence.
18. Point au Pitre, in Guadaloupe, destroyed by fire, and five thousand people made homeless. Sixteen of the whole twenty-one blocks were burnt.
20. A week's riot at Nanuet, N. Y., on the Railroad.
20. Eight severe earthquake shocks at Wolfboro, N. H., twenty chimneys prostrated.
21. Ingleside regatta; Amherst victorious over Harvard.
22. Explosion of government arsenal at Washington.
24. Professor Hart's United States expedition to the Brazil left New York in the Merrimac.
25. The greatest storm for twenty years occurs at Long Branch.
26. Miners' League riot in Amador county, Cal.
28. The Polaris heard from at Newfoundland.
30. Westfield boiler explosion in New York. The calamity caused the death of 106 persons, and the injury, more or less, of 150 others, and will cost the company over half a million of dollars. No such disaster to life ever occurred in New York.

AUGUST.

1. Vermont University at Burlington votes to admit women.
3. Commissioner Pleasonton suspended.
9. A hurricane at the Sandwich Islands—the severest, ever known—destroys the orange groves and prostrates 120 houses.
10. National Labor Party in convention at St. Louis, Mo.
14. Fire-damp explosion at Pittston, Pa., and seventeen deaths.
15. The terrible forest fires commence in Ontario, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan.
18, 19, 20. Terrific gales on all the southern coasts and immense rain-falls.
20-21. Destructive hurricane in all the Bahama Islands. At Tortola 7,000 people houseless; at Antigua 30 killed and 190 wounded; St. Kitts torn to pieces and 800 houses destroyed.
21. Severe earthquake in Jamaica, Peru and Chili.
24. Pension frauds (of Hodge) discovered.
24. The fall political campaign opens.
25. Grand Italian demonstration in New York.
26. Railroad accident at Revere, seven miles from Boston, destroying thirty-three lives, and wounding fifty other persons.
27. The Ocean Wave, at Mobile, exploded her boilers; the killed and wounded reached seventy.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Thirty vessels of the American fleet lost. Loss $1,500,000.
5. "The Committee of Seventy" organized in New York.
6. Goldsmith Maid at Milwaukee trots a mile in 2:17.
9. The one hundred and sixteenth new planet discovered by Professor Peters.
10. Extraordinary explosion in the sun discovered by Professor Young at Hanover N. F.
11. International boat-race at Saratoga, won by the Ward brothers, Americans.
12. Furious eruption of Mauna Loa, Hawii.
15. Beginning of the Jewish New Year, 5632.
24. Great fire in San Francisco. Loss one million.
26. Republican New York State Convention at Syracuse.
27. Republican Convention at Worcester, Mass.
30. Terrible forest, prairie, and mountain fires prevail, to an extent unknown before in the country.
30. A $1,000,000 fire in Chicago; warehouses consumed.
30. Juarez re-elected president of Mexico, and war and revolution follow.

OCTOBER.

2. Brigham Young arrested upon indictment by Grand Jury.
4. Democratic State Convention at Rochester.
5. Wisconsin fires cover 3,000 square miles of forest, and have burned out one hundred families. Fenians invade Manitoba.
4—24. Protestant Episcopal Triennial Convention at Baltimore.
7. The greatest drought in all the states of the Upper Mississippi valley known for twenty-five years.
7. The Mormon New Jerusalem tried at Salt Lake for adultery.
6. Pewaukie, Wisconsin, is consumed by fire, and forty persons in the flames, and twenty-five dwellings burned.
9, 10. The greatest city fire ever known in modern times takes place, and Chicago, a city of 300,000 souls, lies in ashes; 100,000 people are homeless; from 100 to 500 perished in the flames; 18,000 buildings are consumed, and the loss is from $250,000,000 to $300,000,000.
9. Holland, Mich., destroyed by fire, and one thousand five hundred people are homeless. Ten thousand people homeless in Michigan.
9. Peshtigo, Wis., consumed by forest fires and an electrical tornado, and one thousand people consumed in the flames.
10. Bloody election riot in Philadelphia; seven killed.
12. Anniversary of discovery of America by Columbus.
12. Executive proclamation against South Carolina Ku-Klux.
13. Encke's comet first seen by Americans.
16. Corner-stone of the new United States Post-office laid at Boston.
17. Martial law declared in nine counties in South Carolina.
19, 20. Earthquake shock in all Maine.
21. The first Mormon conviction for adultery, namely Hawkins.
22—24. Great and destructive fires in the forests of New York.
28. Brigham Young and son indicted for murder.
31. The October fires will foot up $300,000,000.

NOVEMBER.

3. Ku-Klux proclamation by President Grant.
5. Brazil organizes a system of free schools.
1—8. Winter begins a month earlier than in 1870.
9. Revolution exists in three states in Mexico.
9—10. Brooklyn discovers election frauds.
14. A remarkable crimson aurora visible.
12. The Havana volunteers consign to prison seventy citizens.
13. Supreme Court decides Congressmen are liable to arrest by civil process.
18. The Russian fleet arrives with the Grand Duke Alexis on board.
19. Grand reception of Duke Alexis by the committee and the whole people of New York.
21. Cholera prevails at Halifax; several fatal cases.
22. The city of London, Conn., destroyed by fire, and twenty-two lives were lost.
24. The Russian Minister, Catacazy, is cashiered, and General Orlof put in charge.
12—26. Cold, and great storms in Montana; many persons perish in the snow.
27. War against reading the Bible in school on Long Island, and forty Catholic children expelled from school.
28. Forty-five students arrested at Havana for a trivial offence, and the volunteers shot eight of them dead.
28. Grand ball to the Duke at New York.
30. National Thanksgiving kept in all the United States.

DECEMBER.

1. Four million bushels grain frozen in on the canals.
4. Congress meets. The President's message is sent in. The reports of the Secretaries are published.
5. The reduction of the national debt for the year is $86,057,126, and a decrease of $17,000,000 interest.
6. Woman suffrage triumphs in Wyoming.
6. The National Board of Trade meet at St. Louis, Mo.
14. Cold in Texas kills thousands of cattle.
14. The new apportionment bill, making the House of Representatives 283 members, is a law.
15. Annexation excitement in the Quebec parliament.
19. The village of Oran, in Brazil, said to have been ruined by a nine hour earthquake.
21. The "One Term" bill introduced into the Senate by Summer.
21. Forty families burned out in Pleasantville, Pa.
21. Negro insurrection in Chicot county, Ark.
22. Forefathers' day in New England.

### A Riot in Rochester, N. Y.

The excitement over the outrage committed upon the little white girl by a negro named Howard at Rochester N. Y. was very great. A mob of four or five hundred people went to the jail, and attempted to break in and kill the prisoner. They were foiled by the Sheriff and Police. The military assembled for the protection of the jail.

Attacks were made by roughs and others on unoffending negroes who appeared in the streets. The Sheriff and his aids stood firm and determined to uphold the laws.

While the crowd was rolling at the corner of Court and Exchange streets, the military fired a volley, killing two men and wounding one man and one boy. The names of the killed are John Elter, a railroad carman, and Henry Merlow. John Hulbert was shot through the calf of the leg. The name of the boy has not been learned. He was hit in the shoulder. The excitement was great.

The crowd said it was not necessary to fire, while the military say that they were compelled to fire to protect themselves, as they were being pelted with stones. An account of the difficulty is thus given by an eye-witness, Policeman Branch:

The squad of military were lined across the west end of the bridge, facing Exchange street. A man stepped up to Policeman Branch, and said that some boys, a few feet off, were picking up stones. The officer drove them away. At the same instant the word "forward" was given by the officer in command of the squad, and he pushed the policeman aside. The shots were fired at this time. The man shot were standing in Exchange street, and had not participated with the mob. Elter was a highly respectable and influential citizen. He lived but a few moments after being taken into a saloon near by.

It is reported that a woman was shot but it is not yet confirmed. The feeling against the military is intense. The police are being drawn in from the outer districts of the city and dispatched to the jail. It is feared that more blood will be shed before morning. The colored people fled to their houses to hide, as it was not deemed safe for them to be seen in the streets.

The body of John Elter has just been taken to the home of the deceased. On being deposited in the wagon loud expressions of indignation was made by the spectators. Henry Merlow was going to his home on Bartlett street. The ball entered his stomach and a large pool of blood was on the walk where he fell. He was an inoffensive man and had taken no part in the disturbances. John Nolan was shot through the right lung, and was conveyed to the St. Mary's Hospital. He is not expected to live. A cartman named Elias Swanton is also reported. He was shot in the arm and received a bayonet wound in the back. Louis Kamp was shot through the thigh and left arm. The feeling of indignation against the military was very great.

HOWARD, the negro who outraged the girl Ocha, was secretly conveyed to the court-room, arraigned on the indictment, and, pleading guilty, was sentenced to 20 years' hard labor in Auburn State Prison.

THE DAY AFTER A DEBAUCH the parched tongue, nausea, shivering, and febrile symptoms, prove that poison has entered the veins and arteries, and been circulated with the blood through every organ. More slowly, but not less certainly, the use of the Alcoholic Astringents sold as medicines, depresses the vital fluid and wrecks the nervous system. Touch them not, taste them not. DR. DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS you have a pure temperance tonic, blood depurent, alterative and laxative, of unparalleled efficacy, and absolutely harmless.—*Com.*

## CALENDAR for 1872.

JANUARY.

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DECEMBER.

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### A Fire in Switzerland.

A correspondent writing from Fribourg, Switzerland, speaking of the great fire in that city says: "Hitherto I had looked upon the scene, awful as it was, as being simply a case of destruction of property, as I had been told that the people who lived in the houses had succeeded in escaping. Suddenly, however, from one of the front windows on the the third story, I heard a crash of glass, and looking up I saw a woman's face—such a face as I never care to see again. It was dreadful in its agony. Screaming to the crowd below, she seemed to feel that she was too high for them to hear her, and the flames, as she stood at the window, came licking up the wall, as though they felt she was already given up to them. What she said, or attempted to say, no one ever knew; but the crowd gazing up from below saw her, and a hoarse roar came from them which seemed to reach her and give her encouragement. Wildly waving her arms, she disappeared for a moment, and then reappeared at the window with a little child in her arms. What could be done? Are the people to see the woman and child roasted to death under their very eyes? But they are far below, and the fiery flames are creeping up the outer walls and windows, and already the woman has to draw back her burden as the fire comes nearer and nearer. From below all access is cut off. The staircases are simply masses of red-hot stone, where no one can live for a moment. What can be done? Just then a tremendous cheer burst from the crowd below, the reason for which I could not understand, and I could only continue to look with horrible dread upon the sight, for I knew that unless help came within a few minutes, it would come too late. But help did come—though, to me, from a somewhat unexpected quarter. The house where the woman and child were standing was the last of those which had taken fire, and the adjoining one had an iron balcony, from which a fireman, seeing the dreadful danger, and cheered by the crowd, attempted to throw a rope to the woman. But it was very difficult for her to catch it. Four times he threw it, and each time we saw it fall past the window, though it was pitiful to see how eagerly she tried to get hold of it. But the fifth time she was successful, and tying the rope tightly round the child's body, she swung it out of the window, and it was slowly but safely drawn into the adjoining house. Directly she had done this the woman disappeared from the window, and by the same means she succeeded in saving her second charge. But in saving the lives of these two children, the brave woman had got terribly burned. The flames had been creeping up nearer and nearer to her, and as she stood at the window trying the children, a tongue of fire would often leap up and encircle her, but she never flinched. Wrapping the child she held in her arms tightly in a woolen cloak, so as to prevent the flame touching it, she would stand quietly bearing the fire until it had once more gone down, and then she quickly proceeded with her work. But now it seemed too late to save the woman herself, for the fire had reached the store of wood at the top of the house, and the roof was in flames. Her hands and arms, too, were terribly scorched, and we feared she would never be able to hold the rope. But as the cord was thrown