The Village Store.

He was only a clerk in the village store,
Where all was sold, and a little more;—
Pins, and pipes, and tea, and nails,
Sugar, and ribbon, and flannel, and pails,
Boots, and butter, and tops, and tape,
Whiting, and blacking, mohasses, and crape,
And strings of onions, and pens, and ink,
And, out of a demijohn, something to drink!
'Twas the grand exchange of scandal and news,
And a wonderful place to cure the blues;
For there, from morn till after ten,
You'd generally find the leading men—
The men who held official station,
(You'd think indeed they ruled the nation,)
Deacon Dodd, and Father Hobb,
And queer old Uncle Nathan Cobb.
You'd see them all some frosty night,
When snow is crisp and stars are bright,
As round the red-hot stove they sit,
And smoke, and chew, and talk, and spit,
And spin their yarns of this and that,
From Dodd's farm to Cobb's cat.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Cultivate the corn on flat, and after the last cultivating, say in July, mount a horse, and with a broad-cast sowing machine sow five quarts of clover seed per acre. If the ground has been thoroughly cultivated, and is moist and mellow, the clover will soon start; and if it should rain, go over the field again after the first rain, and sow six quarts of timothy seed per acre.

RICE MERINGUE.—Pick over one teacup of rice, wash clean, and boil in water, until it is soft. When done, drain all the water from it. Let it get cool and then add one quart of new milk, the well-beaten yolks of three eggs, three table spoonfuls of white sugar and a little nutmeg; pour into a baking-dish and bake half an hour. Let it get cold; then beat the whites stiff, add two great spoonfuls of sugar, flavor with lemon and vanilla, and spread it over the pudding, and slightly brown it in the oven. Be careful not to let it scorch.

BLACK-WALNUT STAIN.—To impart to common pine the color and appearance of black-walnut, the following composition may be used: One quarter of a pound of asphaltum, one half a pound of common beeswax, to one gallon of turpentine. If found too thin, add beeswax; if too light in color, add asphaltum, though that must be done with caution, as a very little will make a great difference in the shade, and black-walnut is not what its name implies, but rather a rich dark brown. Varnishing is not essential, as the wax gives a good gloss.

DRAINING.—The cost of draining depends a good deal on the nature of the land and the depth of the drains. In sandy or mucky land a ditch 2½ feet deep for tiles should be dug, with labor at $1.50 per day, for 15 cents a rod; 3 feet deep, 20 cents a rod. On heavier land, nearly free from stones, a ditch 2½ to 3 feet deep will cost 25 cents a rod. A good ditcher, at these prices, can make two dollars a day. An unskillful man that cuts the ditches unnecessarily wide, and is fond of using the pick, might work just as hard and not earn a dollar a day.

PICKLED EGGS are easily prepared, and most excellent as an accompaniment for cold meats. Boil for half an hour three dozen eggs, remove the shells, and pack them when entirely cold in a wide-mouthed jar large enough to let them in or out without mashing or breaking. Turn as much vinegar as you think will cover them entirely, and boil in it white pepper, allspice, a little root-ginger, and, if desired, a very small quantity of garlic. Salt to taste. A few tiny white onions put in the jar some may think an improvement. When the vinegar has boiled enough to extract the spices, take them out and pour it over the eggs, cork tightly when cold, and in a month they are ready to use.

THE VALUE OF GOOD STOCK.—A farmer in Tennessee writes the Department of Agriculture that he has lately sold twenty head of horses, at from $300 to $3,366 a head, and adds: "If all the stock of the country were the best of its kind, how much wealth would be added," etc. It is precisely because all the stock of the country is not of the best kind that these high prices are obtained. It is not in this direction that we are to look for profit, but in the increased usefulness of our stock. If *all* the cows were of the best kind, their money value would be no higher than that of our present poor ones; but how much more profit there would be in their produce!—*Hearth and Home.*

TO COVER A STEEP BANK WITH GRASS.—A German method is: For each square rod to be planted, take half a pound of lawn grass seed, and mix it intimately and thoroughly with about six cubic feet of good dry garden earth and loam. This is placed in a tub, and to it liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, is added and well stirred in, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope is to be cleaned off and made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste just mentioned is to be applied with a trowel, and made as even and thin as possible. Should it crack by exposure to the air, it is to be again watered and smoothed up, day by day, until the grass makes its appearance, which will be in from eight to fourteen days, and the whole declivity will soon be covered by a close carpet of green.

THE COST OF POOR STOCK.—Probably few farmers think of what it costs to keep a poor cow or a lud-pike hog. They readily understand that a good cow, or a hog that will dress 200 lbs. at ten months old, is profitable stock to keep, but the fact that this gain is really the amount of loss on the poor stock, is rarely considered. If a cow yields 200 lbs. of butter in a year, which brings $60, and another yields 75 lbs., which brings $22.50, the loss on the poor cow is just $35.50. The dairy business of this country is not on a satisfactory footing by any means, and solely on account of the multitude of poor cows, which are kept year after year. This is a matter which should be looked after by the County Agricultural Societies. Every one of these associations should introduce improved stock, by means of thoroughbred male animals, into their localities. It is a good work to elevate the ideas of farmers and to foster a taste for improvements, but to the great majority of their clients the possession of such stock, or the use of it, is quite unattainable, on account of want of the necessary means. By making this a special branch of their operations, the usefulness of these societies would be much increased, and their importance greatly enhanced.—*Agriculturist.*

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—The following exhibit of exports and imports of the United States for the calendar year 1871, is furnished by the Bureau of Statistics. The values are all expressed in specie:

Imports of merchandise	$572,526,314
Imports of specie and bullion	17,399,435
Total imports	$589,925,749
Exports domestic merchandise	$445,542,667
Exports foreign merchandise	14,580,007
Total exports merchandise	$460,331,614
Exports domestic bullion and specie	$65,652,345
Exports foreign bullion and specie	12,029,128
Total exports bullion and specie	$77,681,470
Total exports	$537,973,084
Excess of imports	51,992,665

ENGLISH RACING.—The famous race for the Liverpool Grand National Steeple-chase Handicap was run over the Aintree course, near Liverpool, England. The race excited much interest, and was won by the chestnut mare Casse'ete, the brown geldings Scarrington and Dispatch being respectively second and third. It is a singular coincidence that these two horses were second and third last year, only that Dispatch was second and Scarrington third. During the race the chestnut mare Primrose fell and was instantly killed; several other horses fell and were badly hurt.

BONDS REDEEMED.—The amount of 1862 bonds redeemed to date by the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, under the three calls, is as follows: First call, $91,423,000; Second call, $10,000,000; Third call, $9,496,000; Total, $110,909,500.

AT KNOWLTON'S, Lowding, Ark., John Hyde rid himself of his rival, Henry Kneeland, by killing him and chopping up his body into pieces.

Summary of News.

THURSDAY, April 18, is Fast Day in Maine.

WISCONSIN'S wool clip last year was 1,020,647 pounds.

A GERMAN writer defines woman as being something between a flower and an angel.

S. M. HEWLETT, the temperance lecturer, died suddenly in Meriden, Conn., lately.

A SPANISH steamer recently landed at Gibaria, Cuba, 1,100 soldiers from Spain.

A PENNSYLVANIA lady froze her forehead, and became permanently insane therefrom.

THE Attorney-General of Ohio decided that a woman cannot be a notary public in that State.

THREE men were seriously injured in North Providence, R. I., by the breaking of a ladder.

A BILL for a new railroad from Jersey City to Philadelphia has passed the New Jersey Assembly.

THE appointment of Admiral Polo as Spanish Minister to Washington is officially announced.

THE nine-hour system of daily labor is advocated in the large mechanical works of England.

An imperial decree reopens Sebastopol as a commercial and military harbor, with fortifications restored.

THE U. S. chief signal officer announces that the display of cautionary signals at all the lake ports begin on April 1, 1872.

TWO-THIRDS of all U. S. Presidents and three-fourths of all the Secretaries of State have been members of the Episcopal Church.

FRANCE having renounced the Commercial Treaty with England, a tax is likely to be imposed on raw materials by the Assembly.

THE officers of the U. S. navy of high grade, have petitioned Congress for a readjustment of the rates of pay allowed to the officers of that branch of the government.

OF the 50,000 illegitimate children born annually in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 30,000 perish before the end of the first twelve months.

IT is computed at Washington that over $1,500 has been paid during the past thirty years for the printing in the Congressional *Globe* of the single word "laughter."

DURING the snow blockade in Nova Scotia, coal became so scarce that the manufacturing establishments in Halifax were compelled to suspend their operations.

AN unusual number of disasters on the Atlantic are reported by vessels arriving in London and from American ports to have occurred during the recent tempestuous weather.

In the Virginia Senate the joint resolution of instructions for the United States Senators from Virginia to vote for the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee was rejected.

THE Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* says a resident of that city has made a discovery whereby sugar can be produced from corn, and afforded to the purchaser at 3½ cents per pound.

IN three States of the South the negroes outnumber the whites by large majorities. In Mississippi the majority is 61,305, in Louisiana 2,145, and in South Carolina, 126,147.

A SAD occurrence is reported from Cold Spring, Mass. A culpably careless man named Clark, shot and killed his sister, aged 23, and shattered the arm of his daughter, aged six years.

AN Eastern paper expresses the opinion that, if some of the zeal shown in its city in growling was turned into new channels, there would be most surprising results from increase of business.

A NEGRO was rescued alive, at Charlottesville, Va., recently, after lying at the bottom of a well, covered with about fifty feet of earth and stones, for nine hours. He was but slightly injured.

UNSUCCESSFUL contestants were paid $113,000 in the last U. S. Congress, equal, at the rate of $5,000 per member, to the payment of twenty-three more members of the House than allowed by law.

DR. A. W. HUDSON, was convicted at St. Louis, of manslaughter in the second degree, for procuring an abortion on Ann E. McGill, about a year ago, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

AT Sing Sing convict, named Dunn, 16 years of age, as he was being locked up in his cell in the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y., stabbed and killed his keeper, Samuel Calvert, with a shoe-knife.

A DRUNKEN blacksmith named Joseph Nelson, near Sedalia, Mo., abused his wife till she left him, and when she refused to return he shot and killed her, and then shot himself, inflicting a dangerous wound.

MRS. ANNA C. RUTH, charged with being an accessory before the fact in the murder of her husband, Isaac M. Ruth, by Dr. John J. Medlicott, has been discharged on a writ of habeas corpus by the authorities.

EMIOT, the Communist incendiary, and seven of the murderers of the Rue Haxe, have been convicted and condemned to death. Many other Communists pronounced guilty of similar crimes are sentenced to transportation.

THE revolt in Manilla was general throughout the island, and but for a fortunate accident but few Europeans would have been left alive. All the captured insurgents were bayoneted or shot, and the prisons are now full of suspected persons.

A TRAGEDY, most sad in its details, took place in New York. William Trevert, a German citizen in comfortable circumstances, accidentally shot his wife with a pistol, killing her instantly. Trevert became a raving maniac when he saw what he had done.

THE proposed constitution for Utah was unanimously adopted by the Mormon voters, and Fuller, the candidate for Congress, was elected without opposition. The Gentiles put no ticket in the field, and abstained from voting. A large number of Mormon women voted.

THE old story of the man who hastily married an ugly woman because he supposed she had a lottery ticket that had drawn the big prize, has just been retold in Doylestown, Penn. This time the woman had exchanged the ticket for a set of false teeth.

GENERAL Brownlow, in command of a detachment of the English Loochai expedition, telegraphs: "All the southern Howlongs and fifteen chiefs have submitted, and many captives have been released. Twenty villages were destroyed." Our task is accomplished.

A SOUTHERN newspaper says: "Five brothers sleep side by side on a little mound right in sight of their mother's little white cottage, that stands down by a mill about twenty miles from Appomattox Court house. She pointed them to us while the tears gushed from her eyes. They were her all."

PRESIDENT BAEZ has again lost the town of Savaneta. It is reported that he was defeated at San Juan by Cabral, who was unable to advance for want of money and ammunition. The people object to support Cabral because they still have hopes of annexation to the United States, or an American protectorate.

The Cuban insurgents under the command of President Cespedes, attacked the town of Sagua de Tahamo and by a feint succeeded in drawing off the garrison. While the Spanish troops were pursuing Cespedes body, another force of insurgents entered the town by a different route and sacked the place. The movements of the insurgents were successful.

A SOCIETY, to be known as the "Mission for Animals," was organized at a meeting of citizens in Boston, based upon considerations that the public health, economy, and morals are to a large extent injuriously affected by our present modes of treating live stock destined for food, clothing, and other uses. Officers of the mission were elected.

A Rabid Bride.

The Pittston, (Penn.) *Gazette* tells the following: About eleven weeks ago, a young lady named Cox, daughter of Miles Cox, of Stoddardville, went into the yard to kill some chickens. The dog followed her, and picking up one of the chickens, ran off with it. She chased him with a stick to recover it, and coming up with him, he turned upon her, and bit her in the arm, lacerating it fearfully. Her mother and brother coming to the rescue, were also badly bitten by the infuriated beast. The wounds healed, however, and nothing more was thought of the matter. The young woman was engaged to be married to a young man living at Goldsboro, named Alfred Kerrick, and the wedding was appointed to come off at the place about two weeks ago.

On the wedding morning, as she was about to perform her ablutions, the water sent a shiver through her whole system and frightened her, and at the breakfast table the coffee had such an effect upon her that she spilled it over the table. She then complained of feeling unwell, and her friends advised her to remain at home, but she said she did not want to disappoint Al., and, accompanied by a sister, proceeded to Goldsboro, where the wedding ceremony was performed.

Immediately after this she was seized with spasms, bearing all the indications of hydrophobia. In one of her lucid intervals she warned the company that she would bite them if they did not keep away from her. "But," said she to her husband, "Al., you need not be afraid, I won't bite you." In one of her paroxisms she bit a lady who was endeavoring to soothe her. Soon after assuring her husband that she would not bite him she was seized with convulsions, and laying back in his arms, died.

The other members of the family who were bitten by the dog have not, as yet, displayed any symptoms of the disease, but they live in hourly dread.

The Killing of Rosa Rand.

Rosa Rand, the actress, was shot and killed by her husband at Cincinnati, a few days since. Her husband says of the affair: "Rosa had been out shopping and had come in and gone to work at one of her costumes. We were sitting in a couple of chairs in front of the grate, pretty close together, she was on my left. She pointed to a revolver on the mantel and said it was cocked, and that I had better uncock it and put it away. The chambermaid had noticed it as she dusted off the mantel and spoke about it. I had the little dog on my right arm, took the pistol, and was uncocking it as I stooped down, and (sobs and tears) it went off and killed her; and (choking up) I wish it was me that was dead in her place. Can't I go down to where she is?" "Was she sitting when the accident occurred?" "Yes; she fell over. I caught her up and asked her if she was hurt? She said, 'Yes, I'm dying; kiss me, good-by.' I laid her on the bed. Can't I go there now?" When our reporter, after a talk with the prisoner, visited room No. 36 at the Madison House, he found Rosa laid out on the bed. There was blood on the sheet and pillow, and on her face; and immediately under the jaw-bone on the right side was the ugly red hole made by the pistol ball. Only a corpse was left of the once sprightly woman who had often risked her life on the trapeze to gratify perspiring, shrinking, wondering thousands. A plain black dress covered the shapely limbs that so often, in tights and spangles, had attracted admiring glances when displayed in mid-air. On the foot of the bed and on a table near by, were the close-fitting garments and gay fringes on which her fingers had worked industriously but a few hours before. The awful reality of death had come rudely in upon the work of preparation for the fiction of show life. Poor Rosa had been hunted, suddenly indeed, into an engagement of which she had not dreamed. There is nothing in connection with this affair, so far as we could learn yesterday, to throw doubt upon the man's statement as to the manner of this poor woman's untimely taking off.

The House Resolutions.

The following are the resolutions introduced into the U. S. House by Mr. Wood, (Democrat) of New York. The House by a vote of 88 to 87 refused to suspend the rules that the resolutions might come up at once:

Whereas, According to the monthly statement of the Secretary of the Treasury there was a cash balance on hand in the Treasury on the 1st inst., of $124,868,745; and

Whereas, This large sum was withdrawn from circulation by taxation; and

Whereas, Neither the public necessities nor a sound policy of finance can require a cash reserve of such magnitude, which not only produces no interest, but prevents income by its disastrous effects upon trade and commerce; and

Whereas, There is a dearth of the circulating medium and the necessary monetary facilities in consequence, which are retarding business, distressing borrowers, and oppressing industries; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to extend relief to the people by the disbursement of such a proportion of the cash on hand as will be consistent with the safety and the immediate liabilities of the Treasury and its accruing resources, to the end that trade and commerce may be revived, and the industries and interests of the people be promoted.

Notes on the Fashions.

The large-figured Spanish lace is to be used this season for bridal veils.

The newest style of lace parasols has tortoise-shell or carved coral handles.

White muslin, lace, and silk neckties are the most fashionable at this season.

The combination of blonde hair and black eyebrows is considered by many to be a mark of great beauty in either sex.

A new style of house shoe is a sort of high slipper of the color of the dress, buttoned on one side with six small buttons.

A woman's head, with the present fashion of wearing the hair, and the high bonnet, is said to be as large as that of a horse.

A new style of locket is made of a five dollar gold piece, which is hollowed out large enough to hold a likeness, and opens with a spring.

Dark green cloth riding-habits are the most fashionable at this season, and are trimmed across the front with wide sentache braid, *a la militaire.*

Many ladies express great dislike for the "Dolly Varden" costumes, and confidently assert that they will never be seen wearing them. If the fashion lasts any length of time, however, we would not be too sure that they would not change their minds.

JOSEPH LEMETTRE, the murderer, was guillotined on the 5th inst. at Marquise, a small town situated half way between Boulogne and Calais. This notorious criminal committed, during a period of eight years, a series of horrible crimes without being detected until the 25th of last June, when he was taken in the very act of robbery. He was tried last December at the assizes of the Pas-de-Calais, and condemned to death on the several charges of robbery, arson, and murder. This arch criminal, though old in crime, was young in years, having been born on the 15th of February, 1846, consequently he had only just completed his 26th year.

CARELESSNESS.—An *employe* at the Hazardsville Powder Works, in Connecticut, upon going, into a storehouse where 100 open barrels of powder were waiting to be headed, put a pipe he was smoking in his pocket. He sat down on the edge of one of the barrels a few minutes, when he was called out to see a visitor. Arriving outside the door, he discovered that his coat was on fire, the pipe not having been extinguished. A moment more and the whole establishment would have been blown into atoms.

THROUGH Utah and Idaho, on the Alkali plains, the water is so unpleasant to the taste, that the inhabitants seldom use it except for purposes of ablution.

OUR FOREIGN LETTER.

At Verona—The Tomb of Juliet—An Ancient Amphitheatre—The Cathedral of Milan—A Saint in his Coffin—A Church Treasure, etc., etc.

For an hour before we reached Verona, we were continually passing immense fortifications, at a distance of a mile apart, but saw very few soldiers on any of them. The last few miles the train dragged its slow length along, and we were fairly tired out when it stopped at the station. A few moments later we were rattling over the poorly paved streets of the city (that put us so much in mind of New York), and in a short time were comfortably located on the second floor of the Hotel Royal des Deux Tours.

The first visit we made the following morning was to the Amphitheatre. We found it nearly as large as the Coliseum of Rome, and in an excellent state of preservation. All the arches facing the street are occupied as shops for the sale of vegetables, fuel and small wares. The steps or seats are of granite, and look as though they were only built a few years, instead of over a thousand years ago. It is said to be capable of seating 25,000 spectators. There was a small theatre erected in the centre of the Amphitheatre, in which open air concerts and plays are given in pleasant weather.

From there we drove to the garden which is said to contain the Tomb of Juliet. We stopped at a door in a high brick wall and rang a bell, and presently a laboring man made his appearance, and seeing we were tourists motioned us to follow him through a vineyard, till we reached a stone building, where we were given in charge of a stout-looking female, who, we suppose, was a descendant of Juliet's nurse.

She unlocked the gate, and we were in the presence of a huge stone trough, said to be the tomb of the unfortunate Giulietta. The tomb and its surroundings were so exceedingly commonplace that we could not get up a bit of sentiment, so buying a photograph of the building from the custodian of the place, we left it without regret.

We next went hurriedly through the Civic Museum, in which there were many inferior paintings, and from there to the Tomb of Scaligers, stopping on our way to see the house of the Capulets and the Montagues. We afterwards had a pleasant drive through the city, reaching the hotel about noon.

After viewing the Church of St. Anastasia, which is near the hotel, we had dinner, and at 2 P. M. we left by the train for Milan.

Between Verona and Milan is the Lago di Garda, of which we had an excellent view from the windows of the car. We also passed the fortress of Peschiera, one of the corners of the famous Quadrilateral situated near the elbows of the Mincio. The lake continued in sight long enough to enable us to get a good idea of its scenery as the train crossed the flat region into which it opens, after leaving the mountains from whose recesses it seems to come. We saw but little of the fortress, save the ramparts and ditches that were intersected by the track, with here and there the face of a bastion, and on the outside of the main fortification some two or three detached forts. The train went very quick, and being in the last car, we were completely covered with dust by the time we reached our destination.

We drove to the Hotel de la Ville, situated on the same street and in sight of the famous Cathedral of Milan. The following morning we went, with some friends who resided in the city, to the Cathedral. It is an immense edifice built of pure marble, and with two exceptions the largest place of worship in the world. The building is adorned with an incalculable number of pinnacles, each of which is surmounted by a statue. The length of the building is about five hundred feet, the width two hundred, and the height to the top of the highest statue three hundred feet, which will give you a good idea of its vast proportions. After walking around it we went into the interior, which is very imposing. It consists of a nave with double aisles and a transept, and is supported by fifty-two pillars about fifteen feet in diameter, the tops of which are adorned with niches containing statues instead of capitals, as is usual. The pavement is entirely of mosaic in marble of various colors. While service was being performed, we walked all over the church, viewing the works of art in the different chapels, and after it was finished, one of the priests took us down into the crypt beneath the Cathedral to view the tomb of St. Charles Borromeo.

It is lighted by an opening in the pavement above, but candles were used to increase the light, which was not strong enough to allow us to see the objects distinctly. The walls are covered with illustrations of scenes in the life of the Saint in bas relief of solid silver, but tarnished by age and the dampness of the place. After looking at the different objects, the priest asked us if we wished to see the body of the Saint, the price to see it being five livres ($1). We said "that was what we came to see," so after putting on a white lace garment over black clothes, he made the sign of the cross, knelt before the tomb for a moment, and then proceeded slowly and laboriously to turn a crank, which caused the sarcophagus to separate in two parts, disclosing a coffin of rock crystal (it may be glass) in which lay the body, arrayed in splendid robes and glittering with gems. The head or face resembled that of a mummy, over which hung a crown of gold, thickly studded with diamonds and precious stones. The priest also pointed out to us strings of finger rings of great value, that had been presented by ladies at various times during the past three hundred years. On his skeleton fore-finger was a diamond ring, and reposing on his breast lay crosses of solid gold that were brilliant with emeralds, rubies and other valuable gems. We could not but think how much better it would be to sell these costly articles and give the proceeds to the poor people who swarm around the doors of all the churches in Italy. After leaving the vault we met another priest, who was anxious to show us the treasures of the church, and being desirous of seeing everything to be seen, went with him to a room opposite the entrance to the crypt. The room is surrounded by tall wooden closets, in which are kept all the various paraphernalia used in celebrating the different ceremonies of the church. We saw candlesticks nearly eight feet high of solid gold and decorated with jewels of great value. Also croziers and crosses, cups and vases, and other articles, all of solid gold or silver. There were statues of the Virgin and of two Bishops full life size and all of pure silver. The attendant told us the treasures in that room were worth $15,000,000. After which piece of information he asked us $1 for having exhibited them, and then politely bowed us out of room. Close by the entrance of the room we had left we noticed the statue of a man without a skin, and cut out of some dark colored stone. It was a most singular and fascinating piece of work, representing in the smallest detail all the various muscles, nerves, arteries, veins and tendons of the human frame. The statue is attributed to the hand of Phidias. Time had passed so rapidly in viewing the Cathedral that it was long after noon before we left it.

We drove to the Place Cavour, in the centre of which is a splendid monument to Count Cavour, the greatest man Italy has produced the last hundred years. It is a statue in modern garb, in bronze, on a pedestal of several steps of granite, on one of which a classic figure of great beauty, representing Italy, also in bronze, was seated, and forming the last letter of the single word "Cavour." There was no other inscription on the monument, which in its composition as well as details was as grand and beautiful as it was simple and effective. At the Hotel Cavour we had an excellent dinner "al fresco" in the beautiful garden attached to the hotel.

Having sufficient time before dark, we drove to the church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, where on the end wall of what was once a refractory, is Leonardo da Vinci's celebrated painting of The Last Supper. On arriving at the door of the refractory, we found it locked, but were informed that the female who kept the key lived but a short distance, so we drove to her house, and after a little persuasion and the promise of "buona mano" in addition to the usual fee given to see the picture, induced her to step into the carriage and drive to the church, where we arrived in a few moments.

The old familiar picture was recognized at once as soon as we entered the room. It has been greatly injured by time and by the uses to which the room was once appropriated, and has been so often repaired and retouched that probably there is not a single spot of the original painting left. In spite of all this it is impossible not to see how fully it sustains its world-wide reputation. The room was filled with easels, on which were copies of the painting of various sizes and in different stages of progress. There were also steel engravings and lithographs of the painting which are sold by the janitor of the place. The picture is about thirty feet in length and twelve in height, the base of it being about ten feet from the floor of the Apartment. The monks connected with the church to which the refractory is an appendage, cut a door through the wall, cutting away the feet of Our Savior, and it was desecrated to a yet greater extent when Napoleon had possession of Milan and used the room as a stable and the monastery as a barrack.

In the evening we attended a concert in the Cova Garden, close to the celebrated theatre La Scala. We remained there till 11 P. M. enjoying the excellent music, and then returned to our hotel somewhat exhausted with the labors of the day. It was now the 28th of June, and the weather began to be oppressively hot, so much so as to prevent our going out between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. B. M.

BLACKMAILED TO HIS DEATH.—A few months ago a man died in a little town on the Canada side, who in early life was one of the most promising clergymen in the city of New York. He died a broken-hearted man, and the victim to a merciless attempt to blackmail, which had been tried upon him soon after his entrance upon parochial duties. He was summoned one day to perform a Christian clergyman's offices in a house where he had had no previous acquaintance. The story told by the parties who summoned him was a very plausible one, and he went without hesitation into the trap prepared for him. As soon as he arrived at the sick chamber, he was confronted by two men, who maintained that he had visited the house with impure motives, and threatened to expose him unless he paid over a certain sum of "hush money." The man in his bewilderment took precisely the wrong course. He felt that he could better submit to pecuniary extortion than to allow his name to be used in connection with a disgraceful affair, no matter how innocent he might have been of the charges brought against him. He therefore paid the sum demanded. From that hour he was a doomed man. At regular intervals his persecutors called for money. If he refused to pay they held the old threat over him, and it was now doubly strong from the fact that he had paid once to keep the matter a secret. His life became a torture to him. He resigned his parish in the metropolis and tried to be concealed in a more humble parish in another part of the country; but go where he would, the relentless blackmailers were on his track. Finally he told to his friends the terrible secret of his life. This thwarted his persecutors, to be sure, but their wretched victim was already a ruined man; as we have said, he died a few months ago in a quiet out-of-the-way Canadian town.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

The Labor Question.

The Boston Eight Hour League protests against the platform of the National Labor party, adopted at Columbus, Ohio, for the following reasons:—First, because it does not contain a statement of the underlying principles of the movement nor propose any measure that will remedy existing evils; second, because it deals mainly with finance, currency and taxation or decreasing interest will result in a corresponding reduction of wages, as wages are everywhere regulated by the cost of living; third, because it did not demand the enforcement of the Eight Hour law, and petition for its further extension to the Patent laws, instead of asking for a law already in existence; fourth, because it did not denounce that barbarism of the North, the factory system, that forces tens of thousands of children from seven to fifteen years of age to toil in overheated rooms eleven and twelve hours a day—a system that is dwarfing their minds, crippling their forms, and rearing a class whose existence endangers the perpetuity of our government; fifth, because of its neglect to thank the Hon. George F. Hoar for his bill for a National Bureau of Labor, and his demand for its passage by the Senate and the subsequent appointment by the Senate of a majority of the Commissioners from the ranks of the friends of labor; sixth, because it failed to extend its friendly greeting to our brothers in Europe, of every nationality struggling with us for labor redemption.—*Exchange.*

SOME FAMOUS SHIPS.—The Boston *Advertiser* in recounting the history of the Great Republic, which was built at Donald McKay's shipyard in Boston says: Here have been built more fast clipper-ships than in any other shipyard in the world. Here was launched the Lightning, the fastest ship ever known. She made the trip from Melbourne to Liverpool in sixty-eight days, a time that has never been equalled by a sailing ship. The James Baines and Champion of the Seas were her sister ships, and at the time of the great Sepoy mutiny sailed from Portsmouth, England, with troops on the same day, and after one hundred and thirty-eight days entered Bombay on the same evening and at the same hour. Here originated that famous series, the Sovereign of the Seas, Empress of the Seas, Champion of the Seas and Glory of the Seas. Mr. McKay has built one hundred and fifty ships, and in the year 1855 and 1856, within fourteen months, fourteen were launched from his yard. Those were the palmy days of this now neglected branch of American industry, when our yards were the glory of the nation and the envy of the world. The last ship launched by Mr. McKay was the Glory of the Seas, in 1869. She is of two thousand one hundred tons and the largest ship now sailing under the American flag. Since then the yard has been silent and deserted.

Origin of Plants.

Peas are of Egyptian origin.
Celery originated in Germany.
The chestnut came from Italy.
The nettle comes from Europe.
The onion originated in Egypt.
Tobacco is a native of Virginia.
The citron is a native of Greece.
The pine is a native of America.
Oats originated in North Africa.
Rye originally came from Siberia.
The poppy originated in the East.
The mulberry originated in Persia.
Parsley was first known in Sardinia.
Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia.
The sunflower was brought from Peru.
The walnut and peach came from Persia.
The horse-chestnut is a native of Thibet.
The cucumber came from the East Indies.
The radish originated in China and Japan.

MR. GLADSTONE, in the English House of Commons, acknowledged the receipt of the American note in reply to that of Lord Granville. He was gratified to state that it was couched in friendly and courteous terms. It did not adopt the views of the English government, and it seemed to call for a reply. This would be sent to the American Minister immediately. The correspondence, however, would not be laid before Parliament. The matter also came up in the House of Lords, Earl Granville promising to give the correspondence to the public at an early date.

AT an inquest upon the body of a girl in Vermont, the evidence proved conclusively that the girl came to her death by eating arsenic to beautify her complexion. She had been in the habit of eating cloves, pickles, chalk, &c., for the same purpose, and having seen in a newspaper that some ladies in the old country ate arsenic to whiten their skin, she took some of the poison for that purpose, and with fatal results.

ANOTHER English ram, the Thunderer, has been launched.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

In the Senate the Chicago Relief bill was taken up, and after some debate the bill as reported by the Finance Committee was passed—yeas 20, nays 17. The Tarifi bill was then taken up.

The bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, or their widows, to acquire homesteads on the public lands was taken up and passed.

Quite a number of bills were introduced, among them one to construct and aid in rebuilding the levees on the Mississippi Levee and Telegraph Company with a capital of $10,000,000, to construct levees and a line of telegraph.

Bill authorizing the employment of surf men at alternate life-saving stations on the New Jersey coast for the year 1872, passed. It appropriates $10,080.

Bills to amend the act for the protection of American citizens who may discover deposits of guano, and authorizing a mail steamship service between New Orleans and certain Mexican ports. Passed.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, called up the bill for the relief of the purchasers of real estate from the United States at Harper's Ferry. Passed. The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to postpone the enforced collection of purchase money for such time as he may deem reasonable, not exceeding three years.

Mr. Howe called up the St. Croix and Bayfield Railroad bill, and after some discussion, the House amendment was rejected, by a vote of yeas 16 to nays 30. Mr. Cassely offered an amendment providing that settlers along the line of the road shall be entitled at their option either to receive back from the United States the moneys paid on or for their lands, or to receive eighty acres free, in addition to the amount now held by them.

In discussing the tariff question, Mr. Carpenter said that if the statement from the Onandago Salt Company was true, it was quite evident the poor salt companies had suffered enough in their patriotic endeavors to maintain American industry, and as nobody proposed to increase the duty on salt, and as it was clear that if the companies should go on for two or three years more at the present rate, they must be ruined, he thought, in mere justice to them, salt ought to be put on the free list. (Laughter.)

In the Senate the bill for the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee was taken up. The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Chicago Relief bill, exempting lumber from the operation of the act. Amendment adding steel rails lost—25 to 28; reducing the duties on cotton woolens, silks, iron, earthenware, glassware, &c. 10 per cent., concurred in—Yeas, 32; Nays, 17. Manufactures of silk, now subject to a duty of six per cent. struck from the second section; reducing the duty on salt to 3 cents per lb., Lost—Yeas, 15; Nays, 26. Mr. Scott (Penn.) offered an amendment repealing all internal taxes except those on whisky, tobacco and malt liquors. In answer to a question, he said he meant to include the income tax for the current year. He modified his amendment to provide that all internal taxes on illuminating gas, the income tax, the taxes imposed by Section 110 of the Internal Revenue act of June 30, 1864, except the tax on banks and bankers, and all taxes by stamps, except such as relate to distilled spirits, fermented liquors, snuff, tobacco and cigars, be repealed, said repeal to take effect July 1, 1872. Amendment carried—28 to 11. Mr. Sherman then expressed his opinion that the bill would be killed by the adoption of this amendment, and he believed it was so intended. The bill was then passed, amid great confusion, by a vote of 35 to 4. It now goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

HOUSE.

A bill was reported by the Committee on Commerce authorizing the appointment of shipping commissioners, a superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen on American merchant ships, and for the protection of seamen. The House in committee of the whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill, defeated the amendment giving the Pacific Mail Steamship Company $1,000,000 as a subsidy for carrying the China and Japan mails, by a vote of 92 nays to 87 yeas. An amendment prohibiting employees of the department acting as agents or attorneys for the prosecution of claims within two years after leaving office, was agreed to.

A bill securing homesteads on the public lands to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and minor children, was passed. Bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for a statue, to be erected in Washington, of the late Admiral Farragut, at a cost not to exceed $20,000. Passed.

Mr. Hill, N. J., presented a memorial of eight hundred freeholders, merchants, storekeepers, &c., of Patterson, New Jersey, against any reduction of the present duties on foreign manufactured silk goods. Referred.

The Committee on Banking and Currency presented their report respecting the failure of National Banks, with a resolution expressing their opinion that the successful working of the Currency Bureau required a change in the office of Comptroller.

The Chicago Relief bill was taken up, and, with the amendment exempting lumber from its operations, was passed.

AN ENGLISH CASE.—A momentous case was decided the other day in an English court. A little boy of twelve had feloniously assaulted a little girl of twelve by squirting a mouthful of water over her. For this heinous offense the hardened criminal was promptly arraigned before a full bench of Magistrates, six in number. By this august tribunal the prisoner was judged guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of five shillings, or to be imprisoned for seven days. His mother professing herself unable to pay the fine, the Lilliputian convict had to go to prison, and was led from the dock weeping bitterly.

THE *Missouri Democrat Newspaper* was sold at auction. The bidding was started by Mr. Fishback at $100,000, and advanced rapidly to $353,000, after which the bids were small. At the end of about two hours the paper was knocked down to Mr. Fishback at $456,100.

A $1,000 Railroad Bond, with compound interest for thirty years, at seven per cent., will amount to $7,612.30. Write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall street, New York.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Prime to Ex. Bullocks	13 @	14
First quality	12¾ @	13
Medium, or first qual.	12 @	12¼
Ordinary thin Cattle	11 @	11½
Inf'r or lowest grade	10 @	11
MILCH COWS	30.00 @	65.00
HOGS—Live	05¾ @	06¼
Dressed	06¾ @	07
SHEEP	05 @	05¾
COTTON—Middling	27½ @	28¾
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.75 @	7.00
State Extra	6.80 @	7.00
WHEAT—Red Western	1.60 @	1.65
State	1.60 @	1.75
RYE—Western	.92 @	.95
BARLEY—State	1.00 @	1.05
CORN—Mixed Western	.68 @	.72
OATS—Western	.35 @	.38
HOPS	75a. 35 @	65—70a. 15
PORK—Mess	13.25 @	13.50
LARD	.9 @	.10
PETROLEUM—Crude	12¾	Refined .26
BUTTER—State	.29 @	.31
Ohio W. R.	.20 @	.25
" Fancy	.34 @	.36
Western ordinary	.08 @	.13
Pennsylvania fine	.34 @	.37
CHEESE—State Factory	.13 @	.15
" Skimmed	.05 @	.07
Ohio	.10 @	.13
EGGS—State	.41 @	.43