Under the Waves.

In his cheeks my brave love bore roses;
Life-warm the grasp of his hand,
The warmth that a true heart discloses,
And true hearts understand.

How then should I think of my lover,
And how of his dear face speak,
If not with the smiles dancing over,
The roses set in his cheek?

Still red in his cheeks are the roses
'Mid the sea-winds roughly blown;
Still my hand in his hand reposes,
While the hot tears fall—my own!

So, how should I dream of my lover,
Nor dream of his love and truth?
And how should my fancy discover
A vision of Death in youth?

And yet, fool, oh, fool! my brave lover
Is lying the waves below;
And their weight sweeps cruelly over
The red roses turned to snow!

Farm, Garden and Household.

CLOVER SEED can be sown on the snow, or when the ground is frozen hard enough on the surface to make good walking. But if the wheat is to be harrowed, it is necessary to defer sowing clover and grass seed until the land is dry. Harrow first, then sow the seed, and, if necessary, roll afterward.

ADVANTAGES OF UNDERDRAINING.—The Massachusetts Ploughman says:—"One important advantage of the underdrain is that it is at work when the top of the ground is frozen, when, of course, a surface or open drain is inactive; thus making the subsoil so dry and porous that when the frost comes out of the water it drops through at once and leaves the ground dry.

BAKED INDIA PUDDING.—Take two quarts of sweet milk, and boil one quart, and while boiling stir in as much fine Indian meal as will make a very stiff batter; add a teaspoonful of salt, and make very sweet with molasses. Butter a pan, and pour the remaining quart of cold milk over it. Cut little bits of butter and put on the top, and bake two hours in a moderate oven.

VERMICELLI SOUP.—Put three pounds of any kind of fresh meat, except pork, in a gallon of cold water, cover close and boil gently until the meat is tender; throw in a head of celery, and half an hour afterward take it from the fire, strain it, and return it to the pot; season with salt and pepper; add vermicelli, which has been scalded in boiling water, in the proportion of two ounces to a quart of soup; boil ten minutes.

A correspondent, speaking of the difficulty of swine driving, says it is as easy as whistling after you know how, to wit: To the end of a stout cord, tie an ear of corn; drop it in front of the pig, to within five or six inches of his nose, and commence walking away slowly in the direction you wish him to propel. If his pigship shows evidence of blighted hopes or aberration of mind by the singular conduct of the corn, persuade him it is all right by letting him have a brief nibble at it, and then resume your line of march. In this way, the most obdurate pig may be decoyed any reasonable distance.

PLASTER ON POTATOES.—Mr. A. D. Compton of Hawley, Penn., in his Essay on the Cultivation of the Potato, which received the $100 prize awarded by Mr. Well of the "American Agriculturist," Mr. Fuller of *Hearth and Home*, and Dr. Hexamer, speaks as follows of the beneficial effects of Plaster: Astonishing results are obtained from plaster, by dusting the vines with it as soon as they are through the soil; again immediately after the last plowing and hoeing; and at intervals through the whole growing season. The first application may be light, the second heavier, and after that more bountiful, say two hundred pounds to the acre. The action of plaster is not easily explained, but the results are undoubtedly beneficial, particularly in seasons of extreme drought. It renders plants less palatable to insects, and appears to be fatal to many of the fungi family. The vines retain a bright, lively green color, and the tubers continue swelling until growth is stopped by the frost; besides, potatoes thus grown are so sound and free from disease as to be easily kept for the spring market, without loss by rot. Mr. Compton has seen a field, all planted with the same variety, at the same time, on one-half of which, that had received no plaster, the yield was but sixty bushels per acre and many rotten; while the other half, to which plaster had been applied in the manner above described, yielded three hundred and sixty bushels per acre, and not an unsound one among them.

THE FARMERS' CLUB.

FEEDING GRAIN TO SHEEP.—A farmer asked whether oats were good for them. F. D. Curtis said there was no better feed for sheep than oats; by beginning moderately, a quart a day would do no harm, but a great deal of good. Wheat-bran mixed with the oats makes a very useful change of feed, as also oil-cake meal. Mr. Wolf, from the Rocky Mountains, said what he knew about sheep was that rye was the best grain to feed them with. If he had rye for his sheep he would engage to bring them out fit for the butcher in the Spring with no additional feed but wheat straw. A farmer from Pennsylvania said in his State rye and buckwheat were the chief grains fed to sheep, and occasionally a little corn, with wheat bran or oats mixed, was given for a change. Sheep did better on a variety of feed; their appetite was thus better kept up when on dry feed.

SHOULD SEED BE CHANGED?—H. C. Dickinson, Pa., inquired whether it was necessary to procure a change of seed on a farm to improve the crops. F. D. Curtis said not at all; good soil will make good crops, and seed will not deteriorate. H. Stewart differed with Mr. Curtis. There was an influence exerted by the climate. California wheat could not be made to retain its peculiarities in the Eastern States. New Brunswick oats, which weighed forty-seven pounds to the bushel, had in Pennsylvania deteriorated very much in weight; but when the light oats had been sent to Canada it regained its plumpness and weight; the same was true of Early Rose potatoes, and this was the experience of most farmers. Corn seemed to be an exception, but wheat, oats and potato seed ought to be changed occasionally.

TREE-PEDDLERS AND "HOSPITAL STOCK."—H. B. Zarnell, Illinois, Pa., asked what remedy there was against the tree-peddlers who swindled farmers. P. T. Quinn said farmers should not purchase from them, but send orders direct to the nurserymen, who, valuing their reputation, would not send out poor stock, nor any man that was not true to name. Nurserymen had sometimes trees which were poor, or whose labels had become lost. These were lumped together as "hospital stock," and sold to the peddlers at low prices, and farmers who got them were swindled. F. D. Curtis said here was the cause of the "milk in the cocoanut." It was well that farmers understood this. It would then be seen that nurserymen were to blame in selling this inferior stock, which should be destroyed, and not put into circulation by peddlers, who had to shoulder the blame. Farmers were not posted as business men, and if it were not for peddlers there would be fewer orchards; but nurserymen should not make them scapegoats for their own sins.

SUNDRY MATTERS.—An Illinois farmer was advised not to plant cranberries, the climate there was unsuitable. J. M. Weeks was advised to give his heifer, which had the distemper, warm mashes of wheat bran and barley malt twice a day, and a quart of tar-water every night. A farmer who asked if milk could be churned as well as the cream, was informed that it could, but that the practice had long ago been discarded as taking up too much time. A. S. Fuller said cherries should be grafted before the buds began to swell, and the scions should be carefully set. F. D. Curtis said the only preventive of sheep eating their wool was to shear them. I. A. Morrell, author of *American Shepherd*, said it was a practice incident to dry feed and confinement. Dr. Crowell had found linseed meal the best preventive of constipation in cattle or horses. F. D. Curtis said pure Suffolk hogs should have no black hairs; hogs invariably white should have no black about them. It was stated that one hundred and fifty pounds Peruvian guano and two hundred pounds of bone-dust would make an excellent dressing for grass lands.

CLIPPING HORSES.—This subject was brought before the Club by F. D. Curtis, who supported the application of Mr. Bergh to the Legislature for an act to prevent the practice, as being a cruelty to animals. H. Stewart protested on behalf of those farmers and other owners of horses who felt that clipping was necessary for the comfort and health of a class of animals which were burdened with an excessively heavy coat. Some horses needed to be clipped on this account, and it was an infringement of their owners' liberty to prevent them managing their horses in a way they knew and were advised by respectable veterinary surgeons to be proper. P. T. Quinn had had his ideas on this subject changed since he visited a large livery establishment in Newark, where he was assured without this practice many horses were lost this Winter, but since it had been adopted there was no disease or loss in the stable. Dr. Crowley said he should continue to clip his horse and take the consequences.

The Earthquake in California.

Mr. A. C. Diggins, of San Francisco, was at Independence, Inyo County, at the time of the earthquake. He says that on the day preceding the earthquake very high winds prevailed at Independence and over the whole of the valley, but at night it subsided and the air became perfectly calm. The first tremor awakened him, but before he could spring from his bed it was demolished and fell to the floor, the center-table tumbled over, and the house pitched and rocked like a row-boat in a rough sea. The building was a strong frame one, and was consequently not thrown down. He describes the noise which accompanied the shock as appalling. It seemed as if the mighty mountains skirting the valley were breaking up and rolling into plains below—the sound was in the air and under their feet, and its reverberations through the tumbling mountains were terrific as the noise itself. He says the first shock was a compound one, oscillatory and vertical. He ran into the street, and in the clear moonlight saw that every adobe and brick house in the town was in ruins. The ground heaved and vibrated, and then as the awful sound died in its far-off echoes those who had escaped from their crumbling dwellings, aghast and almost speechless with terror, hoped the catastrophe was over. But almost instantly, away to the south, down the narrow valley towards Lone Pine, was heard a sharp and thundering explosion as of a thousand columbiads fired at once. The people braced themselves for the shock, nearer and nearer came the appalling noise, and as the shock advanced thousands of huge rocks tumbled down from the crags on either hand and crushed with deafening din into the ravines and upon the edges of the valley below. Then came the noise under their feet, and with it the awful, sickening, and terrifying uplift and swing of the earth. The people ran to and fro; some screamed, some prayed, others stood still and watched the course of things with stoical indifference. They soon learned that but one or two persons had been killed there, and yet none knew what the end might be, for the earth vibrated constantly. At short intervals would be heard away off in the direction of Lone Pine and the lake that terrible boom! bang! as if the very mountains themselves were splitting in twain. Not only did tens of thousands of rocks and bowlders rolling down the mountains add to the confusion of the scene, but in the Sierra, on one side of the valley, avalanche after avalanche of snow was sent thundering, booming, almost screaming, down from the regions of eternal frost and ice to the gulfs below. People living near Independence, at points where they could see plainly the sides of the mountains on either hand, told him that at every succeeding shock they could plainly see in a hundred places at once bursting from the rifted rocks great sheets of flame apparently thirty or fifty feet in length, and which would coil and lap about a moment and then disappear. He says these flames could not have been caused by friction of rocks and bowlders coming down the mountains, for in his own neighborhood there were plenty of these, but no fire visible. In one place he saw an immense ledge or drift of whitened and broken rocks forced out of the mountains and fall like an immense dump from some mining tunnel down its side. When daylight came the entire valley south of Independence and towards Lone Pine was filled with smoke and dust, and in places, people said, the fumes of sulphur were almost suffocating. The clouds of smoke extended from Fish Springs south, as far as the eye could reach. Numerous springs were dried up instantly, and others broke out in other places, while the flow of water from all was greatly increased. In one little stream three or four inches deep the water was thrown upward to the height of two or three feet over footbridges. A man had several rafts moored to the river near Independence laden with lumber, and each was thrown high and dry. Mr. Diggins saw springs of water forced out of the mountains where before the rocks had been as dry as a powder-house. From the time of the first shock till daylight the noises and shocks were loud and incessant. At one place a large section of the valley had subsided about ten feet, leaving an abrupt perpendicular bank at the sides. In many places the ground was thrown into ridges and mounds five or six feet high, and in every direction were signs of the destructive agencies that had been at work—all, however, decreasing in number and extent as they traveled north. Cattle and horses were thrown prostrate during the heavier shocks, and their bellowing and neighing was pitiful to hear.

CRUEL TREATMENT.—The body of a young girl named Mary Long, was exhumed at Poughkeepsie, New York, at the solicitation of her friends. When she died her body was left alone and one eye and the nose were torn away by rats. She was buried next day after her death in a secret manner, no funeral service being performed. The testimony at the inquest showed that for several years past her father, Edward Long, treated her in a brutal manner. He acknowledged that he sometimes tied her hands behind her and used a gag on her. One witness testified to seeing her bare headed, bare-shouldered, and barefooted, driving a team of horses for her father before a harrow in a field. The father walked behind her sowing seed and swinging a stout black whip with which he at times would lash the girl over the shoulders and legs, always using the butt end of the whip on her shoulders. It was also stated that he tied her hands behind her and threw her into a creek. The verdict of the Coroner's jury stated that she died of exposure, but did not in any way refer to her father.

A LEGAL QUANDARY.—Here is a legal muddle in Boston: The Federal authorities have compelled the private clubs of that city to take out licenses as retail liquor dealers. Now, many of the state judges are members of these clubs; and this decision of the revenue authorities makes them retail liquor dealers; and if they remain members of the clubs, and the clubs do not give up selling liquor, what will the judges be but criminals, liable to indictment by their own Grand Juries, and arrest by their own constables?—*Baltimore Sun.*

OLD CHURCH.—The oldest church in America is in Hingham, Mass., which now belongs to the Unitarians. The edifice was erected in 1681. It has recently been thoroughly renovated, at a cost of $13,000. The society was first organized in 1635, two hundred and thirty-seven years ago, and since its organization but six pastors have been in charge of its pulpit.

Two children of Mr. Ferrel, a little boy and little girl, living in Grant County, Ky., got into a playful scuffle lately, when the little boy fell on his sister and killed her instantly. The girl was about ten years old and the boy about eight.

OUR FOREIGN LETTER.

Over the Splugen Pass—The Source of the Famous Rhine—Wonderful Reviews—Swiss Railroad Cars, etc., etc.

We left Faido in the afternoon, in time to reach Bellinzona, have a hasty dinner, get rested and leave by the diligence, which started at eleven P. M. for the ride over the Splugen Pass. It was a beautiful moon-light night, and as we occupied the *coupe*, we had an excellent view of the scenery as we ascended the mountains. Being somewhat fatigued, we would occasionally fall asleep, but only to be awakened by the noise of a waterfall that the diligence was passing. The effect of the moonlight on the hills and on the valleys which lay far below the road we were ascending, was charming in the extreme. We took "cat naps," till three A. M., when the sun rose, and the scenery became so grand and magnificent that we could not think of sleeping. We continued going up, up, up, until we reached a broad and desolate depression among the mountain-tops, when we began to descend for pearly half an hour. Here and there glaciers could be seen on either side, and we were continually passing cascades and waterfalls rushing down the rocks by the side of the road. High up on the mountains the diligence stopped at a collection of stone buildings connected with the custom-house.

For some reason or other our trunks were not examined, and after the horses had been changed were soon on our way again. A gloomier way-side inn than the one we found here would be difficult to imagine or describe; with a glacier for its next-door neighbor, without a tree or bush to indicate that such things had an existence, and no prospect but the valleys beneath and the snow-clad mountains surrounding it. Up to this point the road had been grand and picturesque. Here was nothing but utter desolation, and the only signs of vegetation were lichen, mosses, and a little coarse grass.

After passing the custom-house, a succession of zig-zags, with snow lying in the bends of the road, brought us to the summit of the pass, a low depression, from which the mountains receded on either hand in rounded masses. Here the descent commenced tacking in a remarkable way, down an almost uniform slope, which began soon after passing through a short gallery at the top of the mountain. The principal occupation we had while going down the pass was to watch the four horses as they turned at a swinging trot the corners of the zig-zag, and to offer a silent prayer that the "shoe" on one hind wheel, and the brake on both might hold their own, for if they should fail us, we would be apt to "come to grief," and our foreign trip have an abrupt termination.

They did so, however, until we had passed through the pine forest, rattled over the bridge which crosses the Rhine, and at eight A.M. drew up before the hotel at Splugen. After a good breakfast, washed down by some excellent coffee, we resumed our seats, and were once more on our way. After leaving Splugen, the road passes through some patches of meadow-land and enters a dense forest of fir, which clings to the mountain-side, wherever earth can be found to support a tree. Where there are no trees, huge masses of gray rock close in on either side, leaving small room for the highway on the bank of the river. In some places no room whatever is left, and here tunnels have had to be constructed.

The road continues to descend rapidly to the gorge of Rolfa, where the Rhine, confined within its narrow bed, pitches over a succession of rocky ledges (something like the Black river at Trenton Falls, N. Y.), and which would in any other place be called a cataract, deserving unqualified admiration. Soon after this the forest is left behind us, the mountains recede to the right and left, zig-zags again become necessary, ruins are seen on the eminences, and the driver tells us "that the valley, is the Valley of Schams, and that the Via Mala is in the mountainous range before us."

For hundreds of years the passage of the Splugen was considered as impracticable. Engineering art, however, opened the way by excavating first on one side and then on the other, which required three crossings of the chasm. These separate portions were then united by single-arched bridges spanning the narrow depths, at the bottom of which, unseen, at times almost unheard, flowed the whole body of the Rhine. It is here that the noble river takes its rise; compressed between the rocks which enclose its bed, it is scarcely wider than a rivulet, but the chasm which it has cleft for itself is one of the most imposing and awe-inspiring gorges in the world. The valley seems to be absolutely closed up by an impenetrable barrier of rock, and it is only on a near approach that a narrow opening is discovered, out of which the infant river rushes. Entering this gorge, the mountains on either side rise higher and higher, the chasm becomes narrower; far below us the raging torrent roars and thunders in its rocky bed, sometimes at a distance so great as to be almost inaudible; overhead all that can be seen is a narrow strip of blue sky, and in the ravine beneath us all was impenetrable darkness. In some places the cliffs on either hand rise to a height of sixteen hundred feet. There are places along this road on which the sun never shines, over which the cliffs hang low, and where you have but a glimpse of the sky. Sometimes it is but a shelf that has been cut out of the face of the rock; sometimes it is a tunnel; sometimes masses of the mountain, sliding into the depths of the fissure, have widened it where the engineer wanted to construct his road, and so facilitated his progress. You can have no idea of the depth of the gorge, unless you stand on the central bridge and drop a stone, and listen as it bounds from side to side in its descent, and then after a long silence, as it passes through an unobstructed space, faintly hear it strike the surface of the water.

At Thusis we stopped over an hour for lunch and to rest the horses, and then resumed our journey down the valley of the Rhine, with mountains on every side and nearly every height crowned with ruins.

We crossed the Rhine at Richenean by an old wooden bridge, and in the midst of a rain-storm, which came up very suddenly, drew up at the post-office of the old town of Coire, and our long ride of seventeen hours over the Splugen Pass was ended. Ragatz and Bad Pfaffers were on the route to Zurich, and we could easily visit them both and arrive in Zurich the following afternoon. At Coire, we bid adieu to the diligence and resumed railroad traveling.

The Swiss railway cars are on the American plan, except that at one end there is a separate compartment for first-class passengers, where the seats are more comfortable, and you are not so apt to be disturbed by way-passengers. On the Swiss roads each passenger is only allowed twenty pounds of baggage, and if it exceeds that weight you have to pay for fifty pounds. The engines are very powerful, but noticeable for the total absence of ornament. The engineer and fireman are not protected from the sun and rain by a cab, as on our engines, but have nothing but an iron screen with two round holes to look through, under the lee of which they may obtain some slight shelter from the wind, but none from the heat of the sun or the pelting of the storm. In an hour after leaving Coire the train arrived at Ragatz, and we drove to the hotel "Hof Ragatz" to find it nearly filled with guests, and were obliged to content ourselves with a room on the third floor. The weather was warm, but as the rain continued, we were obliged to amuse ourselves by remaining within doors during the evening. B. M.

A VICEROYALTY WORTH HAVING.—The Viceroyalty of India is probably the most valuable in the world, as it enables the incumbant to save, as a rule, $69,000 a year out of his salary, and the whole of his private income for five years. The salary is $125,000 a year, besides allowances, a furnished house and all traveling expenses, and half that sum will enable most men to live in becoming splendor. To a poor man, however, (says the London *Spectator*) the office is less valuable, as he saves less from his home revenue, and if, like Lord Mayo, he is fond of splendor, an Irishman, and unlucky enough to have a Royal Duke for a guest, he may save a little indeed.

Items of Interest.

THE rinderpest has wholly disappeared from Belgium.

BANGOR, Me., families are sending to Sweden for servant-girls.

THE abrogation of the passport system in France has taken effect.

THE Hon. Erastus Corning died at Albany after a long illness.

WAR has been declared by Guatemala against Honduras and San Salvador.

THERE has been a large fire in Valparaiso, Chili, accompanied with loss of life.

SEVERAL prominent Mormons have been appointed to proceed to Europe on missions.

FIVE families, embracing thirty persons, left one town in Maine, to settle in Tennessee.

THE Italian Bee Company, at Des Moines, Iowa, has commenced business with 350 hives.

A CINCINNATI drug-clerk gave arsenic for a seidlitz-powder, "by mistake," and killed his man.

THERE are now in the prisons of Versailles twenty-two communists under sentence of death.

A TRUE bill has been found against the Tichborne claimant, charged with forgery and perjury.

A SPANISH steamer has landed 1,000 men at Santiago de Cuba, to reinforce the army on that island.

Two ladies and gentlemen were assaulted and shot at by ruffians, while walking on a public street in Chicago.

AUSTIN GAVIN, aged thirty-five years, died at Scranton, Penn., of hydrophobia. He was bitten five months ago.

HON. WM. MCDOUGALL addressed his constituents at Almonte, Ontario, in favor of the acceptation of the Washington Treaty.

THE loss of coal and of barges swept away by the sudden rise in the river at Cincinnati, is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

GOV. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, has signed the bill permitting persons accused of minor crimes to testify in their own behalf.

THE grooves in rifle guns serve only to direct, not to impel, projectile. They give no increased initial velocity, but rather decrease it.

DURING the past eighteen years, there have been fifty-four boats blown up on Western rivers, killing three thousand and eighty-three persons.

THE largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, which is truly an inland sea, being four hundred and thirty miles long and one thousand feet deep.

MISS POLLY PERRY, a distant relative of Commodore Perry, died in Matoonie, R. I., aged ninety-nine years, eight months and seventeen days.

CHICAGO women complain that the pretty ones receive prompt aid from the committees, while those who are plainer are left to freeze, suffer or starve.

THE Pope has refused to receive the sum of money offered to him by the Italian government. When he wants money he will receive it only from the Catholic world.

A COMMITTEE of one hundred citizens is formed in San Francisco, called the "Committee of Safety," to guard the interests of that city against railroad monopolists.

THE National Democratic Committee will meet in Washington in order to adopt measures to secure the organization of the Democratic party for the Presidential campaign.

THERE is no truth whatever in the report telegraphed from Europe that Queen Victoria's visit to Germany was the precursor of her abdication in favor of the Prince of Wales.

REVOLUTION has broken out in St. Marc, Hayti. The troops were massacreing the insurgents by wholesale. Citizens of the United States were protected by the French Consul.

THE U. S. House Committee on Ways and Means having taken off the stamp duty on matches, the revenue will be reduced thereby $2,250,000. The tariff on copper has been reduced 1 per cent.

THE coal owners of South Staffordshire in England, have granted the demand of the men for the nine hour system. If the request had been refused, at least 10,000 men would have struck work.

THE experiment of employing Swedish laborers in Moore County, Georgia, has proved a failure, many of them having violated their contracts and left their employers. Much disappointment is felt at the result.

JOS. B. AGNEW, who recently died in Appanoose Township, Hancock County, Ill., at the age of fifty-eight years, is said to have been the person who fired the Nauvoo temple at the time of the Mormon war.

ENGLISH journals are still discussing the claims from various standpoints, but nearly all agree in affirming that the ministry must adhere to its position in refusing to submit arbitration on the indirect claims.

INQUIRIES have been instituted by the Spanish government in regard to the case of Dr. Howard, who was recently sentenced to imprisonment in a penal settlement by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. In the meantime Dr. Howard will remain under good treatment at Cadiz.

THE Green Mountain Cheese Factory at Peru, Vt., worked up 493,230 pounds of milk in 94 working days last year, making 57,141 pounds of green and 50,124 pounds of cured cheese. This was at the rate of 8.63 pounds of milk to one pound of green cheese, and 9.9 to one pound of cured.

FIFTY-two buildings at Lone Pine, Cal., about three-fourths of the entire town, were shaken down by the recent earthquake. Twenty-seven persons were killed there, and thirty-four seriously injured. While the survivors were interring the dead, the cemetery was in a constant tremor, with occasional shocks.

FRANK WILSON, three years old, living at Newberg, died, as was supposed, and the funeral was arranged to take place. The child was placed in the coffin and the preparations for the burial completed. Soon afterward indications as of life appeared, and the funeral was postponed indefinitely.

THE Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of New York reports that in the year ending April 10 there were 1,370 fires, causing a loss of $1,633,253, compared with 1,105 fires and a loss of $2,389,253 for the year ending April 10, 1871. The fires increased 24 per cent., and the loss diminished 31 per cent.

A VERY sad story of parental cruelty is reported from Poughkeepsie. An inquest was held on a young girl who died of "exposure," according to the verdict. If the testimony is credible she was used most cruelly by her father, who horse-whipped her, threw her into a creek, and otherwise brually tortured her.

A CIRCULAR is issued in London inviting subscriptions for 45,000 shares in the Great Western Telegraph Company, which proposes to lay a telegraph cable direct from England to New York and thence to the West Indies. The shares are twenty pounds each. The total capital of the company is fixed at £1,350,000.

THE police in Japan are very vigilant. If you have anything stolen they run after the thief and bring him back for identification. If the stolen property is found on him, they chop off his head on your doorstep. By paying a sum equal to about eleven cents of our money you can do your own killing and keep the body.

Two young colored men fought a duel with small swords in New Orleans, not long ago, and one was slightly wounded in the breast. One is the son of an internal revenue assessor, and the other a son of a Custom-house official. The quarrel grew out of testimony given before the Congressional Investigating Committee.

The claimant of the Tichborne estate appeared in the Central Criminal Court of the Old Bailey, to answer to the indictment. He pleaded "not guilty" to all the counts. A writ of *certiorari* was issued, removing the cause to the Queen's Bench, where the prisoner will be tried in June. In the meantime, he has been recommitted to Newgate.

Vaccination.

The following is the concluding portion of the report of a Committee on Vaccination made to the New York Academy of Medicine, and published in accordance with a resolution of that body, which accepted and approved the report and authorized its publication. In the present general prevalence of the small-pox, the subject has special importance, and the high source from which these suggestions emanate give to them additional value:

"The utmost care should be taken in the performance and management of a first vaccination, to make it as nearly perfect, regular and exhaustive as possible, for upon this depends very much the after insusceptibility to small-pox; and it is doubtful whether any amount of subsequent re-vaccination will fully compensate for the deficiency of the first. The period for re-vaccination may be left very much to be determined by circumstances; it can never be done too early or too promptly in persons exposed to small-pox, and it should be performed in every person soon after the age of puberty, however frequently it may be repeated at earlier or later periods of life. It may succeed at one time when it would not at another; indeed, it appears to be true that re-vaccination, as well as primary vaccination, actually takes more readily in some years than in others. 'One thoroughly good vaccination to start with,' says Seaton, 'and one careful re-vaccination after puberty, are all that is necessary for protection as complete as any known proceeding can give against small-pox.' After the twenty-fifth year of age, the liability to small-pox in the well-vaccinated is very small. The effects of a re-vaccination are occasionally as perfect in appearance and the symptoms produced as are those of a primary vaccination of infancy, and just as a second attack of small-pox may be as complete as the first; but oftenest the re-vaccination produces only slight and brief symptoms and appearances, and sometimes no effects whatever—which could not be the case if the protective influence of vaccination steadily wore out in the human system with advancing age. Of the nearly 50,000 re-vaccinations in the Prussian army in the year 1833, only about one-third were perfectly successful; resembling, that is, the results of a primary vaccination so closely as scarcely to be distinguished from it; the remaining two-thirds being more or less modified or failing entirely. In other trials on a large scale, the success has not been so great. It should be remembered that secondary small-pox occurs on an average in about one per cent. of cases; and that while we urge re-vaccination; both as a test of remaining susceptibility to it, and of further exhaustion of what may remain, it is well known that a single well-performed vaccination, perfect in all respects, does, with few exceptions, suffice to secure for life an individual subjected to it.

"The small-pox has lost none of its malignity and virulence. And while unvaccinated persons are allowed to accumulate, it is vain to hope for any exemption from epidemics of greater or less extent. When every child shall be carefully vaccinated, and re-vaccinated at later periods, when the errors, ignorance and prejudices with which the subject is now invested shall be dispelled, and the human family shall become willing to place itself submitatingly under the 'aegis of Jenner,' vaccination will become even more deserving of the confidence and encomium of its friends and the public, less open to objection and refusal, and small-pox, if it does not disappear entirely, will become less frequent and fatal. In times of epidemic prevalence of small-pox, all should encourage vaccination. Vaccination and re-vaccination are positive duties. It is to be regretted that any person should be found so ignorant and prejudiced as, by precept or example, to oppose or discourage this safe and simple means of protection. In order to give complete and assured protection against small-pox, every person, not recently and thoroughly vaccinated, should be at once re-vaccinated, and in subsequent life should repeat this duty as often as every five or six years, until in adult life the repeated re-vaccination ceases to have effect. The perpetual exhaustation of each individual's susceptibility to vaccinia and small-pox should be regarded as a duty more imperative than that of maintaining a policy of insurance, or the necessary apparatus and well-drilled methods of protection against accidental fire or death. For small-pox is a calamity that must, if possible, be prevented, even at the trouble and expense of an excess of precaution. In view of the dangers of delay in the duty of vaccination, and of the obligation of physicians and all others to secure prompt attention to this duty, the members of this Committee would urgently recommend that vaccination should be promptly secured to every child; also, that re-vaccination should not be neglected in any person at the period when the change from childhood to adult life renders the individual specially susceptible to contagion; and that in the presence of small-pox every community should adopt measures to provide for general vaccination and re-vaccination as a public duty."

Soldiers' Homestead Act.

The following important act, which became a law by signature of the President of the United States, has not hitherto been published in full:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

SEC. 1. That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion for ninety days or more, and who has honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington and for other purposes," approved February 13, 1862, and every seaman, marine, and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps during the rebellion for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal to the government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the acts amendatory thereof, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public land (not mineral) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres or one-quarter section to be taken in compact form according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States; provided, that said homestead claimant shall be entitled to credit for the time he may have served in the army, navy, or marine corps aforesaid shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served; provided, however, that no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That any person entitled under the provisions of the foregoing section to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered under the homestead laws a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be permitted to enter under the provisions of this act so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

SEC. 3. That in case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvements therein contained; provided, that if such person died within the time required to perfect his title, his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title.

SEC. 4. That where a party at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the homestead laws or subsequently shall have served, or shall hereafter serve in the army or navy of the United States, his service therein shall, in the administration of said homestead laws be construed to be equivalent, to all intents and purposes, to a residence for the term of one year upon the tract so entered; provided that if his entry has been cancelled by reason of his absence from said tract while in the military or naval service of the United States, and such tract has not been disposed of, his entry shall be restored and confirmed; and provided further, that if such tract has been disposed of, and part only remains, he may enter another tract subject to entry under said laws, and his right to a patent therefor shall be determined by the provisions of the laws in evidence and cultivation of the first tract, and his absence therefrom in such service.

SEC. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine, officer, or other person coming within the provisions of this act may, as well by an agent as in person, enter upon said homestead; provided, that the said claimant in person shall within the time prescribed, commence settlement and improvement on the same, and thereafter fulfil all the requirements of this act.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

UNPLEASANT.—A San Francisco pair recently eloping chartered a tug-boat and a clergyman, intending to be made one flesh on the bosom of the Pacific. Unfortunately that body of water belied its name, and when the would-be groom was asked whether his intentions were honorable concerning the loving and cherishing of his female companion, his answer for sundry reasons was delivered over the ship's side. The about-to-be bride meantime had fainted, and the clergyman felt constrained to follow the example of the groom. The consummation of the ceremony was finally made, when all the parties from very weakness were forced to go through the service on their knees.

A TRIAL of strength was had at Port Rowan, to decide a bet, that twenty men, or even ten, could hold the steaming Watchman—twenty-four horse power—and that twenty-five men could stop her when she had a full headway, the men to have 100 feet of coil to get under way. The trial of strength took place, and the men won.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Senate postponed consideration of the contested election case of Senator Abbott, of North Carolina, and fixed the day of opening the debate on the bill reported from the joint select committee on outrages in "the late insurrectionary States," extending the power of the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus at his direction. Memorials were presented praying for mail service on the Pacific, that Yerba Buena be not sold, and that no extension be granted the Wilson sewing-machine patent. The deficiency bill was debated and amended.

A memorial of the Republican members of the Legislature of Mississippi in favor of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill was presented. The bill appropriating $50,000 for the observation of the transit of Venus was passed. The Australian Steamship bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide for the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes, which was passed.

Mr. Sumner gave notice that when the Amnesty bill comes up he will move as an amendment the Supplemental Civil Rights bill.

The Postal Appropriation bill was reported in the United States Senate. As amended it doubles for ten years the mail service and subsidy on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company between San Francisco and China, so as to provide for a fortnightly trip. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was discussed and laid aside.

HOUSE.

In the House, the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Appropriation bill were debated. Many were concurred in, and those to which there was objection, referred to a conference committee. Resolutions of respect for the memory of Mr. Corning were adopted.

In the House the chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the sales of arms to France reported the evidence and conclusions of the committee, exonerating the Secretary of War. The River and Harbor Improvement bill, appropriating about five millions, including $225,000 for removing obstructions in Hell Gate, was passed, as was also a bill for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the depredations on the Mexican frontier.

In the House there was an interesting discussion on the question of preserving the public woods and of giving encouragement to the planting of trees throughout the country. Mr. Farnsworth thought the most effectual way to protect the forests was by removing the tariff on lumber. He saw no reason why the dweller on the prairie lands of Illinois should pay a bounty to those living on the pine lands of Michigan and Wisconsin. The bill went over. Mr. Banks secured the postponement of the bill to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Washington. Three hundred and twenty-five thousand, two hundred and ninety-two dollars were appropriated for the Military Academy at West Point. The Civil-service Reform bill was discussed.

The question of importance in the House was the tariff bill. Mr. Davis, in discussing the new bill, said the proposed reductions would amount to about $32,000,000, through reduced taxation and reduced duties.

The St. Croix land bill was defeated by a vote of 110 to 54.

In the House the bill to incorporate the Great Salt Lake and Colorado River Railroad Company and to grant a right of way through the public lands was taken up and passed.

In the Committee on Foreign Affairs Mr. Peter's resolution proposing the withdrawal of the claims against England for indirect damages was called up, and on the motion of Fernando Wood the Chairman was requested to communicate with Secretary Fish on the subject. It was incidentally remarked that the claims for indirect damages bar an amicable settlement, and the propriety of submitting the resolution to Congress was suggested.

There was a long debate in the House of Representatives over the Civil-service Reform bill. Speeches in its favor were made by Messrs. Roberts, Finkelnburg, and McCormick, and against it by Messrs. Bingham, and Banks. Mr. Garfield made the closing speech in favor of the bill. The bill was recommitted by a vote of 96 against 79.

A message from the President in regard to Ku-Klux outrages in South Carolina was laid before the House. The President said that he received his information from "the Joint Committee of Congress upon Southern Outrages, the officers of the State, the military officers of the United States on duty in South Carolina, the United States Attorney and Marshal and other officers of the Government, repentant and abjuring members of those unlawful organizations, persons specially employed by the Department of Justice to detect crimes against the United States, and from credible sources. Most if not all of this information, except that I derived from the Attorney-General, came to me orally, and was to the effect that said counties were under the sway of powerful combinations popularly known as the "Ku-Klux Klan," the objects of which were by force and terror to prevent all political action not in accord with the views of the members."

THE ABBE LISZT, acknowledged by the leading musicians of the world as the Grand Master of instrumentation on the Piano Forte, has been so charmed by the admirable qualities of Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos, that he has given them particular make, that the following testimonial written by him bears additional weight, coming from the high source from which it emanates. This voluntary testimony, from the distinguished Maestro, is a triumph for America, a triumph for Boston, and an enduring triumph for Messrs. Hallet, Davis & Co., whose patent orchestral grand and square pianos are all made with the same fidelity as to recent improvements, purity of tone, and superiority of workmanship.

WEIMAR, May, 1871.

[Translation.]

Mr. FLORENCE ZIEGFELD, Director of the Chicago Academy of Music:

My Dear Director:—The reputation of the American pianos was established everywhere by the extraordinary sensation they created at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. Since that time several of the leading piano manufacturers in Europe have found it expedient to construct pianos of the American kind. The distinguishing advantages of the latter—peculiar richness of tone and extreme solidity of construction—were evident to eye and ear in the most admirable instrument manufactured by Hallet, Davis & Co., of Boston, which was tested here yesterday.

It is highly desirable that the use and enjoyment of these instruments should be attainable for European pian