Farm, Garden and Household.

GOATS VS. RATS.—An Indiana farmer, after trying to trap, poison and shoot the rats that overran his premises, bought two goats and gave them the range of yards and stables. Within a week every rat emigrated and staid away until the goats were sold, nearly two years afterwards, when they all came back with all their friends. A second edition of goats were procured, and since then not a rat has been seen on the premises.

COWS.—We find the following sensible suggestions floating about, and credited to a Mr. Shepherd: Every spring farmers lose cows by turning them upon young clover before they have become accustomed to such succulent food. Let them heed the se five rules: First: Never put anything into fresh clover on an empty stomach. Second: Never when the grass is wet. Third: Never put them in when the weather is changing from warm to cold. Fourth: Do not give them any salt for at least twenty-four hours before putting them in the first time. Fifth: Do not let them remain in more than 20 minutes the first time, after which they may run wet or dry with perfect safety.

FORM OF ROOFS.—The *American Builder* says:—"Perhaps no part of the builder's work requires more study than the roof form. To utilize the largest amount of space, and at the same time secure a certain piquancy of effect with the least outlay, is by no means an easy task, however easy it might seem to the uninitiated in the mysteries of building. Too great care cannot be used in choosing the proper number of and variety of angles which so help to break monotony and secure graceful contour. Nowhere are these salient points seen to great advantage as in the country, where the reaches of distance may be rendered the more picturesque by certain styles of building.

PLASTER FOR POTATOES.—According to Mr. Compton, author of the prize essay on the cultivation of the potato, very remarkable 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 200 pounds to the acre. It renders the 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; beside, 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 says he 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 60 bushels per acre, and many rotten; while the other half, to which plaster has been applied, yielded 360 bushels per acre, and not an unsound one among them.

CANADA THISTLES.—J. C. Fely, Martinsville, N. J., is afflicted with the thistle pest, and asked the Club what to do to clear his fields. Mr. Crane—Execute the thistles by cutting off their heads with a sharp hoe whenever they appear above the surface. I had a patch, and kept a sharp hoe on the ground, and whenever I was in that neighborhood I went for any and every one that had lifted its head since my last visit. This is a troublesome way, but I have found it cheapest in the end because surest. Mr. Stewart—This would do for small surfaces. In large fields, I would plow three times in hot weather, not deep, for that would scatter the roots, and make matters worse, but just enough to cut off the tops. If the plants are deprived of breath, as they are when the portion above the ground is removed, they must die. Mr. Bergen—Farmers in a neighborhood ought to co-operate in this war against thistles, else individual effort will in a great measure be thrown away. Thistle seeds are light, and when there is a stiff breeze they don't stop for line fences.

DAIRY NOTES BY HARRIS LEWIS.—Harris Lewis, Frankfort, N. Y., says: First: There is no churn that will make better butter than the old dasher-churn, but there are several which will make good butter in less time and with less labor. The churn known as the revolving-barrel, or the revolving-box churn, I regard as good churns. Second: In using any of the workers, care must be taken not to work the butter too much. Third: Cream will rise through a shallow mess of milk in less time than it will through a deep mess, and where there is no cold water, or not a sufficient quantity to cool the milk and control the temperature, shallow dishes not over two and one-half or three inches deep will furnish the most cream and butter. But where an abundant supply of cold running water can be had, by which the temperature of the milk can be controlled, and kept sweet a long time, there is quite a saving of labor and money by setting the milk in deep or large dishes. A large pan, capable of holding one mess of milk, is beyond question the most economical of any arrangement we now have for setting milk. Four of these pans are sufficient for any dairy.

THE SKIMMING SYSTEM CONDEMNED.—It is of no use denying facts, says the *Country Gentleman*, and the truth is, starting from the east, the land is robbed of more than half its fertility, and still a population moves on so does the exhausting system. If, when a parish, a county or a State is half impoverished, a stop can be put to the debilitating process, why not stop at the beginning? why not reimburse from the start? Land is seldom too rich, and when it is what is said to be "at the highest state of fertility," what a pity to bring it down! Yet this is the custom, the fashion, the example set by all. This kind of policy carried into other lines of business would cause men to say the guilty parties were insane or fools. Land cannot throw up immense crops of water and air; therefore, if these crops are sold off, the land is that much the poorer; but science and even common experience proves there are stages at which some of the productions of this earth can be taken away when nothing has been abstracted to cause in jury, and if at this period of the crop's growth this is turned into manure, the land is benefitted without any foreign aid. Thus, by having intervening crops of this kind, there may be things sold one year which will be replaced the next by this renovation. This is why the four-course system, or some other suitable rotation, is insisted upon in England. Poor land is brought to be rich, and good land is kept up on the best estates; yet there are annually great quantities of fat cattle and sheep sold from these farms, and wool, cheese, butter, &c., continue to be produced, because there is an art in doing this so as to improve and increase the stamina of the soil.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMER'S CLUB.

YELLOWS IN PEACHES.—J. A. Donaldson, St. Joseph, Mich., asked whether the statement of Mr. Fuller that a peach-tree could be made to flourish on the site of one which had died with yellows was founded on experience. Mr. Fuller said it was, and that he had taken buds from a tree dying with yellows and made a healthy tree by inserting them in a healthy stock. But the soil should be thoroughly renovated. Yellows was produced by anything which weakened the constitution of a tree, as poverty or exhaustion of the soil or cold. Mr. Bruen did not agree with Mr. Fuller. Dr. Trimble thought few peach-growers would agree with him in these views.

YARMOUTH SWEET-CORN.—J. Mapes had seen a label on some cans of sweet-corn bearing the inscription "Yarmouth Sweet-corn." Was there such a variety? He wanted to know how to can corn. Mr. Fuller said Yarmouth was the place, doubtless, where the corn had been canned. Corn should be boiled several hours, and put into hermetically sealed cans; glass jars will not do. Dr. Trimble said it was a mistake, twenty minutes' boiling was sufficient. The Chairman said he had found it impossible to can it at all successfully. Several other speakers were in favor of drying the corn without boiling it. Thus the question remained just where it started.

MUSHROOMS.—L. G. Wilson, Monroe Co., Ohio, asked what sorts of mushrooms were good to eat, and how to raise them. Mr. Dodge explained that the eatable mushroom was short and thick, smells sweet and turns black soon after gathering. Mr. Fuller said there were several species of edible mushrooms, of which the *Agaricus campestris* was the one chiefly cultivated. A lengthy paper would be required to tell all about growing them, and it would be best to invest $1.50 in the purchase of a book on gardening.

THE LARCH AS A TIMBER TREE.—Richard Gormley, Lawrence County, Pa., asked about the value of the larch as a timber tree. Mr. Fuller said a great deal had been published in the papers on this subject—he was surprised to hear the question asked. The European larch was a very valuable tree, grew rapidly, was not subject to attacks from insects, made valuable timber, and could be procured from the nurserymen at a very low rate. F. D. Curtis advised locust-trees to be planted on rocky soil, but larch on fair land. He had a very high opinion of the locust. Prof. H. E. Colton said in the rocky parts of Connecticut locust-trees grew rapidly and were very valuable.

SUNDRY MATTERS.—Hon. Harris Lewis said the best box for shipping butter in was a refrigerator made of proper size with convenient handles. That there was no churn that would make butter better than the old dash-churn, but some that would make it quicker. He thought the Blanchard was a good churn. Shallow pans were on the whole best for settling milk. A poison weed, so called, was sent from Colorado, which Mr. Fuller will report on. Mr. Fuller stated that Osage Orange would not succeed on wet soils. A bushel contains fifty thousand seeds, and the seed should be planted in rows and dropped six inches apart.

A Sorrowful Life.

The Kansas City *Journal* says: A respectably attired woman, named Ruth Donald, about fifty years of age, made application to Mayor Hunt for a pass to St. Louis. The story of her life is, indeed, a sad one. Twenty-four years ago, in the city of New York, she met and married a gentleman who was connected with one of the Methodist Episcopal Churches there as pastor, and shortly after their marriage he accepted a position as missionary to India, whither she accompanied him. After several years of labor at the missionary station, her husband died, she having meantime become the mother of four children, all boys. Being left almost destitute in a strange land, and having some relations living in Chicago, she and her family moved there, where her father died. She subsequently re-married, and her new husband came to reside with herself and mother. Meantime the children by her first marriage had almost grown to man's estate, and had gone to the far West to seek their fortunes. By her second marriage she had three children, who were residing with her at the time of the great fire. In that conflagration she barely escaped with her life and her young family, losing her aged mother and husband in the flames. Helpless and alone once more in the world, she started to discover the whereabouts of her four boys, who were at Lone Pine, California, employed as public teachers. With them she found a temporary home, together with the young members of her family. She was at Lone Pine at the time of the recent terrific earthquake. Here she lost her four boys, and for the third time was friendless and alone. She made her way to Council Bluffs, Iowa, with her three youngest children, and there she left them in care of parties who, seeing her desolate state, kindly cared for them. She has some friends at St. Louis, and has made her way thither.

WHERE DOES THE GOLD COME FROM?—This question has never been satisfactorily answered by geologists. They can see as far into a millstone as anybody, but where the great depot or quarry from whence the gold comes that has been rasped in particles and thrown toward the surface to be rolled in the sand by the action of running water, or caught as prisoners in quartz rock, while that was either in solution or in the condition of pulverization, is the problem. Occasionally such enormous nuggets are found, quite solitary, it seems, to indicate they were broken off from a large mass somewhere and driven away in a torrent of gravel whose onward, upward force was irresistible till it met with counter currents. That old theory which supposed the precious metal was existing in combination with others in a gaseous form, and occasionally precipitated by electricity into lumps which worked their way like moles from the interior through strata of the earth's compact crust, is now quite obsolete. An impression is gaining advocates that gold does actually exist in great bodies, somewhere, not very far down, from whence fragments and particles are gradually brought up by acquatic agency. This gives a more reasonable explanation of the diffusion of gold in small parcels all over the globe.

IN A CAISSON.—The density of the compressed air in the East River bridge caisson is equal to two atmospheres, the pressure, therefore, being thirty pounds to the square inch. No difficulty is experienced in breathing, but there are some very singular phenomena connected with this highly compressed atmosphere. A foot gas burner gives a light equal to a four-foot burner. This is due to the double amount of oxygen in the air. It is possible that breathing twice the amount of oxygen required by nature, aided by dampness, may be the cause of the violent cramps and pains to which the workmen are subject. One poor fellow described the agony as "like tearin' the flesh from yer bones." The voice has a far-off sound, and whistling is impossible. Pucker the lips and blow as much as one will, a slight hissing sound is all that can be produced.

A SHOOTING AFFAIR.—In Carthage, N. Y., A. B. Cleveland and John Clark were both dangerously wounded, the first named being shot in the breast and the other through the head. Charles Ford was shot in the back, but the wound is slight. Cleveland was spending a few days in the village, and paying more attention to two of the village belles than some of the young gentlemen of the place liked to see. It is stated that Ford and Clark were appointed to administer a pummeling to Cleveland, which they proceeded to execute as the latter was returning to his hotel after serenading the ladies. As soon as Cleveland escaped from his assailants, he ran to the hotel and procured his revolver and returned to the scene of the encounter, and after some words, Ford shot at him. Cleveland returned the fire instantly, and six shots were exchanged, with the result as above stated.

PUDDLING IRON.—The operation of puddling iron is the most laborous part of the process whereby cast iron is converted into wrought iron. The commission of manufacturers from England, who lately visited this country to examine the puddling machine invented by an American iron-master, have reported so favorably that a number of English firms have contracted with the inventor to pay him two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for permission to build two hundred furnaces on his plan within six months, the money to be paid at the expiration of that time, whether the furnaces are then in operation or not. Until this invention was made, it was generally believed that a mechanical method equal to hand puddling could not be devised.

GAVE UP.—Every new nostrum must have its day. The day of cundurango seems to be about over. It is now stated that the London Chemical Society, having determined to give it a thorough trial, for months treated the patients in the cancer wards in the Middlesex Hospital with the different preparations from the root. The board now declares that the drug has no possible effect whatever on cancer, not one single instance of improvement having been observed in the cases treated.

A citizen of Indianapolis, who died lately, bequeathed "$500, to purchase ammunition," to a Kentuckian who had frequently threatened to shoot him.

Items of Interest.

OVER 47,000 persons die annually in England of consumption.

A FIRE in in Sacramento, Ky., nearly destroyed the whole village.

A SAN Francisco court has decided that opium eating is not intemperance.

A CEDAR Rapids editor envies the census for embracing 17,000,000 women.

THE New York Democratic State Convention endorsed the Cincinnati resolutions.

ANOTHER bridge is to be built across the river at St. Louis at a cost of $4,000,000.

THE recent earthquake increased the flow of hot springs generally in California.

THE "Big Woods" of Minnesota stretch over a region two hundred miles long by forty in width.

THE Republican State Convention of New York in their resolutions, advised the renomination of Grant.

A FISH farm has been established within five miles of Salt Lake City that will grow 60,000 fish annually.

THE Catholic Temperance Societies of Wisconsin are to hold a State Convention in Watertown on the 18th of June.

A FARMER in North Carolina has had Japan clover growing on his land for forty years, and advises his friend to shun it.

WM. L. BARRY, of Nashville, Tenn., is the oldest printer in the United States, having just entered his ninety third year.

AT the Presidential election of 1868 the vote stood: Republican, 3,013,188; Democratic, 2,703,600; Republican majority, 309,588.

THE crops throughout Utah are reported to be in fine condition. There is little or no fear this year of a grasshopper plague.

THERE is a great rush from the United States this spring to Europe; in fact, it is difficult to secure passages on any outbound steamer.

THE pacing horse Longfellow won a five-mile race at Sacramento, Cal. The best time was 2:19¼. This has never been beaten in California.

LEWISTON, Maine, is said to be growing more rapidly than any other manufacturing town in New England, with the exception of Fall River, Mass.

FOUR millions of brick, 180,000 cubic feet of granite 3,500 tons of iron and 19,000 pounds of cement have thus far been used upon the new post-office.

A NEGRO in jail at Carthage, Tenn., charged with rape on a white lady, was recently taken out by five men and hung to a tree, and afterwards shot with pistols.

THE Republican State Convention at Elmira endorsed the administration of President Grant in a series of resolutions, and elected delegates to Philadelphia.

ORIS S. FERRY was re-elected for a term of six years from March, 1873, by the Connecticut Legislature. The contest was between the successful candidate and Gen. Hawley.

THE Cork correspondent of the Boston *Pilot* says that more people are now emigrating from Ireland than at any previous time. Not less than four thousand leave the country every week.

THE prospect of the apple, pear, peach and cherry crop in Western New York is still excellent, though the pears are not blooming as fully as usual. Small fruits have been injured by the weather.

DURING an illness of the editor of the Albuque *Review*, his wife, whose name is Leonora Me Guiness, set the type, did the press work, got out every issue of the paper in good shape, and had a baby.

A MEAN fellow named A. P. Walton has been sent to the Albany Penitentiary from Whitehall, for four years, for stealing a child's tin box containing about eight dollars in pennies and small coins.

CALIFORNIA papers say that within the past few months half a dozen men in California and Nevada have made an aggregate "clean up" of fifty or sixty millions of dollars, and they ask who lost?

IT is shown by the tables of the self-recording rain-gauge at the Central Park Meterological Observatory that the rain fall of 1871, up to the 16th of May, was hardly one-half as great as that of 1872.

WHILE a batalion of the Sixth U. S. Infantry, on the way from Indian Territory to Kansas, were in camp on Bear Creek, the Indians ran off 120 of their mules, under a fire of musketry from the troops.

THE Emperor of China, though not yet sixteen years of age, is about to be married. He signalized the anniversary of his ascension to the throne by liberating all but the first criminals of the Empire.

NEWS has been received of a fight at Manaria, Spain, and the defeat of the Carlists, numbering 5,000, by the forces under Gen. Letona. The insurgents lost twenty-one killed and a large number of wounded and prisoners.

A LETTER from an officer in the Russian fleet at Shanghai, China, says that the Grand Duke Alexis will return by the way of the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco. He is expected to reach New York in September next.

AT Hagerstown, Md, Alexander Smith, Wesley Finnegan and Frederick Fridinger were killed by the falling of the walls of the old Court House, which was burned last December, and which the workmen were engaged in taking down at the time of its falling.

OF the two thousand miners engaged in the recent strike in Michigan, over twelve hundred are still idle, though keeping quiet. The origin of the movement is attributed to two members of the International who had just arrived at the mines.

THE steamers of the Inman line are named after cities, the White Star line after oceans and seas, the National line after nations, the Williams & Guion line after American States, the Cunard after islands and colonies, and the French line after eminent men.

AN Oregon correspondent describes a candidate for Congress as a plain, sandy-haired man, "not advanced enough to wear a white shirt, though he succeeds in surmounting his woolen overshirt with a paper collar, which shows that he belongs to the present age."

THE French Committee on Capitulation report that they are incompetent to pronounce upon the surrender of Paris. They exonerate Generals Trochu and Vinoy from all blame in the capitulation, but say that grave responsibility attaches to M. Jules Favre.

THE Boston *Transcript* points out a queer blunder by Parton in the April *Atlantic*, when he describes how the living was to bury the dead thus: "Mindful of the romantic agreement of their youth that, whichever died first, should bury the other under the giant oak on Monticello," &c.

THE next annual convention of the New York Editors and Publishers' Association will be held in Watertown, Jefferson county, commencing on Tuesday, June 25. The address will be delivered by Mr. S. H. Parker, of the Geneva *Gazette*, and the poem by G. C. Bragdon, of the New York *Financier*.

THE master carpenters of Berlin have resolved in a body to join the associated master builders, in order to resort to a general lockout which shall last till a definite basis for the adjustment of future trade disputes has been agreed upon between employers and workingmen, and a court of arbitration appointed.

KANSAS.—The investigation into the charges of bribery in the election of the Kansas Senators is about to go on, authority having been given to send for persons and papers. Some of the evidence already submitted shows that in one of the cases $2,000 was off red a State Senator for his vote and accepted, but that when the election came off the bribe-taker was too intoxicated to reach the Station-house.

SEVERAL surviving soldiers of the Mexican war residing in Minnesota, held a meeting in St. Paul, and voted to have a reunion in the same city on the 14th of September, the anniversary of the capture of the city of Mexico.

A Swiss Festival.

The great festival of the year in certain Swiss districts is that to do honor to the herds and herdsmen that ascend the Alps for the Summer,—the former to fatten on the rich, Alpine grass, and the latter to care for their flocks, and turn the milk into cheese for the nations of the earth. The cows that are to go have already been selected, the best milkers being mainly chosen, and from among these the finest of the herd is selected to lead. Her neck is adorned with a broad embroidered bell-band, from which hangs a famous specimen of cow-bell, whose deep tones drown those of nearly all the others of the band—for every cow has her bell, that she may be found if lost in the mountains. Then her horns bear garlands and flowers and other ornaments that clearly distinguish her as the queen-cow of the herd.

The procession is led by a couple of the fairest shepherd girls of the region, who are decked out with all their finery of showy skirt and brilliant corsage and rustic jewelry and hats crowned with natural flowers, and carry Alpine canes bearing ribbons, wreaths, and garlands. Scattered along the line are the herdsmen in gala costume, and young men and women who form an escort to the train on its passage through the village. The streets are filled with a festive crowd in holiday attire, displaying the quaint and picturesque costumes peculiar to the surrounding region, and thus affording a fine opportunity for studying the unique dress of the Swiss peasants.

As the march proceeds, the bells of the town peal out in loudest tones, gladly the shepherds strike up their favorite *Ranz des Vaches*, and all indeed goes merrily as a marriage-bell.

At last the farewell salutations are exchanged, and the procession wends its way to the mountain ascent. Part way up the steep declivity it stops to exchange cheers and greetings with the crowd below, and when these can no longer be heard the Swiss horn sends forth its peals in answer to the church bells of the distant village. By this time the day is waning, and prudence warns the shepherds to hasten to their mountain retreat of rude cabins which are to form their summer home. These are usually low wooden huts, framed of logs or heavy timber, and covered by shingle roofs, which are weighted with very heavy stones, to protect them from the force of the wind. Having arrived at these, their first duty, after housing their herd for the night, is to place over the entrance some pious word-, such as "God protect us!" and adorn and encircle them with the flowers and wreaths that decked the procession.

These mountain herdsmen have a long season of severe and trying labor after this day of festivity. In summer they seldom indulge in more clothing than simple pantaloons and shirt, except for an occasional visit to the valley on business, when they wear in addition a short jacket, and invariably take an umbrella and a pipe. They carry milk, as it is collected from the different cabins for cheese-making in great barrel-like vessels on their backs.

All the utensils for their dairy labor and the manufacture of cheese, as well as their provisions for the season must be carried up on the backs of men or beast,—more frequently the former; and the scanty furniture of their cabins is taken up in the same way. A few pots and kettles and dippers, with a dish or two, will furnish their modest household. They learn to do with marvelously little for themselves, and expend all their means and efforts on tubs for butter and cheese. The extra out fit of the women is confined to their knitting utensils and yarn, a prayer-book, and a few crucifixes to set up in their cabins.

New York Carpenters' Strike.

On the day the carpenters of New York city inaugurated their strike, it is doubtful if there was necessity for a single one being idle. So brisk was business and so great was the demand for men, carpenters and joiners were readily commanding $3.50 per day, and when they struck for the enforcement of the eight-hour law, there was every prospect of success without anything like an extended struggle. When the strike commenced it numbered about one thousand men, but before the first evening over four hundred non-society men joined them, and about one hundred and fifty bosses acceded to the demanded terms with only a protest. A great many bosses called personally at the headquarters, and, after giving in their adhesion to the requirements of the men, requested to be furnished with so many hands, and marched off with them. So great was the demand that, if the strike had been for double wages and half-time, many of the bosses who had contracts on hand would have submitted. The bosses at the start were willing to accede to eight hours work, but they wanted to pay $2.80 instead of $3.50 for it. At this writing there is little question of the success of the men in retaining their present wages for eight hours' work.

SMALL-POX.—A licentiate of the London Royal College of Surgeons, Mr. R. C. Furley, says that he is able to prove that vaccination is not only a preventive, but a cure of small-pox. He has ascertained that when a person liable to take small-pox is exposed to the infection the poison circulates in the blood eight days before producing any febrile symptoms. The general practice is not to vaccinate during the febrile state that follows; but Mr. Furley says he can show from cases under his care at the present time that if one is vaccinated during the febrile stage the fever is slightly increased, but the eruption does not make its appearance, and if vaccinated during the eruptive stage the eruption is immediately arrested. The mattre lymph overtakes the immature poison, and the disease terminates. If the eruption exhibits white tops, there is danger of infection; if not, it dies away as pimples. Mr. Furley feels confident that if every doctor were to vaccinate each case of small-pox that comes under his care at once, many hundreds of lives would be saved.

THE COPPER MINERS' STRIKE.—Four of the leaders of the strikers in the copper region, were arrested and placed under a guard of sixteen armed men, to be conveyed to the jail at Houghton, Mich., thirteen miles distant. The discontented miners rallied and overtook the Sheriff's party a mile from Calumet, and rescued the prisoners. The strikers, who numbered fully six hundred, made threats of forcible resistence in case the authorities attempted interference with them. Many women joined in the attack upon the guard. The total number of persons engaged in the strike, and who will not work themselves or permit others to do so, is two thousand.

An Irish servant girl having finished her day's work, including the "washing," obtained a half-hour's furlough, "to see a gentleman friend." The half extended to the whole hour, when Bridget appeared, blushing and half smiling. "If you plaze, ma'am, I must leave you to day, for I'm to be married, if you plaze, to-night, ma'am." "Why, what does this mean, Bridget?" inquired her mistress; "I never heard you were engaged." "No more was I ma'am; but a boy just now from the old counthry wants me to have him, and me cousin thinks I had betther, and so I towld him I would." And she did.

A Missouri couple who couldn't agree, agreed to disagree. They live in a double dwelling, and one daughter, of eighteen, keeps house for the father in one side, while the mother and two children live by themselves in the other part of the building, the kitchen and pantry arrangements only being used in common. The husband provides the provisions, fuel, &c., and the cooking is done on the same stove.

ACQUITTED.—Josephine McCarty, the woman whose trial has been in progress for many days at Utica for the murder of a man named Hall, was acquitted. It will be remembered that the shot which killed Hall was fired in a street car at a man named Thompson, and killed the wrong man. The woman was immediately rearrested on a bench warrant for the intent to kill Thompson.

NEW YORK MARKET—Weekly Review.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for western flour is dull. The prices are a shade easier on the low grades, and the better grades are unchanged in value.

Southern Flour.—There is a moderate jobbing trade at former rates. The sales are $8.05@$11.10 for extras, 11.15@$13.50 for good to choice.

Rye Flour is dropping. Sales have been made at $5@6.25 for common to fine.

Wheat is a shade stronger. We quote No. 2 spring in store at $1.69@1.71½; No. 1 in store at $1.74@1.77; winter red western at $1.98@$2.20.

Rye is quiet at 98c.

Corn is quite active. There is a good demand from exporters and the home trade is fair, and for sound parcels price are well maintained.

PROVISIONS.—Pork.—The market for mess on the spot is irregular. The very large receipts of hogs in the West weakens the feelings of holders materially. For forward delivery the market is dull and prices are heavy.

Dressed Hogs.—The market is lower. We quote city at 5¾@6c. as extremes.

Cut Meats.—The market is very steady, though the business is not large.

Smoked Meats.—There is the usual trade at old figures.

Lard.—The market for western on the spot is dull and heavy. Really choice stock is held at 9 3 8@9 7-16c., but contract lard is offered for the balance of the month at 9 5-16c.

Stearine.—The market is steady, with a fair business doing.

Beef.—There is not much doing. We quote plain western mess at $7.50@$9.50, and extra mess at $10@$12.

Beef Hams.—The market is rather quiet. We quote western at $23@$27.

Tierce Beef.—Remains quiet. We quote prime mess at $15@$17, and India mess at $17@$20.

Butter.—The market is a shade better. The receipts continue to be inadequate to meets the wants of the trade. We quote State in Welsh tubs at 29@30c., and in half tubs at 31@32c.

Cheese.—There is a fair inquiry from exporters and prices are stronger. The supply continues to be light. We quote State at 7@10c., for inferior to fair.

Petroleum.—For crude in bulk the market is quiet. There is a fair amount of stock offering and not much inquiry. We quote at 13 1-8c. Crude in shipping order is a fraction lower, with moderate sale. For refined the market is without animation. Prices are steadily held, with a moderate amount of stock on sale.

Coffee.—The market for Brazils is firm, but hardly so active. In West India there is not much business, but full prices are current.

A Woman to be Hanged.

Libbie Garrabrant, the murderess of Patterson, New Jersey, was before the court for sentence. During the time that had intervened since her trial she had spent her time gossiping with other prisoners, and with the occasional visitors who had dropped in to see her. She showed hardly any sensibility, and did not seem to fear or expect a sentence of death.

The Court-house was crowded, and, when the prisoner was brought in, the space around the building was packed with a surging crowd, who had made vain efforts to gain admission. The prisoner as she appeared at the bar was paler than when she was before in the court, and betrayed more emotion. She took from her pocket a handkerchief, holding it to her eyes. She was neatly attired in a brown dress, black shawl, and black velvet hat. She was told to stand up, and Judge Bedle asked, "Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced?"

The prisoner responed "No," with emotion.

Judge Bedle then said: "A jury have found you guilty of the murder of Ransom F. Burroughs in the month of December last, and they have fixed the degree of your guilt as murder in the first degree. The court is entirely satisfied with that verdict, and think that from the evidence and the testimony the jury did their work faithfully, and that no other verdict could have been given. The court do not intend to make any remarks on, or to rehearse, the testimony, as they think nothing can be gained by it. It is enough to say that in the judgment of the court your crime was deliberate and most wicked. Your moral sense has been much debased and you have fallen very low, and no doubt are both legally and morally responsible for your act. You either alone, or with another to help you, administered poison to Burroughs, and allowed him to die in the very house with you without giving him that medical assistance which might have saved his life. The court see no reason why the penalty of the law should not be enforced. Your example is a terrible warning to others. When once the female character is debased and she allows herself to become a prey to the most vicious passions of her nature, terrible consequences may be the result. You seem to be lost to shame to a certain extent, and instead of abiding by the dictates of your conscience you took counsel from the violent impulses of you nature. Nothing now remains but to pass sentence. The sentence of the court is, that you, Elizabeth Garrabrant, be taken from this bar to the prison of Passaic county, and kept in close confinement until the nineteenth day of July next, and that between the hours of ten and three on that day, you to be taken to the place as provided by the Sheriff in accordance with the law, and then and there be hung by the neck until you are dead; and may God have mercy upon your soul."

As the last words fell from the judge's lips the prisoner sobbed violently. The court immediately ordered her removal.

The general impression in Patterson is that the prisoner will never be hung, and there is already a petiton in circulation asking the Court of Pardons to commute the punishment to imprisonment for life.

To Regulate Time in Cookery.

Mutton—A leg of eight pounds will require two hours and a half; a chine or saddle of ten or eleven pounds, two hours and a half; a shoulder of seven pounds, one hour and a half; a loin of seven pounds one hour and three quarters; a neck and breast about the same as the loin.

Beef—The sirloin of fifteen pounds, from three hours and three-quarters to four hours; ribs of beef, from fifteen to twenty pounds, will take three hours to three hours and a half.

Veal—A fillet, from twelve to sixteen pounds, will take from four to five hours, at a good fire; a loin, upon the average, will take three hours; a shoulder, from three hours to three hours and a half; a neck, two hours; a breast, from an hour and a half to two hours.

Lamb—Hind-quarter of eight pounds, will take from an hour and three-quarters to two hours; fore-quarter of ten pounds, about two hours; leg of five pounds, from an hour and a quarter to an hour and a half; shoulder or breast, with a quick fire, an hour.

Pork—A leg of eight pounds will require about three hours; gr-skin, an hour and a half; a spare rib of eight or nine pounds will take from two hours and a half to three hours to roast it thoroughly; a bald spare-rib of eight pounds, an hour and a quarter; a loin of five pounds, if very fat, from two hours to two hours and a half; a sucking pig, of three weeks old, about an hour and a half.

Poultry—A very large turkey will require about three hours; one of ten pounds, two hours; a small one, an hour and a half. A full-grown fowl, an hour and a half; a moderate-sized one, an hour and a quarter. A pullet, from half an hour to forty minutes. A goose, full-grown, two hours; a green goose, forty minutes. Duck, full size, from an hour and a quarter to one hour and three-quarter.

A SUICIDE.—A woman committed suicide in France not long ago because she thought the devil was after her. If everybody in this vicinity who was troubled by the same pursuer was to commit suicide, there would be a very perceptible depletion of the population. We suspect that the reason they do not do it, is because they know it would not be a means of escape.

Mexicans ride well and gracefully, and sit their horses in such a manner that the rider seems a part of the animal.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Senate passed the Supplementary Apportionment bill, providing for an additional representative for several specified States. The suspension of the habeas corpus act was discussed at length.

HOUSE.

A resolution offered by Mr. Beck, making one-third of the customs duties receivable in legal tender notes, was passed. Quinine was placed on the free list.

The House of Representatives passed the Tariff and Tax bill as it now stands, and immediately after resolved to concur in the Senate's resolution for adjournment on the 29th. A motion was made by Mr. Butler that the President be requested to inform the House who had made the promise, referred to by Sir Stafford Northcote in his recent speech on the Washington Treaty, that the claim for indirect damages would not be presented if the Senate could have the opportunity of getting out of the scrape without disgrace. The resolution was referred.

The House passed the Senate amendment to the Post-office Appropriation bill, known as the Pacific mail subsidy. Mr. Banks reported favorably Butler's resolution asking for information about the promise of withdrawing the indirect claims to which Sir Stafford Northcote referred in his recent speech. On taking the floor preliminary to a long speech on the treaty, Butler said the British Commissioner must have been misreported or lacking in memory. He had every reason to believe that no such promise had been given.

Mr. Greeley Accepts.

Horace Greeley has accepted the nomination tendered him at Cincinnati. In his letter he said, after referring to the platform, the substance of which we have given before,

These propositions, so ably and forcibly presented in the platform of your convention, have already fixed the attention and command the assent of a large majority of our countrymen, who joyfully adopt them, as I do, as the bases of a true, beneficient national reconstruction—of a new departure from jealousies, strifes, and hates, which have no longer adequate motive or even plausible pretext, into an atmosphere of peace, fraternity, and mutual good will. In vain do the drill-sergeants of decaying organizations flourish menacingly their truncheons, and angrily insist that the ranks shall be closed and strengthened; in vain do the whippers-in of parties once vital because rooted in the vital needs of the hour protest against straying and bolting, denouncing men nowise their inferiors as traitors and renegades, and threaten them with infamy and ruin. I am confident that the American people have already made your cause their own, fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on to triumph. In this faith, and with the distinct understanding that, if elected, I shall be the President not of a party, but of the whole people, I accept your nomination, in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them, forgetting that they had been enemies in the joyful consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brethren.

Yours, gratefully,
HORACE GREELEY.

The Electoral Vote.

The following table exhibits the electoral vote of the United States in the contest of 1872, with a statement of the popular majority in the same States in 1868. It should be kept for reference:

State.	Electoral Vote, 1872.	Rep. maj. 1868.	Dem. maj. 1868.
Alabama	9	4,280	—
Arkansas	4	3,074	—
Califor ia	6	514	—
Connecticut	6	4,054	—
Delaware	3	—	—
Florida	3	—	3,357
Georgia	11	—	45,688
Illinois	21	41,150	—
Indiana	14	9,727	—
Iowa	11	46,850	—
Kansas	5	17,030	—
Kentucky	12	—	64,381
Louisiana	7	46,902	—
Maine	7	28,030	—
Maryland	8	—	31,919
Massachusetts	13	77,069	—
Michigan	11	31,481	—
Minnesota	5	15,470	—
Mississippi	8	—	—
Missouri	15	25,883	—
Nebraska	3	4,293	—
Nevada	3	1,762	—
New Hampshire	4	6,967	—
New Jersey	9	—	2,280
New York	34	—	10,000
North Carolina	10	12,136	—
Ohio	22	41,428	—
Oregon	3	—	164
Pennsylvania	28	28,858	—
Rhode Island	4	6,445	—
South Carolina	7	17,364	—
Tennessee	11	30,446	—
Texas	8	—	—
Vermont	4	32,122	—
Virginia	11	—	—
West Virginia	5	8,712	—
Wisconsin	10	24,447	—
Total	357		

The total vote for President in 1868 was 5,623,861, of which Seymour had 2,648,830, and Grant 2,985,031, a majority for Grant of 336,201.

A CURIOUS APPLE TREE.—Charles Waters, of Springfield, Wis., has some trees which produce apples that have neither seed nor core. There is no waste to these after the outside skin is removed—nothing but clear apple. The trees do not bloom. He has some trees large enough to bear fruit, and expects to get some full grown apples the coming Fall, and will exhibit them at several different State fairs. The scions from which he first started this fruit in his orchard were brought from Virginia a number of years ago, and presented to him by a friend. The tree from which the scions were taken is said to have been the only one of the kind ever known. Some two years ago, a half bushel of apples from the Virginia tree were sent to Horace Greeley, and he made a note of the fact, considering them as a very valuable kind of fruit for culinary purposes, as they certainly must be, from the fact of there being little waste to them, and but little labor to prepare them for cooking.

☞RAILROAD BONDS.—Whether you wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall St., New York.

BUFFALO, N. Y., DEC. 13, 1870.
DR. R. V. PIERCE:—For the past six months I have used your Golden Medical Discovery in my practice and in that time I have tested its merits in severe coughs, both acute and chronic, in chronical diseases of the throat, severe cases of bronchitis, general derangement of the system, constipated condition of the bowels, and wherever a thorough Alterative, or blood purifier, has been indicted. In all cases I have found it to act gently yet thoroughly and effectually in removing the various diseased conditions, and bringing about a healthy action throughout the system. Yours fraternally, H. L. HILL, M. D.

A FIRE in Somerset, Penn., destroyed six squares in the heart of the town, embracing one third of the area of the place and two-thirds of its entire value. Loss, $1,000,000; insurance, $75,000.

How to go West.

This is the name of a pamphlet recently issued by the Burlington Line. It contains a mass of truthful and reliable information, and the most correct Railroad Map in America. A copy of the Book should be in the hands of everyone who is going to Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California or the Territories.

Copies of the Pamphlet can be obtained *free of charge* by addressing Gen. Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.—*Com.*

A WASH FOR THE HEAD.—Burnett's Kalliston is cooling, cleansing and refreshing. It is highly recommended after shaving, softening the beard and rendering the skin smooth.—*Com.*

Whether for use on man or beast, the Merchant's Gargling Oil will be found an invaluable Liniment, and worthy of use by every resident in the land. We know of no proprietary medicine or article now used in the United States which shares the good will of the people to a greater degree than this.—*N. Y. Independent.*

INTOXICATING NOSTRUMS.—The persons who have scruples of conscience against "perpendicular