Flower and Fruit.

"How lovely," said Amelia Jane—
Delight her face illuming,
As on they wandered down the lane—
"The fruit trees in full blooming!

"How sad that they should fade so soon,
And shed their petals snowy;
Would they might last through May and June,
They're so uncommon showy!"

"Amelia Jane," her love replied,
"The notion's foolish—very!
We should not get, did blooms abide,
Our apple, pear, or cherry.

"And so about their swift decline
I am not a regretter,
For though the blossom may be fine,
I guess the plums are better."

Farm, Garden and Household.

TO PREVENT HENS BREAKING EGGS BEFORE LAYING.—Feed boiled wheat and pulverized egg shells, and keep coal ashes where the hens run.

A *Prairie Farmer* correspondent finds a cure for striped bug in paris-green and calcined plaster, in the proportion of one of the former to fifteen of the latter.

The Maine farmer who, tempted by high prices, disposed of part of his hay last Fall, and "economized" to make up the deficiency, has just sold 17 hides.

Joseph S. Howe says that one of the chief hindrances to agricultural progress is the reluctance farmers feel toward giving the public the benefit of their experience, either by writing or by speech.

A correspondent of *Moore's Rural* kept 14 calves in stanchions one Winter, and found their horns "standing in all directions," Now he either ties them with a rope or lets them go loose in the pen.

TURN LAMBS INTO CORN FIELDS.—Tell your subscribers to turn the lambs into the corn field on taking them from the ewes. They will do the corn no injury, and find there plenty of the best of food. I never saw lambs do as well as when treated in that way.

SUGAR BEETS FOR SWINE.—A writer in the Practical Farmer says that he finds the sugar beet very good to fatten his hogs with. He begins with the beets and finishes off on corn. As the result of his experience, he found that his hogs fattened earlier, with a material saving of corn.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—Warm two and a half tablespoonfuls of butter, stir in a teacup of white sugar and two eggs. Put two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar in one pint of flour, add a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a cup of milk; flavor with lemon or vanilla. Bake three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven, and serve hot with rich hot sauce.

CURE FOR WHISTLING IN HORSES.—I have tried the following, and cured a horse that whistled badly. The recipe was furnished me by a skilled horseman. Put from 10 to 20 drops of *spongia tosta* on the tongue of the animal in the morning; and at night the same proportion of Fowler's Solution, in the same manner. Repeat alternately from four to six weeks, giving more or less according to the severity of the case.

MORNING BISCUITS.—One quart of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of yeast, and one pint of sour milk, with half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it. Work this into a dough; then rub into the dough half a cup of butter. Knead well; cut off small bits; shape them into biscuits; lay them in the bake pan, cover closely with a breadcloth, and let them stand over night, in a warm place in the winter, and a cold place in the summer. Bake in the morning for breakfast.

BREAD PUDDING.—One pint of fine bread crumbs, one cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, half a pound suet chopped fine, one coffee-cup raisins, half a rind of preserved orange-peel or citron cut thin and fine, a very little nutmeg and cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one small teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful of salt. Stir in milk enough to make it thick as pound-cake; beating all thoroughly together; put it into a buttered pudding mould, and boil three hours. Be careful to keep the water boiling all the time.

SWINE.—No pig *can* grow rapidly on poor food. A well-bred pig will grow rapidly on good food—a poor-bred pig will not; and this is the real essential difference between them. If you starve both, the well-bred pig is no better than the other. Let young pigs have all they will eat and digest. See that they have access to fresh water. They may not drink much, but it should always be provided for them, no matter how sloppy their food may be. Provide ashes, salt, sulphur and charcoal. See that the pens and troughs are kept clean.

TO PREPARE RHUBARB FOR PIES OR TARTS.—Cut the stalks from the plant, ridding them of their leaves. With a knife scrape off the outer skin, and cut transversely into little pieces, being sure to remove any fibres that adhere, just as you do in stringing beans. To each pound of this substitute for fruit allow half a pound of sugar if for immediate use, one pound if designed to keep as preserve. The addition of a little grated lemon rind is esteemed by most persons a great improvement to the flavor. Spice of any kind, however, may be added if fancied. This is the most common use to which rhubarb is put.

MOCK GOOSEBERRY-FOOL.—Cut up and scrape as much rhubarb as will be enough to half fill a glass bowl of the size you wish to use. Stew in enough water to cover it well. When tender, rub through a colander to a smooth pulp. To a quart of the fruit, well sweetened and flavored with lemon peel, add a quart of sweet cream, stirred smoothly in till well mixed. Heap the bowl up high with whipped syllabub. If you have no cream, substitute a quart of custard, made with the yolks of six eggs. In place of the syllabub, use the whisked whites of the six eggs, sweetened with six tablespoonfuls of fine white sugar, and brown the top slightly with a hot salamander or clean shovel.

HELPING OUT THE HAY CROP.—The present drouth, says the *Tribune*, will have a serious effect on the pasture-fields and meadows, and will without doubt considerably lessen the yield of hay. Although sufficient rain may fall hereafter, it will be too late to materially affect the hay crop. Meadows are now suffering from the effects of the dry weather of last year and the past severe winter, so that the probability is against even a yield equal to the short crop of last season. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that provision be made for a supply of fodder to carry stock through next winter. The first resource for the farmer is to plant corn. The crop, with good cultivation, will thrive in a hot, dry season better than any other so easily raised, and it is a question readily solved whether a poor meadow, which at the best may yield half a tun of hay per acre next month, had not better be plowed up and prepared for a crop of corn fodder, which will certainly produce two to four, and possibly five or six tuns of feed, equal to average hay. A sod turned down before the 20th day of June may be relied upon for this yield, and may be cleared in time to prepare for a crop of winter wheat to be sown in September.

ROOT FOOD FOR DAIRY STOCK.—In an address to the Little Falls Farmers' Club, Harris Lewis called the attention to some recent experiences of his in raising and feeding beets. $48 per acre covered the expense of seed, planting, cultivation, and harvesting, and the yield was 900 bushels, so that the roots cost about 5½ cents a bushel, or not more than 7½ cents allowing for value of manure, interest on land, &c. Yellow globes and imperial beets were grown on a part of the same field the year previous, at an expense of about $70 per acre, yet the yeld was so much greater that the cost of the roots was about two cents per bushel less than the cost of the last season's crop. The speaker advocated feeding cattle a regular portion of roots each day, the whole time they are confined from pasture in cold weather, as preferable to partial feeding, as, for example, omitting roots while cows are dry at midwinter. He expressed the belief, as the result of experiment, that beets are actually worth from 13 to 24 cents per bushel for feeding cows, as compared with hay at $20 a tun—the lowest of these estimates affording an ample profit on the cost of cultivation; but he thought the consequential advantage even greater still, in "increased usefulness during the entire season," lessened liability to disease, &c., and in the improvement of the butter and cheese which the milk produces. In support of this last assertion, Mr. L. stated that at his request the managers of the factory in his neighborhood made two tests of the milk of all their patrons this spring for the express purpose of determining the relative quality of milk produced by cows fed with hay and roots and those fed with hay and grain, and concluded that beets are as good, if not better, for the production of rich milk than grain. In conclusion, Mr. Lewis said that, after carefully looking at the subject in all its bearings, he had come to the conclusion that beets for cattle food are well worth full as many cents per bushel, as good hay is worth dollars per ton, and that the average cost per bushel, when stored in the cellar, with every item of expense included does not exceed eight cents per bushel. Now, as the price of hay in Central New York will probably average at least $10 per ton or over, for the next decade, there cannot be any risk in growing beets for dairy stock. To convince themselves, if they are still undecided, dairymen and other farmers should put in a small piece each year and carefully note the results.

Items of Interest.

A BOY in Illinois fired his arrow at a grindstone, and it rebounded and put his eye out.

MILLIONS of pigeons fly about in Wisconsin, producing a roar that is described as "terrible."

THE Rev. Dr. Huston, of Baltimore, has been acquitted of all the charges preferred against him.

SEVERAL of the Boston papers have reduced their price and some have increased their size.

THE strike of the builders in London is becoming general, and building operations are seriously delayed.

THREE of the firemen injured at Bevier's, Rochester, have died. The other three are in a critical condition.

IN Paris M. Paul de Cassagnac fought a duel with M. Lecroy, editor of the *Rappel*. The latter was slightly wounded.

THE finest game of the season in base ball was played in Williamsburg, the Mutuals defeating the Athletics by a score of 3 to 2.

THE preliminary examinations, seven in number, of Marshal Bazaine, have been completed under the direction of General Lariviere.

AN English lady in the City of Birmingham has been made to pay a fine of £20 for giving an undeserved "recommendation" to a discharged domestic.

BEFORE his death and at the request of James Gordon Bennett, Archbishop McCloskey visited his bedside administered to him the last sacraments of the Church.

A PETITION, signed by thirty-two of the Irish members of Parliament, praying for the release of the Fenian prisoners, has been refused by the English government.

AT the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, held at Milwaukee, Mr. Alex. Mitchell was unanimously elected President.

JAMES HANEY has been sentenced to be hung in Yancey county, S. C., on the 21st of July. There is probably a mistake somewhere, as the 21st of July falls on Sunday.

JOHN ROSE, a Canadian, convicted of committing a rape on a girl eleven years old, was sentenced in Buffalo, to twenty years' imprisonment in the Auburn State Prison.

NINE steamers left New York in one day for Europe, the largest number that ever started hence for the Old World in one day. All of these were crowded with passengers.

THE revolutionists have forced twenty-four merchants, all wealthy citizens of Monterey, to work in the trenches because they refuse to pay $80,000 demanded of them as a loan.

THE Asiatic cholera has come to New York. The French gunboat Terror, with forty cases of the cholera on board, arrived at that port and was immediately ordered to the open ocean.

RECENT information received in Washington from Spain, strengthens the belief that Dr. Houard will soon be restored to liberty in accordance with the request of the U. S. government.

THE Supreme Court of Florida, decided W. D. Blosham, to have been elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State in 1870, he having received the largest number of votes cast at the election then held.

GEN. SCHENCK telegraphed to the Secretary of State that the treaty is saved, and that the English government would accept his pledge, given in writing, that the indirect claims were abandoned by the American government.

THE conference committee on the Tariff and Tax bill have agreed on their report. They place whisky at 70 cents, which covers everything except the 10 cent stamp on the barrel for the rectifier, and fix a uniform tax on tobacco of 20 cents.

THE Methodist Book Concern troubles, which have been before the Church and the country in one form or another for the last three and a half years, have been settled, and, probably, in the manner most satisfactory and just to all the parties concerned.

IN the New York spring races the Fordham Handicap, a dash of one mile and a quarter, was won by Ortolan; the Belmont stake for three-year olds was won by Joe Daniels; the dash three-quarters of a mile, for a purse of $40 was won by Alarm, and the stepple-chase was won by Tammany.

GENERAL HOWARD telegraphs Secretary Delano that a peace has been negotiated with the Indians, by which the latter solemly engage to indulge in no more raids, and further pledge themselves to "look up" the hostile and incorrigible Apache braves. General Howard regards success as sure now.

CAR DRIVERS' STRIKE.—The strike in New York having reached all the trades, finally touched the street car drivers. The drivers say they are obliged often to work eighteen and nineteen hours owing to the roads being blocked. The lines are in communication and feel satisfied that drivers will co-operate in the movement. The conductors are subscribing largely toward the fund. These men receive $2,25 for fifteen hours, and on all the lines the men are ready to strike. On the Eight Avenue cars the drivers receive $2,25 for fourteen hours' work, and on the Fourth and Madison avenue $2 for sixteen hours. The men all complain. There will be a general uprising, and the men from the iron-works are to give assistance. On Eight Avenue the men look for twelve hours and $3 per day.

ANXIOUS TO BE HANGED.—There is an old man named Jeremiah Collins, in prison at Albany, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife. Unlike most culprits similarly situated, he insists on the execution of his sentence. He insists upon it that his wife deserved to be killed, and at the same time seems to think that he ought to be hanged. He objects to any commutation of his sentence, and expresses dissatisfaction with Gov. Hoffman for postponing his execution a few weeks. He was originally sentenced to be hanged on the 18th of May, but he Governor respited him to the 15th of July. When he was sentenced he requested the Judge to make the time as short as possible.

A California newspaper prints the following touching obituary: "Philip Hanscomb was driving a team loaded with powder up the Sierra Nevada mountains. One of the kegs dropped from the wagon. The Sierras stood it well enough, but the miners who came from a neighboring ranch were unable to find Mr. Hanscomb or the team.

A Faithful Fellow.

I heard a story that exceeds anything of the kind I have ever known, says a correspondent writing from New York. By the way, did you ever hear of Martel, the Creole hair-dresser, who once flourished in New York? Well, he had a great reputation among the aristocracy and was consulted by the first ladies, not only in regard to coiffure, but to dress. No bride was considered ready for the alter until Martel had pronounced sentence upon her appearance. When he fell sick, and was dying, these fair patrons would alight from their carriages to enquire in person for his health, and when permitted, would enter his sick room and nurse him. But this is the remarkable story: During the Santo Domingo revolution some years ago, a slave, named Toussaint escaped from that island with his mistress, and went to France. From France they came to New York, arriving here in a most impoverished condition. Toussaint found, after considerable search, two very cheap and poor rooms, in which he installed his mistress and child, and for the first few days he begged for their support. Then he made arrangements to go from house to house on certain hours in the capacity of barber to gentlemen. As he made his way in his art, he opened a barber shop, which soon became one of first-class resort. As he flourished in business the condition of the woman and child improved in proportion. The latter, a girl, was well educated, and being possessed of great beauty and winning ways married a very wealthy man of the name of Kouger. After a time the mother died. Toussaint, who had little faith in anything American, invested his earnings in France, and he too soon after died. Before dying, however, he willed his fortune to the daughter of his beloved mistress. A few years later Mr. Kouger failed in business and died, leaving his wife and children penniless, except for the Toussaint legacy. The bereaved family parted with their home and household idols in New York and removed to a little New England village, where they now reside, supported by the interest of $20,000, which they regularly receive in gold from France.

A NOVEL IDEA.—During the building of the foundation and basement of the new United States Post Office and Court House in the City Hall Park, New York, Superintendent Hulburd, in view of the projected underground railways which were to terminate near by, suggested to Supervising Architect Mullett such alterations as would enable cars containing the mails to enter without necessitating any expensive alterations in the future. This was done. Engineer Buckhout, who has charge of the construction of the Underground Railroad, waited upon Superintendent Hulburd to ascertain whether some measures could not be perfected whereby, on the completion of the new road, the mail cars of the various lines could be tranferred by a continuous rail into the basement of the new Post Office. Mr. Buckhout was invited to make an inspection of the premises, and the fact was developed that rails can be laid so as to connect on the same grade and level with the underground road and the basement of the building, by a tunnel under the street which fronts the northerly face of the new Post Office. This can be done at comparatively trifling expense. The work on the Underground Railroad is to be begun soon, and it has been determined that the depot of the road shall be connected, as indicated above, so that the mail cars may be switched into the Post Office basement and returned by another track.—*Sun.*

SAD ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—The Salem *Press* tells the sad story of a poor, but too ambitious, girl. She was the daughter of a mechanic who removed from Troy to Salem about forty years ago, and being handsome and intelligent, she soon won the hearts of all the beaux in the village. But she was proud, she wanted fine clothes and riches, she repaid the love of the young men with coldness and indifference. At last one conquered her pride, won her love and her consent to their union. Now the demon entered in the form of a wealthy man from New York, who soon succeeded in turning her head and inducing her to elope with him to Albany, where they were married. For a few months all was bright and happy, and the simple country maiden lived a life of ease and enjoyment. One day the husband left her side never to return. Then she fell; subsequently she was reclaimed through the efforts of a Magdalen society, and she became matron of a female reformatory institution. She died a few weeks since. The young man to whom she was engaged was buried only a few years since in one of the grave yards of Salem. He never afterward married, and never ceased to mourn for his early love.

THE FARMER.—According to the report of the Massachusetts Bureau of statistics, very few farmers in Massachusetts are making more than a living out of their farms. The average wages of agricultural laborers per month, with board, is $27.52—without board, $44.82; of women, with board, $12.17—without board, 26,39. These women usually do household and dairy work, though in some localities women are employed in light field labor. The laborers hired for the season work ten hours from April to November, and eight the rest of the year, besides doing the chores at the barn. Very few native Americans are now hired as farm laborers; there are fifty per cent of Irish, fifteen of French Canadians, ten Nova Scotians, five of Germans, and twenty of natives.

FISHING.—A youth of Pennsylvania had for a friend somebod'y sister, who was the fortunate possessor of six gold fish. With the permission of his charmer" he went trout fishing a few days since and caught a fish of that species which weighed a little over a pound. He preserved it alive, thinking it would be a nice engagement present, as well as companion for the gold-fish. On returning home he hurried to the house of his would-be father-in-law and deposited his prize in the aquarium "on the quiet," in order that it might be a pleasant surprise to his affianced. The surprise was more than complete, for the trout swallowed all the gold-fish and then calmly turned over on its dorsal fin and died of indigestion. The young lady has disehared her lover. Let all young men take a seasonable warning.

FATALITY.—In Chicago, on Saturday, at an early hour, the body of a man was seen hanging from a small window of a barn in the rear of a residence. Upon examination it was found that the deceased was Frand Barbier, brother of the owner of the place, with whom he resided. He had attempted to get into the barn through the window, and got fastened in so that he was unable to extricate himself, and was literally bitten to death by a horse that stood to the rear of him.

A Buffalo pastor in the course of his sermon lately, stated that the fact had come to his knowledge of a child but three years old being received into the orphan asylum in that city, who was afterward found to be suffering from nothing less than *delirium tremens*. The mother of the child was a most intemperate woman, and had actually fed her offspring from the whisky bottle.

It is stated in the report of the prison association, lately issued, that of fourteen thousand five hundred and ninety-six prisoners confined in the penitentiaries of thirty States, in 1860, seventy-seven per cent., or over ten thousand of the number, had never learned a trade. The fact conveys a lesson of profound interest to those who have in charge the training of boys, and girls, too, for the active duties of life.

WILLING TO PLEASE.—Mistress (to lazy housemaid.)—"Now Mary, you know I'm going to give a ball to-morrow night, and I shall expect you to bestir yourself, and make yourself generally useful." Mary.—"Yes M'm. But I'm sorry to say, M'm, I can't dance!"

An Illinois town has two doctors who are young women. A great many other towns have that many doctors who are old women.

A Sanguinary History.

The Abbe Sierocinski was, before the Polish Revolution of 1831, superior of the Convent of Basilians at Orrens, in Volhynia. Having taken an active part in those insurrectionary movements, he was incorporated in a cossack regiment and despatched to serve in Siberia, where the ex-abbe might often be seen galloping on a small wild pony, spear in hand. A professor being required for the military school in Armsk, Sierocinski, who wrote Latin and Greek verses, who could deliver lectures in French and German, and who would readily solve the most abstruse problems in algebra and Euclid, was nominated to the vacant post, whilst he was retained in the regimental roll-call. The abbe, though physically delicate and sensitive like a woman, was mentally a Napoleon in enterprise. He organized a vast conspiracy, in which convicts, soldiers and officers participated. Prussians, Tartars, Siberians and Kirghiz entered into his plans. A general revolt was to take place. The conspirators were to have seized the fortress; commencing by possessing themselves of the whole park of artillery, and then to wait for events. In case of reverses, they were to march on Bokhara on their way to British East India.

On the eve of the rising, two of the conspirators revealed all to the Governor, whether through hopes of reward, or because their hearts failed them, we cannot say. Innumerable arrests were made. Three consecutive commissioners in vain endeavored to unravel the intricate threads of the combination. Eventually, Sierocinski and five of the leaders were condemned to seven thousands blows each of the rod. A thousand other men were sentenced to minor punishments, beginning from two thousand blows to transportation with hard labor.

In March, 1937, two battalions were drawn up in the great square of Armsk, under the orders of General Galafejew, the cruel servant of a cruel master. Sierocinski and his companions were brought out, and the judgment was read aloud, the words "without merey," which it contained, being especially emphasized. The culprits were stripped to the waist, and their hands were tied behind to a bayonet. Each one by turns walked along the whole of one battalion, every soldier administering to him a blow with a rod with full strength. A thousand blows fell, and then each miserable, torn, bleeding victim was sent back to receive another thousand. On the third journey they all fell dead. Sierocinski had been kept until the last, that he might behold the tortures suffered by his friends. A military surgeon tendered him a small vial, containing some drops of cordial, which he refused, crying—"I want not your drops. (Take my blood and drink it!" He started on his fearful journey, singing, *Miserere mei, Deus, secundum magnam misercordiam tuam*, and his wild accents were gradually lost in the loud thud of the sticks striking his bare flesh, and in the loud words of command of the general shouting, "Strike harder! strike harder!" When Sierocinski received the first thousand blows he fell fainting, his blood dripping on the snow. He was placed upright on a sledge, and tied so as to expose his back to the full weight of the descending rods. The unhappy man continued to groan until he was dragged four times before the battalion. He then became silent. The last three thousand blows fell on a corpse.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

TOO MUCH.—General John B. Rose, of Indiana, a veteran of the last war with England, has had great difficulty in getting his pension, because when a soldier he was too full of fight. The general was a lieutenant at the battle of Plattsburg, and his company, at the head of the regiment, moving in column, were to turn a street corner and go under fire. His captain hesitated, and Rose, with his division of the company, moved around and took the lead. His superior afterwards accused him of insubordination, upon which he retorted with a charge of cowardice. A duel was the result, in which both antagonists were wounded, and for fighting this duel the Secretary of War struck the names of both officers from the rolls. In his old age General Rose came to poverty, and applied for a pension on account of his military services. This could not be granted by the Pension Office on account of his dismissal from the service; but the Committee on Pensions have reported a bill intended for his relief, through which the old gentleman will probably get his money.

A SMART BOY.—The Detroit *Free Press* mourns the loss of a smart boy in this manner: The public will regret to learn that the family of James Otis, Porter street, is to remove to Saginaw, taking young Johnny along. The boy started out two years ago by shooting himself. Two months after he choked himself with a fishbone. A few days after he built a fire in the barn and called out the steamers. He then swallowed a top, got run over by an ice wagon, fell into the river, was lost for three days, and first and last he has been a fountain of local news, whose value can not be estimated on a slabs four feet square. If the Saginaw reporters only commence on him right he will "pan out" at least three times per week. He should be furnished with a box of matches, a horse pistol, and plenty of gunpowder, and it won't do any harm to pat him on the back occasionally and tell him that his efforts are appreciated.

A NEW CURE FOR BEGGING.—One of the petty kings in India has proved himself to be a shrewd statesman. He has been troubled by a swarm of beggars in his kingdom, and idleness was rapidly increasing. The evil was so alarming that he resorted to strong measures to cure it. He ordered that all paupers found begging should at once be compelled to learn to read and write. The law operates well in two ways. Some of the most worthless idlers prefer a little easy work to study, and they take to some kinds of labor to escape begging and its penalty. Others are glad of the opportunity of an education, and they make intelligent and skilful laborers. The King, in his anxiety to promote education, has also ordered that the families who cannot well spare their children for school on account of poverty shall receive a certain allowance from the State. Light is evidently spreading in India.

THE LAKE CUTTERS.—Governments are unlike individuals in one particular at least—if they want to buy anything they pay a big price for it; but if they want to sell, somebody else makes the bargain. This is particularly illustrated in the case of Uncle Sam and his lake revenue cutters. A few years ago Uncle Sam wanted six of these and they were built at an expense of about two hundred thousand dollars, each. They looked fine and sailed well, but they were thrown together of green timber and odds and ends, and to-day while two have been condemned, the others are declared rotten and so really unseaworthy that it is doubtful if they last the season out. The same boats built for individuals would have been to-day comparatively as good as new. Now they will be sold and no doubt at less figures than their engines, superb affairs, are actually worth, and iron boats must be built to take their places.

THE NEW CHICAGO.—Spite of the terrible affliction experienced a few months since by Chicago, her population is larger by several thousand than a year ago. It was claimed in April that full fifteen per cent of the burnt portion of the city had been restored, and the papers now tell us that at least thirty per cent. has been rebuilt. At that rate, by the first of next January the greater part of destroyed Chicago will be restored. And not only restored. It will be much grander, much more healthful, and much better adapted to the necessities of trade and home life. Mean wooden buildings which defaced the principal streets will be replaced by magnificent blocks of brick and marble, and improvements which were imperatively needed but which would have been postponed for years, will now be made. After all, *was* the Chicago fire a chastening or a disaster?

A man in Kansas lately rode twelve miles after being bitten by a rattlesnake before he could get medical assistance. He did it in less than an hour and his life was saved.

The Tariff Bill.

The new tariff bill, of the United States, comprises the following changes, to go into effect the 1st of August:

Salt in bulk, 8c. per 100 lbs.; salt in bags, 12c. per 100 lbs.

Bituminous coal, 75c. per ton.

Oatmeal, 4c. per lb.

Potatoes, 10c. per bushel.

Sole leather, 15 per cent.; calfskins, tanned or dressed, 25 per cent.; upper leather of all kinds, 25 per cent.; morocco skins tanned, 10 per cent.

Chiccory root, 1c. per lb.

Timber, squared, 1c. per cubic foot; sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of hemlock, white wood, sycamore, and bass-wood, $1 per 1,000 feet board measure; all other wood and sawed lumber, 50c. per 1,000 feet.

Hubs, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, heading blocks, &c., 20 per cent.; pickets and palings, 20 per cent.; laths, 15c. per 1,000; shingles, 35c. per 1,000; pine clapboards, $1.50 per 1,000.

House and cabinet furniture, 30 per cent.

Casks and barrels, empty, sugar box shooks, and packing cases, 30 per cent.

Fruit, shade, and lawn trees, 20 per cent; garden seeds for agriculture and horticultural purposes, 20 per cent.

Ginger, ground, 3c. per lb.; ginger, preserved, 35 per cent.; ginger essence, 35 per cent.

Chocolate and cocoa, prepared, 2c. per lb.

On all wool and manufactures of wool, 90 per cent. on existing duties.

On all manufactures of cotton, 90 per cent. on existing duties.

On all iron, steel, copper, and all other metals and the manufactures thereof, 90 per cent. on existing duties.

Printing paper, sized, 25 per cent.

On manufactures of india-rubber, leather goods, glassware, and unwrought pipe-clay, 90 per cent. on existing duties.

On cotton bagging and gunny cloth, valued at less than 7c. per square yard, 1½c. per lb.; over 7c. per square yard, 2½c. per lb.

On insulators, 25 per cent.

Emery ore, $6 per ton.

On corks, 30 per cent.

On camphor, crude, 15c. per lb.

Chlorate of potash, 3c. per lb.

Rochelle salts, 5c. per lb.

Soda ash, $3 per ton; sal soda, $3 per ton.

On santonine, $3 per lb.

On strychnia, $1 per lb.

On bay rum, $1 per gallon.

On rum essence or oil, 50c. per ounce; on vermouth, same duty as on wine.

Mustard, ground, 10c. per lb.

Zante currants, 1c. per lb.

Prunes, 1c. per lb.

Figs, 1½c. per lb.

Raisins, 2½c. per lb.

Dates, 1c. per lb.

Preserved milk, 25 per cent.

On tin plates, terne, and tagger's tin, 60 per cent.

Galvanized iron, 2c. per lb.

Umbrella frames, sticks and runners, 15 per cent.; silk and alpaca umbrellas, 45 per cent.

Saltpetre, crude, 1½c. per lb.; saltpetre, refined, 2c. per lb.

The Fisheries.

Samuel Collins, one of the shareholders and crew of the fishing schooner Euola C., of Gloucester, seized in Trinity Bay by the cutter Stella Maria, for alleged illegal fishing, arrived at Gloucester recently, and has sworn to an affidavit of the particulars of the seizure, before Collector Babson, of that port, which has been forwarded to the proper authorities at Washington. The affidavit sets forth the following facts:

That the Euola C. was at anchor, was not fishing, and had not been fishing in shore; that she was boarded by the Captain of the cutter Stella Maria, who engaged in friendly conversation; that Capt. Cunningham asked the Captain of the cutter in regard to the treaty, as he would not fish in shore until assured that he had a right to do so; that the Captain of the cutter replied that the treaty had passed Parliament by a large majority, and that in his opinion there would be no trouble in fishing in shore; that the Captain of the cutter said his was not a revenue vessel, but a light-house tender, and had nothing to do with the fisheries; that some of the crew, boarding the cutter, asked what a brass gun was for on board a light-house vessel, and were told that it was to be put on Bird Rock as a signal gun; that, acting on these assurances, the Euola C. proceeded to fish, and the next day the Captain of the cutter came down stream and laid in ambush, as he afterward informed them, from noon until 6 o'clock in the evening, waiting for the wind to die away, so that the schooner could not escape, when, with three Indians and seven white men, all armed, he came alongside and boarded the schooner; that he then read his commission and took charge of the vessel, ordering one of his men to take command of the schooner; that he then read his commission and took charge of the vessel, ordering one of his men to take command of the schooner; that he ordered the men to proceed to Canso; that, when asked by Capt. Cunningham, he replied that he had no right to give Americans information; that they must look out for themselves. The schooner was taken to Father Point; telegraphs were exchanged with the authorities at Ottawa, and the schooner was towed to Quebec by the steamer Druid.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The changes which have taken place in domestic goods during the week have been few, and considering the quietude which pervades the market, fewer than could have been expected. This result has been brought about by the firmness of cotton and the continued high rates for wools, although these last have weakened somewhat.

The depreciation in wools has not had the effect of bringing buyers and sellersmore closely together, but has encouraged the former in holding off transactions at high figures. Domestic shawls have suffered severely.

Domestic silks have ruled quiet.

Although prints have moved languidly throughout the week, it may be safely said that with the single exception of baggings, more has been done in this class than in any other of the domestic fabrics proportionately.

Bags.—A demand for the Western grain trade still continues.

Woolens.—Present week of styles for winter in both suitings, heavy 6-4 goods, and cassimeres, are in the hands of agents.

Fancy goods and Yankee notions have been distributed with great freedom throughout the country, but the slackness elsewhere observable has affected this department also.

Straw goods have been in fair request, but the demand has been latterly severely checked by the weather. At auction, prices have been various.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

Comparatively few foreign goods changed hands during the week, but their position in the market is rather improved than otherwise. Prices have at last reached that point beyond which they can scarcely be expected to recede, with high rates still ruling on the other side, and all the raw articles of produce at an unusual height.

Silks and ribbons, if not materially improved in present values, have been more inquired after in those makes or qualities which may prove useful at an advanced period of the present season, or the commencement of the fall trade.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.—A most extraordinary case is reported in the *Naviore*. A young butcher of Roquezzano, who had just reached his 20th year (prescribed for military service), was sitting recently before his shop, thinking what on earth he could do to exempt himself from paying this tribute to his country. He had not a farthing, and could not consequently pay for another to take his place. Two carbineers accosted him, telling him that the authorities had something to communicate to him. The young man obeyed at once. Several questions were addressed to him, to all of which he gave the most satisfactory answers. But when he was asked who his parents were, the poor boy blushed, for he knew nothing about them. The magistrate then said: "Well, I may tell you something about it. You are the son of a French general who died a few months ago, leaving you in the possession of £60,000, and this is the object for which I summoned you here." The astonishment of the boy at this finale, which is worthy of a romance, need hardly be mentioned.

What the U. S. Congress Did.

Among the bills passed by the late Congress which are of general interest, we note the following among the large number passed:

An act to give effect to the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, relating to British and American claims.

Relating to the limitation of steam pressure on towing freight boats on the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

To authorize the payment of duplicate checks of disbursing officers.

An act for the appointment of Representatives to Congress among the several States according to the Ninth census.

To admit certain machinery imported from foreign countries free of duty.

Making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1872.

To amend an act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864.

To amend section 35 of an act entitled "An Act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes."

Supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska."

To repeal the paragraphs of Schedule C of the Internal Revenue acts imposing taxes on canned meats, fish, and certain other articles.

Authorizing the survey and marking off the boundery between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

To amend an act to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the United States discovering deposits of guano, approved August 13, 1850.

To enable honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows, and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States.

To amend the 3d section of an act entitled "An Act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1870.

Defining the rights of part owners of vessels in certain cases.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver condemned ordnance to certain soldiers' monumental associations.

In relation to bounties

To amend the first section of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the disposition of useless military reservations."

Repealing the duty on tea and coffee..

For the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States.

To perpetuate testimony in the Courts of the United States.

Authorizing an appropriation for the employment of surfmen at life-saving stations on the coast of New Jersey.

Several acts for rights of settlers on United States lands.

To promote the development of mining interests in the United States.

To amend an act approved February 28, 1871, amending an act approved May 31, 1870, entitled "An act to inforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes."

To provide for furnishing trusses to disabled soldiers.

To provide for the abatement or repayment of taxes on distilled spirits, in bond, destroyed by casualty.

To establish the pay of enlisted men in the army.

To regulate criminal practice in the Federal courts.

To provide that minors shall not be enlisted in the military service of the United States without the consent of parents or guardians.

To amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform time for holding elections for electors of President and Vice-President for all the States." Approved Jan. 23, 1845.

Defining and limiting the appropriation of certain moneys for the preparation, issue, and reissue of the securities of the United States, and for other purposes.

To prohibit the retention of soldiers' discharges by claim agents and attorneys.

To remove political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

To remove the political disabilities of the persons therein named.

To authorize the appointment of shipping commissioners by the several Circuit Courts of the United States, to superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen engaged in merchant ships belonging to the United States and for the further protection of seamen.

Relative to the entry and clearance of ferry-boats and of bonded cars passing from one State to another through continuous foreign territory.

Relative to the Centennial International Exhibition to be held in the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1876.

To amend an act entitled "An Act to establish and protect National Cemeteries."

To provide for the issue of bonds in lieu of destroyed or defaced bonds of the United States.

To reduce duties on imports, and to reduce internal taxes for other purposes.

Making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes.

To reimburse United States Marshals for moneys necessarily expended by them in taking the Ninth Census, in excess of the compensation allowed them under the law in force at the time of the passage of this act.

For the better security of the bank reserves, and to facilitate bank clearing-house exchanges.

To authorize the appointment of deputies of Clerk of Circuit and District Courts.

For the completion and publication of the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion.

To amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

An Indian Speech.

Red Cloud was introduced to a meeting in New York. He nodded in reply to the applause that greeted his presentation to the audience and advanced to the front of the stage. He was attired in citizen's dress and wore a very heavy gold watch-chain. Through an interpreter he spoke as follows:

"God has given me the daytime in which to work, and I propose to work, and work well, while it is day. When God made the red man he gave him this country to live in, and when God made the white man he gave him a country to live in across the water. (Great applause.) All my forefathers have lived in this country; all my associations are connected with this country. I spent my childhood, my boyhood and my manhood here, and I hope to live and die here. My forefathers have told me that the white man was made of the same material as the red man, and I want to live in perfect friendship with every white man on the continent. (Great applause.) I came to the Great Father and told him that I wanted him to protect me in my own country, so that I can build schoolhouses and my own churches, and bring up our children just as you bring up your children. (Applause.) I always go when I come here first to the Great Father, but I always try to come to New York, because I understood it is a great big place. I want New York to be friendly towards me and take pity upon me and my brothers, and to help us with the work we have. When I came here I went to the Great Father who is in the White House at Washington, because I had great confidence in him. I have come to the Great Father to get encouragement in the work I am doing, and I intend to go back to my people and imitate the best qualities which the white people have shown. You can see that I have a great deal of confidence in you because I came two years ago and brought all the chiefs with me that time, and not only this time do I come myself, but all the great chiefs come too, and we are all very glad to see you. The Indians in the Western Territories are trying to do what the agent of the Great Father tells us to do, and we propose to obey him in every particular. I like all the people who are here, especially the white squaws. (Great laughter.) I want to be on good terms with all, and I want you to help us in our work to preserve the peace of the country. (Applause.) I can protect the Western country myself. There are men enough in the West to take care of themselves, and I wish the Great Father would take the military force that is out there and leave the Indians alone. (Great applause and imitative war-whoops.)

HARD ON THEM.—A correspondent writing of the late fires along the Susquehanna River, says: "Very many rattlesnakes came out from beneath hot rocks and burning gorges to die. On Laurel Hill some were seen to jump into the air in their frantic efforts to escape destruction. Some came down the mountain side, and hid beneath logs and rocks near creeks. Above Laneboro scores of the reptiles, large and small, were seen to mingle upon a rock, jump upward and run down the hill into the flames."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The American Agricultural Convention especially recommended the establishment of state boards of agriculture in all the states of the union in which they do not already exist.

AN OLD CLAIM SETTLED.—During the proceedings in the U. S. House of Representatives a bill was passed for the relief of