Here.

Her good-brown hair is rippling waveless flowed,
Adown her snow-white shoulders; and the light
Of love ex estant lit her violet eyes
With Heaven's fire, as glows yon silver spark
Upon the sable bosom of the night!

A tender rose-glow flushed o'er neck and brow
An unshed tear-drop quivered on the lash
Of her far strained eye, to catch the form
Of young Leander, supple-limbed and lithe
As poplar-stem, whilst o'er the cruel straits,
The foamy crested straits, that intervene
'Twixt him and love, he takes his arrowy way.

He comes not! And a stifled sobbing sigh
Lifts the white drapelets on the maiden's breast,
As higher yet she holds love's beacon up,
A half-extinguished torch, and bodings dire
Awaken in her soul.

The ravenous sea
Rolls on, and cares not; till the dawning finds
A maiden kneeling be a fair young corse;
Her torch extinguished; and with piteous tears,
Heart-broken, wailing, lone and desolate,
Moaning the fiat of the ruthless gods!

Farm, Garden and Household.

HYGIENIC RULES.—Never eat when much fatigued; wait until rested. Never eat just before you expect to engage in any severe mental or physical exercise. Never eat while in a passion, or when under a great mental excitement, depressing or elevating. Never eat just before taking a bath of any kind, or just before retiring at night. Never eat between regular meals.

FLEAS.—*Bell's Life* says: To destroy fleas or ticks in dogs you must dissolve half a pound of saltpetre and half a pound of soft soap in one gallon of water, and let it simmer on the fire for two hours, and when cold wash the animal with it, and the fleas will die immediately they are touched. After which wash with warm water, when the dog's coat will become bright and glossy.

MANURE.—H. H. Porter, of Mississippi, states that when only a small quantity of highly concentrated manure is available the most economical way of using it is to steep it a few days in just enough water to work it into such a consistency that the greatest possible quantity will stick, and roll the seeds in it and plant while wet. In the South an acre of cotton thus treated will be improved in the yield about as much as the same treated with commercial fertilizers in the ordinary way.

FENCING.—At the Orleans County (N. Y.) farmers' meeting Mr. Smith said the laws of New York did not compel a farmer to fence his farm. He thought the appearance of the country would be much improved if fences were abolished. Judge Sawyer said if this were done and grass grown to the edge of the road, and mown the production of weeds would be reduced very much, if not altogether prevented. Mr. Tripp thought in such cases the roadsides could be planted with fruit profitably, as cattle would not then destroy them. A. Onderdonk said it would pay a farmer better to pasture a cow for a poor villager free than have it on the road.

WHY ANIMALS NEED SALT.—Prof. James E. Johnson, of Scotland, says that half the saline matter of the blood (75 per cent) consists of common salt, as this is partly dissolved every day through the skin and kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body is sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda (one of the ingredients of salt) as a special and indispensable constituent, and so of all the carbiages of the body. Stint the supply of salt and neither will the bile be able properly to assist digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste. It is better to place salt were stock can have free access to it than to give it occasionally, in small quantities. They will help themselves to what they need, if allowed to do so at pleasure, otherwise, when they become salt hungry they may take more than is wholesome.

MILK AND BUTTER.—Geo. Geddes, in an article on the cost of butter, says: I will quote from "Transactions of the N. Y State Agricultural Society for the year 1860, page 160," the Hon. Zadok Pratt's statement of the average quantity of milk required to make a pound of butter for four years, in pounds, and in quarts, as follows: In the year 1857 it took 39 20-100 pounds, measuring 20 quarts. In 1858 it took 32 33-100 pounds, measuring 16 16-100 quarts. In 1859 it took 29 pounds, measuring 14 50-100 quarts, and in 1860 it took only 23 30 100 pounds, measuring 11 20-100 quarts. I think I am now justified in saying that to begin with, a pound of butter costs 14 quarts of average milk. If, in answer to this estimate, some person shall state that by high feed and selection of the cows that give the richest milk a pound of butter has been made from much less milk—even one-half this 14 quarts—I shall not dispute the assertion, but I shall remain of the opinion that the general average is as high as I have stated.

ITEMS FROM "AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."—I wish something could be done to make dwarf apple trees better known. They cost but little, and if they were planted only as ornamental shrubs, their flowers in spring would be quite as satisfying as those of many things grown for their flowers alone. Then they bear fruit, and it is very pleasant to pick a dozen or two apples from a little tree. One of my gordons not three feet long ripened 23 fine Duchess of Oldenburgs. The apples were almost as close as they could stick. Mind, I don't recommend these trees for profit, but as affording pleasure in fruit growing.

Young lambs or calves may be pastured if necessary, but it is a most costly economy to turn horses or cows on to newly sown clover or grass, or to newly mown fields. But considering that the fields are in danger of becoming poached while sodden with rain by even the lightest hoofs, it will be found cheapest in the end to keep all stock off from the fields to be mown next season.

Many of us must turn over a new leaf. We must make our land cleaner, dryer, and richer. We must get rid of stagnant water, kill the weeds, and mellow the soil. We must keep better stock and feed it more liberally, and thus make more and better manure. We must grow more and better grass.

In England, summer fallowing as a means of enriching land has been pretty well abandoned. Land is high and meat in great demand, and it pays better to keep a large amount of stock, and buy American oil-cake, cotton-seed cake, and corn, to feed out, and make a great quantity of rich manure, than to adopt the slow method of enriching the land by fallowing. They have also another advantage over us. They can buy artificial manures at something like what they are worth. The time will come when we can do so here, and then we shall use them in enormous quantities.

If I were a dairyman, I should not only feed all the grain and bran I could afford to buy, but I should keep a sharp lookout to see if a few tons of artificial manure could not sometimes be obtained at reasonable rates. Kainit (sulphate of potash) and nitrate of soda ought to be sold here for about the same price as in England, and I do not see why mineral super phosphate (from the Charleston phosphate) cannot be manufactured at such a price that we can afford to use it.

SCALLAWAG STOCK.—It is not at all uncommon to hear a farmer declare that there is no profit in keeping fine cattle; that it would not pay him to purchase a good short-horn bull at say $500 wherewith to improve his herd. Let us see how this thing figures up. He raises ten steers of what the drover denominates the scallawag sort, and sells them at three or four years old, or possibly he feeds them six years, when they realize four cents per pound on 800 pounds weight which is equal to $32 per head or $320. It is safe to say that the cost of these cattle will not be less than the price received, so that there will be no profit to the feeder, if there is no loss. Another farmer raises ten grade short-horn steers, which at three years old are sold at eight cents a pound, and weigh 1,600 pounds. Their money value is $1,280. They may have cost $640 to feed, which is double the cost of the scallawags, and then there is a profit of $640. This will represent a small part only of the gain made by the use of a thoroughbred bull; for at least he may be expected to sire 25 calves per annum during six or seven years, and his services will thus be found worth at any rate not less than $3,000 to $4,000 on this basis. Here is nothing counted to his credit but the simple profit on beef alone, and this is based on the tangible and stable foundation of a market report. There is naught extenuated and naught set down in hopes which may or may not be realized. Some farmers have said that this result is hopeless for them, that they can not expect to gain one cent per pound extra from a drover for a better quality of stock. It is true that there are such farmers, and that they say this, but it is strange it this is not a prejudice born of a want of energy and business tact. How can beef differ in this respect from wool or pork, butter or cheese, or corn or wheat, all of which bring prices exactly in a ratio with their several qualities. Drovers who come across such men will "feel them to the top of their bent," undoubtedly, and will persuade them that good stock has no more value than poor, if possible; but it is hard to believe that in this age of newspapers such a farmer could be found. "It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer, but when he has gone his way, then he boasteth;" and drovers are often such buyers, but it is a farmer's own fault if such a buyer ever had a chance to boast over a bargain of this sort made with him.

Historical Items.

The first steamship that ever crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, from Savannah, Ga., to Liverpool, in 1819. She sailed from Savannah on May 22d, but, her fuel having being been consumed in ten days, she did not reach Liverpool until June 22d. On April 23d, 1838, the English steam-packets Great Western and Sirius arrived at New York, commencing a new and expeditious mode of intercourse between England and America. The Great Western measuring 1,340 tuns, made the passage in 14½ days, against head winds and a rough sea. Each of the three vessels above-named were paddle or side-wheelers. The fastest passage from New York to Queenstown has been made by the Cunard vessel Russia, the time a little short of eight days. The best time from Queenstown to New York was by the White Star vessel Adriatic, in 7 days 18 hours and 55 minutes. The vessels are generally timed to Queenstown, not Liverpool.

The Jews have been long settled in England. There is mention of them as early as A. D. 750. William the Conqueror encouraged them to settle in the land of his conquest. Numbers of Jews resided at Oxford, A. D. 1076. They enjoyed considerable favor under the first three Norman kings, during which period they doubtless laid the foundation of their subsequent wealth. After the reign of King John, they suffered much persecution, and were eventually banished from the country in 1294. They continued in legal exile for 357 years; but Cromwell, allowed them to return in 1656 and in the same year erected their first synagogue in King street, Duke's-place, London and in 1664 founded a school called "The Tree of Life."

Thanksgiving day is this country came in with the Puritans, who brought it from England, although it may be said to have originated among the Jews. It is quite apparent in the song of Moses and the dancing of Miriam, recorded in the fifteenth chapter of Exodus. The Psalms are suggestive of thanksgivings. But among the Puritans thanksgivings were ordered upon every small success, so that they became exceedingly common.

EPIGRAMMATIC LETTERS.—It has been said that, if heavy postage produced essays, cheap postage makes epigrams. But the latter were not wanting in the very earliest days. Nothing could be more epigrammatic than the note sent by one Irish chief to another: "Pay me tribute, or else——." To which the equally epigrammatic answer was: "I owe you none, and if——." Of this sort were the notes between Foote's mother and Foote. "Dear Sam—I'm in prison. Yours, E. Foote." The old lady was under arrest for debt. The son's answer was: "Dear mother—So am I. Yours, S. Foote." And again, the letters between old Mrs. Garrick and young Edmund Kean: "Dear Mr. Kean—You can't play Abel Drugger. Yours, etc." To which intimation Edmund wrote back: "Dear Madame—I know it. Yours, E. K." Instances occur now and then where a joke has been played, the fun of which was to make a man pay heavy postage for very unnecessary information. When Collins, the artist, was once with some friends, one of them resisted every attempt to induce him to stay to supper. He withdrew, and the friends in council over their banquet resolved that the sulky guest should be punished. Accordingly on the following day Collins sent him a folded sheet of foolscap, in which was written: "After you left we had stout and oysters." The receiver understood what was meant, but he was equally resolved to have revenge. Accordingly, biding his time, he transmitted, in a feigned hand to Collins, a letter in which the painter read only, "Had you?" Therewith the joke seemed at an end; but Collins would have the last word. He waited and waited till the thing was almost forgotten, and then the writer of the last query opened a letter one morning, in which he had the satisfaction of finding an answer to it in the words, "Yes, we had." We cannot dismiss the subject without expressing our regret that we are unable to remember the name of that British admiral who, after achieving a glorious victory at sea, dispatched a letter to the admiralty, in which there were only these or similar words: "Beat the enemy; took, sunk, burned or destroyed ships named in the margin." Tersest of admirals!

FALL FASHIONS.—The yak lace introduced two years ago is a feature in the trimming of cashmeres and velvets. This is wool guipure made from the fleece of the llama. It is strong and serviceable, and more expensive than silk guipure. Other guipure laces have edges like the Spanish blonde lace now so popular; and thread lace patterns are also mixed with guipure designs, producing a very pretty effect. Cloth cloaks are trimmed with bear fringe, headed by soutache Gothic figures. In house sacques for morning wear at home there are most jaunty and serviceable jackets of striped flannel. They have black grounds, with double stripes of white, cherry, or blue, and there are also plain gray flannel sacques. The front is double-breasted, the back is sailor-jacket shape. A reverse collar, cuffs, binding, and large buttons of black corded silk complete this pretty garment. Price $10. Breakfast capes of Berlin wool are talma shape. The grounds are chinchilla wool, beautifully overwrought with silk floss. More dressy sacques for afternoon wear and for driving are postilions of white basket-woven cloth, trimmed with a bias band of white silk piped with a color; price $16. The circular and the Dolman are the shapes for opera cloaks. A very rich new fabric for evening cloaks has a soft ottoman repped ground of silk, either rose, blue, or Nile green, with wide white stripes of heavy pile like velvet, and dotted with a color like the ground. This is made in large circulars with hoods, and trimmed with crimped tape fringes of all the colors of the goods. Price $110.—*N. Y. Fashion Journal.*

BAD FOR HIM.—It is dangerous to live in a country that is too prolific—Santa Barbara, for example. Any place subject to a catastrophe like the following should be avoided as a residence. A singular accident recently occurred at Santa Barbara, by which one Mr. Short, nearly lost his life. As he was working on a side hill on his place an immense watermelon, weighing eighty six pounds, broke loose from the vine, and came tumbering down the hill in his direction. He endeavored to escape from its track, but was prevented by becoming entangled in the vines. On came the melon with fearful velocity, and striking Mr. Short, threw him to the earth, and rolled over his prostrate body. By the most singular fortune he escaped with his life, and with only a severe injury to his legs.

More Mormon Recruits.

The steamer Minnesota, brought out five hundred steerage passengers on route for Utah, under charge of one of Brigham Young's most successful agents. Many nationalities were represented, English and Welsh predominating. The Danes, however, were in great force and Swiss, Germans, Scandinavians, and Dutch were not wanting, but to the honor of Ireland, be it said, there was not a single representative of the Emerald Isle.

If the Mormon saints are looking to Europe to supply them at once with fresh blood and vigor, they will undoubtedly be disappointed by the general appearance of this batch of recruits. A more unpromising lot never landed at Castle Garden. The majority are young children, the woman having an average of about three each. These are for the most part strong and healthy. From the adults, however, but little can be hoped. By far the greater number, both males and females, are between the age of sixty and ninety. Helpless deformity is common among both adults and children. Several are lame, two or three hunchbacked, and four blind; but all, young and old, halt maimed, and blind, were looking forward with eager expectancy to the new life, full of hope and promise, which they have been led to believe awaits them in the far off Mormon territory.

The decrepit group, however was not without its attractions in the shape of feminine youth and beauty. Some eight or ten young girls, between the ages of fifteen and twenty, gave life and vivacity to the party. They were looking forward with perfect composure to the marital fate in store for them. One of them, a remarkably attractive English girl, about seventeen years of age, gave the reporter her reasons for embracing the Mormon faith. "Many hands," she said, "make light labor. In England one woman is obliged to do all the work of a household, whereas in Utah it is divided among six or seven; the more the better."

Having neither the ability nor inclination to refute so ingenious an argument, the reporter addressed a red-haired woman of about sixty, who, with some two or three others was in charge of a blear eyed gentleman, with a short clay pipe in his mouth. Her husband, she said, had gone out a few weeks before her. Another had left her partner in England, and he was to follow her shortly. Very few more accompanied by their husbands, though nearly every man had charge of more than one woman.—*N. Y. Paper.*

UNITED STATES COTTON FACTORIES.—The complete statistics of the manufacture of cotton goods in the United States, just sent to the press from the census office, show the number of distinct establishments in the United States to be 956, of which Massachusetts has 191, Rhode Island, 139; Pennsylvania, 138; Connecticut, 111; New York, 81; New Hampshire, 36; Georgia, 34; North Carolina, 33; Tennessee, 28; New Jersey, 27; Maine, 22; Maryland, 22; Alabama, 13; South Carolina, 12, and Virginia 11. Number of steam engines 448; aggregate horse power, 47,117. Number of water wheels, 1,250; aggregate horse power, 102,409. Number of looms used, 157,310; frame spindles, 3,694,477; mule spindles, 3,437,938. Hands employed, 47,790 males, about sixteen years; 69,637 females, about fifteen; 22,942 children and youths. The aggregate amount of wages paid during the year was $39,044,132. Materials used, 5,222,189 pounds of cotton yarn 136,109 pounds of cotton warp, 5,234,260 pounds of cotton waste. Value of mill supplies, $10,910,672; total value of all materials, $111,737,686. Articles produced, 478,204,181 yards sheetings, shirtings and twilled goods; 34,833,462 yards lawns and fine muslins; 489,250,053 yards print cloths; 30,301,087 pounds yarns; 11,560,241 dozen spools thread; 73,08,045 yards cotton warps; 11,118,127 pounds batts, wicking and wadding; 493 892 tablecloths, quilts and counterpanes; 2,767,060 seamless bags; 5,057,454 pounds cordage lines and twines; 906,066 pounds thread; 8,390,050 yards cotton flannel; 30,275,246 yards ging hams and checks; 7,921,449 pounds waste: 484,400 pounds tapet wadding; 405,585 pounds seamless bags; 13,940,895 yards cassimeres, cottonades and jeans; 10,811,028 pounds miscellaneous products. Aggregate weight of goods produced, 349,314,592 pounds; aggregate value of product, $117,489,739.

A CALIFORNIA JUDGE'S DILEMMA.—The Vallego (Cal) *Chronicle* relates the following: A lawyer of this city, whom, not to mention any names, we will call Judge C., got into a very amusing predicament yesterday. A woman, whose husband had been sentenced for misdemeanor to a term in the County Jail, appeared in one of our Courts with three small children at her heels, and begged his honor to have her better half released, urging that she was destitute and knew not how to feed her children or herself while he was in prison. The Court assured the woman of its inability to help her in the matter, and referred her to Judge C., who was present. As the latter person had secured her husband's conviction, the woman thought that he could also procure his pardon, and was therefore much confounded when he, too, told her that the thing couldn't be accomplished. "Well," she ejaculated, half despondingly, half resigned, "if you won't do that, you'll have to keep these young ones until his time is out, for I've got nothing to feed 'em on." The Judge thought the matter a good joke until he started to leave the office, when the woman told her little blessings to "go along with the gentleman, children." The little cherubs were obedient, and followed their newly-constituted father with as much affection as if they had been part of his own bone and flesh. The Judge was in a dilemma; the children stuck like burrs, and no way offered of getting rid of them. He finally effected a compromise by offering the woman a sack of flour in consideration of her "calling her children off" and again assuming guardianship.

GROWTH OF CORALS.—An interesting fact has recently been observed respecting the growth of corals. Somewhat less than two years ago Captain McGregor, of the steamer Kilauea, moored a buoy in Kealakekua Bay. Last week he was ordered to hoist the anchor and examine the condition of the chain. The latter, which is a heavy two-inch cable, was covered with corals and oyster shells, some of which are as large as a man's hand. The larger corals measure four and a half inches in length, which represents their growth during the period of two years that the anchor and cable had been submerged. The specimen which we have seen shows the nature of its formation by the little coral insects more distinctly than any we have before examined. When taken out of the water, it had small crabs on it. A query arises whether these crabs live on the coral insects, or whether they simply seek the branches of the coral for protection. The popular supposition is that corals are of extremely slow growth. Here we have a formation equal to more than seventeen feet in a century.—*Honolulu Gazette.*

AN EFFICIENT INSURANCE CLERK.—A good story is told in connection with a recent fire in this city. The stock of goods in the building adjacent to where the fire occurred was insured for $125,000. The sky-lights of this store were broken, letting in some water, and there were scattered over the floor of the upper story a large quantity of broken glass, cinders, ashes, &c., giving it a decidedly bad appearance. A clerk of one of the offices insuring the stock in the store comprehended the situation, and, employing a gang of men, gave the place a thorough cleaning up before the arrival of the occupants of the premises, and there was scarcely a vestige of the fire and water remaining. The insured parties put in a claim of $125, which was cheerfully paid. Those who saw the place before the cleaning up, say that if the damage had been estimated while it was in that condition, the insurance companies would have been called upon to pay $3,000 to $5,000.—*Boston Traveller*

A scientist has been studying the velocity of light to find why his gas bills ran up so rapidly.

Glass Diamonds.

If we could see the sekret motives that prompt even the good ackshuns of men, we should see more to reprove than admire.

Diogenes and Seneca were two as great philosophers as the world has ever produced; one lived in a tub and the other in a palace.

Most of the happiness in this world consists in possessing what others kant git.

Honesty is like money, you have got to work hard to get it, and then work harder to keep it.

Philosophy is born in the head and dies in the heart.

I have noticed one thing, that just about in proporshun that the pashuns are weak, men are seemingly virtewous.

Here is just whats the matter—if you shut yureself up folks will run after yu, and if yu run after folks they will shut themselves up.

It is a safe kalkulashun that the more praze a man is willing to take, the less he deserves.

There is but phew people in this world underrated.

Honesty is the only aristocracy that I acknowledge; an honest man is always a well-bred man and a gentleman.

Politeness is not only the most powerful but the cheapest argument I kno of.

The more wrinkles I can see in a man's face the better I like it, provided a smile lays in each one of the gutters.

There is now and then a person to whom society owes many obligashuns, but most people owe all thare is of them to society.

If you pull the sting out of a hornet his moral power is gone in a minnit.

We are all of us willing to divide our sorrows among our nabors, but our pleasures we are more stingy with.

Sages and pnools are the only two kinds of people that the world kan afford to have liv in solitude.

If a man was kompletely virtuous, I doubt whether he would be happy here, he would be so lonesum.

It don't require mutch talent to give good advice but to follow it does.

Altho the mule is looked upon as a stupid kritter, he makes some most brilliant hits.

Every man has a weak side, and sum have two or three.

He who demands respekt almost always deserves it.

Mi opinyun of mankind as a brilliant suckcess needs a good deal of nussing.

Hope is a thoughtless jade—she often cheats us but she has no malice.

When I was young I thought all money spent was well invested, but as I git older I cipher different.

God makes opportunities, but man must hunt for them.

Invenshun and judgment are seldum found together.

Ambishun to shine in everything is a sure way to put a man's kandel all out.

Man's make up is of nature and custom, and I don't know which of the two is the most powerfullest.

As long as we are lucky we attribut it to our smartness; our bad luck we give the gods credit for.

Thare is one person in this world that everybodly can tell yu all about and that is the next door nabor.

I know lots of people who always think at least three times before they speak once, and then never say anything worth listening to.

It takes a certain amount of background in a man's character to show his virtues to good advantage.

It is better to overshute the mark than to tall short; this shows that the fault ain't in the amunishun.

TENORS AND SOPRANOS.—A tenor voice is a thing a modern countryman ought to ask Jupiter for, if the god offered to grant any one request he might prefer, as he did Hodge in the fable. For a tenor voice of high quality and a good ear for music confer on their lucky possessor the power to convert all he touches into gold. Perhaps a splendid soprano is even better. A prima donna will be fought for by rival managers—will be implored to go to all parts of the compass at once; and, failing this, will spend her year in London, St. Petersburg, Paris, Cairo, and New York. One lady has been receiving $750 in gold a night in London all this season, and is to have $1,000 a night in New York. The true history of the peasant girl who becomes a prima donna in grand opera would be a very instructive tale; from the day when a little child, it is found out that she sings better thar any other child in the village, to the day when she makes her first curtsey before the footlights. What a story. The village gossips remark the sweetness of her voice—her parents find a patron who pays for masters—she is discovered by a manager, speculated in brought out makes a great success—is followed about from capital to capital by a tribe of pensioners, including her respectable parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, and cousins to the fiftieth remove, every sort of master she ever had—everybody who can show the least claim to help empty her purse. And they all fawn on her, flatter her, cajole and deceive her, until she marries the man she loves, who pawns her diamonds, breaks her heart, and dissipates twice the income of a princess of the blood at the gaming table. Though this picture has too often been realized in the history of the lyric stage, it must in fairness be said that there are many happy exceptions in the cases of great public favorites, who have found in their husbands better managers of their property and their affairs of business than any less interested agents possibly could become.

WATERING STREETS.—A new system of watering streets has been subjected to various and successful experimental tests in London. In one of these trials, one and a half inch lead pipes were laid along close to each curbstone, these subordinate pipes being supplied by mains. At intervals of about two feet apart the pipes are drilled with holes of from a sixteenth to a thirty-second of an inch in groups of three, each of which is pierced at a different angle. These apertures from the pipes command the complete road, which in this case was about nineteen yards. The water was, of course, supplied under pressure, with a head of about 100 feet and it was found that a shower of a quarter of a mile in length could be commanded with a one and a half inch pipe. In another experiment with this system, a central pipe was used in the middle of the road which threw jets toward the curbstones. The pipes are protected by shields, and provision is made for the surface water being sent past the sides of the pipe to the bottom, where it finds a passage. The pipe is, of course, upon the crown of the road, and is protected by an asphalt covering.

ORIGIN OF PEAT.—The origin of peat may be briefly stated in the words of Dr. Ross, of Watertown, N. Y., as follows: "The great body of most peat beds results from a variety of moss called *Sphagnum palustre*; in part, also, from ferns or brakes, rushes, reeds and other plants; and even fallen timber occasionally constitutes a part. The bog moss, of which there are many varieties, flourishes luxurantly in such positions, its fibres growing a foot and a half in length. And it has this quite remarkable peculiarity; that while its roots and lower portions die in the wet soil or water, new roots spring out from the stem above; and thus, without interruption, it continues to grow and accumulate year after year in a deeper and deeper bed for centuries, at last resulting in a vast collection of carbon, frequently almost as rich (in carbon) as bituminous coal.—*The Coal and Iron Record.*

PERSONAL.—Mr. James Gordon Bennett proposes, it is said, to honor the memory of his father by erecting in Greedwood one of the finest monuments, if not the finest, that this country has produced. The price is unlimited, but will probably be somewhere about $250,000. The shaft is to be of white marble, elaborately sculptured with symbolical figures representing the profession of journalism. The inscription will be simply, "James Gordon Bennett," with age, etc., and "Founder of the New York *Herald.*" Mr. Bennett may well do this. No young man ever had a more indulgent parent than he, or one more solicitous for the welfare or good repute of his offspring.

A Mrs. Camp, of Lynville, Ind., was shocked to death by hearing that her son was sentenced to be hanged.

The Jeffersonian Cheese of Berkshire

The story of the big cheese made by the Jeffersonian Democrats of the farming town of Cheshire in Berkshire County, nearly three-quarters of a century ago, has just been retold in an English periodical, in connection with the history of cheeses, and may be worthy of recalling to the present local generation. In the great contest between the Federalists and the Democrats at the Presidential election of 1800, Cheshire, under the lead of the Rev. John Leland, its parish minister, took sides almost unanimously with Jefferson, and Jeffersonian Democracy became not only the politics, but the religion of the people of the town. Leland preached and prayed it from the pulpit on Sundays, and exhorted it at the village bar-room on week day evenings. When the triumph came, Leland and Cheshire both had the idea that they had contributed immensely to it; and under Leland's advice, the farmers of the town agreed to celebrate their success by making, for a present to Jefferson, the biggest cheese that the world ever saw. He advised that, on a certain day, all the curd from one day's milk of all the cows of Cheshire township should be brought as a patriotic contribution to the object in view. The inhabitants entered joyously into the scheme. All—men and women, boys and girls—who had the ownership or keeping of cows, brought their quota of milk or curd to a particular spot. A large cider press had been thoroughly cleansed out, a new false bottom provided, and a monster hoop laid down on it, corresponding in dimensions with the thickness and diameter of the intended cheese. When the accumulated gifts of curd were thrown in, skilled dairy matrons mixed, flavored and tinted it. Then came the pressing—immense work, seeing that so thick a cheese could not possibly be of good quality throughout unless the pressure on the curd were much beyond the usual degree. Sturdy men, with arms bare and muscles well braced, turned the screw-press until it would not yield another fraction of an inch. Then, Leland, standing in the center, and the people being grouped around him, all sang a hymn, and dedicated the cheese to Thomas Jefferson, he new President of the great Republic. After a due period for settling and drying, arrangements were made for carrying the mighty cheese to Washington, the Federal Capital; and, as the distance was not less than 500 miles, the enterprise was certainly a formidable one. The weight—some say 1,450 pounds, some 1,600 pounds (twenty times that of a full-sized English Cheshire cheese)—could not safely be trusted upon wheels, with such roads as America then possessed. A snowy season was selected, a sledge was provided, the cheese was launched, and Master John Leland piloted it all the way to Washington. He was three weeks on the journey, and wherever he rested at night, received quite an ovation, for the nature of his errand had become rumored about. Arrived at Washington, he went to the White House, where, on an appointed day, he was received by President Jefferson and all the officials, with a goodly number of embassadors and other folk. Leland presented the cheese to Jefferson in the name of the whole of the inhabitants of Cheshire; every family and cow had contributed toward it. The President, of course, said what was proper on so remarkable an occasion. He caused a great wedge to be cut from the cheese and conveyed back to Cheshire, that the townsmen might have the pleasure of tasting the result of their labors; while all the guests at the White House, there and then partook of the gift. The interior of the cheese was found of a beautiful color, richly tinted with anatto; it was a little variegated in appearance, owing to so many dairies having contributed the milk or curd, but the flavor was pronounced to be the best ever tasted at Washington.

HEALTHY HOUSES.—The following valuable suggestions relating to the construction of suburban houses are from a paper read before the Edinburgh Architectural Association; they will apply with equal force in this country. To keep suburban dwellings from contaminating influences, the sub soil upon which the house rests should be thoroughly drained to such a depth as will secure a crust of dry soil upon which to erect the structure. The walls below the floor level should be separated from those above by interposing some substance impervious to water, in order to prevent that capillary attraction which the walls of the building, when influenced by the internal heat of the rooms exert upon anything which would supply moisture. The external walls of a building should be of such a thickness as will allow of a house being kept at an even temperature. The walls of gables containing fireplaces require to be made thick, as thin walls, especially at the chimney head, are sure to produce smoky vents. Bedrooms and kitchens should be of the largest dimensions compatible with the size of the house. No drains should be permitted under a dwelling, whatever the straight line in which the architect may find himself in their arrangement. As best constructed they are liable to leak, and if under the house the emanations from them become sources of annoyance, and probably of disease to the inmates. Nor should drains be allowed to pass further into the house than half the thickness of the outer wall. Cisterns require to be placed where they can be easily reached and where they will be free from contamination of any kind. The main cistern of a building should be located in a room exclusively devoted to that purpose, in which there should be plenty of light, and into which the occupant could go as freely as into any open part of his dwelling, and where he could observe that such an important element as water was pure and wholesome. There should be no limit set to the number of windows in a house, and the position of the rooms in regard to light should guide the architect in their arrangement.

A CALIFORNIA SENSATION.—San Francisco has lately enjoyed a sensation a little outside the general run. It appears that recently a book-keeper of a large flour mill of that city was in the habit of giving a "good day," to an individual who often passed the mills. One day, after conversation the unknown man requested the pleasure of the book-keeper's company at dinner. The offer was not refused and both enjoyed a sumptuous repast, during which sundry bottles of champagne were disposed of. This performance is the last the book-keeper recollects until the following morning, when he found himself on board an outward bound ship. He was of course confined and when he had partially collected his senses, he demanded an explanation from the mate and afterward from the captain, the latter officer produced papers of agreement signed by the book-keeper to make a voyage in the ship as a common sailor. The young man could not deny the signature, though he satisfied him that he had been unconscious when it was obtained. As $75 had been paid by the ship's company for that signature the unfortunate young man was compelled to produce and equal amount before he was permitted to depart. This we conceive to have been one of the boldest cases of "shanhacing" from a civilized port that we have record of. The case is being worked up by detectives, and if the rascal who abducted the young man is caught he will find that all is not lovely in villainy.

CRUELTY.—The San Francisco *Call*, explaining how "headless roosters" are manufactured, says: "Inhuman men, after experiment, are able to tell just how much of a rooster's head can be removed without injuring the brain, and having ascertained this, they cut away all the front part of the poor animal's head, leaving just enough of it to hold the brain—which, our readers know, is in fowls very small. Of course the poor creature suffers dreadfully during the remainder of its life, and when it dies, another rooster is substituted and passed off as the same bird.

Tennessee papers make bitter complaints against the depredations committed by dogs. For want of protective laws the State is losing millions of dollars every year. With her mountain ranges and hills admirably adapted to wool-growing, she yet has not sheep enough to supply her own demand for mutton and wool.

The Oil Question.

The movement of the Associations of Oil Producers, says in Oil City dispatch, to shut down all pumping wells and stop the whole production of oil in the country for thirty days, is fast gaining ground, and it is likely that in a few days, few, if any, wells in all the oil region will be operation. There was a meeting of the Oil City Association at Oil city, and a committee was appointed to make an examination and report how much of the total production can be stopped. Some of those most anxious in the matter pledged themselves at once, and shut down to remain shut if the movement becomes general. Several hundred wells in several districts are already stopped under the above conditions.

The total production of oil in this country is now above 900,000 barrels in stock. On account of this immense surplus the producers are in the power of the refiners and exporters, who are able to keep the price of crude oil down to what the producers regard as a ruinous rate. It is expected by stopping production for thirty days the stock on hand will be reduced to four or five hundred thousand barrels and some favor a suspension of production for sixty days, which would reduce it to 200,000. The productiveness of the wells would not be over 1,000 barrels per day on resuming, and the price of crude oil, it is calculated, would go up to $5 per barrel or nearly double the present rates. The only reason why the suspension of production will not certainly be general in a few days, is that a few producers may refuse to unite in the movement, and this will induce others to keep working, because they say they will not shut down for the benefit of the few, if any, who will continue.

COAL BEDS.—If the coal beds of the earth should ever become exhausted it is possible that these sources of supply may be replaced by new beds rising from the bottom of the seas. Indeed something of the kind is now actually occurring. The island of Newfoundland, which contains 57,000 square miles, and has a population of 100,000, is joined by banks or shoals much larger than the island itself. It is on these banks that the cod fisheries are so extensively pursued. The Grand Bank is 600 miles long by 200 broad. Now it has been conclusively shown that the whole island is rising from the sea, and in the course of time may be expected to join its banks, which are also rising. Great seams of coal, which are pronounced inexhaustible, have been discovered in Newfoundland, and there is no reason to doubt that these seams also extend under the banks. So it appears that in one case at least coal beds are now coming to the surface from the depths of the ocean, and it is not improbable that similar forces may be producing similar results in other parts of the world.

MARRIAGE IN ASSYRIA.—Among the Assyrians, all marriageable young girls were assembled in one place, and the public crier put them up to sell one after the other. The money which was received for those who were handsome, and consequently sold well, was bestowed as a wedding portion on those who were ugly. When the most beautiful had been disposed of, the more ordinary looking were offered for a certain sum, and allotted to those who were willing to take them. Hence, all the women were kindly provided with husbands. The Babylonians, like the Assyrians, held a kind of market of their daughters at certain times every year. They were assembled in a public place, where they were exposed to general view, and disposed to the best bidders by the public crier. The money given for the purchase of the handsome ones was applied to portion out those who were deficient in personal attrations. The custom was said to have originated with Atossa, the daughter of Belochus.

STRICT LETTER OF THE LAW.—A young woman recently appeared before the court at Lieges, with a demand for a separation or divorce from her husband, on the ground that her husband had hired a suite of apartments which she could not occupy. She was informed that this simple disregard of her wishes was not sufficient ground for a divorce. The law demanded that she should follow her husband. "What! the law compels me to follow my husband?" "Certainly." "We shall see, then." The lady disappeared, and at once attached herself to her husband, and followed him every step that he took for two days. This was sufficient to attract the whole city, for the poor husband could no more escape her than he could his shadow. Finally the police interfered, and she was arrested for causing the gathering of a crowd in the streets.

THE INNER LIFE.—One fruitful source of discontent, and one great bar of enjoyment in this world, is the practice of comparing one's life with the lives of others, utterly ignoring the fact that every person has an inner as well as an outer life; or, in the old-fashioned words of the Bible, that "every heart knoweth its own bitterness." How often is the remark made by superficial observers, "How happy" such and such persons must be!" "If I were only they!" when ten to one, these very persons, oblivious of their wealth and position, are weary and heart-sore with the din and battle of life.

A COMPARISON.—While we are overpowered with an ordinary summer's heat it might be worth while to try to realize the disagreeable effects of the intolerable heats to which men working in puddling furnaces and foundries daily submit themselves for a living. Not only have they the oppressive atmospheric heat to suffer, but the additional heat of the furnaces and molten metal with which they work, which often carries the temperature of their workshops up to 135°. The prostration suffered by these laborers may be imagined, but can hardly be realized.

English people are beginning to examine the confectionery offered for sale with a suspicious eye. In fact, they begin to think that Christians Edmonds need not have taken the trouble to poison sweetmeats for a purpose, when poisoned candies are sold openly in the shops. A Newcastle chemist has been analyzing different kinds of sweet stuffs, and has shocked the community by the revelations he has made.

THE BEARD.—Moffat and Livingstone, the explorers, and many other travelers say that at night no wrapper can equal the beard. A remarkable fact is, too, that the beard, like the hair of the head, protects against the heat of the sun; it acts as the thatch does to the ice-house; but more than this, it becomes moist with perspiration, and then, by evaporation, cools the skin.

THE POISONMONGERS who advertise compounds of Fluid Fire and pungent alkalies as "balsamic medicines," "safe and harmless tonics," and "genial invigorants," are worthy of being classed with the old Barnegat wreckers who kindled deceptive beacons, in order to decoy mariners to inevitable death. But a time came when the lures of the coast bandits failed, and a time *has come* when the venders of Bittered Alcohol fail to impress the reading public with a belief in their fictions. It is due to that conscientious and able physician, Dr. Joseph Walker, of California, to say that he has largely contributed to this desirable end, by providing the world with a Tonic Corrective and Anti-Febrile Vegetable preparation, which accomplishes all that is mendaciously promised on behalf of the alcoholic nostrums. HIS CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS prepared from botanic productions, now for the first time employed in the pharmacy of civilization, is the leading tonic in every State and Territory of the Union. The fact that this wonderful elixir contains no alcohol, no mineral, no dangerous element, is one of the causes of its immense popularity; another is that as a stomachic invigorant, blood-purifier, alterative, anti-spasmodic and anti-bilious medicine, it is as far ahead of every other preparation as Temperance is ahead of drunkenness.—*Com.*

If you wish to buy or sell any *Railroad Bonds*, write to CHARLES W. HASELER, No. 7 Wall Street, New York.

VERY LONESOME.—"The lonesomeness of some married men when their wives are away, said a simple-minded lady, while speaking of the summer flights, 'is awful. There now, is Mr. Jimmeny. He is so cast down that he never comes home now except with a latch key, and then he pounds his poor lone h