Farm, Garden and Household.

POTATO MUFFINS.—One pint of milk, six large potatoes mashed, one egg, one desert spoonful of butter, and about one gill of sweet milk.

TEA CAKES.—Eight ounces of flour, four ounces of butter, eight of currants, eight ounces of sugar, the white of one egg, and the yellows of two. Roll the paste into the thickness of biscuits, and cut in any form you wish.

BUTTER SPONGE-CAKE.—Sixteen eggs, the weight of fourteen in sugar, ten in flour, half a pound of butter, melted, but not put in hot, poured in just before the cake is put in the oven; season with lemon. Bake in shallow pans, and cut in slices.

DRY-PICKING POULTRY.—The practice of scalding poultry before picking has very properly been vetoed by market dealers. Fowls may be plucked with equal facility and with better effect in preserving the flesh immediately after death, and before they have had time to cool. The action of the market men is to be commenced, and those sending dressed poultry to market will do well to act in accordance with it.

HOW TO SAVE CLOVER SEED.—A Canada farmer put a wire bottom in a trough in which he fed his stock—the wire being two or three inches above the close bottom of the trough. The stock, in pulling the clover hay from the rack, would scatter the seed, almost pure, through the wire into the receptacle below. In this way he saved seed enough for his own sowing, and to pay for all the dry goods used in his family and received $25 in cash besides.

FARMERS' SHOULD VISIT.—One of the most important duties of the farmer is to visit his neighbor. Be neighborly; be social; let out those good social feelings; make them grow; go see your neighbor, and learn of his success; exchange ideas; confer with one another. If our farmers would do this, if one farmer would only visit around his whole neighborhood once every three months, a world of good would be accomplished. The social virtues would be promoted, and useful knowledge gained.

ALMOND PUDDING.—Half a pound of blanched almonds, four ounces of white sugar, six tablespoonfuls of rosewater, half a pint of sweet cream, three eggs, a little grated lemon-peel. Put the almonds in a mortar and put a few spoonfuls of sugar on them, and rub them fine, then add the rosewater, beat the remaining sugar, and the eggs together separate, and then add them to the mixture in the mortar. When all are well mixed, warm a little, then put a little crust around the edges or sides, and bake half an hour.

MEAT PIE.—Cut up some pieces of good tender raw beef or mutton, season with pepper, salt, and if liked, one finely minced onion; boil a half dozen good sized mealy potatoes, wash smooth and well with milk enough to form a dough to make the crust; salt to please the taste, roll out full half an inch thick, and line a buttered dish large enough to hold the meat; lay in the meat, add a teacup of water, or less if the pie is to be for a small family, then roll out a thick crust of the potato, covering the top of the pie at least an inch thick and bake about an hour and a half.

TO PURIFY MILK PANS.—Place in a convenient position a vessel of suitable dimensions for the size of the dairy, from a half barrel to a hogshead. In this shake quicklime, enough to make a thin whitewash when full of water, and cover to keep out dust and dirt. The time will settle, leaving a solution of lime over it as clear as spring water. After using the milk pans, etc., wash them as other utensils are washed and rinsed; then dip them in the adjoining cask of lime water, so that every part becomes immersed therein; set them to drain and dry, and the purification is complete.

BREAD MAKING.—In making bread always use potatoes or nice corn meal. The corn meal need not be made into mush; scald it first in the mixing pan before adding the flour, then set in the usual manner. The most prejudiced person cannot detect by the taste any corn in the bread, but there is an increased sweetness, and it keeps moist much longer. Of course the best corn meal must be used. Besides the improvement in the bread, the flour barrel holds out longer and health is promoted. Put about one part of corn to three parts of flour when setting the sponge.

RIPENING PEARS.—The following method of ripening pears is given by an extensive fruit culturist: The requisites are a cool room and woolen blankets. The pears are to be spread upon one blanket and covered with the second. Treated in this way they ripen rapidly and without mealiness, the Bartletts coming out a fine golden color, and Sickles rich and ruddy looking. At least half the fruit is spoiled by the ordinary in-door method of ripening, and housekeepers will hail with delight any new and effective means of attaining the desired end without loss or vexation of spirit.

OLD AND NEW PASTURES.—George Geddes in the New York *Tribune* talks of the relative value of old and new pastures. The former yield grasses that produce the best milk, but the number of acres necessary for a cow is large, often as high as three acres. The latter produce abundantly of grasses that are relished by all kinds of stock, one acre often being able to support more than one animal, but the milk product is inferior. To sum up he says: To state this question of old and new pastures in the shortest form it will be sufficient to say that if I were about to have my cow pastured I should desire to have her in an old field not overstocked. If I were to raise pasture, either to use myself or to be used in the pasturage of other men's cows, I should prefer to have it freshly seeded, for the greatly increased quantity of grasses of the new-seeding would much more than equal in value the better quality but smaller quantity of grass on the old field.

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The main amount of injury done to the tender stomachs of young children, invalids and sedentary persons, by eating bad bread day after day from one years end to another must be enormous. A cook who cannot make good bread of every description ought not to be allowed house room for an hour; and that mother is criminally negligent, whatever may be her position, who does not teach her daughter to know what good bread is and how to make it. Alum is used to give whiteness, softness, and capacity for retaining moisture. Lime could be employed with equal effect, having the advantage of correcting any sourness in the bread or stomach; besides affording an important ingredient for making the bone strong. Every housekeeper should know how to make two or three kinds of bread—good bread.

DO BEES PREVENT FRECTIFICATION OF SEED?—I am inclined to think they do. I am confident my neighbor's bees (he keeps twenty-five swarms) destroyed my buckwheat crop last season. He got the honey, and I got no pancakes in consequence. I believe the honey in the blossom of plants is as necessary to the development and perfection of the seed of the plant as that the sun should shine and rain and dew fall; I believe that this bee keeping mania in thickly settled districts is almost as much of a nuisance and as great a wrong to fruit growers, as if my neighbor should insist on breeding Colorado potato beetles to feed on my potato vines. Bees that forage on my buckwheat are robbers, and rob me to benefit their owners. I hope this subject will be ventilated and the right of those who do not keep bees in some way protected.—*Anti Bee Keeper.*

FARMING.—The *Rural Home* cites the following as among the practices which make farming unprofitable: Raising and feeding poor breeds of stock which consume as much food, require as much care as good ones, and finally sell for less money. Selling coarse grain, instead of feeding it with straw and hay, thereby decreasing the profit of feeding the latter, and diminishing the fertility of the farm. Growing special crops that require all the manure the farm can make on a small area, and demand labor which should be bestowed on the legitimate branches of farming. If special crops are grown they should be manured with purchased fertilizers, and enough labor be employed so no other farm crop will be neglected. Special crops, as they are termed, are out of place on ordinary farms. Letting the land get full of weeds which makes the cultivation more costly, and abstracts fertility which the crops need. Neglecting the shelter of tools and making timely repairs to buildings. They will decay and render it necessary to employ more capital to renew them, thereby further dividing profits. Not having a well matured system of cropping. Neglect in expending money in needed and paying improvements.

A MARSEILLES BULL FIGHT.—It appears by the *Semaphore* of Marseilles that bull fights have recently come into vogue in that famous seaport, and have naturally aroused great curiosity. Those of the inhabitants who participated in this amusement one day are not likely to forget the entertainment in a hurry. When a young and "game" bull of great tossing power was brought out with a view of its proceeding into the circus, something occurred to give the animal a distaste for the arena where he was to be worried to make a Marseilles display, and with a bound he plunged into the enormous pen of people, who were massed together like clusters of bees. Of course, a most frightful panic ensued, and matters would have been ten times worse than they were had not a youth of eighteen, as agile as heroic, actually "taken the bull by the horns" and clung to him until the showmen, who seemed to have behaved very ill, came and got the enraged brute away. The conduct of the circus people irritated the rowdier part of the crowd, who proceeded to do serious damage, smashed windows in the neighborhood, and, by way of soothing the nerves of those already suffering from the proceedings of the bull, opened a stall where six others were confined, which went careering down the street. Five were at length killed and the sixth recovered by its keeper. The director of the circus had to reimburse the owners of surrounding property for the damage done to it. It will be well if this incident serves to throw a damper upon the introduction of this cruel and barbaric pastime into France.

A SINGULAR CASE OF DETECTION.—The lawyer's monologue in the play of "Lady Aldley's Secret," which vividly describes the gradual closing-in of a web of circumstantial evidence, is recalled by the curious story of the detection of the murderer of Professor Panormo in Brooklyn. A patched tape-line was the clue—nothing more. A "sneak thief," in whose pocket the tape was found, questioned by a shrewd police officer, reveals his connection with a New York gang of silver-thieves; stolen property is recovered; men are arrested on the charge of stealing it; one of the thieves is described as the murderer of Panorma; the truth comes out, little by little; and the scoundrel who dealt the fatal blow, arrested in a receiver's house for robbery, is held to answer to the charge of murder. Great credit is due to Captain Farry and his men, whose ingenious disguises and untiring patience during a search which lasted for weeks have brought the perpetrator of an infamous deed to the bar of justice. If the man O'Brien be convicted and executed—and the case seems to be perfectly clear—the Panormo murder will take its place among the record of celebrated crimes.

WHO CAN VOTE.—"I have been a citizen of the United States for the last sixteen years says a correspondent. Having recently removed from the State of New Jersey, I have been informed that I will be denied the privilege of recording a vote for the favorite of my choice at the forthcoming Presidential election. Kindly oblige by informing me if such is really the case?" Answer, your removal into another State deprives you of the right of voting until you have conformed with the arrangements of whatever State you remove into. For instance, in the States of Rhode Island, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and Kentucky, a two years residence is necessary to qualify for voting. In the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and the Territory of New Mexico, one year's residence is necessary. In New Hampshire, Arkansas, Tennessee, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, Kansas, California, and the Territory of Oregon, six months is the allotted term; while in Maine and Michigan, a residence of only three months is insisted on.

THE DEATH OF W. H. SEWARD.—The following order was issued at Washington relative to the death of Hon. Wm. H. Seward:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 11, 1872.

The undersigned is charged by the President with the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States the death of an illustrious citizen William Henry Seward, distinguished for faithful and eminent service in varied public trusts during a long series of years, died at Auburn, in the State of New York, yesterday, October 10. Charged with the administration of the Department of State for a most critical period in the history of the nation, Mr. Seward brought to the duties of that office exalted patriotism, unwearied industry, and consummate ability. A grateful nation will cherish his name, his fame, and his memory. The several executive departments will cause appropriate honors to be rendered to the memory of the deceased statesman at home and abroad.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

WAS HE DRUNK?—A singular legal contest has been inaugurated in the courts at Washington, D. C., to recover possession of certain real estate deeded by a man who alleges that he was married while drunk and conveyed his property to his wife under the same circumstances. When the case first came on in the Equity Court it was referred to a jury to determine the facts; first, what was the condition of the plaintiff at the time of executing the instrument? and second, was undue influence used to procure the execution of said instrument? The jury found for plaintiff in both these particulars, whereupon the District Supreme Court has set aside the deed. An appeal to the United States Supreme Court has been taken.

HOW TO COLLECT DEBTS.—A man has been held for trial in Philadelphia for adopting a new way of collecting old debts. He is a collector of such by profession and generally gets 50 per cent, of the sums collected. He calls upon the delinquent creditors with a badge of his profession conspicuously displayed on his hat in the shape of a sign of considerable size. Of course the effect is to let all lookers on know that the party called on neglects his little bills, and is therefore not to be trusted. An irate doctor who received the collector's inconvenient attentions has had him arrested because he attracted a crowd, and as the doctor claims, "incited a breach of the peace."

HAD TO LEAVE.—Prince Napoleon and his wife, the Princess Clothilde, being in Paris, the Government gave them official notice that they should not be permitted to reside on the soil of France. Against this Prince Napoleon emphatically protested, saying he would only leave by force, and the Princess told the officers of the law plumply that she would not leave Paris but between two gendarmes. Upon a peremptory order of the Government, however, he was compelled to go.

HIGH VALUE.—Drunken husbands are sometimes spoken of as worthless, but there is a Mrs. Granger in Cincinnati who appears to set a pretty high value on hers. He has finished dissipation, his dissipation having at the same time finished him, and now she sues six saloon keepers who were wont to supply him with grog for $10,000 each making $60,000 as the actual damage which she suffers from the loss of a drunken husband. The court is to decide the justice of this estimate.

A Wild Pigeon Roost in Maryland.

Probably the largest pigeon roost ever known in Maryland, says a Baltimore paper, is now existing on the farm of Mr. William Schley, near Oakland, in Allegany County. The pigeons collect nightly on a tract of ground covered with alder bushes, occupying about six acres. The pigeons first appeared about ten days ago in countless flocks. The Cumberland *News* says: The inflocking pigeons gradually settled down upon the bushes, until they were bent to the ground by the weight of the birds. Still more pigeons came flying in from distant points, and continued to settle down upon the already living mass, until the whole five or six acres were completely covered. So great was the number of birds that they were piled upon each other in places from one to two feet in depth. The pigeons continued flocking in and settling upon and among each other from about 4 o'clock in the afternoon until nightfall, when at last they became still, and prepared for their night's rest. With the early dawn of the morning flock after flock arose and flew away in all directions, which departures were continued until about 9 o'clock, when the place was deserted, and not a living bird to be seen during the remainder of the day, until toward evening, when they again began flocking back to the same roosts, and the scenes of the evening before were again witnessed. All this has occurred daily for the past ten days. It is estimated that all the flocks of pigeons for perhaps fifty or sixty miles around thus gather at this one spot each evening during their annual migratory visit to the immense forest regions of the Alleghany Mountains in quest of the heavy mass of acorns abounding there. This is the only roost known this season in this or any of the neighboring counties, and is, perhaps, the only one within a circle of several hundred miles. It is a well-established fact that these birds have but one roosting place within a very large territory, and in their transit to warmer latitudes, and during their stoppage by the way, use one place only as a roost at night. At this wonderful roost, on Col. Schley's place, thousands and thousands of pigeons have been nightly captured by men and boys, with guns, clubs and bags. After nightfall a person can go among the birds and scoop them into the mouth of a bag. It is needless to add that thousands of them have been wantonly shot, and allowed to remain upon the ground, where they died.

Weekly Review of New York Market.

Flour—The market is quiet and unchanged. We learn of sales at $6a$6 35 for Superfine State: $7a$7 20 for Extra State: $7 25a$7 35 for Choice State: $7 40a$7 80 for Fancy State: $6a$6 35 for Superfine Western: $7a$7 30 for Common to Medium Extra Western: $7 35a$8 10 for Choice do: $8 10a$8 45 for Common to Choice White Wheat Western Extra: $7 05a$7 35 for Common to Good Shipping Brands Extra Round Hoop Ohio: $7 40a$9 65 for Trade Brands: $7 35a$8 $6 for Common to Fair Extra St. Louis: and $3 85a$11 for Good to Choice do.

Southern flour is steady. The sales are at $8 30a$9 66 for Common to Fair Extra, and $9 70a$12 for Good to Choice do.

Rye flour is unchanged. The sales are at $4 35a$5 40.

Corn Meal is quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat is quiet and steady. We quote at $1 48a$1 58 for No. 2 Spring in store; $1 62a$1 64 for No. 1 do; $1 55a$1 65 for White Red Western $1 65a$1 75 for Amber Western, and $1 70a$2 05 for White do.

Rye is quiet and firm at 83c. for Western.

Barley is quiet and unchanged.

Barley Malt is quiet.

Corn is firmer. The sales are 86,000 at 64a64½c. for Steamer Western Mixed, and 65a65½c. for Sail do.

Oats are steady. The sales are 22,000 bushels at 46c.a48c. for Old Western in store and afloat; 46c.a50c. for New White, 44c.a45½c. for New Mixed Western, and 40c.a43c. for Black Western.

Provisions—The pork market is irregular and unsettled. Sales have been made of 300 bbls. at $14 50a$14 60 for new mess, $11a$11 50 for prime, and $13a$13 50 for new prime mess.

Beef—is dull and unchanged. The sales are 75 bbls. at $4a$8 for plain mess and $8a$10 for extra mess.

Beef Hams are dull and nominal at $27.

Tierce Beef is nominal at $13a$16 for Prime Mess.

Cut Meats are steady and quiet at 14a14½c. for hams, and 8a8½c. for shoulders.

Middles are firm at 9a9½c. for long clear.

Lard is quiet and steady. We quote 8 5-16a8½c. from No. 1 to prime steam, and 9a9½c. for kettle rendered.

Butter is firm for good grades at 24a28c for state, and 10a16c. for western.

Cheese is quiet and firm at 11a14c. for common to prime.

Ashes are quiet at $8 25 for pots.

Hay is quiet and unchanged at $1a$1 05 for shipping and $1 20a$1 50 for retail lots.

Petroleum is quiet and unchanged at 13a13½c. and 26a27c. for refined.

Tallow is firm. The sales are 90,000 lbs. at 9c.

Stearine is quiet at 10a10½c.

Whiskey is quiet at 92c.

A STRONG HOLD.—Quebec is the most strongly fortified city in Canada. It is entered only through massive gateways—which are being moved, however, because they impede travel—and the main fortifications are entered by a devious way, the sides of which are compact granite, twenty to thirty feet high, every turn in which is swept by batteries of the heaviest calibre. The walls could not be scaled, for that is impossible; neither could the citadel be entered by the ordinary way, if properly defended, for that would be impossible too; but few shells could be thrown into the citadel from the river, for the angle and distance are both too great, nothing, indeed, but a siege or a mastery strategy could possibly capture the place, neither of which is an admitted possibility by the few red coats who garrison the fortress.

REVOLT.—A Republican revolt broke out at the Spanish arsenal of Ferrol, in the province of Corunna. Fifteen hundred men belonging to the arsenal, together with a portion of the naval Coast Guard and some of the population, joined the revolt, led by Montigo and Rosar. The Government despatched forces to quell the disturbance, but the insurgents had seized the gun boat in the harbor, took possession of the light house, and so closed the port that Government reinforcements cannot reach the place by sea. In the Cortes the Alphonsists and Republicans disavowed all complicity in the movement, and declared their sympathy with the Government.

TO CURE FELONS.—Too many persons suffer extremely from felons on the finger. These afflictions are not only very painful, but frequently occasion permanent crippling of the member affected. The following simple prescription is recommended as a cure for the distressing ailment: Take common rock-salt, such as is used for salting pork or beef, dry in an oven, then pound fine and mix with spirits of turpentine, equal parts. Put it on a cloth and wrap round the parts affected, and as it gets dry put on more, and in twenty-four hours you are cured—the felon will be dead. It will do no harm to try it.

REWARDED.—A remarkable instance of the reward that is said to follow good actions is the following: Forty-five years ago Mr. B. T. Hanley, a merchant of Cincinnati, failed in business, but was assisted to engage in it again by a stranger named Mr. S. Davis. Shortly after this Mr. Hanley's place of business was burnt to the ground, and Mr. Davis again advanced him money, with which he left the city and went to seek his fortune. He is now reported to be dying in Texas, and has left his whole fortune, valued at $3,000,000, to Mr. Davis.

They have posted up notices on the outside of the street cars in Pittsburg to the effect that the car will not wait for young ladies to kiss good-by.

Selling Boys and Girls.

Children, here is a story written by a correspondent at Hong Kong, China, which reveals to you how boys and girls are used there. It will interest you, and perhaps make you more thankful and contented than you are. The correspondent says:

I saw the sale of a family, last week, for debt, where the husband and father was in California, and perhaps I cannot do better than tell you about it. There were five children—three girls and two boys. We had passed them three times in our chairs during the day, as they stood beside the road, dressed in their holiday attire of black. The silence they observed whenever any person passed, and their downcast looks, created curiosity on our part to know their business there. Arr Hung (our waiter) was called up and asked the cause of this little parade. "Why," said he, "the girls, and perhaps the whole family, are for sale." We stopped our chairs and stepped out to have a talk with them, using Arr Hung as an interpreter. The mother was wrinkled and gray, and hung her head, as if she were afraid to look us in the face. But the children, with the exception of the oldest girl, looked cheerful, and were quite pleased with their holiday attire. The oldest girl was sixteen, and the oldest boy fifteen. So said the gruff old broker who had the party in charge, who seemed quite anxious to dispose of his wares.

After a good deal of quizzing and evasive answers the broker told us that the husband and father was in California, and had neglected to pay his note given for his passage, and that his family were now offered for sale to pay the debt. He hoped to be able to pay the debt with the sale of the two oldest girls, but as yet he had received no offers. He said that the family became security, voluntarily, and he never knew of a case where they did not voluntarily offer themselves for sale if the note they secured was not paid. In reply to our questions he said that when a customer bought a child or person, the person was made at once the owner of the child, body and soul. No Chinaman would dispute the purchaser's right to do whatever he pleases with the human being he had paid for. The boys would make good servants, he said, and in the course of a few years be worth a fortune to the owner. The girls would make good "armers" (or nurses, as they are called in America). He would show us their physical beauty—would make them sing and play tricks if we thought of buying. How much would we give? The oldest girl he would sell for four hundred dollars; the next one for two hundred, the little six-year-old for fifty. The boys he could not sell until the girls were disposed of. We thought the price too high. The market was glutted with salable girls, and he must think of getting over one hundred for the oldest and handsomest, while for the little one he must not expect ten dollars. He sneered at that, and said that Englishmen always talked that way when they wanted to buy.

While we were conversing a party of blue-robed Chinese aristocrats came up and began to inspect the family. They opened the mouth of the oldest girl, rapped on her white teeth to see if they were sound, pulled open her dress, thumped her ribs, laughed at her little feet, told her to show the whites of her eyes, ordered her to sing and to show them the trinkets which the fond mother had given her as a parting gift. All the while the salesman kept up a constant babble, in which we took no interest. Time pressing, we passed on, leaving the parties disputing about the price and discussing probabilities of their running away if taken to Hong Kong. After making our call we returned the same way, to ascertain the result of the sale. Only the mother and the boys were left. The debt was only $300, and $50 of it still remained unpaid. I have been often told by residents in China that the parents would as soon sell their children as a cow or a pig. And I had begun to believe that such was the case upon passing the group the first time. But the scene had changed. The girls were gone, and now a boy must go also. The mother sat in the dirt with her arms around the youngest, wailing in the most piteous manner, and as Arr Hung said, cursing the men that sold her husband a ticket to America at $600, which cost them but $40.

The broker sat listlessly by, smoking his pipe, and twirling his cane, looking as if it was the smallest matter of business with him. The boys were crying, and seemed very much afraid of us now it was certain that one of them must go. But we passed on and left them in their misery. We never knew whether the boy was sold to a childless man to be treated as a son, to a Portuguese to be carried to the West Indies under a nominal contract, or to a native land owner to be his slave. But that one of them was sold into servitude for the sum of $50, there can be no doubt. The girls were doubtless purchased for the vilest of purposes, unless they had the rare luck to fall into the hands of some native in search of a legitimate wife. I am told that the price of girls has gone up within a few months, owing, perhaps, to the fact that a less number of emigrants have forfeited their bonds in California than was the case six months ago. I was shown four bright, plump, rose appearing girls, yesterday, who were purchased less than a year ago (the whole lot) for $80. Now they will sell readily for $300 each.

WHAT THEY DID.—A singular statement is make in an Auburn newspaper. A few weeks ago a gentleman who was passing through Auburn left a package of five hundred temperance tracts with the chaplain of the prison for circulation among the convicts. The tracts were searchingly scrutinized by the chaplin, who found that they were written with great care, and likely to do good. They discussed the various aspects of the temperance question, and, among other things, mentioned the various drugs and poisons of which liquors are so often made, giving analyses and explanations of the way they are manufactured, with a view to show how deleterious they are to health. The tracts were distributed. Soon afterward various convicts were found in an intoxicated condition. On investigation it came to light that a number of them had actually made use of the recipes in the tracts, and produced a kind of whiskey on which those in the secret had been reveling until detected. How they obtained the materials from which to make it is not stated.

WHICH.—The time of a man's death is sometimes made a matter of particular interest to his surviving friends. The body of one Samuel Jones was found in the woods at Wentworth, Me., some months ago, and not long previous to that time his only son had died. Whether father or son died first is unknown, but on that question depends the disposition of the property. If the son survived the father he was his heir and the property would go now to *his* heir, a certain half brother. If the son died first the father's brothers and sisters would inherit. Two families are much interested in the date of Jones' decease.

SHARP.—The inclosed reply to a request from a legal firm in Providence for a list of attorneys from a Missouri official, though not first-class for orthography and grammar, contains a moral at it close that seems to fit the case: "Dear Sir—There is no attorney at law in this county. There has bin four that has tryed it awhile two of them Starved out the third one ran off without paying his Bord, the fourth one was the Charpest he Stole a suit of close, and ten dollars in Cash and left for parts unknown. This accounts for Carter County Bonds being at par!"

CATHOLICISM IN PRUSSIA.—The Prussian Government has placed the "Old Catholic" faith legally on the same footing as the other two recognized churches, by acknowledging the binding force of its ministers' acts. Infallibilist priests are now required to enter on the parish books births, marriages, &c., when solemnized by Old Catholic clergymen, when they are requested to do so by them.

"Lorr-a-massy," exclaimed the old lady in the witness box, "how should I know anything about a thing I dunno anything about?"

Too Late for Explanation.

Lord Mark Kerr, who distinguished himself at the battle of Fontenoy, was a good but eccentric officer, and a terrible duelist. His debut was remarkable. He was a lad of spirit. His father, the Marquis of Lothian, when he brought him to London to join his regiment—the Coldstream Guards—requested the Colonel, who was his particular friend, to watch over him, and see that he submitted to no improper liberties, and to instruct him in the way he should go, in case he had the misfortune to be insulted.

Those were the days of hard drinking "prodigious swearing," and brutal manners. This pacific young scion of nobility soon became a butt at mess, a stop-peg to hang practical jokes on, until at last a captain of a year's standing threw a glass of wine in his face. He still said nothing, but wiped his face with his handkerchief, and took no further notice of the insult he had received.

The Colonel thought it was high time to interfere, and invited him to breakfast *tete-a-tete*, on the following morning at 9 o'clock. Lord Mark arrived punctually, ate his breakfast with perfect composure, and spoke but little. At length the commanding officer broke ground.

"Lord Mark," said he, "I must speak to you on rather a delicate subject, but, as your father's friend, I am compelled to waive ceremony. Captain L——, yesterday morning, publicly passed an affront on you, which both your honor and the credit of your regiment require you to notice."

"What do you think, sir, I ought to do?" inquired Lord Mark.

"Call on him for an explanation," rejoined the Colonel.

"It is, I fear, too late for that," replied the young ensign, "I shot him at eight this morning, and if you take the trouble to look out of the front window, you will see him on a shutter."

PLEASANT DISCOVERIES.—Diamonds are occasionally found, in the African diamond field, on the earth's surface. The soil is sandy, or covered by a layer of rather coarse gravel. After digging about four feet the diamond seeker usually finds a layer of lime, or something closely resembling it, which, when first exposed to the air, is hard as a rock, and it sometimes takes three days to get through a vein of it. The vein is usually about three or four feet in thickness, but after being exposed to the air or the action of water, crumbles and is easily removed. Beneath it lies a bed of red gravel, from one to three feet in thickness, in which a majority of diamonds are found, although some large and unsually fine ones are occasionally taken out of the well below. Rubies, garnets and a greenish stone closely resembling the emerald are also found in profusion in the red gravel, but are valueless from the fact that they appear to have been subjected to some intense heat, which has scorched and cracked them, so that, although large ones are sometimes taken out, they may be rolled between the hands and broken to pieces. The diamonds are neither incrusted with dirt or surrounded by stone when found, as many persons appear to believe, but come out bright and clear as drops of water.

POTATO CROP.—If accounts which come to us be correct—and there is no reason to think otherwise—the people of Great Britain and Ireland are not to be the only sufferers from potato blight. The Presque Isle (Me.) *Sunrise* learns, on what it claims to be good authority, that potatoes are rotting very rapidly this year. When dug they look quite healthy, but if allowed to remain a week or more without being used, the rot sets in and destroys them. The experience of one farmer is particularly discouraging. He had his entire crop placed upon a dry cellar floor, expecting that the supply would last him until next season. In a couple of weeks, more than half the number of bushels stored away had to be removed, the potatoes having rotted so as to be unfit even for hogs. If the crop in the other States be similarly affected the prices will be largely increased this winter, so that consumers in cities will have either to pay the advance, or content themselves altogether with sweet potatoes. The prospect is certainly not very cheerful, but the housekeepers cannot prepare too soon to meet the emergency.

The Presidential Vote.

The following Table will show the Popular and Electorial Vote for the Presidency, from the year 1824, till the year 1868, in the United States.

Year.	Candidates.	Party.	P. Vote.	E. Vote.
1824.	Andrew Jackson.	Dem.	152,136.	99.
"	John Q Adams.	Nat. Rep.	105,721.	84
"	W. H. Crawford.	Con. Dem.	47,265.	41
"	Henry Clay.	Dem.	47,087.	37
1828.	Andrew Jackson.	Dem.	650,028.	178
"	John Q. Adams.	Nat. Rep.	512,158.	83
1832.	Andrew Jackson.	Dem.	687,502.	219
"	Henry Clay.	Whig.	530,189.	49
"	John Floyd.	Whig.		11
"	William Wirt.	Whig.		7
1836.	Martin Van Buren.	Dem.	771,988.	170
"	W. H. Harrison.	Whig.		73
"	Hugh L. White.	Whig.	769,350.	26
"	Daniel Webster.	Whig.		14
"	W. P. Mangum.	Whig.		11
1840.	Martin Van Buren.	Dem.	1,128,702.	60
"	W. H. Harrison.	Whig.	1,274,203.	234
"	J. G. Birney.	Liberty.	7,069.	
1844.	James K. Polk.	Dem.	1,326,013.	170
"	Henry Clay.	Whig.	1,291,643.	105
"	J. G. Birney.	Liberty.	66,304.	
1848.	Zachary Taylor.	Whig.	1,362,243.	163
"	Lewis Cass.	Dem.	1,223,796.	127
18"	Martin Van Buren.	Free Soil.	291,378.	
52.	Franklin Pierce.	Dem.	1,505,345.	254
"	Winfield Scott.	Whig.	1,385,537.	42
"	John P. Hale.	Free Soil.	157,296.	
1856.	James Buchanan.	Dem.	1,838,237.	174.
"	John C. Fremont.	Rep.	1,341,813.	114
"	Millard Fillmore.	Amer.	873,053.	8
1860.	Abraham Lincoln.	Rep.	1,857,610.	180
"	S. A. Douglas.	Dem.	1,365,976.	12
"	J. C. Breckenridge.	Dem.	847,953.	72
"	John Bell.	Union.	590,631.	39
1864.	Abraham Lincoln.	Rep.	2,213,650.	212
"	Geo. B. McClellan.	Dem.	1,811,754.	21
1868.	U. S. Grant.	Rep.	2,708,551.	214
"	H. Seymour.	Dem.	2,643,612.	80

RELIEVED.—An event is said to have lately occurred at Duxbury, Vt., which should act as a warning to those who drink water from brooks without looking carefully into the vessels after dipping. A resident of the place mentioned, named Charles Marshall, has, it appears, succeeded in ejecting a lizard from his stomach which measures three and a half inches in length. For several years he has been a constant sufferer—as the doctors supposed—from consumption; but, although many remedies were tried, his case seemed utterly hopeless. However, since the lizard has come forth a decided improvement has been noticed; the appetite begins to be natural again, and there is now, as we are assumed, a certainty of his speedy recovery. The possible presence of a reptile in a man's stomach, is not at any time an agreeable thing to speculate upon; but it must be a source of infinite satisfaction to think that such an uncomfortable companion has been dislodged. Mr. Marshall may, therefore, be considered as among the happiest men of the age.

THE MISSISSIPPI FILLING UP.—It would be a calamity to have the navigation of the Mississippi River interrupted. The internal commerce of the river is probably greater than the foreign commerce of New York and Boston combined. But the bed of the river is rapidly filling up from the sediment brought down from tributary streams, and there is danger that in the low water of summer, navigation may be difficult or impossible. In 1856 it was found that the bed had risen from this cause two feet and three inches in ten years. An examination this year showed more alarming results. In the last nine years it has risen three feet and four inches. It is thought that the freshets on the tributary streams of the north-west bring down a vast quantity of particles of tough clay, and these mixing with the sand make a solid mass, which will not wash away. The States along the river, or the national government, will be obliged to dredge the channel to keep it navigable in low water.

ESCAPED.—A despatch from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, states that the Cuban steamer Virginius escaped from that port. The Spanish man-of-war Pizarro and an iron clad were watching her. The President of Venezuela ordered 350 soldiers into the fort and sent word to the Spanish commander that if he fired on the Virginius while flying the American colors in Venzuelan waters he (the President would fire into the Spanish fleet. The Virginius ran out with her whistle blowing defiance at her jailers. Her destination was not known. The Spanish vessel could not catch her.

The Waterford Bank Robbery.

The banking house of the Saratoga County National bank was the scene of an audacious outrage. Between the hours of one and four a gang of burglars obtained entrance to the bank building, and proceeded to the apartments occupied by the cashier, Mr. Van Hoevenbergh, and his family, which consists of wife, two daughters, aged eighteen, and one son eight years of age. These apartments are situated on the second story of the building. All the occupants were bound and threatened with instant death in case of an outcry. Mr. Van Hoevenbergh was forced to accompany the ruffians to the counting room of the bank, where he was led to the vault which he was commanded to open. He endeavored in various ways to secure delay, and actually succeeded in detaining the burglars an hour. At last two of the men placed loaded revolvers at his head and threatened to blow his brains out if he did not forthwith open the vault. He then complied with their demand and exposed to the view of the thieves all the precious contents of the vault. They made short work of all the contents. Five hundred thousand dollars' worth of stocks and bonds and $9,500 in money were piled up in a heap and carried outside to a wagon which was waiting. Mr. Van Hoevenbergh was taken up stairs and bound so that he could not move. The robbers then departed with their plunder. A few minutes afterward one of the cashier's daughters managed to secure her own freedom. She proceeded forthwith to extricate her father, who directly afterward opened a street door and fired two spots from his revolver. The noise made by the weapon aroused the villagers who soon gathered around the bank, too late to secure the thieves, but in ample time to hear the story of the robbery. The bonds and stocks were all deposited in the risk of the owners, and the loss consequently falls upon private parties.

Mr. Van Hoevenbergh made the following statement to a reporter:

The burglars hauled me out of bed. There were two great strong men. One on each side of me held a revolver at the side of my head and bade me make no noise; they took me down stairs to the bank vault and told me to open it or they would blow my brains out. I faltered and hesitated as long as I dared, and finally went to work on the lock to open it. They had my hands in handcuffs behind my back and made me work at the lock in that way. I spent about an hour in delaying them in this way, hoping some one would come by the bank on the street and give the alarm. They had men stationed outside the bank at all points to give them warning of the approach of anybody. Every little while one of the men from outside would come in and say, "sin't that ——— got that lock open yet? We had better blow his brains out and end him." Then they told me if I did not hurry they would kill me and blow up the safe. The only excuse I could make them was that I could not do anything with my hands fastened behind me. Then they loosened the cuffs from one of my hands and told me to be quick and open the lock. I spent about twenty minutes more in delay and when I found it was useless to resist any longer I opened the lock. They then placed the handcuffs on my hands and remained there till they had completed the robbing of the safe. They had dark lanterns and dirk knives and every utensil for the thorough pursuit of the villain's calling. After they got through, they took me up stairs and placed me in a bed room alone by myself where I only remained about a minute. The last of their footsteps had not died out in the hall when I got up and took the revolver with my hands still behind me and went down stairs. My daughter Sarah had slipped the cuff from her hand and she cut the rope which bound my feet. The men were in the house about three hours. It was near four o'clock when they left. When I got to the door I fired five times from the revolver to alarm the neighbors, but it was so dark I could not see where the men went to. Don't know whether they had a wagon or not.

MRS. VAN HOEVENBERGH'S STATEMENT.

The first thing I heard was a loud knock at my room door. I did not know what to make of it. In another minute the room was full of men. One of them came to the bedside and took hold of my husband and hauled him out. I begged them to spare his life. They said they would not harm him, but we must keep still. After they took him out of the room they went looking around the room. One of them asked me where my diamonds were. I said I did not have any—that we were all poor in the house. He said he did not believe it. He took up my watch from the dressing table and looked at it. I asked him what time it was. He replied, one o'clock. He said he would not take the watch, that they came there for money and money they would have. He laid down on the sofa and placed a pillow under his head. Then I said to him, "You are one of the scoundrels who robbed the Ballston bank, but you managed to get some of the stolen goods back there again." He said he was on the canal and did not know anything about the affair. During this time I asked for my daughters and they were brought in and placed in the bed with me, and my little boy about ten years of age. We did not have any gags in our mouths at this time. Soon my little boy began to cry and make a noise. One of the men down in the hall heard him and said to some one near him, "Go and cut that (foul name) throat and stop his noise." The man came up and took the boy out of bed. I pleaded with him not to hurt him. He said he would not. He took him away and placed him in a dark clothes press, and covered him up with bed clothes and closed the door on him, and then went down stairs again to where the men were at work on the safe. All time they were in my room they were very polite to us; they got pillows and put them under our heads, and when I asked for my little boy whom they had taken away, they assured me that he was safe. I asked one of the men how he got into the house, and he said it made no difference to me; they got in and were there for money, and would get it before they left the house. During this time some of the men were in the hall, some in the room, and one was lying on the sofa, but he, soon got up and placed his pillow in the doorway. He wanted to know what time the mil