By the Seaside.

Why do I linger so late alone?—
There's a charm for me in yon wave-wash'd stone.

Long years ago, when my life was young,
In the golden time that poets have sung,

Together we sat on that stone so wet;
How sharp it was I remember yet!

I ask'd her, "Lucy, you'll be my wife?
Darling, I love you far more than life."

And then she answer'd, "I am so vex'd,
But I'm to be married, this month or next."

"I should have told you"—"Always a friend"—
I'd no idea,"—So on to the end.

Soon were you married, my love, my dear;
And soon your husband found out, I hear,

That you *had* a temper; and he—ah, well,
How much you try him no words can tell.

No wonder I love, by the sounding sea,
The place where Lucy said "No" to me.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Domestic Recipes.

TO PRESERVE CLOTHING PINS.—They should be boiled a few moments and quickly dried once or twice a month, when they become flexible and durable. Cloth lines will last longer and keep in better order for wash-day service, if occasionally treated in the same manner.

CORN FRITTERS.—Young, sweet corn, pepper, salt, nutmeg, butter hot in the pan. Grate the corn from the cobs into a basin, season and drop by spoonfuls into the pan, and fry until brown. This is a delicious breakfast relish, but requires a conciderable time to prepare.

TEA CAKE.—One cup white sugar, half a cup butter, one cup sweet milk, one egg, one-half teaspoonful soda, one of cream tartar, and flour enough to make it like soft gingerbread. Flavor with the juice of a small lemon. This makes a good-sized loaf.

GINGER COOKIES.—One cup of molasses, one-half cup of sugar, two-thirds cup of butter, one-half cup of water, one egg, two teaspoonfuls of saleratus, one-half teaspoonful of alum, one teaspoonful of ginger, flour enough to roll out soft. Bake quick.

FILTER FOR CISTERN WATER.—Perforate the bottom of a wooden box with a number of small holes; place inside a piece of flannel covered with coarsely-powdered charcoal, over this coarse river sand, and on this small pieces of sandstone.

FURNITURE POLISH.—Make a mixture of three parts linseed oil, and one part spirits of turpentine. It not only covers the disfigured surface, but restores wood to its original color, and leaves a lustre upon the surface. Put on with a woolen cloth, and when dry rub with woolen.

TO SECURE A FITTING GLOVE.—Take a tape and measure your hand around the knuckles. The number of inches and quarter of an inch it measures is exactly the size of a glove. That is, if it measures five inches and three-quarters around, you want glove number five and three-quarters.

TO ROAST GEESE AND DUCKS.—Boiling water should be poured all over, and inside of a goose or duck, before you prepare them for cooking, to take out the strong oily taste. Let the fowl be picked clean, and wiped dry with a cloth inside and out; fill the body and crop with stuffing; if you prefer not to stuff it, put an onion inside; put it down to the fire, and roast it brown. It will take two hours and a half.

Fattening Sheep.

The following paper, on the subject of fattening sheep, by L. A. Morrell, was read before a Farmer's Club:

Having advocated in former papers protection of sheep during winter, with a view to warmth as an essential means to facilitate the fattening process, I now proceed to furnish testimonials from abroad to confirm that position. It is generally conceded that no country produces better cattle and sheep, and nowhere are the means adopted for fattening them better understood than in England. Would time permit, I could easily furnish abundant proofs of the fact, but I shall confine myself to adducing two instances only, which clearly establish the principle involved in the question before us. The facts stated were originally published in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and I quote verbatim the respective reports. The first is by Lord Ducie, as follows:

"One hundred sheep were placed in a shed, and ate twenty pounds of Swede turnips each per day, while another hundred in the open air ate twenty-five pounds, and at the end of a certain period the former animals weighed each three pounds more than the latter, plainly showing that, to a certain extent, warmth is a substitute for food." This was also proved by the same nobleman in other experiments, which also illustrated the effect of exercise. No. 1. Five sheep were fed in the open air between the 20th of November and the 1st of December. They consumed ninety pounds of food per day, the temperature being about 40 deg.; at the end of this time they weighed two pounds less than when first exposed. No. 2. Five sheep were placed under shelter, the temperature of which was 49 deg.; they consumed at first eighty-two pounds, then seventy pounds per day, and increased in weight twenty-three pounds. No. 3. Five sheep were placed in the same shed, but not allowed any exercise; they ate at first sixty-four pounds, then fifty-eight pounds, and increased in weight thirty pounds. No. 4. Five sheep were kept in the dark, quiet and covered; they ate thirty-five pounds per day, and increased in weight eight pounds.

To Clean the Teeth.

To insure perfect cleanliness of the teeth they should be brushed three times daily, and a toothpick should be used after each meal to remove any food lodged between the teeth, while a suitable powder should be used sufficiently often to keep them in good condition, even though it be twice daily. A very good rule to adopt and follow systematically, would be to brush them thoroughly each morning. After each meal use toothpick, brush and soft water, and in the evening before retiring, again use brush and water thoroughly. One good, thorough brushing daily, is better than five superficial and careless attempts. The best toothpicks are those made from a quill, properly shaped. Choose a brush with the bristles pointed, and of different lengths. A good brush is really cheapest in the end, and more efficient than the cheap and almost worthless substitutes. Brush the teeth lengthwise as well as crosswise, so as to remove any particles of food in the interstices, and do not neglect the surface of molars.

A Cheap Drag.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes: I make the side pieces or frame of two inch plank, eight inches wide, and turned up at the ends, and nail the bottom board on with heavy spikes. I used one and one half inch lumber for the bottom, and it does not matter how wide or how narrow it is. I put a seat on it and ride, as my weight helps to crush the clods. By having the ends slightly turned up, it runs easier, and does better work. I always haul all small stones off the field on my drg. Any farmer who can use an axe, a saw, a hammer, and an auger, can make one, and after he has once used one he would not farm without it. They run lighter than a roller, and grind the clods and lumps into powder, while a roller very often only presses them into the ground. And they level the ground better than a roller can do; after going over the field with a drag, it looks as if it had been gone over with a smoothing iron, and it never packs the ground.

Wooden Snow Shovel.

Every farmer who lives in the North is compelled to do a good deal of snow shoveling every winter, and if it is done before the snow becomes compact and solid, he may work with greater ease and rapidity by using a light, broad snow shovel made of wood. The blade should be of thin wood, about three-fourths of an inch thick, thirteen inches wide and sixteen inches long, the edge dressed down and covered with sheet iron three or four inches back. The end piece should be an inch and a half wide, screwed on the blade, so as to form a stiffener or cleat to prevent warping and splitting, and for this reason it should never be nailed on the end of the blade. The handle, which is about four feet and a half long, is screwed on so as to be about 20 inches from the floor when the blade lies flat. This shovel may be used for chaff, grain, &c., as well as for snow.—*Country Gentleman.*

How to Make a Cistern.

I see some of your readers wish to know how to construct a cistern. The best way is to dig your pit the size you wish and to wall it with brick; build a partition wall across it, leaving two-thirds on one side. Leave a number of holes through the bottom of the partition wall about four inches square; then plaster well with not less than two coats. Fill up to the smallest side of the partition wall with charcoal; then fill up the other side about three feet with coarse sand. Let the water in on the charcoal, letting it pass under the partition wall up through the sand. It will be as pure as a freestone spring. It will have no taste of rain water.—*Exchange.*

To Clean Smoky Paper Hangings.

Take a piece of wood of the shape of a scrubbing brush, nail a handle on the back, then upon the face nail a piece of dried sheepskin with wool upon it; or flax or tow will do; or cotton flannel of several thicknesses will answer very well. Dip this brush into dry whiting, and rub the smoke lightly with the brush on the upper parts of the room first—protecting the carpet with matting or newspaper, as the whiting dust is hard to sweep off a carpet. The whiting that remains on the wall is easily brushed off with a soft cloth attached to a stick. It is very effectual if the room is not damp and the whiting is dry.

The Steamer Virginius.

Message of President Grant to the United States Congress.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—The President to-day sent the following message to the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message of December last I gave reason to expect that when the full and accurate text of the correspondence relative to the steamer Virginius, which had been telegraphed in cipher, should be received, the papers concerning the capture of the vessel, the execution of a part of its passengers and crew, and the restoration of the ship and the survivors would be transmitted to Congress in compliance with the expectations then held out. I now transmit the papers and correspondence on that subject.

On the twenty-sixth day of September, 1870, the Virginius was registered in the Custom-house at New York as the property of a citizen of the United States, he having first made oath as required by law that he was the true and only owner of the said vessel, and that there was no subject or citizen of any foreign prince or state directly or indirectly, by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise, interested therein. Having complied with the requisites of the statute in that behalf she cleared in the usual way for the port of Curacoa, and on or about the fourth day of October, 1870, sailed for that port. It is not disputed that she made the voyage according to her clearance, nor that from that day to this she has not returned within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. It is also understood that she preserved her American papers, and that when within foreign ports she made the practice of putting forth claim to American nationality, which was recognized by the authorities at such ports.

When, therefore, she left the port of Kingston in October last under the flag of the United States, she would appear to have had, as against all powers except the United States, the right to fly that flag, and to claim its protection as enjoyed by all regularly documented vessels, registered as part of our commercial marine. No state of war existed conferring upon a maritime power the right to molest and detain upon the high seas a documented vessel, and it cannot be pretended that the Virginius had placed herself without the pale of all law by acts of piracy against the human race. If her papers were irregular or fraudulent, the offence was one against the laws of the United States, justifiable only in their tribunals. When, therefore, it became known that the Virginius had been captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war, that the American flag had been hauled down by the captors, that the vessel had been carried to a Spanish port, and that Spanish tribunals were taking jurisdiction over the persons of those found on her and exercising that jurisdiction upon American citizens, not only in violation of international law but in contravention of the provisions of the treaty of 1795, I directed a demand to be made upon Spain for the restoration of the vessel and for the return of the survivors to the protection of the United States, for a salute to the flag, and for the punishment of the offending parties.

The principles upon which these demands rested could not be seriously questioned; but it was suggested by the Spanish Government that there were grave doubts whether the Virginius was entitled to the character given her by her papers, and that therefore it might be proper for the United States after the surrender of the vessel and the survivors to dispense with the salute to the flag, should such facts be established to their satisfaction. This seemed to be reasonable and just. I therefore assented to it, on the assurance that Spain would then declare that no insult to the flag of the United States had been intended. I also authorized an agreement to be made that should it be shown to the satisfaction of this Government that the Virginius was improperly bearing the flag proceedings should be instituted in our courts for the punishment of the offence committed against the United States. On her part, Spain undertook to proceed against those who had offended the sovereignty of the United States or who had violated their treaty rights. The surrendering of the vessel and the survivors to the jurisdiction of the tribunals of the United States was an admission of the principles upon which our demand has been founded. I therefore had no hesitation in agreeing to the arrangements finally made between the two governments, an arrangement which was moderate and just, and calculated to cement the good relations which have so long existed between Spain and the United States.

Under this agreement the Virginius, with the American flag flying, was delivered to the Navy of the United States at Bahia Honda, in the Island of Cuba, on the 16th ult.

She was in an unseaworthy condition in the passage to New York. She encountered one of the most tempestuous of our winter storms. At the risk of their lives the officers and crew placed in charge of her attempted to keep her afloat. Their efforts were unavailing, and she sunk off Cape Fear. The prisoners who survived the massacres were surrendered at Santiago de Cuba on the 18th ult., and reached the port of New York in safety. The evidence submitted on the part of Spain to establish the fact that the Virginius at the time of her capture was improperly bearing the flag of the United States is transmitted herewith, together with the opinion of the Attorney-General thereon and a copy of the note of the Spanish Minister, expressing on bealf of his Government a disclaimer of any intent of indignity to the flag of the United States.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

The *Tablet* publishes a number of statistics as to the manufactures of Ireland. They clearly prove that, as regards motive power or mechanical force, Ireland is inferior to England and Scotland in coal alone.

A Year's Record.

Current Events for 1873 in Chronological Order.

JANUARY.

1. Election of Prince Wm. C. Lunalilo as King of the Sandwich Islands.—Burning of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York.—The day generally observed throughout the country.

2. A tempest of wind, rain, and snow, accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning, prevailed at Birmingham, Queenstown, and Southampton, Eng.

3. Heavy destruction of property in New England, the Middle States, and on the Ohio River by thaws and breaking up of ice.

4. E. S. Stokes convicted of murder in the first degree.—A freezing rain caused much damage in New York City.

6. A second Credit Mobillier Committe appointed by the House of Representatives, J. M. Wilson, Chairman.—E. S. Stokes sentenced to be hanged, Feb. 28.

7. A heavy storm, accompanied by singular electrical phenomena, prevailed from Omaha to Chicago.

9. Inauguration of Lunalilo I., King of the Sandwich Islands.

13. The Tweed trial begun.

14. The New Jersey Legislature organized.—A loan of $10,000,000 authorized by the Erie Railway Directors.

15. Funeral of Napolen III. at Chiselhurst, England; funeral services held in Italy and Roumania.—Louis V. Bogy elected U. S. Senator from Missouri.

17. Federal officials forbidden by order of the President from holding State or municipal offices.

21. Timothy O. Howe re-elected U. S. Senator from Wisconsin; Simon Cameron from Pennsylvania; and John P. Jones elected from Nevada.

22. John B. Gordon elected U. S. Senator from Georgia, and Richard J. Oglesby from Illinois.—Masses held in Paris for Napoleon III.

23. Emigrant vessel Northfleet run down by the Murillo off Dungeness, England; over 300 lives lost.—The Secretary of the Treasury contracted for negotiating the remaining $360,000,000 of the five per cent. loan.

24. Wm. Foster sentenced to be hanged March 7, for killing Avery D. Putnam April 26, 1871, in New York.

27. Final repeal of the Franking Privilege by Congress.

28. Defense opened in the Tweed case.—The National Theatre at Washington burned.

29. Defeat of Senator S. C. Pomeroy and election of John J. Ingalls as U. S. Senator from Kansas.—Bankruptcy of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.

31. Disagreement and discharge of jury in the Tweed trial.—Appointment of a Peace Commission to confer with the Modoc Indians.—S. B. Conover elected U. S. Senator from Florida.

FEBRUARY.

1. Arrival at Richmond of the first train eastward over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.—A bill of exceptions filed in the case of E. S. Stokes.

4. Farewell banquet to Prof. John Tyndall, F. R. S., in New York.

6. Discovery of a planet of the 10th magnitude by Dr. Peters of Clinton, N. Y.—Opening of the British Parliament.

11. Abdication of Amadeus, King of Spain; adoption of a republican form of government by the Cortes.

12. Formation of a Republic in Spain; Don Estanislao Figueras appointed President of the Council.—Vote of the Electoral College for President and Vice-President counted by Congress.

13. Senor Martos elected President of the Spanish Assembly.

14. President Grant transmitted a message to Congress concerning the Mormons.

17. Discovery of a planet of the 11th magnitude by Dr. Charles Peters, of Clinton, N. Y.

18. Expulsion of Congressmen Ames and Brooks recommended by the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee.

20. Verdict for the defendant in the Jumel estate case.

21. Foreclosure proceedings begun against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road by the Erie Railway.

22. Anniversary of Washington's birthday generally observed.

25. Formation of a new Spnaish Ministry.—Oakes Ames's defense against the Credit Mobilier report read in the House of Representatives.

27. Congressmen Ames and Brooks censured by the House of Representatives for the Credit Mobilier transactions.—Expulsion of Senator Patterson of New Hampshire recommended by the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee.

28. Impeachment of Judge Delahay of Kansas ordered by the U. S. House of Representatives.—The Louisiana bill rejected by the Senate.

MARCH.

1. Gen. Butler's salary bill reconsidered and passed in the House of Representatives.

3. Both Houses of Congress agreed to the increase of official salaries.

4. President Grant reinaugurated.—The XLIId Congress adjourned, and the special session of the Senate was begun.—Execution of William Foster's sentence suspended by Gov. Dix till March 21.—Terms of peace offered the Modocs.—The French Assembly asserts its constitutional rights.

5. Conflict between the McEnery militia and the Metropolitan Police at New Orleans; the disturbance soon quelled.—Passage of a general railroad bill by the New Jersey Assembly.

6. A large portion of Blossburg, Pa., destroyed by fire.

12. Geo. S. Boutwell elected U. S. Senator from Massachusetts.—The Irish University bill rejected by the British House of Commons; resignation of the Ministry.

13. The French Assembly adopted the constitutional project of the Committee of Thirty.

14. Death of Bishop McIlvaine (Episcopal) of Ohio at Florence, Italy.

15. Mr. Disraeli and the Earl of Derby decline to form a new British Ministry.

17. Resignation of Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.—William A. Richardson nominated for Secretary of the Treasury; the other members of the Cabinet renominated.—Forged certificates of railroad stock thrown into Wall street.

19. Destruction of San Salvador, Central America, by earthquakes; 50 persons killed.—The Massachusetts House refused to expunge Mr. Hoyt's resolution censuring Senator Sumner.

20. Defalcation in and suspension of the Bull's Head Bank, New York.—Arrest of George Macdonnell, the Bank of England forger.—Mr. Gladstone returns to office as British Premier.

21. Wm. Eostcr hanged in New York, and James McElhaney, the wife murderer, at Boston.—Murder of Charles Goodrich in Brooklyn.—General defeat of Local Option in Pennsylvania.—Erie Railway depots and ferry-house burned in Jersey City.—Controling interest in the Franklin Telegraph Company purchased by the Atlantic and Pacific Company.

22. Passage by the Spanish Assembly of the bill emancipating slaves in Porto Rico, and dissolution of the Cortes voted.

25. Senators Bogy and Clayton exonerated from charges against them by the U. S. Senate.—A severe snow-storm passed over the Northwestern States.

26. William M. Tweed resigns as a New York State Senator.—Adjournment of the U. S. Senate.—Death of Count von Bernstorff, Prussian Minister, in London.

27. Appropriation of $1,000,000 by the Pennsylvania Legislature for the Centennial celebration.

29. A wind and rain storm did much damage in New York, on Long Island, and the Hudson River.—The Bonaparte family exiled by the French Assembly.—The English boat-race won by the Cambridge crew.

APRIL.

1. The steamship Atlantic wrecked off Nova Scotia; 546 lives lost.—Passage of the General Railroad law in the New Jersey Legislature.

2. State Convention of Illinois Farmers at Springfield to consider the Transportation question.

4. Adjournment of the New Jersey Legislature.—M. Louis Buffet elected President of the French Assembly.

5. Portions of New York City without gas on account of the strike.

8. Spring floods reported in the Middle and Western States, and snow-storms in Iowa and Kansas.

10. Adjournment of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

11. Gen. E. R. S. Canby and Rev. E. Thomas, D.D., murdered by the Modocs at a peace conference; others of the Peace Commission wounded.—Extensive forest fires reported in Virginia.

12. A strong and persistent attack on the Modocs ordered by Gen. Sherman.—Funeral of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas at Lava Bed Camp.

13. Bloody conflict between the whites and negroes at Colfax, La.; nearly 100 negroes killed.

18. Two failures in Wall street.—United States troops ordered to Colfax, La.

19. Railway train wrecked at Richmond Switch, R. I.; a number of persons killed and wounded.—Large portion of Canastota, N. Y., burned.

21. Reassembling of the British Parliament.—Beer riot at Frankfort-on-the-Main; 12 persons killed.

23. Annual session of the National Board of Underwriters begun in New York.

24. Suspension of U. S. Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition for alleged irregularities; temporary Commission appointed.

25. Appearance of cholera in Vienna.

26. Defalcation of the cashier of the N. Y. Atlantic National Bank for $598,000.—U. S. troops surprised by Modocs; 23 soldiers killed and 18 wounded.

MAY.

1. The Vienna Exhibition opened.—Strike in the Rhode Island woolen and cotton mills; strike of the New York and Jersey City coopers.—Resignation of the Italian Ministry.

4. Over 30 lives lost by the falling of the Dixon (Ill.) iron bridge.

5. The Italian Ministry resumed office.

9. Loss of the steamer Polaris of the Arctic Expedition and death of Captain Hall reported.—Panic on the Vienna Bourse.

11. Funeral of Chief-Justice Chase in New York.

12. Funeral of Chief-Justice Chase in Washington.

13. Operation of the Bank act suspended in Vienna.—Forty-eight lives lost by a colliery explosion in Nova Scotia.

15. One hundred additional failures in Vienna.

17. Resignation of the French Ministry.

18. A new French Ministry formed.

20. A convention of Governors favoring cheap transportation met at Augusta, Ga.—M. Louis Buffet re-elected President of the French Assembly.

22. President Grant issues a proclamation sustaining the Kellogg Government in Louisiana.—Surrender of the Hot Creek allies of the Modocs.

24. Resignation of M. Thiers, President of the French Republic, and election of Marshal MacMahon.

27. M. Thiers took his seat in the French Assembly.

28. Meeting of the National Agricultural Congress at Indianapolis.

29. The Modocs driven from their stronghold in the Lava Beds.

30. Three acres of the business part of Boston burned.—Decoration Day generally observed.

31. The Spanish Constitutional Cortes assembled; Senor Orense elected President.—Arrival of the Shah of Persia at Berlin.

JUNE.

1. Surrender of Capt. Jack and his band of Modoc Indians.

3. Murder of Mansfield Tracy Walworth, in New York, by his son, Frank H. Walworth.

5. Arrival of the Polaris survivors at Washington.

6. Call for the redemption of $20,000,000, in United States bonds.

7. Senor Orense elected President of the Spanish Cortes.

8. A Federal Republic proclaimed in Spain; the old Ministry resumes office.

9. Four Modoc captives massacred by white men. The Alexandra Palace, London, destroyed by fire.

10. Capture of Khiva by the Russian forces; escape of the Khan.

14. Strike of 150 Chinese workmen at Beaver Falls, Penn.

17. Adjournment of the New Hampshire Legislature.

17. The Shah of Persia arrived in London.—Miss Susan B. Anthony convicted at Canandaigua, N. Y., of voting illegally.

21. Spread of cholera in Europe and the United States.

24. The Tunists sailed in search of the lost Polaris.

28. Organization of a military commission at Fort Klamath to try the Modocs.

29. Thirteen cases of sun-stroke reported in New York.

JULY.

1. President Grant declares Articles 18to25 and Article 30 of the Washington Treaty, relating to the fisheries, in force.

4. Independence Day generally observed.

5. The steamer City of Washington wrecked off Nova Scotia.—F. H. Walworth sentenced to prison for life.—Disastrous storms in New England and the West.

8. Anderson School of Natural History opened on Penikese Island.

14. The Tigress sailed in search of the Polaris.

18. King Oscar crowned in Norway.

19. E. S. Mills (deceased), President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, alleged to be a defaulter; suspension of the bank and appointment of a receiver.

22. Spread of cholera in the West.

24. Saratoga races begun; Tom Bowling, Strachino, and Regardless the winners.

25. Ten squares burned in Baltimore.

27. Discovery of a comet at Marseilles by Borelli.

28. Brigham Young sued for a divorce by Ann Eliza Webb, his 19th wife.

31. Evacuation of Nancy and Belfort by the German troops.

AUGUST.

1. Suspension of the Hoboken (N. J.) Savings Bank.

2. Twenty-three blocks burned in Portland, Oregon.

5. Civil Service rules approved and promulgated by President Grant.—The Standard On Works at Hunter's Point, L. I., burned.—The British Parliament prorogued.

8. Steamer Wawaset burned on the Potomac river; over 30 lives lost.

9. Three steamers and two docks burned at Portland, Me.; three lives lost.

10. Portions of Baltimore flooded by heavy rain-storms.

11. Three men of the Yellowstone Expedition killed in a fight with the Indians near Big Horn river; Indian loss estimated at 40 killed and wounded.

14. Heavy rain-storms in the Middle and Now England States.

16. Strike in the Leicestershire (Eng.) coal mines.

17. Discovery of a planet of the 11th magnitude by Prof. Watson of Ann Arbor, Mich.

21. Discovery of a comet by Borelli at Marseilles.

22. Prince Jerome Napoleon elected President of the Corsican Council-General.

24. President Grant approves the sentence of death passed on the Modocs.—Discovery of a comet by M. Henry at Paris.

SEPTEMBER.

6. Plaza Vapor at Havana burned.

8. Decline in gold forced the suspension of the Warehouse and Security Company, and several sugar firms in New York.—Increase of yellow fever at Shreveport, La.

9. The Geneva award ($15,000,000) paid and invested in U. S. Government funds.

10. Report that the Polaris crew is probably safe.

11. Organization of a permanent Institute of International Law at Ghent.

12. Collapse of *The Graphic* balloon in Brooklyn.

15. Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of America at Baltimore.—Loss of the steamer Ironsides near Grand Haven, Mich.; 14 persons drowned and six missing.

17. Sixty-four houses burned in Chicago.

18. Suspension of Jay Cook & Co.'s banks in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, and the First National Bank of Washington; failure of Richard Schell, in New York.—The Polaris survivors arrived safely at Dundee, Scotland.

19. Failure of 19 banking firms in New York and 11 in Philadelphia.—Publication of the story of the Buddington party of the Polaris crew.

20. Suspension of the N. Y. Union Trust Company; defalcation of its Secretary exposed.

21. Spread of yellow fever in Memphis reported.

22. The Government purchased over $3,000,000 in bonds in Wall street. Runs on Chicago, Albany, and Trenton banks.

23. Failure of Henry Clews & Co. The panic renewed in Wall street.

24. Suspension of Howes & Macy in New York; Clews, Hatch & Co. of London, and firms in other cities.

25. Large currency payments suspended in Western and Southern cities.

26. New failures in the West and South.

28. Discovery of a planet of the tenth magnitude by Prof. Foerster of Berlin, reported.

30. The New York Stock Exchange re-opened.

OCTOBER.

3. Four Modocs hanged at Fort Klamath; sentence of two commuted to life imprisonment by the President.

4. Suspension of Peabe, Opdyke & Co.

6. Connecticut voted in favor of one capital.—Marshal Bazaine's trial by court marshal begun at Versailles.

7. Charlestown, Brighton and West Roxbury annexed to Boston.

9. The Buddington party of the Polaris crew arrived at Washington.

10. Release of the Indian chiefs Santanta and Big Tree at Fort Sill.

12. Close of the Evangelical Alliance.

14. Advance in gold and heavy decline in stocks; six New York failures reported.

15. Reaction in Wall street; two failures.

20. The Jesuits ordered by the Italian Government to vacate their property in Rome.

21. Snow storm at Cincinnati and Dayton.

22. Convention of North-western Farmers at Chicago.

23. The Canadian Parliament opened.

27. Six acres burned over in Canastota, N. Y.

29. Another panic on the Vienna Bourse.—E. S. Stokes convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

30. Payment suspended by Hoyt, Sprague & Co., and failure of three other New York houses.

31. Capture of the Cuban steamer Virginius by the Spanish gunboat Tornado, near Jamaica.—A & W. Sprague, of Providence, suspended payment.

NOVEMBER.

2. The Vienna Exhibition closed.

4. Execution of Varona, Cespedes, Del Sol and Ryan, captured on the Virginius; condemned and shot at Santiago de Cuba.

7. Thirty-seven Virginius prisoners, including Captain Fry, shot at Santiago.

8. Cuban indignation meeting held in New York.

9. Twelve passengers on Virginius shot by the Spaniards.

12. Discovery of a faint comet at Vienna.

14. The U. S. sloop-of-war Kansas sailed for Cuban waters.

18. Wind, rain and snow storms in the Middle and Eastern States. Suspension of the Pittsburg National Trust Company.

19. Tweed found guilty on several counts.—William J. Sharkey, the murderer, escapes from the tombs prison disguised as a woman.

21. Canal navigation closed.

22. Tweed sentenced to 12 years on Blackwell's Island, and to pay a fine of $12,750.18.—The Ville du Havre sunk in mid-ocean by the Loch Earn; 226 lives lost.

24. Robert Crozier appointed U. S. Senator from Kansas.

26. Jay Cook & Co., adjudicated bankrupts at Philadelphia; appointment of a receiver.

27. Thanksgiving Day generally observed.—The Hoosac Tunnel opened.

28. Spain concedes all the demands of the United States arising out of the Virginius seizure.—Sentence of J. H. Ingersoll to the State Prison for five years, and J. D. Farrington for one year and a half.

DECEMBER.

1. First session of the XLIIId Congress opened; Speaker Blaine re-elected.

2. President Grant's Message read in both Houses of Congress.—The Reformed Episcopal Church is established in New York, by Bishops Cummins and others; the Rev. C. E. Cheney, D.D., elected an Associate Bishop.—Richard Coke, Democrat, elected Governor of Texas.

8. Admiral Scott, U. S. N., made a report upon the capture of the Virginus by the Spaniards.—Repeal of the "iron-clad" oath in the U. S. House of Representatives.

9. Report of the confirmation of the Washington Protocol in the Virginius matter by the Madrid Cabinet.

10. Marshal Bazaine condemned to death by the Versailles court-martial; all the members of the court joined in h e appeal for mercy.

p 11. Mr. Carpenter elected President o tem. of the U. S. Senate.

12. The Virginius taken from Havana to Bahia Honda by a Spanish man-of-war.—The Secretary asks for an increase of taxation.—Marshal Bazaine's sentence commuted to twenty years' seclusion.

14. Consecration of the Rev. C. E. Cheney at Chicago, as a Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

16. Surrender of the Virginius at Bahia Honda.—Adoption of the new Pennsylvania Constitution by large majorities.

17. Passage of a Salary bill in the House.—Great fog in New York.

18. Report of deposition of Baez, President of Santo Domingo, and establishment of a Provisional Government.—Surrender of the Virginius prisoners at Santiago.

19. Holiday adjournment of Congress.—Conviction of Henry W. Genet of false pretenses.—Western Union lease of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph lines.

20. Gen. Sickles's resignation as U.S. Minister to Spain accepted.

21. The Govrnment decides that the Virginius had forfeited her right to carry the American flag; the salute at Santiago to be dispensed with.

22. Escape of H. W. Genet from the custody of a Deputy Sheriff.

24. Ex-Mayor Hall acquitted.

25. Christmas generally observed.

26. Loss of the Virginius off Cape Fear.

27. The Spanish mission tendered to Caleb Cushing.

28. Arrival of 102 Virginius prisoners at New York.

29. Close of the official examination of the Virginius prisoners.

30. Gen. Burriel summoned to Madrid to answer charges of insubordination.

The English colony at Pitcairn's Island, composed of descendants of the mutineers of the ship Bounty, now consists of seventy-six persons, who are very poor and lack many requisites of civilized life. Recently they have received supplies of food, &c., from San Francisco upon the representation of a captain in the merchant marine, who reported the pressing necessities of the people and made a public appeal in their behalf. The people maintain a school, and are very religious.

What was intended to be a mock marriage at a Fond du Lac evening party has been found to be a legal one, and the funny pair find themselves compelled to make the best of it.

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, reported back the House Bankruptcy bill, with amendments.

Mr. Bogy addressed the Senate on the financial question, favoring an inflation of the currency. He thought there had been an unequal distribution of the currency. The six New England States had received $110,000,000, when they were entitled to but $39,000,000; the Middle States had received an excess of nine million, while the Southern States were deficient in their portion fifty-one million, and the Western States twenty-one million. He advocated the reissue of the forty-four million legal tender reserve, an additional issue of fifty million in legal tenders, and an issue of twenty-five million in national bank notes to Western banks.

A petition of citizens of Pennsylvania was presented asking for the appointment of a commission to regulate the sale of alcoholic liquor.

During the salary bill debate, Mr. Flanagan, of Texas, said if there was guilt pertaining to any Senator who advocated the passage of the bill increasing salaries he was guilty. He favored the passage and voted for it out of the purest motives, as he believed Congress had a right to enact said law. He thought $7,500 not an excessive salary, and had remarked when the bill passed that it should have been $10,000. Since then he has not changed his opinion. He had drawn the money (producing the greenbacks from his pocket); "Here they are, sir; this is my pay. I am going to fight for it till the last." (Laughter.) "I have not stolen that pay; I have done nothing that preys upon my conscience; I have endeavored to earn it." (Renewed laughter.) Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said he had spent the back pay drawn last session faithfully and thoroughly, and he knew of no power under the Constitution to get it back. It would be a question between the Government and his creditors, and he would leave them to fight it out." (Laughter.)

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of 35,179 persons of Ohio against the proposed theological amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He said the total length of the petition was 953 feet. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Pratt's amendment to the Salary bill, which provides that the pay for the balance of this Congress shall be such amount as to make the total, with that already received ($10,000), $5,000 for each year, was rejected by 45 nays to 14 yeas.

HOUSE.

Over 100 bills were presented on the opening day of the House.

Mr. Dawes offered a resolution directing the Surgeon General of the army to detail one or more medical officers of the army to visit the towns at which cholera prevailed during 1873, or such of them as the Surgeon General may deem necessary, and confer with the health authorities and the resident physicians of such towns and collect all facts of importance with reference to such epidemic, and to make a detailed report on or before January 1, 1875. He stated that his attention and that of the Surgeon General had been called to the great importance of the subject by letters from Mr. J. Proctor Knott, formerly a Representative from Kentucky. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wheeler from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill, appropriating $28,449,916, which was made a special order. The original estimates called for $31,881,618. The Secretary of War, on the revision ordered by the House, reduced them to $32,768,716. The Committee on Appropriations has further reduced them by the sum of $4,318,799.

Mr. Stephens made a long speech on the civil service bill, in which he admitted that his opposition sprung from no prejudice on account of color.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals agreed to a bill regulating charges by railroads for transporting passengers and freight.

The Military Committee is about equally divided as to the course to be pursued in the case of General Howard.

The Civil Service Committee have begun an investigation to determine whether the business of the Government cannot be managed more economically.

Mr. Sypher, of La., asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, which he said had the approval of the President, to relieve distress, well authenticated reports specifically brought to the capital by Bishop Wilmar, of Louisiana, show that in certain localities of the South the people are destitute and in a condition of absolute suffering for the failure of the crops, and it directs the Secretary of War to issue army rations in such quantities as may be required to alleviate the immediate suffering of the inhabitants of those destitute communities.

Mr. Butler of Massachusetts spoke in favor of the supplementary Civil Rights bill, closing the debate; the bill was recommitted, with leave to report at any time.

The resolution for the relief of destitution in the South was reported upon adversely.

A bill appointing Asa Gray, J. D. Dana, Henry Coppee, John McLean, and Peter Parker, regents of the Smithsonian Institution was passed.

In discussing the House appropriation bill, Mr. Archer, of Maryland, said the difficulties with Spain had not passed by. There had been a probability that the relations with Spain might remain peaceful while Castelar was at the head of the Spanish Government, for Castelar was known to be a friend of the American republic. But that very friendship had caused his deposition, and in his place was now the bloody Serrano, who had nothing but hatred and dislike to the United States, and yet the proposition was that the navy should stand, not on the usual peace basis, but one-fourth below the usual peace basis. No greater mistake can be made than in cutting down the navy in the cry of economy. The true economy was not to keep up a strong navy in order that war may be averted; not to be economical until war comes, and then launch out into wild expediture.

English Coal Interests.

Prof. Leone Levi stated some facts of current interest in a recent address delivered in London. The average wages of coal-miners have advanced, he said, 62 per cent. since 1871, but the profits of British coal owners show an increase of nearly 500 per cent. He also stated that, while the dearness of coal added $8 to $15 per ton to the cost of iron, and checked the foreign demand for that metal, it did not seriously affect some manufacturers. If coal, for instance, doubled in price, it would cause a rise of only one-half per cent. in the cost of worsted. About 75 per cent. of the coal raised in Great Britain is consumed there in manufactures, and 15 per cent. is used for domestic purposes, and the remaining 10 per cent. is exported.

Matrimony.

All young men, and most young women have in interest in this subject, as it is a condition in life to which all look forward, and hope to attain at some future period, and if the young man has any prudence, he will not assume the responsibilities of married life until he can make some provision for the support of those dependent upon him, should he be called away by an early death. In the great majority of cases this provision can only be secured by means of a life insurance policy, that will cost but a small sum annually and yet provide all the security that can be desired. One of the most reliable of these companies is the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, through which life policies may be obtained or agencies secured by application to the home office, or to Jas. W. Iredell, Jr., Supt. of Agencies, No. 78 West 3d street, Cincinnati, Ohio.—*Com.*

HEART DISEASE.—Many persons suffer with heart disease without knowing it—suddenly they drop off, and their friends are astonished, on a post mortem examination, to learn that they died of heart disease. The heart, like the brain, is the seat of life—its diseases are of several characters. The most common are valvular disease, fatty degeneration, and functional derangement. If the liver becomes deranged, and digestion is impaired, the heart, through sympathy and juxtaposition, becomes abnormal. The following symptoms indicate approaching disease: palpitation, giddiness, faintness, nervous prostration, deranged digestion, vertigo, cold extremities, etc., etc., for which the old school will administer iron, opium, antimony, mercury, and many other mineral poisons. Heart disease is a blood disease—purify the blood; remove obstructions to a limpid circulation by taking that *Vegetable Alterative*, VINEGAR BITTERS, and you will be a sound person in two or three months.—*Com.*

A good and useful Christmas present to a gentleman or boy, will be a carton of Elmwood or Warwick collars, containing 100 collars. Any furnishing store can supply them.—*Com.*

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