Farm, Garden and Household.

Philosophy of Cookery.

MRS. Hale says: Cookery is an art belonging to woman's department of knowledge; its importance can hardly be overestimated, because it acts directly on human health, comfort and improvement. One of the first duties of woman in domestic life is to understand the quality of provisions and the preparation of wholesome food. The powers of the mind as well as those of the body are greatly dependent on what we eat and drink. The stomach must be in health or the brain cannot act with its utmost vigor and clearness, nor can there be strength of muscle to perform the purposes of the will.

To preserve the full nourishment of meats and other articles of food, in dressing and cooking, is an art which requires a large amount of scientific knowledge added to long experience and observation. Without the knowledge derived from this twofold source a great part of food is wasted and health injured. It is an established principle in physiology, that man is omnivorous—that is, constituted to eat almost every kind of food containing nourishment. He can eat and digest them in a raw state; but his health is promoted by their being cooked, that is, softened by the action of fire and water.

MEATS.—The best roasting piece of beef is the sirloin; then rib roast; then rump of beef. Beef is much better to be hung up a few days, which makes it more tender. It should be washed and wiped before dressing. Twenty minutes of time to each pound of meat is a good rule for roasting. Put boiling water into the meat pan, and have the oven quite hot when it is put in to roast, or otherwise it will be dry and tough. When nearly done, salt, flour and baste it from the dripping pan; not before.

BROILED STEAK.—To have tender broiled steak is a very difficult thing. The longer it is kept hung up, without taint, the better. Ten or fifteen minutes is sufficient time for cooking steak. Butter, salt and pepper after it is done. Good, fat, stall-fed beef makes the best steak.

MUTTON.—Mutton is best from August till January, but is much improved by being fed on roots and grain. Cook it well done. It is better after being kept several days. The hind quarter or haunch is best for roasting. The leg is good for boiling; put it into boiling water; save the liquor for soup.

BROILED BEEF.—The best piece is the round, the next best the edge-bone. Put it into boiling water, otherwise it will lose all its juiciness. Ten pounds of beef will require three hours or more of boiling.

LAMB.—Lamb should be roasted until the gravy that drops is white; the fore quarters are the best for a roast; the leg is good broiled or roasted; two hours will roast the fore quarters well.

VENISON. This is the most easily digested of all meats. It should be kept for a fortnight after it is killed to be tender. A haunch of twelve pounds will be well roasted in four hours. Baste with cream.

The Old Horse.

How about the old horse? What is to be done with him? Or, what is to be done with a horse that is growing old? These are hard questions for a humane and moderately circumstanced farmer to answer. There can be nothing wrong in disposing of a horse ten years old, having considerable good work in him; but how old and feeble should he be before it would seem wrong to get rid of him? If one has an old horse and he cannot well be kept, the best way is to find some humane farmer who will take him for what he is worth and agree to keep him so long as he lives. But, if possible, he should be kept on the place and be fed and cared for, in part for the good he has done: and he will be useful for the women and children to drive, because his ways are understood—and he really has valid claims to a living from the farm. A humane man will be certain to have a calm and reflecting mind, and such a mind will devise ways for keeping a horse or worn-out animal which a cold and cruel mind would not think of, so that nothing would be lost. Depend upon it that kindness and humanity lead to acute thinking and enlarged mental powers, because they are right, and what is right is ingenious and intellectual.

What Ails the Sheep

Want of liberty. Half a century with at one time eleven hundred sheep in my charge, never gave me an acquaintance with any sheep that would clay on any kind of roots like potatoes. I could [illegible] a pint of oats, too. Sheep will eat from fifteen pounds to twenty-five pounds of roots per day, and a pint of oats and a half pint of corn and hay besides, and they will pay for it. Look at Mr. Mechi's $50 each, and there are thousands of as good stock farmers as that gentleman. I was in Western New York some years since and had a flock of ewes, 340, which had not raised 100 lambs the year before, and about sixty ewes had died. They had been confined in sheds at night, and yards all day for the whole winter. When I took charge of them they went out in the fields every day all winter—all day when fine, for three or four hours if ever so rough. They had 350 lambs and only one ewe died, besides that, there was accidentally one drowned. So says a writer in the *Country Gentleman.*

Value of Wood Lots.

The *Canada Farmer* says: "Time was when the wooded part of a farm was considered the least valuable, and was well nigh regarded of no account until cleared. Now the opposite condition of affairs is fast coming to be accepted as the true state of the case. Partially cleared farms are bought with the timber estimated as a most important item in the purchase account. Bush land is no longer a drug in the market. Most of it is either already within such easy access by railroad, or it is expected soon will be, that proprietors are figuring up the profits of cordwood, and buyers are doing the same. The consumption of wood as fuel by locomotives, makes a steady, enormous drain on our forest resources. Already the price of cordwood in our towns and villages has reached what were city rates five or ten years ago. As wood becomes more scarce, its value will go up, until it reaches the coal standard, and that is likely to be raised, from the large demand made for it in manufacturing and railroading."

Time to Cut Timber.

Dr. Hartwig, who has made numerous experiments to determine the point, states that March and April are the best months in which to cut timber for building purposes, as it then contains its lowest per cent of moisture, which he states to be forty-seven per cent. During the three previous months it has fifty-one per cent., and in the three following ones forty-eight. He further states that properly seasoned timber should not contain more than 20 to 25 per cent. of moisture, and never less than 10 per cent. If the moisture is removed to a still greater extent the wood loses its strength and becomes brittle. An English authority states that if trees are felled as soon as they are in full leaf, and allowed to remain undisturbed until the leaves dry up and fall off, the timber will be found well seasoned, the leaves having exhausted all the moisture in the wood.

Apple Borer.

A correspondent thinks that the remedy frequently recommended of heaping lime and ashes about the roots to exclude the borer owes its efficacy, if it possesses any, to the necessary removal of the grass and weeds which grow about the tree and afford a shelter to the insects when depositing their eggs, as uncultivated or weedy trees are always most liable to be attacked. He adheres to the old remedy of digging out the insects with the point of a knife when newly hatched or punching them in the holes when of longer duration, and the preventive of encasing the foot of the tree in tarred or sheathing paper, according to the modes we have occasionally described.

Over the Wall.

She is my neighbor, and over the wall,
As I sit silently sipping my wine,
Often at evening I hear her call
Her little King Charles, the same name as mine.

Under the wall, both hers and mine,
Whisp'ring, I answered, "I'm here, love, here!"
Kissing the branches whose tendrils twine
Over the wall to touch my dear.

Only a voice—but with such a tone!
Only a dog that she bids to her feet.
Only a fool, that is list'ning alone—
List'ning alone in his retreat.

A MOTHER OF GOVERNORS.

The settlement of this continent by Europeans brought out phases of life which never occurred before, and can hardly exist again. Many a pleasing romance has sunk from our view in the waters of oblivion; only here and there, like Ararats above the flood, brief passages, startling in their suggestiveness, are still occasionally to be lighted upon by the brooding doves of the imagination. In this simple sketch I propose to relate some passages in the life of a personage who played an important part in our early history. Whatever of that life is covered I shall not pretend to reveal; but the imaginative reader has full liberty to reconstruct from the facts here made known what must have been a remarkable career.

It was in 1723 that a ship laden with merchandise, and bearing also a goodly number of emigrants, left Cork, in Ireland, for the shores of New England. Though a continent was to be settled, emigrants were not so numerous as at present; yet, among those who came, Ireland, then as now, furnished its proportionate share; and in general they were a class equal to the best who have sought our shores from the Green Isle in later years.

Wandering lonely among the gossiping groups on deck was a man of superior appearance to the others, both in manner and figure. He held no conversation with any, further than brief but courteous replies to some question or remark concerning the voyage, the rare sight of a sea-bird in mid-ocean, or the wide, the vast, the awe-inspiring sea itself, beating unceasingly yeasty waves along the curving bows of the sturdy vessel. His dress, his carriage, his preoccupied look, forbade familiarity, while his entire unacquaintance with the other passengers indicated that the voyage had been undertaken for some pressing purpose and in much sorrow. It will not be foreign to our subject if we delay the narrative a moment longer to relate his painful story.

He was a member of an ancient and worthy family of the Irish gentry, a native of Limerick, whither he had been recalled from his studies on the continent a few years before. Left alone by her other sons, who had joined the armies in one country or another, his widowed mother desired that John, who was more given to study and quiet than the others, should remain with her at home until, at least, the present commotion had passed. But children always will be doing something not approved by the parent; so John, not to be an exception, fell in love with a young woman somewhat below his rank, and, honorable man, as he was, desired to marry her. His mother was so bitterly opposed to the match that she not only refused her consent, but declared that if he married the girl he should never have any portion of the estate. This threat, if persisted in, would effectually prevent the marriage, as the girl's relations would not consent to her union with a penniless man. Neither were the lovers able of themselves to commence life without the aid of their families; for he had not been trained to any profession or occupation, and he knew not how he could make even his own living. "Mother," replied he, with passion, "if you do not withdraw that threat and consent to my marriage with the lady of my choice, I will go where you shall never see me again."

His mother persisted in her purpose, Pale and trembling, he besought her to take till to-morrow to consider. The next day the cruel woman repeated the threat.

At the evening meal John was missing; in the morning his bed was found to have been unoccupied; and from that day his native country saw him no more.

Instead, however, of seeking surcease of sorrow in the world of spirits by an easy leap into the friendly waves of the Shannon, as others might have done, he projected himself upon the unknown regions in the present state of being; thereby showing that there was an unextinguished spark of health within him still.

With heavy sorrow at heart, it is not strange that he sat apart, wrapped in silent gloom, or paced the deck unregardful of the babble of the light hearted emigrants. Self-expatriated, without hope or interest in the future, and in the recent past a great pain which smothered all pleasant recollections, there could be nothing in common between him and the moving forms who stared at him askance, save the usual matters of physical sustenance and comfort; and even in these the conditions of his life had caused a wide difference of feeling. One person alone attracted his frequent attention, as her bright blue eye caught his own, or his ear was arrested by her cooing and prattling to the several babies on board, her musical snatches of song, or her sweetly plaintive voice, when the loneliness of her situation, and the recollection of friends she had left behind, seized upon her thoughts.

John had watched her with some interest, partly, perhaps, for her beauty, but chiefly for her peculiar relation or, rather, un-relation, to any on board. Seeming at first, like himself, a stranger to the others, she was soon mingling freely and familiarly with every family in the ship; yet he was unable, watching with increased interest, to discover any relation or connection whatever, other than the most casual, between the girl and any family or individual in the vessel. She, also, marked his loneliness, and seemed to be affected by his evident sorrow; and one day she boldly put herself in his way with some trifling question. Yet her demeanor was modest and in her eye, of the hue of the sky where it meets with the sea flashed forth no unholy gleam. Brown, hair, a clear complexion, with especially rosy cheeks, and a graceful figure, made this girl of nine years more attractive to the beauty-loving eye than any other on board—though presenting the attractions of more developed forms and conscious womanly feeling. A brief conversation showed that the girl was without a relation or friend on board.

Surprised at this fact the young man inquired, half-earnest, half in sport:

"What can you expect to do by going over to America?"

"Do? why, raise governors for them," was the instant, laughing answer.

What could have induced the girl to have left home and friends with no better defined purpose than indicated by this reply was a mystery. She did not have the enthusiasm for the new country needful to set even an adventurous boy upon so wild an enterprise as crossing the thousands of miles of sea, to reach a cold climate and an uncultured shore. Subsequent years, however, furnished a possible explanation of the mystery. During the remainder of the voyage there was a growing intimacy between the young man and the light-hearted girl, whose beauty attracted, and wit amused him, winning his mind from brooding so darkly over his woes. The vessel, from design or stress of weather, made port at York, in Maine. Here other strange facts were developed. The girl—whose name was Margaret Brown—had no means to pay for her passage, and it was necessary that some one should pay for her, or she would have to be indentured—sold to service for a sufficient time to reimburse the person who should advance the passage money. This was according to a law existing and needful in those times; and through most of our colonial period there were many, both of black and white, held in temporary bondage. It was, of course, to be expected that the young gentleman who had been so much entertained by the girl during the passage should wish to relieve her in this difficulty, and there was none else ableor disposed to render such aid. But the young man was no better off than the girl, both were penniless. Both were therefore indentured to service to reimburse Mr. Nowell, the master of the vessel; the young man John being, if we may trust tradition—bound out to the town of Hampton, in New Hampshire, to teach school.

Finding this situation unprofitable or unpleasant, he applied to Rev. Samuel Moody, of York, for aid, in a letter written, tradition says, in seven different languages. Why, he might have taken a professorship at Harvard College, only for this reason: he had been brought up a Roman Catholic. In reply he received from Mr. Moody a loan sufficient to set him free from the remainder of his indenture, and enable him to open a school at Berwick.

Not long after he redeemed Margaret from service; and he seems from this time to have adopted the girl as his child. The proceeding was not considered at all improper, as she was now only ten, while he was thirty-two years of age.

For eleven years this relation was continued, Margery living in the house of her foster-father, while he strove to kindle in her mind the love of learning, but without any great success. He must have had a stormy time of it, for Margery was early and long distinguished for her "ebullitions of temper."

Thus their lives went on, until a nicely dressed young gentleman, passing by, near the house, observed the young lady drawing water from the school-master's well. Admiring her beauty, he stopped and engaged her in conversation; and such a passion was at once developed in his breast that he then and there proposed marriage. Probably she referred him to her foster-father; for the young man immediately proceeded to interview the school-master about a wedding in the family. Very likely the young lady had flirted mischievously with the young gallant—a performance to which we may believe her fully equal—from this description of her from an authentic source: "She was somewhat below the middle height, remarkable in her younger days for beauty and vanity, at all periods of her life for talent and energy." Yet it was very proper for her to be thinking about the selection of a beau, for she was now twenty-one years old.

School-master John, after hearing the plea of Margery's suitor, sought his foster-daughter in the kitchen. I am inclined to the belief that she made some strangely exhilarating confession to the pedagogue; for he went back to the waiting gallant in high spirits, and showed the over-hasty lover out of the door with an intimation that further prosecution of his suit would be suitably resented.

Yet there was really a wedding in that house shortly after, to which the handsome Margery and the young pedagogue were the chief parties.

"Young pedagogue!" exclaims the reader, with emphasis.

Aye, young, I reply; for John Sullivan lived over sixty-one years after this happy event. Here is a description of his appearance at a much later date:

"A tall, slender but athletic man, six feet in height, with dark hair, black eyes, and a florid complexion, very erect, and well proportioned."

He lived in possession of his faculties and his physical strength to a remarkable degree, till he had reached his hundred and fifth year. It is recorded that he spoke and wrote both Latin and French fluently when even a hundred, and this Irishman never drank spirituous liquors. Was not School-master Sullivan a husband worth having?

All their children were of more than usual ability; one of them being Gen. John Sullivan, of Revolutionary fame, and afterwards Governor of New Hampshire; and another, James Sullivan, the able lawyer of Woolwich, and, later, of Biddeford, who was twice elected Governor of Massachusetts, then including Maine, having previously occupied several other honorable positions.

So little Irish Margery was, all unknown to herself, a real prophetess when on the sea, she uttered these strange words to a man in the prime of life—whose worldly prospects seemed to himself to be utterly destroyed.

But, dear reader, I know no more why she left her home and set forth alone to a new and far away land than these facts reveal.

A Horrible Scene.

The Sydney *Empire* publishes a narrative of a shocking occurrence which recently took place at Newcastle, New South Wales. Among other demonstrations, it says, to celebrate the abolition of the tonnage dues, there was a bonfire on Shepherd's Hill. The firemen, eager to make the affair as successful as possible, poured kerosene oil upon the burning heap, but for some time this had simply the effect of creating a momentary blaze, which would subside as soon as the kerosene was consumed. Lewis Wood, a member of the brigade, then mounted the heap, took the can in his hands, and commenced pouring the oil on the fire. He was warned by some of the danger herein, but took no heed of what was said. Presently, an awful explosion took place. A dull sound, like the booming of a distant cannon, was heard, and an immense volume of flames shot out among the crowd. When the shock was over, the unfortunate man Wood was seen rolling down the burning heap in a sheet of flame. The oil had apparently splashed over his clothes, and as he emerged from the heap he was a mass of fire. He struggled to his feet, and gained the open space, his cries of despair being terrible. The flames had got such a complete hold of his oil-saturated uniform that the work of putting them out was next to impossible, and he sank to the ground exhausted. Some of the firemen took off their coats, and tried to beat the flames off, but they still clung to their unhappy victim, and it was not until he had been wrapped up in several of the large coats of the firemen that the flames were subdued. His heavy uniform had protected the trunk of his body, and his helmet had also prevented the flames from reaching his head, but his face presented an awful sight to look at. He lingered, in indescribable agony, till Sunday afternoon, when death put an end to his sufferings.

A Young Bootblack in High Life.

From a Washington Letter in the Detroit Free Press.

One day lately at the breakfast table, Senator Sprague said to his son, "You must understand, my boy, that you are the son of a poor man, and will have your own way to make in the world. I have fifty cents in my pocket, not a cent more; so after breakfast I think I'll take you out and get a boot-blacking apparatus for you. You must learn to black your own boots, like a poor man's son, you know." The little fellow listened intently, then said: "Well, papa, can't I black your boots and save you something?" "Oh, certainly, if you wish," his father answered. After breakfast the investment was made. The next morning the youngster rose at daylight, and before anybody was up and could interfere, had blacked every boot and shoe in the Sprague mansion, including a pair of his mother's, which had been bought recently for nineteen dollars, and which of course, were uterly ruined.

ROBBERY OF A FARM-HOUSE.—A bold and successful robbery was perpetrated at the house of Andrew Murray, an aged farmer, living in the town of Gailderland, N. Y., about eight miles from Albany, by four masked men, who bound Mr. Murray and his sister, the only occupants of the house, with cords, and then robbed the house. They stole a pair of valuable horses, which they harnessed to a sleigh, and then made good their escape.

Some one has discovered that a spoiled child is one who plays with kerosene.

The Ohio Whisky War.

Another Victory for the Women—Van Pelt Surrenders with Pack and Baggage.

The most noteworthy feature in the news from the woman's whisky war, says a Cincinnati letter, is the intelligence of the sudden surrender of Van Pelt, at New Vienna, Ohio, who was rapidly becoming known as "the wickedest man in Ohio. Van Pelt swore he would never capitulate, but he gave up the struggle very unexpectedly. A dispatch from New Vienna says:

A request was circulated from Van Pelt inviting the citizens to appear in front of his place of business at two P. M. At one P. M. the ladies meet at the Baptist church, and at two they took up their march, 100 in number, to Van Pelt's. The church bells were rung, and in a few minutes an immense crowd was assembled in front of the saloon where so many prayers have been offered. After singing and prayer by the ladies, Van Pelt came to the door and said that he was ready to give up his entire stock in trade for the good of the cause of temperance. In a few remarks, full of emotion, he expressed his determination to make a full surrender, not because of law or force, but he said he yielded to the simple labors of love of the women. This was what had reached his heart. He then gave Rev. D. Hill, of the French church, and Rev. H. H. Witter, of the Baptist church, privilege to bring out his whisky and beer. They rolled out two barrels and one keg.

Van Pelt then took an axe and stepped forward, and held it up, crying, "This is the same weapon used to terrify the ladies; I now use it to sacrifice that which I fear has ruined many souls."

So saying, he knocked the heads out of the barrels and the bung out of the keg, and emptied the entire contents on the ground. Prayer was offered by Brother Witter, during which time a photographer took a picture of the crowd, with Van Pelt with axe in hand. After another hymn, and prayer by Brother Hill, there was an announcement made that a thanksgiving meeting would be held in the Christian church at 7 o'clock P. M., in which Van Pelt would give some of his experience as a liquor dealer and present some arguments in favor of temperance. The women gathered around Van Pelt to shake hands and congratulate him. He said he rejoiced with them that it was woman's work. He had stifled his convictions for days, and had been having thoughts that he had not made known.

At the meeting in the evening Van Pelt came forward and spoke about twenty minutes. His manner was characterized with a good degree of humility. His remarks were interesting and frequently called forth hearty applause. He first made apologies to individuals and corrected some false reports. He then proceeded to give briefly his views of the liquor traffic and the temperance work. He had felt for some days a deep conviction that he was doing a mean business, but had used every argument he could to sustain himself; had tried to argue with the ladies and get the best of the argument. It was not arguments, but their prayers and suffering that had touched his heart. No men or set of men would suffer and endure what the ladies had endured in this work. He referred to his saloon as a low groggery, saying, "Yes, I'll call it a low groggery, for no man can keep a high one." He had often taken the last ten cents from a man for whisky when he knew that the money had been earned by his wife or child. Every man who sells whisky does this. Little faces thus robbed had often appealed to his heart with greater force than any words of man. He was now determined to quit this business forever and throw his strength on the other side of the question. He thought places of innocent amusement and resort ought to be established to entertain those who seek company at saloons. He believed this emphatically.

He believed that God had led them into this work; he wanted to encourage them to go on till the country is freed from the greatest curse of the land. He had been thinking for several days that perhaps the great God who overrules all had allowed him to go into that business that he might see the great iniquity and be better able to influence others to quit the terrible business.

At the close of the speech the audience expressed their delight by prolonged applause. Some of the ladies are to go to the Hillsboro mass meeting on Saturday and Van Pelt is invited to accompany them. The audience made Van Pelt a present of $150, not as a compensation for his whisky, for he did not ask that, but as an expression of their good feelings toward him for his sacrifice.

The temperance war has broken out in Delaware, Delaware county, and in Pomeroy, Meigs county. At Pomeroy fifty ladies organized and visited the saloons, singing and praying for the proprietors and against the sale of liquor. This was their first demonstration.

New York Boot and Shoe Market.

The opening of the spring season in the wholesale department of the shoe trade is still delayed, very few buyers having yet made their appearance, while the majority of the orders received are for the heavier grades of goods suitable for winter wear. This trade is not exceptional, however, as in the dry goods and other lines the same backwardness is noticeable. The stocks are all prepared and ready for inspection, though we notice that very few establishments have provided heavy assortments. There is some difficulty as regards prices, which, to say the least, are rather weak; but the dealers show but little inclination to make any reduction. It is a fact, however, that, at the East, quotations are off from 5 to 10 cents per pair on some lines. For the present, at all events, we cannot report any decided decline among our wholesale dealers. Should lower prices prevail in the Boston markets, there is no doubt that New York will have to follow suit. The city manufacturers are in receipt of fair orders, especially those who have a wide reputation for the quality and perfection of their goods, while nearly all have fair promise of an average season's trade. As the orders increase the working force is added to, and in the course of two or three weeks now, all the shops should be working with full complements of men. In prices, the manufacturers of fine custom goods, both for men's and women's wear, have made no attention of consequence from those which prevailed last year. The cost of labor and material is so closely calculated, and the competition is so strong, that there is scarcely any margin for variation. The city retail trade is very quiet; no revival is expected now until the milder weather sets in. The auctions are rather slimly attended as yet, with scarcely any life exhibited among the bidders. But few spring goods are either offered or wanted yet. Small lots are the order of the day.

Rubbers are in good request at retail, but in the wholesale line there is scarcely any demand, except for occasional assorted lots. Parties who bought too heavily in the early part of the season are marking them down rather than carry them over.

The Dresden housewives have struck, so to speak, for cheaper marketing, and other cities have followed their example. They recently held a meeting and solemnly pledged themselves not to pay more than 30 cents per pound for butter, nor more than 20 cents per pound for beefsteak. They also advertise for proposals to furnish these and other articles at the prices fixed upon. Great delight is felt at this movement by the family fathers.

An old farmer in Canton, Ill., has been sent to State Prison by his two sons. They quarreled, and in revenge the sons revealed the fact that their father had nine years before robbed a firm in Carlinsville of $10,000. He was arrested, and the testimony of the sons convicted him.

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wis., introduced a bill, of which he had given previous notice, to restore the rights of the State of Louisiana, and said he desired to have the bill printed and lie on the table. Early next week he would ask to take it up for reference, and would ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks explanatory of the bill. The bill was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., introduced a bill to authorize the sale of certain public property. It directs the Secretary of War to sell to the highest bidder all the lands and tenements belonging to the United States at Augusta, Me.; Dearborn'ville, Mich.; Pikesville, Md.; and Sag Harbor, L. I., now or heretofore used for arsenal purposes.

On motion of Mr. Buckingham, of Conn., the bill in relation to bounties was taken up and passed. It provides that all who enlisted in the army of the United States under the proclamation of the President of May 3, and previous to August, 1861, be paid the bounty of $1,000, providing the same has not already been paid.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Iowa, introduced a bill providing that all lands granted to railroad companies shall be subjected to State and county taxation. Committee on Public Lands.

After one or two verbal amendments, the thirty-ninth section of the original Bankrupt law, as amended and reported by the Judiciary Committee, was agreed to by the Senate, with the exception of filling the blank as to the time when the provisions of the section should apply to all cases of compulsory or involuntary bankruptcy. Other amendments were agreed to. The Committee's amendments, as passed by the Senate, fix the time at forty days within which any banker, broker, merchant, trader, manufacturer or miner who has stopped or suspended, and not resumed payment of his commercial paper, shall not be deemed bankrupt, and prescribe that the fees, commissions, charges and allowances, excepting actual and necessary disbursements of and to be made by the officers, agents, marshals, messengers, assignees, and registers in cases of bankruptcy, shall be reduced to one-half of the allowances heretofore provided for. The Justices of the Supreme Court, who are to make new rules and regulations in respect to the law, are empowered to consolidate the duties of register, assignee, marshal, and clerk, and to reduce the cost of charges, to the end that prolixity, delay, and unnecessary expense may be avoided.

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Mr. Boutwell, of Mass., introduced a bill amendatory of the National Currency act. Referred to the Finance Committee. The following is the full text of the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall not be lawful for any banking association, organized under the said act, or any act amendatory thereof, to pay interest on deposits to banks, banking companies or banking associations; nor shall any such banking association receive interest upon money deposited with any bank, person, party or corporation; and any banking association guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty equal to five times the amount of interest so paid or received, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to cause proceedings to be instituted for the recovery of the penalties aforesaid and for the benefit of the United States.

SEC. 2. That not more than one-fourth part of the amount of lawful money of the United States that any such association may be required to have on hand, as is provided in such acts, shall consist of balances due to such associations, as is available for the redemption of its circulating notes due banking associations approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. Gorden of Ga., introduced a bill to amend the internal revenue laws.

It provides that all provisions of law heretofore existing in relation to the imposition of stamps upon written instruments, and all penalties imposed by law for the omission or failure to stamp such instruments as bear date prior to the establishment of revenue districts in the States engaged in the rebellion, be repealed.

Mr. Cameron, of Penn., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported without amendment the House bill requesting the President to extend, in the name of the United States, a cordial invitation to foreign governments to take part in the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., offered an amendment to the bankruptcy bill, which was agreed to, to the 21st section of the original act, as follows: But a creditor proving his debt or claim shall not be held to have waived his right of into or suit against the bankrupt when a discharge has been refused or the proceedings have been determined without a discharge. The bill having been considered in the Senate as a Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate and the amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Johnson, of Va., modified his amendment, previously offered, to read as follows: All notices of sales under this act by any assignee or officer of the court shall be published in the newspaper or newspapers to be designated by the Judge, which, in his opinion, shall be best calculated to give general notice of the sale. Agreed to. The question then recurred on the passage of the bill, and it was passed—Yeas, 43; Nays, 11.

The Senate discussed Mr. Bayard's resolution calling upon the President to inform the Senate whether the officer of the United States Army on duty in South Carolina had been instrumental in procuring compensation from the State for his services. The resolution went over.

HOUSE.

Mr. Platt, of Va., inquired whether when political moths die other moths take their place, had the laugh turned against him by the retort that that depended on whether there were navy yards in their districts.

An item for the preservation of army clothing from destruction by moths being under discussion, Mr. Cox, of N. Y., amused the House with a scientific, political, and humorous dissertation on the habits of the moth.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., introduced a bill to reduce the rate of letter postage to two cents.

By Mr. Platt, of N. Y.—Fixing the salaries of the Postmasters of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and San Francisco. It fixes the compensation of the Postmasters named at the following rates, viz: At New York, $10,000; Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis, at $8,000 each; and Brooklyn, Baltimore, and Cincinnati, $6,000; provided that such salaries shall be paid from money received at the post offices from box rents, sales of postage stamps, and other sources in excess of the expenditures allowed and made thereat for rent, clerk hire, fuel, lights, furniture, stationery, printing, and the usual incidentals.

By Mr. Woodford, of N. Y.—To regulate the hours of service in the departments at Washington, and to reduce the number of clerks.

By Mr. Smith, of N. C.—To repeal the internal revenue taxes on whisky and tobacco.

By Mr. Stone, of Mo.—For the construction of the Fort St. Philip canal. Also for the free circulation of weekly newspapers.

Mr. Cox, of N. Y., presented the memorial of Wm. Baddie and 4,162 citizens of New York for belligerent rights to Cuba.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., made a personal explanation in the House in reply to attacks made upon him by the press.

Mr. Lowe, of Kan., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill extending to the 1st of January, 1875, the time within which settlers on the Cherokee strip in Kansas may make proof of settlement and payment, deferred payments to bear five per cent. interest. Passed.

The committee reported the Army Appropriation bill, and the House proceeded to vote on the amendments. The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Young, of Georgia, extending the time for the presentation of claims to Nov. 1, 1875. The amendment was agreed to—Yeas, 131; nays, 104. All the other amendments were agreed to in bulk, and the bill was passed.

Reading the Lips.

The possibilities of lip reading are well illustrated in the case of Walter P. Chamberlain, of Marblehead, who delivered an address upon the subject at the convention of articulation teachers of the deaf and dumb, in Worcester, not long ago. Mr. Chamberlain is now 42 years old, has been stone deaf since the age of five, and attained such proficiency in the art of lip reading and articulation that, during the war, he enlisted and successfully passed a medical examination. He was in the service some time when, one night, he had occasion to go to the spring supplying the camp with water, when he was challenged by the guard. Owing to the darkness he could not see the sentinel, and, of course, did not hear him. He was arrested and had an examination next morning, and, in response to the question, "Are you deaf?" he answered, "If I were deaf how could I understand your question?" He successfully passed the examination, until an investigation of his ears revealed the fact that he was totally deaf.

A Peculiar Strike.

The ship-carpenters of Philadelphia now on a strike have determined to make direct contracts for the repair of vessels as well as ship-building. They guarantee that all work shall be done in a first-class manner, as they are composed of the skilled mechanics of every ship-yard in the city. Their offer is as follows: "Bills for material to be presented as purchased, without adding a profit to the same; wages $4 per day, the same as owners have been paying hetetofore to the firms. Every article used to be weighed or measured by the Captains or owners, and nothing charged for but what is squarely and honestly used."

Seth Green now proposes frog culture for food. He says: "We have many stagnant pools about the country that are useless in there present state, and believing that their is nothing made in vain, I do not know of any other use for them than to make them into frog ponds. I also believe it would make the man wealthy who could raise a million frogs and get them to market. All I would claim is giving him two years' experience in experimenting."

American Women.

It is a melancholy fact, that American women have degenerated in point of health and physique, until they have become literally a race of invalids. How sad it is to look around us and compare the frail and effeminate looking lady of to-day with the hale, hearty and buxom ladies of days gone by. To all such the late discovery of DR. WALKER, of California, which is known as VINEGAR BITTERS, is a priceless boon indeed. For this class of diseases it is certain and safe, and any lady, old or young, can take it with entire confidence in the result, and thus avoid what to thousands is a stumbling block never overcome, viz.—a consultation with a family physician. 'Tis true there may be cases of years' standing, that will necessitate more powerful treatment, but in nine cases out of ten this remedy will reach the disease, and after a little time effect a cure. The number of ladies cured by it are numbered by thousands, and are scattered through every State in the Union.—*Com.*

A correspondent seriously says that the American young ladies abroad are gaining for themselves an unenviable notoriety for flirtation.

"Housekeeper" of Health.

The liver being the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system—set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and not, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with very small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their preserving and somewhat protracted use the most tainted constitutions be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the the influence of these great resolvents.

DOCTORS COULDN'T HELP HIM.

MEIGGSVILLE, Morgan Co., O., March 24, 1872.
Dear DR. PIERCE:

When I was 12 or 15 years of age I took what is called King's Evil, and by constant doctoring it would heal in one place and break out in another. It also broke out in my left ear. I first found your name in the *Christian Advocate*, and sent 10 miles for the first bottle, which did me more good than all other medicines I had taken. I am 28 years old and doctored with five doctors, and not one of them helped me so much as your bottle of Discovery. I have got well and able to do a good day's work.

JOHN A. WILSON.

The fame of Niagara's thundering cataract is universal. So is the good repute of the PAIN-KILLER. It is spoken well of by people in the city where it is manufactured and by people in all parts of the world. Its advertisements claim a good deal for it; but, in the face of so many commendations as it has secured, no one can say no to their assertions. Try the PAIN-KILLER and prove the truth of them for yourself.—{Com.

For the rich with few children it may do to buy a shoe without Tips, but those who are blessed with little money and many children it is ruinous to buy any others than SILVER TIPPED Shoes.—{Com.

It is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine, the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* This, we believe, all indorse, and many of them use it in their practice with great success.—{Com.

DYSPEPSIA cured by PERUVIAN SYRUP.—{Com.

A TERRIBLE season for weak lungs; coughs and colds were never so prevalent. Fortunately HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR will cure the worst of them, and the people know it.—{Com.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.—{Com.

Persons requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.—{Com.

"How fortunes are made in Wall st.," is the title of a new book, explaining how any person can make money on stock speculations by investing from $10 to $100. Mailed free to any address by L. W. HAMILTON & Co., Bankers, 48 Broad street, New York.—{Com.

LIKE LIGHTNING are the miraculous Cures effected with Tagg's Instant Relief. Aches, Pains, Sprains, Bowel Complaints, etc., *cannot exist* if this great medicine is used. Relief warranted, or money refunded.—*Com.*

THE BROWNS AND BLACKS produced by that sterling preparation, GLENDON'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, cannot be excelled by Nature; its tints challenge comparison with Nature's most favored productions, and defy detection.—*Com.*

"NOTHING BETTER." Dr. John Ware. Cutler Bros. Boston celebrated VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, for Colds and Consumption.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215, Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all