...ity.

...ubtish details of ...rs. Langtry, the Eng... ...auty and actress, now ...ntry, and her companion ...s. Labouchere, wife of a ...don journalist. An interview ...bouchere has been published, in ...tells the story of the late trouble ...ween and Mrs. Langtry. Her story ...distance as follows: Mrs. Langtry re... ...d many attentions while in New York. ...d Mrs. Labouchere expressed her disp... ...violation of some of them. Just before the ...nd of the engagement at Wallack's theatre Mrs. Labouchere learned that Frederick Gebhard, a young man whose constant and assiduous devotion to Mrs. Langtry had been the cause of much talk, intended to send his horses and carriage to Boston for her use, and also to go there himself. Mrs. Labouchere again remonstrated, but to no purpose. Then she declared that if Gebhard went to Boston she would not go. Mr. Gebhard took himself, horses and carriage to Boston, and Mrs. Labouchere then refused to go with Mrs. Langtry to the "Hub." The story of the difficulties was sent to England, and Mr. Labouchere telegraphed for his wife to return home. Mrs. Langtry, according to the interview, lost her social standing in London through similar gossip. She had promised to be more circumspect while in America. Mr. Langtry has taken no steps to secure a divorce, but there is an understanding between him and his wife that they shall live apart.

A dispatch from Boston said that John Stetson, the manager of the Globe theatre in Boston, where Mrs. Langtry was playing, had turned Mr. Gebhard out of the greenroom and out of a private box. Mr. Stetson, when asked about the matter, said: "Mr. Gebhard was not actually turned out of the house. He has been exceedingly 'fresh' about the theatre, however. He walked through the stage entrance—the stage doorkeeper admitting him because he was a friend of Mrs. Langtry—went into the greenroom, and then passed into a box which had reserved for Mr. Langtry's use. The box was arranged so that she could get into it from the stage while the performance was going on, and sit there unseen by the audience. I saw Gebhard in the box after having previously seen him go into the front of the house on a fifty-cent admission ticket. I asked the usher how Gebhard came to be in the box, and found that he had simply helped himself to it. I ordered the ushers to give Mr. Gebhard no more seats in boxes unless he paid. I also ordered the back doorkeeper not to admit any more persons behind the scenes who did not have any business there. That is a rule the breaking of which always leads to trouble. I did not have Mr. Gebhard turned out of the box, although my stage doorkeeper was anxious to 'give him the bounce.' I will not answer for that man's actions if Gebhard goes round there again. I ventured to give Mrs. Langtry a little advice about her conduct, but it was not well received. She is headstrong; in fact, I believe she's 'cracked.' It's not her sister who is coming over to take care of her, I may mention, but Mr. Langtry's. She's a very foolish woman to quarrel with Mrs. Labouchere."

A gentleman who saw Mr. Gebhard's bill for flowers bought for Mrs. Langtry while in New York, paid at the hotel Brunswick, said that it amounted to $200. The young man, however, is very well able to pay large bills for flowers, as his property brings him a yearly income of $40,000, and up to the time when his attentions to Mrs. Langtry became so conspicuous, he was not extravagant in his expenditures and did not live nearly up to his income. It is true that he had a racing stable, but he was so successful on the turf that his gains from that source probably exceeded his losses.

According to a metropolitan paper the hero of the Langtry-Labouchere quarrel is well known at the clubs and in New York society. He is a member of several clubs and spends a good deal of time at the Union. His home is in Fifth avenue. Mr. Gebhard was betrothed last winter to Miss Jerome, daughter of Leonard W. Jerome, but the engagement was broken by the young lady. He is a man of good figure and more than average height, and is always attired in extreme English style. His complexion is dark, his hair, eyes and mustache being black, his features regular and his face handsome, though rather stolid. In the foxhunts on Long Island he has always been conspicuous, but has never made any mark at polo. His horses, carriages and everything pertaining to his stables have always been models of the best English style, and in nothing has he taken more pride and to nothing up to the time of Mrs. Langtry's arrival in New York had he shown more devotion. He has recently made some important additions to his racing stock, and is expected to play a prominent part on the American turf next season.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

Messrs. Voorhees, Sherman, McDill, Vest, Ingalls, Chilcott, and Miller (New York) presented petions for the passage of the bill to increase the pensions of one-armed and one-legged soldiers; referred to the committee on pensions....Mr. Beck's political assessment investigation resolution came up, and Mr. Hale offered a substitute, setting forth the names of the members of the congressional executive committees of both parties, reciting allegations against the Democratic committee, and directing the committee on the judiciary to investigate these charges, as well as those made against the Republican committee. Mr. Beck said the substitute proposed to investigate matters over which Congress had no control, and was evidently intended to embarrass the legitimate investigation proposed in the original resolution. After a brief discussion the substitute was ordered printed.

Messrs. Logan, Sherman, Windom and Mitchell presented petitions for the passage of the bill to increase the pensions of disabled soldiers. Referred to the committee on pensions....Mr. Beck's resolution authorizing an inquiry into the political assessment of government employes during the last campaign and Mr. Hale's substitute therefor, were further discussed.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, introduced a bill for the promotion and encouragement of telegraphic communication between Europe and America.... Mr. Vance offered a resolution asking for a detailed statement showing the cost of collecting internal revenue the past fiscal year. Requests for the number of employes in each district and the amount collected on whisky were added and the resolution adopted.... Mr. Hawley introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor on the part of any person connected officially with either house of Congress to solicit or receive contributions for political purposes from any employe of the government, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost an arm or leg in the service.... Mr. Hawley, from the committee on civil service reform, reported sections which he said he would move to add to the Pendleton civil service reform bill when it came up. The sections make it a misdemeanor for any person to solicit contributions for political purposes in any building or room occupied by any employe of the government while discharging his official duties, and prohibit attempts to influence the vote or to secure the contributions of employes by promises of promotion or threats of discharge. The penalty affixed for violation of the law is a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both.... Mr. Brown's resolution to postpone indefinitely the bankruptcy bill was lost. The Lowell bankruptcy bill was substituted for the bill reported by Mr. Ingalls from the judiciary committee by a vote of thirty-four to thirty and then referred back to the judiciary committee.

House.

Mr. Kelley, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported a concurrent resolution for printing 20,000 copies of the report of the tariff commission, and it was passed.... A number of executive communications were laid before the House and appropriately referred.... Mr. Haskell presented a memorial from the non-Mormon people of Utah, and it was referred to the committee on the judiciary.... The House went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill. The total amount of appropriation provided for in the bill is $5,398,955, being $274,200 less than the appropriations for the current year, and $1,516,776 less than the estimates. The bill was read by sections and passed.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was reported. The bill appropriates $1,258,235, which is a decrease from the amount appropriated for the current year of $78,250.... Mr. Bingham, chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads, reported a bill reducing letter postage to two cents, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

The committee on commerce reported a resolution calling on the secretary of war for particulars regarding expenditures under the river and harbor bill. The postoffice bill appropriating $46,141,111.25 against $43,601,000 last year, was reported; also, one appropriating to agriculture $50,770, against $375,280 in 1881. Incidental to these appropriations and the river and harbor bill, a lively debate occurred, participated in by Messrs. Page, Cox, Kasson, McLane, of Maryland, and Robeson. Mr. Robeson said he believed the real cause of the attacks upon the river and harbor bill and the men who suggested it could be traced to men owning railroads, who did not want to see the waterways improved. Mr. McLane arraigned the President for not using the sums appropriated by the bill. Mr. Kasson said the President had the right to use his judgment, citing General Grant as a precedent. Debate was cut off by the previous question, when the resolution was adopted.... The consular and diplomatic bill was passed.... Mr. Kasson presented a bill for civil service reform. Ordered printed.

Mr. Belmont submitted his views on the Nicaragua canal bill. The committee on foreign affairs last summer recommended the passage of a bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua. Mr. Belmont, a member of that committee, does not concur in the recommendation.... Bills were introduced providing that no further purchases of silver shall be made by the secretary of the treasury nor standard silver dollars be coined until the number of such dollars shall be reduced to 50,000,000; prohibiting the use of the capitol for other than its legitimate uses; extending until May 14, 1883, the time of filing claims before the court of commissioners of Alabama claims; for the relief of the heirs of colored soldiers who served in the rebellion; to provide for the payment of double postage on and the delivery of unpaid letters; to abolish internal revenue taxes and allow a rebate on whisky and tobacco, and amending the statutes in regard to the election of United States senators. The last bill would impose upon the present legislature of New Hampshire the duty of electing a successor to Senator Rollins. A bill was also introduced by Mr. Springer, proposing to amend the Constitution relative to election of President, Vice-President and members of Congress. The bill fixes the term of President and Vice-President at six years, and makes the President ineligible to election for the next succeeding term, abolishes the electoral college, and provides for a direct vote for President; every State to be entitled to as many votes as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress; the vote of each State to be cast in proportion to the popular vote in the State for each candidate. The term of members of Congress is fixed at three years. In counting the votes cast for President in joint convention each senator and member shall have one vote.

NEWS EVENTS.

Eastern and Middle States.

Governor Long has appointed Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., to be justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts in place of Judge Lord, resigned.

A New York judge has granted injunctions in thirteen suits, twelve of which were brought by Hebrews, to restrain the police from interfering with the plaintiffs in their business on Sunday.

The official canvass of the vote in Massachusetts gives Butler 133,946; Bishop, 119,997; all others, 2,335. Butler's plurality is 13,949. Ames (Republican), for lieutenant-governor, has a plurality of 17,675.

Official returns of the election in New Hampshire show the following as the vote for governor: Hale (Republican), 38,417; Edgerly (Democrat), 36,919; scattering, 956. Hale's majority over all, 542.

A fire at Lyndonville, N. Y., destroyed F. C. Fero's vegetable soup works, entailing a loss of $45,000. Adjoining buildings were saved by the free use of cider, taken from tanks near by, 1,000 gallons being used by the bucketful.

On the second Sunday that the laws against Sabbath-breaking were enforced in New York the measures taken for the suppression of traffic and trade were less vigorous and but few arrests were made.

Mas. Langtry and the lady who accompanied her to this country as her friend and adviser (Mrs. Labouchere, wife of the well-known London journalist), have had a disagreement which resulted in a separation and the latter's return to England. Mrs. Labouchere gives as the reason for the disagreement that Mrs. Langtry had accepted the attentions of a young man prominent in New York society to such an extent as to excite universal comment; that when Mrs. Langtry was about to start for Boston the young man had sent on his horses and carriage to the "Hub" for the purpose of being near the actress and renewing his attentions; that remonstrance with Mrs. Langry had proved unavailing, and that she had separated from her and concluded to return to London.

An explosion in a large distillery near Belle Vernon, Pa., was followed by a fire which destroyed the main building and warehouse, with their contents, including 3,463 barrels of whisky, 17,000 bushels of rye, 4,000 bushels of malt and 2,000 bushels of barley. William Lucas, an employe, received probably fatal injuries. The total pecuniary loss is estimated at $500,000.

Prince Arisugawa, uncle of the emperor of Japan, arrived in New York the other day on his return home from a visit to the European courts, and proceeded to Washington to pay his respects to the President.

South and West.

At Louisville, Ky., John Trinler, of Chicago, killed his wife by cutting her throat with a razor, and then put an end to his own existence.

The boiler of the propeller Morning Star, which plies between New Orleans and Magnolia Plantation, exploded with terrible effect. Of the twenty-one persons on board, three were killed outright, eight drowned and six badly if not fatally scalded.

In the course of a dramatic performance given by the young men of Mendota, Ill., in the village school-house, James Perl had to fire a revolver at his brother John. He had neglected to withdraw the ball cartridges with which the weapon was loaded, and when he fired his brother fell to the floor of the stage, shot in the head, and expired.

Speaker Tison, of Mississippi, was shot and instantly killed at Baldwin in that State by Edward Saunders. A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., gives this account of the affair: "Domestic trouble in the family of Colonel Tison's brother culminated in an attack on Edward Saunders, a merchant in Baldwin, by the two Tisons and a son of each, which resulted in Saunders being badly beaten and injured. While confined to the house he was repeatedly informed that Colonel Tison had threatened to kill him. Going out for the first time on Monday he carried his shotgun and shot Tison on sight, killing him instantly."

In Chihuahua, Mexico, the Indian chief Juh and his band stole a large number of sheep and cattle from several ranches, and a party of about thirty Mexicans followed them, but were lured into an ambush and surrounded by the Indians. One Mexican broke through and went for help. A party of about seventy men went to the assistance of the rest, but were headed off by the Indians and compelled to witness the slaughter of every man of the thirty Mexicans without being able to help them. When the friends of the victims went to bury them they found, not far from where the massacre occurred, the bodies of five Americans, who had also been slaughtered by the Indians.

The Philadelphia tug George W. Childs and the steam yacht Idle Hour, which left Norfolk, Va., some weeks ago for Florida, have foundered at sea, with all on board.

The intensely cold weather which prevailed in various portions of the United States was particularly severe in Dakota, where the thermometer registered thirty-seven degrees below zero. Near Grand Forks, Dakota, a woman and her child were frozen to death.

Five men were hanged the other day in different localities, as follows: Hong A. Duck, a Chinaman, at San Rafael, Cal., for the murder of a fellow Chinaman and fellow convict in the State prison; Charles Gustave, at Donaldsonville, La., for murdering Eve Thompson; Albert Sanders, at Charleston, Mo., for killing Moses Wing; William Porter, at Perry, Ga., for the murder of a boy named Swift, and Edward Conyers, at Swainsboro, Ga., for the murder of another negro—all four last-named murderers and their victims being colored.

Commissioner of Pensions Dudley says in his annual report that there is a surviving soldier population of over 1,000,000, out of which claims for pension in the future may be made by those who incurred pensionable disabilities. The commissioner says the bounty laws should be generally remodeled and simplified, and makes a number of other recommendations concerning the pension laws. Of the 2,063,201 soldiers who enlisted during the war pensions have been applied for by or on account of only twenty-six per cent.

The commissioner of railroads in his annual report strongly supports the suggestion made in the President's message that legislation is needed to remedy those mischiefs affecting the commerce between the States which are due to hurtful discriminations in the adjustment of freightage. He recommends a commission be appointed to take into consideration the whole question, and report to Congress the facts necessary for intelligent and efficient action.

At the sawmill of J. Vincent & Son, Shawneetown, Ill., a boiler exploded with terrible effect. Eleven men, employed about the mill, were scattered around the engine-room, eating their noonday luncheon, when the boiler exploded with extraordinary violence, completely wrecking the mill, throwing the iron plates of the boiler to distances varying from a few feet to 600 yards, and instantly killing eight of the eleven men and wounding the other three. One of the men was blown into the river and two were hurled a distance of 200 yards. Several of those killed were literally blown to atoms, and their friends subsequently went about with pails picking up the indistinguishable fragments strewn about.

The charter of Selma, Ala., has been annulled by the State legislature for the purpose of ridding the city of a debt incurred through issuing bonds in aid of railroads.

A struggle for supremacy between the old and new city councils at Opelika, Ala., resulted in a bloody collision, in which the mayor and police participated and guns, pistols and rifles were freely used. Ten men were shot down, and it was thought eight of them would die. The mayor telegraphed for troops and asked to have the town put under martial law.

William Frazier, teacher in the public school at Cumberland, Ohio, was vigorously rebuking two boys named Hayes and Luse for refusing to recite their lessons when they knocked him down and jumped upon him. As he was rapidly getting the worst of it, and none of the other scholars dared to interfere, the teacher drew a knife and stabbed Hayes in the back, inflicting a wound from which the boy died in fifteen minutes. Luse was also severely cut, and at last accounts lay in a precarious condition.

From Washington

The transit of the planet Venus across the face of the sun was an event for which the astronomers of the world had long been preparing. The phenomenon occurred within a minute or two of the calculated time, and although all over the United States the atmospheric conditions were far from generally favorable, interfering in many cases with an observation of one or more of the contacts, the results, on the whole, were highly valuable. They were such at any rate as to leave accurate data on almost every point that can be of interest to the astronomers of the twenty-first century—in 2004—when Venus again will cross the sun. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent in preparing instruments and in sending expeditions to different parts of the world to observe the transit, and the finest skill and best learning the world affords were enlisted in the effort to make the observations successful. On the whole, good results were obtained throughout the country, particularly at Washington, Princeton, New Haven, Cambridge, Amherst and Philadelphia. At Princeton, N. J., 188 and at New Haven more than 150 photographs were taken, the four contacts being observed at both places. Professor Harkness is well satisfied with the observations taken at Washington. Precisely at 9:05:06 A. M. (Princeton time) the small black spot representing Venus in the telescope intruded itself on the large white disk representing the sun, and the first contact of Venus with the sun in the transit of 1882 was duly observed and chronicled by the astronomer. The approximate distance of the sun from the earth is 92,400,000 miles, while the approximate distance of the planet Venus is 24,000,000 miles. Venus is probably a trifle smaller than the earth. Notwithstanding the vast distance between Venus and the sun at the first contact—as the first intervention of Venus between the sun and the earth is called—by the aid of Professor Young's telescope and the spectrum it appeared as if the black spot touched the white disk in its passage across it. The fourth and last contact took place at 3:03:47 P. M.

Clerk McPherson has made up the list of the next House. One or two names are yet in doubt, but Mr. McPherson says he makes out a Democratic majority of fifty-nine.

Nominations by the President: Brigadier-General John Pope to be major-general; Commodore Earl English to be chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting in the navy department; Wm. H. Smyth, of Albany, to be major and paymaster in the army; Colonel Geo. E. Waring, to be a member of the national board of health.

A dispatch from Chihuahua, Mexico, states: "The recent massacre in Casas Grandes by the Indians proves to have been a horrible affair. A band of Apaches numbering 500 crossed the border and descending upon the little town began an indiscriminate massacre. Fully seventy-five persons tell victims and several girls and women were carried off by the savages. A large quantity of stock and other property were stolen. The houses of the unfortunate Mexicans were burned and the dead bodies stripped of their clothing and jewelry. The murdered persons belonged to the wealthiest classes, several of the most prominent families being among the victims."

According to a census bulletin just issued there were in the United States in 1880 253,840 manufacturing establishments (not including fishery products), gas manufactures and quartz mining mills; in 1870 the total number of manufacturing establishments was 252,148. In 1870 the amount of capital invested in manufacturing establishments was $2,118,208,769; in 1880 it was $2,790,223,506, an increase of $682,014,737. In 1870 the total number of hands employed was reported to be, males (above sixteen) 1,615,598, females (above fifteen) 323,770, youths 114,628, total, 2,054,196; in 1880, males (above sixteen) 2,025,279, females (above fifteen) 531,753, children and youths 181,918, total, 2,738,950—being an increase of 684,754. In 1870 wages paid amounted to $775,584,343; in 1880 wages amounted to $947,912,074—an increase of $172,373,331. In 1870 the value of materials was $2,488,227,242; in 1880 it was $3,394,320—an increase of $905,932,787. In 1870 the value of products was $4,232,325,442; in 1880 it was $5,369,657,706—an increase of $1,137,342,264.

General Pope's nomination to be major-general has been confirmed by the Senate.

The House committee on education agreed to report favorably the bill appropriating $10,000,000 annually for the next five years to advance public education. It is proposed that this sum shall be distributed among the several States and Territories, according to ratio of illiteracy.

A census bulletin says that in 1878 the number of manufacturers of agricultural implements in the United States was 2,076; the amount of capital invested $27,867,680; the amount of wages paid $9,721,204; the value of materials $17,177,140, and the value of products $41,535,500; in 1880 the number of establishments was 1,943, the amount of capital invested $62,109,668; the amount of wages paid $15,359,610; the value of materials, $31,531,170 and the value of products $68,640,486.

Foreign News.

The British ship Fiona has been lost at sea with all on board.

A collier foundered off Berwick, England, and ten persons were drowned.

The floods along the Rhine have resulted in a loss of millions of marks. Near Mayence sixty houses were swept away.

Louis Blanc, the noted French historian and journalist, born in 1813, and Anthony Trollope, the well-known English novelist, born in 1815, are dead.

The Caffres, who have been at war with the Boers, are being driven into caves, where they are blown up with dynamite. In one cave fifty natives were killed.

Four more Egyptians prominent in the late revolt pleaded guilty to the charge of rebellion and were sentenced to death, but their sentence was commuted to exile for life by the khedive.

A fire which proved the most destructive one in years burned down a number of business houses and other property in the heart of London.

The transit of Venus across the sun was successfully observed by the American observers in New Zealand.

Diphtheria is raging to a frightful extent in several settlements of Prince Edward's Island.

By the recent fire in London property covering two acres of ground was destroyed, eight persons were injured, and damage estimated at $15,000,000 was inflicted.

The German bark Argonaut, from Bremen for New York, was wrecked on the island of Terschelling. The captain and ten of the fourteen other men on board were drowned.

A theter cried "fire" in a Barcelona (Spain) theatre; a panic ensued, and in the rush one person was killed and eighteen others were injured.

Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, owner of the well-known steamship line between Great Britain and Canada, died a few days ago in Edingburgh, Scotland.

Two more of Arabi Pasha's advisers—his military engineer and his under secretary of war—have been sentenced to exile for life.

The French senate has voted $200,000 to the sufferers by the recent floods in the Seine district.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Man, the goat and the wild carnivora are the only animals capable of resisting the tsetse fly of Africa.

As to the nature and propagation of electricity, M. Ledles holds that they are substantially subject to the same mechanical laws which govern light and heat.

M. Daubree advances the opinion that earthquakes have probably their maximum rate of occurrence at the new and full moon and their minimum at the intermediate quarters of the lunation.

Professor F. Jenkin remarks that it is generally supposed that electricity will supersede steam, but what has thus far happened is that the work of the engines is employed to produce electricity, while electricity affords us the best means yet discovered for distributing power.

The total eclipse of May 6 will constitute the important astronomical event of 1883. At the points of greatest duration this eclipse will be total for nearly six minutes, but, unfortunately for observers, the central line falls entirely over the South Pacific and touches land only in a small coral island.

George Stevenson and James Watt are to have statues, modeled by Professor Keil and executed by Herr Bock, in the Polytechnic school at Charlottenburg, Prussia. It will prove a far from unprofitable exercise for young and enthusiastic minds to ponder over what a wonderful revolution in motion and locomotion these two men produced in the world and how much different life and its conditions would be if these men, or some men like them, had never lived or given to the world the results of their thoughts and experiments.

WISE WORDS.

It is a crime to consider any wickedness a sign of ability.

Discontent is the want of self-reliance; it is the infirmity of will.

When there is much pretention much has been borrowed; nature never pretends.

A passionate reproof is like a medicine given scalding hot; the patient cannot take it.

Pack your cares in as small compass as you can, so that you can carry them yourself and not let them annoy others.

No man is more nobly born than another unless he is born with better abilities and a more amiable disposition.

Be not diverted from your duty by any idle reflections the silly world may make upon you, for their censures are not in your power and consequently should not be any part of your concern.

Let us then twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heart-strings; let us resolve, come weal or woe, we will in life and in death, now and forever, stand by the Stars and the Stripes.

It may be proper for all to remember that they ought not to raise the expectations which it is not in their power to satisfy; and that it is more pleasing to see smoke brightening into flame than flame sinking into smoke.

Hope and daring will not accomplish a great deal unless toil is their handmaid. Duties and toil may not be sought; they are always near at hand, if our eyes will only see them. Well directed toil will insure success in every walk of life, high or low.

What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to a human soul. The philosopher, the saint and the hero, the wise, the good and the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebian, which a proper education might have disinterred and brought to light.

Captain Against Midshipmen.

Commodore Philps, in the *United Service*, tells the following story of a war waged between a captain and the midshipmen under him: On the Columbus were twenty midshipmen against whom Captain William S. Spencer appeared to wage an incessant war, and it may have been the midshipmen waged war against the captain. Anyway, a chronic war existed, and the latter, owing principally to his anxiety for their suppression, appeared to make but little headway against this turbulent element, acting like so many thorns in his side, and therefore constantly placed himself in positions from which he was forced to retreat whenever his enemies appealed to the commander-in-chief, which they were by no means tardy in doing on discovering an opportunity where success seemed possible. As time passed, matters grew from bad to worse, until a climax was reached on the occasion of a large party of the nobility visiting the squadron, and when on the flag-ship, among other amusements for their entertainment, the captain conceived the idea of exhibiting his midshipmen in the guise of boatmen, and immediately sent fifteen of their number, together with two seamen to act as stroke oarsmen, into the "barge," with instructions to "pull around the harbor and let the ladies see what they could do." A few minutes after the guests had been escorted to the poop-deck, where they would have a better view, the "barge" appeared in sight pulled by the two seamen perched on the forward thwart, and elevated above the water to a degree that the oar-blades could with difficulty be made to touch the surface, owing to those fifteen blessed midshipmen being stowed comfortably away in the sternsheets and apparently enjoying their "pull." "An angry man ye may opine was Captain Spencer, and something more than wroth" when that aquatic party met his eyes, and, forgetful of the august party honoring him with their presence, he stamped the deck, pulled his hair, and made use of hearty expressions not found in prayer-books, and finally ordered the barge's recall to be made; but the conscientious young gentlemen continued their pleasure voyage, unmindful of the bunting flying at the mizzen-truck, pulling first around one ship and then around another, giving an equal view to all, until exhaustion in the motive power warned them to return to the ship, and to confinement under the "hatches," where, in an explanatory letter to accompany another reporting them for "disrespect to their commander and disobedience of orders," they modestly offered in excuse that under the commodore's order "forbidding the barge to be used for any purpose whatever other than for his own personal service," pulling in that particular boat would have contravened the positive order of their commander-in-chief and exhibited contempt for his office; therefore they preferred to excite their respected captain's ire rather than his. Captain Spencer, for prudence's sake, withheld both reports, and ere he could accomplish a satisfactory vengeance the death of a nephew, Midshipman Philip Spencer, executed on the United States brig Somers, December 1, 1843, for mutiny, caused his retirement from the command, and on December 9, 1843, he resigned his commission and left the service.

Egyptian Superstitions.

The Egyptians killed in the late campaign were converted by Arabi into supernatural allies, thanks to the credulity of the Arab peasantry. He told the fellahs that all Egyptians who fell fighting for the faith would return as spirits in the subsequent battles, mounted on white horses and armed with wooden swords, and would completely exterminate the English. An Arab servant belonging to the correspondent of the Paris *Temps* asked his master whether he had seen the dead from Kassassin during the late encounters, and on being answered in the negative declared that the correspondent could not see them because he was not an Englishman. Another example of the peasants' superstition, according to the same authority, is the explanation to the British victories given by the Arabs in the country districts, most of whom declare themselves "Children of Arabi." They state that soon after Tel-el-Kebir a hen laid an egg on which was inscribed, "Arabi has lost the battle because he mutilated the corpses of the enemy. Allah has punished him, but He will restore the victory to him if he will keep His commandments in future."—*London Graphic.*

Feeding Through the Nostrils.

Dr. Fernet's interesting statement on this subject, before the Paris Therapeutical society, has attracted considerable attention. The fact that infants have advantageously been fed in this way induced M. Fernet to resort to it, and, as appears, successfully. The patient being laid on his back, with his chest and head slightly raised by pillows, the liquid is poured slowly into the back part of the nares by means of a very pointed spoon or other agent, and when it reaches the pharnyx it induces a movement of deglutition. Adroitly performed, food may be given this way as well as by the mouth. He has often used the method in apoplectic coma, and in the coma of infants suffering from tubercular meningitis. Medicines may be given in the same manner whenever the mouth cannot be employed for this purpose. Similar means have been found effectual in the case of a maniacal patient, who could not be induced to take food into his mouth under any circumstances.

The Wilmington (Del.) *News* says: J. E. Shaw, Esq., proprietor Grand Union Hotel, New York, indorses St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism and neuralgia.

Admiration is a forced tribute, and to extort it from mankind, envious and ignorant as they are, they must be taken unawares.

From the Danvers (Mass.) *Mirror:* Mr. Geo. H. Day, of this town, was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.

The world has a million roosts for a man, but only one nest.

Mrs. Cole, of Windham, N. H., declares that her life was saved by Hood's Sarsaparilla. She had 37 terrible Scrofulous sores.

The Frazer Axle Grease
Is the best in the market. It is the most economical and cheapest, one box lasting as long as two of any other. One greasing will last two weeks. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Expositions, also medals at various State fairs. Buy no other.

There was a young lady quite fair
Who had much trouble with her hair,
So she bought Carboline,
And a sight to be seen
Is the head of this maiden, I declare.

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Mormon Swan's Worm Syrup, for feverishness, restlessness, worms. Tasteless. 25c.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

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Of public confidence from other preparations of Sarsaparilla and other Blood Purifiers of whatever name to Hood's Sarsaparilla is the signal triumph of a meritorious article. The people are quick to recognize true merit, and this is why the sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla far exceeds all similar preparations. One hundred doses $1 can only be applied to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is an unanswerable argument as to medicinal strength and economy.

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We believe that nine-tenths of all cases of catarrh are constitutional. We also believe that a reliable constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, that strikes at the very root of the disease, will cure a very large proportion of all cases. In confirmation of this belief we offer evidence showing the effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla upon this disease. A mother says: "My boy had catarrh so badly that I could hardly keep him in clean handkerchiefs; he has taken one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and that terrible amount of discharge has stopped." Another writes: "I have had catarrh four years. Last April the dropping in my throat became so troublesome that I became alarmed, as it affected my right ling. I took two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured me. My appetite, which was variable before, is first rate now." Charles H. Griffin, Lowell, Mass.

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