O Ruler of the waning year! How calm while summer lingers here Is thine enchanted sleep.
When murmuring woods are full of songs,
And all the green leaves are whispering tongues, And nelds grow rich and deep.

Till wakened by the shrilling sound Of the sharp scythe along the ground, Through Nature's flowering heart, Or shouls of jocund harvest home, That down the echoing valleys come, From laughing hills apart.

How calm a splendor ever lies within thy royal waking eyes,

O wondrous Autumn time!

Like the glory round a good man's head

When angels light about his bed,

And waken thoughts sublime.

And who could dream you soft, sweet light And who ceuld erealt your sor, were herald of the year's dark night,
And north wind's stormy breath—
That all these tints of red and gold,
Burning through every starry fold, Burning through every starry fold. Were signs of Nature's death!

Ah, me! thy coming stirs the sense, At every portal calling thence The troops of awe and fear. We think perforce of days gone by, And days that all as swiftly fly Knowing thine errand here. We cannot with the swallow flee.

And shun the gloomy days that be So full of winter snow We pass into our Orient land Across dark seas where some bright hand Calls from the deep below.

Thou art the gloomy spirit of all The wondrous years that rise and fall,
Within the glass of Time,
Thou wert in fair creation's bound
When first the child-like earth swung round, Exulting in her prime.

Born when the black pine crowned the hills And violets pierced the soil that fills The elm tree's rugged spurs; When worethe thorn her snow-white crown, And chestnut spires fell softly down Among the golden furze.

Still thy dread pinions, as of old The sylvan hills and vales enfold O'er all the spreading land.

And earth's sweet face, once bright and

As the fair forehead of a child. Is seared as with a brand.

And still man's conscious spirit feels, While far and wide the east wind peals,
'Tis God's almighty breath!
(While as in prayer all heaven is bowed)
O'er hill and valley blowing loud,
The autumn blast of death,

ENGLAND AND BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

The Claims of Jacob Snider, Jr., of Phila; desphia.

An old resident of Philadelphia, Jacob Snider, Jr., has long been urging a claim against the British government for remuneration for a patent for converting the army rifle into breech-loaders. The subject has excited much controversy, and in the meantime, Mr. Snider has been stricken by paralysis. The main points in the controversy and its most recent aspect are presented in the following leading article of the London Times, of

That there are two may be an eternal truth, but that one side is not always much affected by the other is shown in a remarkable letter from the Solicitor to the War Office, which we publish this morning. In the early part of the week we stated what had been authentically reported to us as the case of Mr. Snider, the inventor of the new breech-loading fire-arm which is to supersede the Enfield rifle in the service of the army. The facts were ex-tremely simple, and the issue no less so. Mr. Snider, as long ago as the year 1859, had offered his system to Government and was invited to give specimens of its value by the actual conversion of a certain number of Enfields into breech loaders of the proposed pattern. These experiments occupied about a year and half, at the expiration of which period Mr. Snider repaired to the Continent for the prosecution of his inquiries, and returned in 1863 with an improved arm, which, after the usual opposition and delay, was at length adopted by the State. Very tar-dily, however, was the invention applied until the campaign in Bohemia alarmed the authorities into energetic action. Then they set to work turning Enfields into Sniders with all possible rapidity, and then Mr. Snider, who had never yet received a penny for his discovery, thought it was time for him to move also, especially as he had become paralyzed, bedridden, and in want. He had addressed himself to Lord Harrington in the month of June, but it devolved upon the present Government to take his claims into consideration. What the nation owed to him was a recompense for an invention which relieved the public from the cost of manufacturing a new firearm by an expedient for converting the arm already in use. That our soldiers must be armed with breech-loaders was at length admitted by everybody, and had it not been for Mr. Snider's discovery, with which the Government had been dallying for these seven years, every Enfield rifle would have been rendered useless, and the entire armament of the British Infantry must have been recon-structed at a ruinous outlay. Thus stood the claim on the one side, and the debt on the other, when Mr. Snider applied for something in the way of payment for his expenses, his services, and his invention. Being advised to drop the latter claim for the present, and prefer only the two former, he asked for 2,700%. The Government put the matter into the hands of Mr. C. M. Clode, the Solicitor for the War Office, and the end was that about a fortnight ago Mr. Snider was offered, as a payment in full, the sum of 1,000%, which his friends in despair of doing any better, were fain to accept for him. This was one side of the case, as presented to the public on behalf of Mr. Snider; Mr. Clode him-self, on behalf of the War office, now presents the other. We shall hardly be

differ in the slightest degree.

It is nothing more than the simple truth that Mr. Snider, having such claims as we describe, and estimating them as we have stated found his valuation of 2.700% out down to 1.000% and them as we have stated, found his valua-tion of 2,700% out, down to 1,000%, and took that rather than nothing. The ex-planation given by Mr. Clode, though long enough to contain every incident of the story, will not, we fear, be thought very lucid by the public, but its purpose is to disparage the value of Mr. Saider's services, and to prove that the 1.000?

tendered by the War Office in full of all demands was really a very liberal payment. The question of the patent, as we have said, was reserved in accordance with the auggestion of the Department itself, and the calculation therefore only applied to the reimbursement for expenses incurred and compensation for services rendered by Mr. Snider in the proceedings which ultimately placed us in our present advantageous position. These, constituting Mr. Snider's personal claims, Mr. Clode is content to limit, as he says Mr. Snider himself limited them, to eight months' attendance at Woolwich and other places from November, 1865, to July in the present year, and to the supply of models, drawings, and plans for the use of the workmen engaged. Now, this service of eight months, as it appears to us, expresses simply the practical realization of a project matured beforehand by years of thought and toil. Mr. Snider had been in communication with the Government ever since 1859. He had over and over again submitted his views. his plans, and his improvements, and such was their value that they forced their way into favor against even official objections. At length, aided by the peremptory teaching of events, Mr. Snider's system absolutely prevailed, and instead of experi-ments and interviews, there came the work of actual and rapid manufac-These eight months, therefore, resembled the thirty-five minutes of actual battle which decide the destinies of an Empire as well as the fate of a campaign, but though we do not in such cases consider that a successful General has been in the service of the State for half an hour and no more, our authorities have applied that standard of calculation to the claims of poor Mr. Snider. The War Office first ignored even the existence of Mr. Snider except for the period between November and July last, then sent to inquire at Woolwich and Enfield for the exact number of days during these eight months on which Mr. Snider had been seen there, then reckoned up the number and value of his drawings, and, having made up the account to its own satisfaction, behaved, as its solicitor thinks, very handsomely in the valuation which followed. Mr. Clode, indeed, takes credit for consideration as well as munificence. He wrote to Mr. Snider's friends "with the openness and candor which every public servant is bound to show," stating that Mr. Snider could not be traced at any of the public estab-lishments for more than 18 days out of the whole eightmonths and insinuating a doubt whether he had ever furnished the Department with any drawings at all. To this pleasant communication he added a hint that he should be glad to receive any proof that Mr. Snider was

forthcoming to induce a more favorable view of the inventor's claims, made what, under the circumstances, was conceived to be the very handsome tender of 1;000%. Now, we venture on behalf of the public to say very plainly that the Department totally mistook its position and its duties in this unfortunate business. When, after seven years! exertion, crowned by recognized success, Mr. Snider applied for compensation to those authorities who at that moment were availing themselves of his invention with all possible activity, it was no time for haggling over pounds and shillings, or requiring vouchers for Mr. Snider's attendances in the capacity of a journeyman. There was the plain, broad fact that Mr. Snider was the creditor of the nation for all the money saved by conversion instead of manufacture, and all the service represented by an expeditious armament on the new and necessary model. - It was a shabby policy to sary model. It was a shabby policy to ask for items at all, still more so to out those, items down. We can readily imagine that Mr. Snider, or his friends for him, scarcely knew how to frame a bill of particulars. What they did know, and what the War Office knew just as well, was that it was his invention on which all Wedwich his invention on which all Woolwich and Enfield were at work, and that except for this invention they would not have been at work at all. It was his discovery which was so opportunely providing for the efficiency of our army and the economy of the public money. We do not know what Mr. Snider may get for his patent, though we should no fancy that it would either amount to very much or come very soon; but when the poor man, in his helplessness, asked only for 2,700% as his recompense, it was the extreme of shabbiness to dissect such a claim and strike off nearly two-thirds of it. It was not thus that Sir William Armstrong was paid, and it will not be thus, we trust, in spite of Mr. Clode's

not endeavoring to impose upon the au-thorities, and at last, when nothing was

special pleading, that Mr. Snider's remuneration will ultimately stand. Easton and Bethlehem. [From the Letigh Chronicle.

If a stranger were to get his notions of Easton from a sojourn at Bethlehem, he would esteem Easton an old fogy inland village, important only as the seat of Northampton, the inhabitants whereof had grown rich by parsimony and shaving notes, and were now occu-pied in holding on to their ill-gotten gains—a town of lawyers, raftmen, bad whisky and profanity—to be avoided by all people of honesty or enterprise. If a stranger began at Easton to get

his ideas concerning Bethlehem, he would understand it to be a dull and insignificant suburb of Easton, inhabited by slow Moravians, remarkable for love feasts and propriety, far behind Easton in the natural beauty of its scenery, and only worth visiting to put one's daughter to school—or to refresh one's self with a day's trip to the fifteenth cen-

Both these views are, in truth, one-sided and unfair. Each town has ex-cellencies which theother might borrow with advantage, and each faults which

it might spare without loss—things that are only seen on close acquaintance.

Easton, in spite of the damage done its inland trade by railroads, is still and will remain the centre of canal and rail transportation in Eastern Pennsylvania, and the place where the inhabitants of Carbon, Pike, Wayne and Monroe come for goods. It has wholesale houses, of which Bethlehem has none. Its gas, believed when we add that they do not water and fire arrangements are far superior to those of Bethlehem. The in-telligence of the people generally, owing to the presence of the college, is far greater than at other points in the Valleys, They read more and take more active part in the events of the day. In true sociability—in general wealth—in the tone of conversation at gatheringsin great fortunes and great poverty—in interest about politics, business and art,

Easton is far ahead. The town, in short

is in reality, a small city, with all the merits of cheapness and enlightenment, and all the vices that belong to trade. Bethlehem, on the other hand, growing fast, while Easton is nearly standing still. Bethlehem has a large field to grow upon; Easton has none, without crossing to Jersey or building separate towns on the hills. Bethichem has hotels of the finest order; the hotels of Easton are execrable. Bethlehem has finer single mansions, some of which are furnished more expensively than any in Easton. Bethlehem has better boarding and local schools than Easton. For chances to speculate in real estate Bethlehem is ahead. Bethlehem is much the neater in its streets and buildings. There are none of the rickety sheds and old shells which deface Northampton street and the Square at Easton. social atmosphere, if not so gay as East-on, is perhapsa little purer. If there is less noise and activity, there is also less intrigue and petty jealousy. Bethlehem, in short, has all the merits of the old Moravian economy, purity of morals, and such qualities as come with the accretion of wealth from the upper section of the valley, and all the evils which be-long to sudden transition from contented poverty to the American race for riches. If Easton could borrow from Bethlehem its moral tone, hotels, schools, and the habit of investing its capital near home, and Bethlehem could borrow from Easton its larger interest in public affairs its public spirit, its business enterprise, its warm-hearted sociability and general intelligence, each town would be the better for it.

Cheshire Cheese Making. A correspondent of the Utica Herald

thus describes the process of cheese making in Cheshire, England: The Cheshire mode of cheese making is somewhat peculiar, and is what an American would call decidedly antiquated. The night's milk is usually set in pans and added to the morning's mess, when it is set with rennet at a temperature of 75 to 80 degrees. Often no heat is applied, the morning milk being sufficiently warm to keep the mass up to the desired temperature for setting. After the rennet is applied the coagulation is perfected in about an hour, when it is carefully broken up with a wire or tin curd cutter (the old American curd cutter). The breaking being perfected and the curd becoming sufficiently firm, the whey is dipped off. Then the curd is lifted into a drainer, or kind of sink where the whey can drain off more throughly, and from time to time the curd is cut across and heaped up so as to facilitate a more thorough separation of the whey. It is then salted and ground in a curd mill, when it is put into the yat or hoop, but not put immediately to press. The hoops filled with curd are set in a warm place for a day or so, generally in a kind of oven constructed for the purpose, and on the second day are put under press. Here they are kept two or three days or more, similar to the r lan pursued in the Wiltshire and Gloucester districts. The hoops have no followers. They have a bottom pierced with holes, which is stationery, and a strip of tin about 4 or 5 inches wide placed about the curd on the inside of the hoop and above it so as to raise the curd above the top of the hoop. A board is now thrown or placed on top of the curd, and as the press is applied the tin sinks down with the curd until it is pressed even with the hoop. If the cheese is not found to be solid enough, another hoop of less height is used, and the tin put around that portion above the hoop, and pressed in a similar manner. Many of the presses are nothing but large, square blocks of stone, and which are raised by a screw. They are rude affairs. The bed piece on some is of stone, with a flue beneath, so as to keep the cheese warm while pressing. The milk is worked up into curd, and the utensils cleaned up every day by 12 o'clock, M. It was really a matter of surprise to me to find that fine cheese could be made by this process, where everything is done by guess, and where all the operations are so different from our method.

he highest prices. WASHINGTON BAEROW, OF TENNESSEE—Washington Barrow, of Tennessee, died at St. Louis, on the 19th inst. He had for many years held a prominent position in Tennessee, particularly during the exist-ence of the Whig party. He was American Charge d'Affairs to Portugal during the administration of President Harrison. He was in Congress from the Nashville district from 1847 to 1849. He was also one of the three commissioners sent by Isham G. Harris to frame a treaty between Tennessee and the rebel confederacy before the State had secondd. When Nashville surrendered he was arrested by Governor Johnson and sent to a prison in the North, but was soon released by order of Mr. Lincoln.

But a great deal of poor cheese is made in the Cheshire dairies. That which is the best is as fine in flavor and in quality

as any cheese made, and will command

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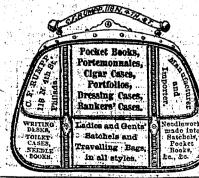
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