die?
There, hear the apples falling from the tree,
As friends are falling near to you and I. See yonder man with cider apples pass,

A heavy load for that poor horse to draw; Tem, will you drink your cider from a glass? To me 'tis sweeter coming through a straw. Let's drink it now-'tis sweet, my dear old friend; Let's drink it now—'tis harmless apple

juice, For if we wait 'twill set us up on end, And make us to our friends of little use

The chestnut burrs Jack Frost has opened wide; There go the boys a nutting to the wood! When winter winds sweep by the bright fire The chestnuts and the butternuts are good.

Long years ago, before we grew to mense tangled bushes oft we've travelled through; The woods are smaller now than they were

then; The circle of old friends is smaller, too. The huskers labor well in yonder field ; Another busker on the fence doth rest; The hollow in that tree would some corn yield;

How is it, Tom, with you and I, to-day? Our autumn neareth with its toll and strife Have we been wise and treasures hid away, To be enjoyed in the hereafter life?

THE CONQUERED FRENCH.

How They are Governed. Mr Edward King writes to the Bos-

ton Journal from Germany : The Governor-General over the French Provinces now occupied by Prussian troops has fixed his seat of government at Rheims, and the attention of the world is rapidly turning that way. You have perhaps heard that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin was originally appointed to this office, but was found too tender-hearted for the post, so he was recalled to the command of his corps under Paris, and Gen. de Rosenberg Guizynski was appointed to fill up the interregnum. He is a soldier even down to his boots, and knows noth ing but soldiering. After this Governor-General there are two civil Commissioner-Generals: Prince Charles of Hohenohe for the interior and finances, and Count Taufkirchen for other matters. There is also a prefect in the chief town of each department, a sub-prefect in the next smaller towns, where there is also generally an officer commanding the place, and an "Etape." As I expect to have a good deal of business with the "Etapes" during the next few days, I must explain to you their duties. At every important railway station there is Etapen-Commando," who furnishes all information (or withholds it) as he thinks best; arranges the billets of soldiers and strangers for transportation, and is a general executive for the high military officers. You do not travel in France now from town to town; you go from "Etape" to "Etape;" and you never know, when leaving one, whether you will be allowed to proceed beyond another. The Etape is a very Sultan in the arbitrary nature of his authority.

Garrisons, of course, abound everywhere. There are 2,500 men at Rheims, 1,200 at Epernay, 2,000 at Chalons, and 800 at the camp of the same name, with an immense hospital, 200 at Suippe, 200 at Sainte Menchould, and 800 at Rethel. in which latter place a vast ambulance as been constructed at the expense of the town. At Chalons the soldiers are barracked; the officers lodge with the inhabitants, but the city has to pay their board. At Rheims the barracks are not yet organized, so that all the soldiers live in the private houses. The Grand Duke used to live in the Hotel Cliquot, and his successor will probably imitate so seductive an example.

The Prussian authorities have been much criticised for their arbitrary measures in compelling the municipal government at Rheims to subscribe to the official paper which the Provincial government has seen fit to start. To show you how sharp and decisive are the measures taken by the Prussians there, I must mention that the Duke of Mechlenburg Schwerin was censured because he did not place a prominent citizen of the town on the locomotive of the first train that left every morning, intending in this manner to guarantee against any malicious attempts to upset the trains. The inhabitants of all these sections are almost frantic because the Prussians force them to pay the same tax they did last year, the burden now being quite overwhelming. One other measure which seems needlessly hard is the imperative command to all the captured towns to prepare a list of every man between the ages of twenty and fortyfive, and the imposition of a fine of fifty francs for every day of absence without motive on the part of any individual mentioned on the list. Bread is lacking nearly everywhere; the people of Saint Menehould went without, recently, for three days. Chalons has been obliged to level to the ground its magnificent trees on the promenade which old Le Fotre planted. Chalons is condemned to pay 1,600,000 francs. The environs of Soissons are totally ruined for at least two years to come. The arbitrary arrests continue to excite considerable indignation. The other day the Count de Chevigny was taken from his chateau at Bouisault, and locked up forty eight hours-then set at liberty without explanation. The Mayor of Rheims got five days in jail for some triffing insubordination. But the officials—the French, I mean—in spite of their great vexations and sorrows, are doing all they can to build up that section of the country once more. They all refuse to serve Prussia, and the consequence is that post-offices, tax-bureaux, every thing relating to the collection of any species of revenue, is barren of employees. The daily work can never be only one, two, and three days behind time. The French spirit, with the love of the grotesquely horrible, is admirably illustrated in the case of a little town which had not made any very brave resistance, and which was refused food in its distress a few days after by the French authorities of the department, who said that people who could defend themselves no better de-

far she would go." He now thinks she went too far. She had read of "heaping coals of fire." but thought hot water would be better.

Grasping the dress of this lady, the girl captured and married her daughter's intended, whereat the young lady, by way not Mrs. So-and-so, of Wheeling? The would be better.

served to die of famine!

The Rulued Cities of Central America.

Captain Carmichael read, at the recent meeting of the Geographical Section of the British Association, a paper of much interest on the ruined cities of Central America. He said that in his opinion, formed from personal investigation, the architecture of the aboriginal Indians of Central America was but a diversified reproduction of that of Eastern countries. He then pointed out a number of similarities in their architecture, designs, customs, etc., to nations of the East. and showed how, as a general rule, it was very difficult to explore these ruins, owing to the hostility of the existing tribes of Indians.

As regards their antiquity, he assigned to many of them an earlier foundation than that accorded to them by Stephens and Squier, and adduced some very convincing proofs in support of his theory. The picture he drew of the palaces of Quiche in Guatemala fully bore out the statement of Torquemada that they rivalled those of Montezuma; and he showed that, if that city-one of some eight hundred years' standingwas in such a perfect state of conservation some fifty years ago that the padre of a neighboring Indian village, who then walked among its streets and palaces, imagined himself in Spain, Wise squirrel, he, to store with food his what must be the era of those numerous cities compared with which Quiche was modern ? He then pointed out the great length

of these rained cities, and added that in connection with this a remarkable fact had seemingly been overlooked by most Central-American writers—viz., that the stone buildings whose ruins we now find extent were used as temples, palaces, and public offices generally, the poorer inhabitants living in huts of a perishable nature—an arrangement which represented an almost incredible amount of population. He then ana yzed the various elements composing he architecture of the ruined buildings and monuments, and gave an interesting account of the various uses to which th teocali and tumuli were put by the Toltecan and Aztec priests—viz., for sacri-ficial and burial purposes, to serve as peacons, for warlike defences, etc.—and explained the relations between the temples and palaces, and offered a few hints as to the deciphering of the hieroglyphics, a subject to which he has paid nuch attention, and for which he is specially qualified from his knowledge of he Maya or Indian language, showing that they were chiefly the works of the Indian priesthood, and, above all, were intended to inculcate moral and religious precepts, chronological events being nade quite subservient to them. He then referred briefly to the round towers which contained the estufas for the saered fire of Montezuma, in connection with the worship of the sun, and passed on to explain the nature and significance of the various hideous and awenspiring idols to whom the human sacrifice was offered on the summit of the teocali, and stated it as his belief that these idols, as well as the planed stones, were carved with clay or flint instruments, as he had often found flint and obsidian implements, but in no instance an instrument of metal.

that there were ruins which had never been visited by the Spaniards at the time of the conquest, and expressed it as his opinion that their crumbling and ruinous condition was mainly brought about by the earthquakes so prevalent throughout Central America, in conjunction, of course, with the action on them of time and the elements. He gave a most interesting account of a ruined city in British Honduras, called Xmul, which he claims to have discovered, and concluded by pointing out the great extent of unknown and untravelled districts in Central America, particularly in Guatemala, as presenting fine field for future geographers and naturalists, and expressed it as his firm conviction that there existed at the present day an Indian city-yet to be discovered—whose inhabitants occupy the same splendid palaces and temples as in the days of the Spanish conquest, whose priests inscribe fresh precepts on their tablets, and who would then read to us their now mystical hieroglyphics He supported the statement by describing an exploration he made in the southern district of British Honduras, westward toward Guatemals, where, after several days' perilous river-navigation and farther journey on foot, he discovered in the neighborhood of the Coxcomb Peak the remains of an abandoned maize-plantation, and saw smoke ascending from the distant forest, and believes that the tribe of Indians who occupy this part of the country, which was before considered to be uninhabited, have some connection with the mysteri-

ous Aztec city he spoke of. In the discussion which followed, Captain Carmichael stated that he had recently returned from California, where he had heard a Japanese and a digger Indian of Nevada, then brought together for the first time, converse intelligibly. This remarkable fact, in connection with the well-known resemblance of the tribes on the Amoor River to our Indians, has a very important bearing on the question of the source from which America was originally peopled.

A Traveller's Story.

In one of the cars of a train upon the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, on a r-cent atternoon, a lady travelling from Wheeling, Va., had her attention attracted to a party of fellow-passengers, consisting of an elderly gentleman, two young men, and a young lady. All four were elegantly dressed, and had the general appearance of people in what is called the higher walk of life; but what gained the particular notice of the Virginia lady was the dejected countenance of the girl, whose striking beauty and tasteful apparel were in marked con-trast with her look of hopeless despondency. While yet the interested observer was speculating upon the possible meaning of that look the train stopped at the Alleghany station, where the young lady, upon making a rather passionate motion to leave the car, had her arm rudely grasped by the oldest of her mas culine escort, and was summarily pulled back into the seat. Submitting, but weeping bitterly, the fair subject of this compulsion made no further rebellious demonstration until the Union Depot at Pittsburg was reached; when, upon the three gentlemen undertaking to lead Mr. and Mrs. Sanson, of Chicago, filed her from the car, she resisted vigorously cross-bills for divorce. He testified that her from the car, she resisted vigorously, she poured a panful of boiling water over his head, and then scraped the hair off with the pur, he submitting "to see how rived opposite, on her way from the car.

sake" to stay with and protect her from "those men." Convinced now that there was something wrong in the affair, and remembering that a friend of hers in Wellsburg had, at a party one evening, introduced to her a young lady strongly resembling the stranger, the quired of the oldest gentleman of the party if all was right, and received answer that he understood his own business and should reply to no gratuitous inquisition. So speaking, the gentle-man, abetted by his two younger companions, was about seizing upon the captive again, when the latter, calling the lady by her name of Mrs P—, re-newed the entreaty that she should not leave her. Still clinging to that lady, she was forced from the car by the three men, the old man saying that she should go to the St. Charles Hotel, where her sister was staying. The young lady, continues the Gazette, remarked to Mrs. - that she had no sister at the St. Charles Hotel or in the city, and begged her for God's sake to take charge of her and protect her from the men. Mrs. - said she was going to the Monongahela House, and as there appeared to be some mystery about the matter, she would take the girl with her where the gentleman could explain. The old gentleman again made some crusty remark about being able to attend to his own business, and said that he would take the girl to the St. Charles. Mrs Pwas fixed in her purpose, and insisted that she should accompany her to the Monongahela House. The old gentleman, probably to prevent a continuance of the parley, yielded, and the party all save one of the young men moved out of the car, the young lady still clinging to Mrs. P-, and got in an omnibus.

Mrs. P- directed the driver to drive to the Monongahela House. He evidently received other instructions, as instead of going to the hotel, he drove to the Monongahela wharf, where the mysterious party got out, and the young lady, against her consent, was forced upon the Elector, which was just ready to start. Mrs. P-felt that she had been out-generaled, but still thinking there was something wrong, she called to the captain of the boat, who was on the burricane deck, and informed him that there was something mysterious about the party just going aboard the boat, and requested him to see that no harm ame to the lady. Inquiry concerning the matter of the officers of the steamer on which the party took passage, proved that the party disembarked at Elk Valey paper-mills, about thirty miles up Monongahela River. The captain stated that he observed nothing unusual in the actions of the party. The girl made no complaint, and he saw no cause for any interference on his part. If there was no foul play connected with the affair, the only hypothesis upon which the mystery can be explained is that of the girl's insanity, a conclusion carcely warrantable from the statement of Mrs, P---, whose statement was in part corroborative of the gentleman con-nected with the wharf boat, who says he Referring to the state of decay in noticed that the young lady was forced which they were mostly found, he stated on the boat against her will, and that he called the attention of a gentleman from Brownsville, who was aboard, to the matter, and requested him to investigate it. In short, the whole affair remains a

affirmative; whereupon the agitated

suppliant said that she had once met

her at the house of a friend in Wells-

burg, and implored her "for Heaven's

Success in Life.

mystery, and is full of romantic sugges-

tion for the imaginative reader.

Success in life is only attained by persistent industry and untiring devotion to whatever business we engage in. Thurlow Weed, one of our strongest self-made men of the day, says that when he was a young man, working at a printing-press in New York City, it ras his custom, as well as that of Mr. James Harper, who worked in the same office with him, to do, in summer, a fair half day's work before the other men and boys got their breakfast. They would meet by appointment, in the gray of the morning, and go down to John Street. They got the key of the oftice by tapping on the window, and their employer would take it out from under his pillow and hand it to one of them through an opening in the blind, "A pressman," says Mr. Weed, "who could do twenty or even ten per cent. more work than usual, was always sure of a situation. James Harper, Ton: Kennedy-long since dead-and I made the largest bills in the vicinity. We often earned as much as fourteen dollars per week, liberal wages, when you remember that good board could be obtained for ten dollars per month." When we look at such an example as this, we are amazed when we contrast it with those of so many of the young men of to-day, who are so duzed by their passions and the devil, that they do not see wherein their own best good consists. They seem out of place in this busy world. Instead of being up in the morning to work, they are wasting their time sleep long after the sun is up, lengthening out the night at the wrong end to make up for the time stolen at the other end in dissipation of various sorts. Gambling and billiards, champaigne and the turf, strong drink and fast women, are as surely destructive to a business reputation as arsenic or prussic acid is to physical life. A few may indulge in them, and not die; but of what use in the world are such emasculated creatures, except to enjoy themselves after a fashion, and die unmissed, because hey leave no place of usefulness vacant? Youth and young manhood is the time for work, to climb up the hill. And there is happiness in work, if one takes to it heartily and cheerfully. There is a manly pleasure in attacking and overcoming difficulties, and a grand consciousless of duty done ennobles the conqueror. If young men would achieve success, they must fight for it with indomitable pluck and persistency. By industry, by self-control, by self-denial, by economy, by undeviating integrity, character is

made; and character is the best part of capital. In Boston, the other day, a respectable citizen imprudently yawned in the preseuce of a policeman. The latter interpreted the yawn as an insult to his dignity, and the offender was bullied, arrested and imprisoned, while the officer was punished for his outrage by a mere nomnal fine. The Times of that city says it is getting to be a serious question how far a quiet and orderly citizen can stretch an arm, or how much above his breath he may indulge his languid propensities.

A cruel mother in Indiana recently

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

SOMETHING ABOUT BREAD-MAKING. -A subject that interests everybody is that of bread-making, and as a general thing, there is too much popular ignorance respecting it. In the process of grinding wheat for superfine flour, the outer shell, composed chiefly of gluten, being tension and alternative. being tenacious and adhesive, comes from the mill in flakes with the bran and is sifted out, while the starch is pulverized and constitutes the fine flour. Thus the starch, which is the chief element in fin- flour, is saved, which contains no food for brain and muscle; and the gluten, containing phosphates and nitrates which furnish support for brain, bone, and muscle, is cast away with the bran, and is fed to horses, cattle, and pigs. And this is the kind of flour that makes nine-tenths of the bread in American cities, besides all that is used in cakes, puddings, and pastry.

A method of making bread from whole wheat, without previously grinding it into flour, has been devised by a Frenchman named Sezille. The grain is first soaked in water for half an hour; then put into a revolving cylinder with rough inside surface, and shaken up, so as to remove the coarser part of the skin; and then soaked twenty or twenty four hour hours more in water of the temperature of 75 degrees Fahrenheit, with which a little yeast and glucose has been mingled. By these means the grain acquires a pasty, doughy consistence, and can be mixed up by machinery and made into bread in the usual way. The invention is an important one, both from its saving the expense of grinding, and from the greater economy of keeping and transporting the whole

grain instead of flour.

The most economical and best bread. specially in cold weather, when a hot fire is constantly kept, is what is some times called gems, or unleavened biscuit For this purpose a group of cast-iron pans or cups 2½ by 3½ inches each, all made in one casting, is used. These paus are set on the top of a hot stove and allowed to become almost smoking hot when buttered for use. Then with cold water and milk, half-and-half, or with cold water alone, and the colder the better, mix and stir quickly with a stiff spoon as much Graham or unbolted wheat-meal as will make a stiff batter or thinnish mush: and when the pans are hot, fill them quickly with the thin dough and let them stand a minute on the stove before putting into a very hot oven, where they should remain twenty or twenty-five minutes, until done. the mixture be neither too thin nor too stiff, and the pans and the oven be hot, you will have twelve as light and wholeome biscuits as any epicure could wish to eat. They may be eaten smoking warm from the oven, as they contain no poisonous chemical elements like yeast bread, which requires cooling to be rid of. They are good cold, or may be

warmed in a steam-kettle. Anybody, however unskilled in cooking, can learn to make these light and nice every time. Nice, fresh wheat-meal, very cold wetting, quickly done, with a very hot place to bake them, will insure the best of "luck" always. These, like all other Graham bread, should be fresh every

For growing children, and those peo ple who work or think, and especially students and sedentary persons, there is the poor who cannot afford to lose 14 per cent. of the grain in the cast off bran; let those whose bones and muscles are small, tending to rickets and no other bread, and scarcely any other are small, tending to rickets and spinal dep sited with the Superintendent of Insurance for curvature; let invalids and dyspeptics the State of New York, as special security for pelicival highest productions of the State of New York, as special security for pelicival highest period of the State of New York, as special security for pelicival highest period of the State of New York, as special security for pelicival highest period of the State of New York, as special security for pelicival highest period of the State of New York, as special security for pelicival highest period of the State of New York, as special security for pelicival highest period of the State of New York, as special security for pelicival highest period of the State of New York, as special security for pelicival highest period of the State of New York, as special security for pelicival highest period of the State of New York, as special security for pelicival highest period of the State of New York, as special security for pelicival highest period of the State of New York, as special security for pelicival highest period of the State of New York, as special security for pelicival highest period of the State of New York, as special security for pelicival highest period of the State of New York, as special security for pelicival highest period of the State of New York, as special security for pelicival highest period of the State of New York period highest period of the State of New York period high period of the State of New York period high period try it, and they never will go back to superfine bread simply because it looks white and nice, and, when dry, is more pleasant to the mouth than the brown.

PAPER AS A PROTECTOR FROM FROST. -The New England Farmer endorses the following method of preventing freezing in a cellar, described in the Scientific

American . The walls and the ceiling were pasted over with four or five thicknesses of old newspapers, a curtain of the same material being also pasted over the small low windows at the top of the cellar. The papers were pasted to the bare joists over head, leaving an air space between them and the floor. He reports that the papers carried his roots through last winter, though the cellar was left unbanked, and he is confident they have made his cellar frost-proof.

We do not counsel the special use of old newspapers for this purpose. It is just as well or better to use coarse brown paper. Whatever paper is employed, it will be necessary to sweep down the walls thoroughly, and to use a very strong size to hold the paper to the

It is not necessary to press the paper down into all the depressions of the wall; every air space beneath it is an additional defiance against the cold.

An old lady, a saloon keeper at Long Branch, became so frightened at the recent appearance of the aurora borealis, that she rubbed all the names of her debtors off the slate, thinking the day of judgment had come.

The proprietors of a vineyard near Terra Haute, Ind., have made 10,200 gallons of wine this season, and sent four tons of grapes to the markets of New York and Philadelphia.

New York Markets.

FIGURAND MEAL.—The market for Western and State fit urs was dult, and closed 5 a 10c lower; sales at \$5 a \$5 a \$0 for sup-rine, \$5.75 a \$9.10 for supping extras, and \$6.25 a \$8.75 t.r medium to choice bakers' and family class Southern flour was steady at \$6 10 a \$6.96 for shipping extras, and \$6.75 a \$9.00 for shipping extras, and \$6.75 a \$9.00 for trade and f mily extras. Rye flour in good deman' at \$4.50 a \$5.50. Corn meal more active; sail a Southern and Bram ywine at \$4.25 a \$4.40. Buck wheat flour, \$2.90 a \$3.40 \$7.00 fbs.

Geograph: a Coffee was far riy active, and firm on

GRAIN.—Wheat clo-ed dull; sales a' \$1.38 a 1.40 for new spring, \$1.50 a \$1.70 for white Western and Ge-esse, and \$1.40 a \$1.47 for red and amber wint r. Oats were higher, but the advance seemed to check business; which at \$50 for blo on the truck, \$62, for State, 57c, for black, \$5c for white, and \$1.52 Corn was right. State, \$7c for black, \$5c for white, and \$1.02. Corn was right, \$7c, with a good business at the advance; sales at 75 a 78c, for Western white, 75 at 80c, for new mined Western, \$1 a 82c, for Western white, 75 at 80c, for new mined Western, \$1 a 82c, for Western white, 75 at 80c, for new mined Western, \$1 a 82c, for Western white. Lave Stock Masket, ... No Texans were on sale, and poorest to best native steers were cold at 11 a 15%c, \$2 fth. The sheep market was a shade firm-r, and prices ab at \$c, \$2 fth better for selling interest We note sales at \$4, 6, 8, \$2 fth. for she p and sheep and inmbs mixed, and a rew Canada and -tate inmbs at \$1 a 75 c. We quite the books at \$2, a 74c. Pressed in gs were selling at \$1, a 95c. \$2 fth. for weights offered.

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Mzssus P. DAVIS & SON—Gentlemen: The package of Allen's Lung Balsam you sent me to use among the afflicted poor in my city missionary work has proved very acceptable an i useful. It has gone into several families, and with remarkable effect in

has proved very acceptable and useful. It has gone into several families, and with remarkable effect in every instance.

One woman has been restored from what her physician prohomneed con-umption after several months' stokine sewith cough, great pain in the inngs, and prostration, so that she is able now to do housework and assist in the support of her family, and with care and continues use of the kalsam, sic expects entire restoration.

Another person, a young woman to whom I gave one bottle, has re-el ed great benefit, so that her cough, which was of months' standing, is getting better, and she has purchased the second bottle, and has every indication of a speedy cure.

A young man who was raising blood, and quite weak and sick, has, by the use of two bottles, been much improved, and is able to do a little at his work.

A young man to whom I recommended a trial of it, she has had a bad cough, and much pain in his lungs for months past, and unable to get rest or sleep, has commenced taking it, and is now using the fourth bottle with great benefit. He said to me on a r cent visit, he would not do without it. He is hoping (and reasonably it seems to me) to be able to resume his work again.

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