

AUTUMN.
Ah, Tom, my friend, 'tis Autumn. Don't you see
The faded blossoms bow their heads and die?
There hangs the apples falling from the tree,
As friends are falling near to you and I.

See yonder man with elder apples pass,
A heavy load for that poor horse to draw;
Tom, 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 'till weet us up an 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-side,
The chestnuts and the butternuts are good.

Long years ago, before we grew to men—
Those tangled bushes of we've travelled through;
The woods are smaller now than they were then;
The circle of old friends is smaller, too.

The buskers labor well in yonder field;
Another busker on the fence doth stand;
The hollow in that tree would some corn yield;
Will squirrel, he, to store with food his hand?

How is it, Tom, with you and I, to-day?
Our autumn merrith with its toil and strife;
Have we been wading in the sea, away,
To be enjoyed in the hereafter life?

THE CONQUERED FRENCH.
How They are Governed.
Mr. Edward King writes to the Boston Journal from Germany:
The Governor-General over the French Provinces now occupied by Prussian troops has fixed his seat at 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 nothing about soldiering. After this, the Governor-General there a two civil Commissioner—Princes Charles of Hohenzollern for the interior and finances, and Count Tauffkirchen 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 "Etappe." As I expect to have a good deal of business with the "Etappe" during the next few days, I must explain to you their duties. At every important railway station there is an "Etappe-Commandant," who furnishes all information (or withhold 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 nor from town to town; you go from "Etappe" to "Etappe," and you never will be allowed to proceed beyond another. The Etappe is a very Sultan in the arbitrary nature of his authority.

Garrisons, of course, abound everywhere. There are 2,000 men at Rheims, 1,200 at Epervaux, 2,000 at Chalons, and 800 at the camp of the same name, with an immense hospital, 200 at Suppe, 200 at Sainte Menohould, and 800 at Rehel, in which latter place a vast ambulance has been constructed at the expense of the town. At Chalons the soldiers are harracked; 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 Duke of Mecklenburg 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 the 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 needless hard is the imperative command to all the captured towns to prepare a list of every man between the ages of twenty and forty-five, and the imposition of a fine of fifty francs for every day of absence without notice on the part of any individual mentioned on the list. Bread is lacking nearly everywhere; the people of Saint Menohould went without, recently, for three days. Chalons has been obliged to level to the ground its magnificent trees on the promenade which old Le Frois 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 Bouvigny, and locked up forty-eight hours—then set at liberty without explanation. The Mayor of Rheims got five days in jail for some trifling 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-bureaus, every thing relating to the collection of any species of revenue, in barren of course. The daily work can never be effected 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 deserved to die of famine!

Mr. and Mrs. Sanson, of Chicago, filed cross-bills for divorce. He testified that she poured a painful boiling water over his head, then scraped his hair off with the razor, and "blasted" to see how 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.

The Ruined Cities of Central America.
Captain Carmichael read, at the recent meeting of the Geographical Society 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 palace of nature in Guatemala fully bore out the statement of Stephens and Squier that they rivalled those of Montezuma; and he showed that, if that city—one of the eight hundred years standing—was 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, it must be the era of those numerous cities compared with which Quiche was modern?

He then pointed out the great length of these ruined 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 extant 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 analyzed the various elements composing the architecture of the ruined buildings and monuments, and gave an interesting account of the various uses to which the teocalli and tumuli were put by the Toltec and Aztec priests—viz., for sacrificial and burial purposes, to serve as observatories, for warlike defenses, etc.—and explained the reasons between the temples and palaces, and offered a few hints as to the deciphering of the hieroglyphics, a subject to which he has paid much attention, and for which he is specially qualified from his knowledge of the 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 carved in bas-relief on the stones. He then referred briefly to the ruins of the city which contained the *estufas* for the sacred 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 awe-inspiring idols to whom the human sacrifice was offered on the summit of the teocalli, and stated it as his belief that these idols, as well as the planned stones, were carved with clay or flint, instruments used for the purpose of fire, and obsidian implements, but in no instance an instrument of metal.

Referring to the state of decay in which they were mostly found, he stated 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 a 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 from Guatemala, where, after several days' perilous river-navigation and further 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 has before been considered to be uninhabited, was some connection with the mysterious city of which he spoke.

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 Pittsburgh Railroad, on a recent afternoon, 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 contrast 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 Allegheny station, when the young lady, upon making rather passionate motion to leave the car, had her arm rudely grasped by the oldest of her masculine 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 Pittsburgh was reached; when, upon the three gentlemen undertaking to lead her from the car, she resisted vigorously, and succeeded in "holding on by a seat," as the Pittsburgh *Gazette* relates, until the train started, when she was hurried opposite, on her way from the car. Grasping the dress of this lady, the girl asked, in a hurried whisper, "Are you not Mrs. So-and-so, of Wheeling?" The reply of the surprised lady was in the

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 arid wheat for superior flour, the outer shell, composed chiefly of gluten, 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 fine 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 pastries.

The next essential part of the whole is the method of grinding the flour, which, without previously grinding it into flour, has been devised by a Frenchman named Seville. The grain is first soaked in water for half an hour; then put into a revolving cylinder with a rough inside surface, and shaken up, so as to remove the coarser part of the skin; and then soaked twenty or twenty-four hours more in water of the temperature of 75 degrees Fahrenheit, with a little yeast, and the bran is being mingled. By these means the grain acquires a pasty, doughy consistency, and can be mixed up by machine 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 next essential part of the whole is the method of baking the bread, especially in cold weather, when hot fire is constantly kept, it is what is sometimes called gem, or unbleached flour. For this purpose a group of cast-iron pans or cups 2 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches each, all made in one casting, is used. These pans 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 cold water alone, and the colder the better, mix and stir quickly with a stiff spoon as much Graham or unbleached wheat-meal as will make a stiff batter or thinish 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. If the mixture be neither too thin nor too thick, it will bake in the oven, six or eight minutes, and the bread will be better, more moist, and whiter, than you have ever had. It is a good thing to have a few of these pans, and to use them for all your bread-making. They are made in one casting, and are very durable. They are made in one casting, and are very durable. They are made in one casting, and are very durable.

Success in Life.
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 was 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 way of the morning, and go down to John Street. They got the key of the office 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, Tom Kennedy—long since dead—and I made the largest bills in the vicinity. It is often earned as much as fourteen dollars a 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 dazzled by their passions and the devil, that they do not see where in 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 waiting their time to sleep, long after the sun is long gone out the night at the wrong end, and to make up for the time stolen at the other end in dissipation of various sorts. Gambling and billiards, champagne 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 is the world as such enervated creatures, except to enjoy themselves after a fashion, and die unmissably, because they 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 consciousness of duty done ennobles the conqueror. If young men would achieve success, they must fight for it with indomitable pluck and persistence. By industry, by self-control, by economy, by energy, by undeviating integrity, character is made; and character is the best part of capital.

New York Markets.
Flour and Meal.—The market for Western and State flour is dull, and closed a little lower; sales at 45¢ for super, 47.5¢ for 100 for super, and 48.5¢ for 100 for extra. Flour is dull, and closed a little lower; sales at 45¢ for super, 47.5¢ for 100 for super, and 48.5¢ for 100 for extra. Flour is dull, and closed a little lower; sales at 45¢ for super, 47.5¢ for 100 for super, and 48.5¢ for 100 for extra.

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