A Woman's Love.

Deep the recesses of the dark blue sea,
Broad the expanse of the clear sky above;
But neither half so fathomless can be
As in the depth of a true woman's love.

Stern fate, that causes dearest friends to part,
The strongest, holiest ties may often sever;
But, in the secret of a woman's heart
The love once kindled will remain forever.

Man, in the heat and fervor of his life,
May soon forget the love that's scorned and slighted;
But woman, hidden from the world's wild strife,
Will sorrow ever for the hope that's blighted.

And, as the ivy round the oak that grows
Will cling to it the tighter when 'tis shaken,
So to the heart that true affection knows
Affliction will a deeper love awaken.

The rose is stricken by the tempest's blast,
The violet at the north wind's breath will sicken;
But woman's love through all things firm will last,
And sorrow only will new fervor quicken.

If thou wouldst woman's deep devotion prove,
Oh! use it tenderly, and slight it never;
For though no trials can its firmness move,
Unkindness will its ardor crush forever.

Farm, Garden and Household.

A Cement Withstanding Heat and Moisture.—Pure white lead or zinc white, ground in oil, and used very thick, is an excellent cement for mending broken crockery ware; but it takes a very long time to harden. It is well to put the mended object in some storeroom, and not look after it for several weeks, and even months. It will then be found so firmly united that, if ever broken again, it will not part on a line with the former fracture.

Stimulating the Sick.—We do not much believe in stimulating sick folks, unless it is by air, sunlight, rest, proper food, and a healthy, mental state. Many a person sick with fever or slow, lingering disease, is stimulated out of the world by beef tea, brandy, champagne, ammonia, and other nostrums, when he might have lived by good nursing and nutritious food. They die of starvation. The blood soon becomes impoverished when wholesome food is withheld, and, if in addition, it is loaded with noxious drugs, its character is greatly changed, and it becomes quite unfit to yield nourishment to the tissues through which it circulates. —*Herald of Health.*

Cooking Food for Hogs.—L. P. Brown, of Newport, K., wrote to the Farmers' Club: "For several years, I have annually raised and fattened about 500 hogs, feeding them entirely on whole and uncooked corn. At present price of pork, however, this will not pay, and I have concluded to cook their food hereafter. Now, would you advise me to feed whole corn steamed in the ear, or shall I shell the corn, grind it, and feed it as mush (cooked)? I have thought too of crushing the corn and cob together and steaming it, feeding it cold. Would the latter plan be a good one? Is there any nutriment in the cob when well cooked, and would any evil probably result from feeding it to hogs?" Mr. Bruen advised him to shell his corn, and then cook it, using the cob as fuel. He believed the judgment of most experienced farmers was in favor of cooking, and that the advantage would be fully 40 per cent.

Fruit Garden.—*Dwarf Trees* need pruning, washing with soap or ley, protection against insects, etc., and such other care as has already been suggested for trees in the orchard.

Pruning of small limbs may be done with the knife wherever necessary, to bring trees into shape.

Grape-Vines not attended to last autumn, should be pruned in the first mild spell that occurs.

Strawberries may be set as soon as plants can be procured, and the frost is fairly out of the ground.

Trellises will be needed for grapes, and posts should be got out. Where durable timber is scarce, set a short locust post in the ground, spike to it an upright of other wood.

Blackberries and Raspberries should be set as early as the condition of the soil will allow. The underground shoots, which will form the canes of next season, start very early, and are likely to be injured if the setting is left until late. —*Agriculturist.*

Look out for Mice on Fruit Trees.—Mice breed rapidly, and it may not be generally known that an immense number of them are usually destroyed, in autumn, by the filling of the ground with water and its freezing. This is one of Nature's modes of checking the multiplication of these pests to a degree that would make them worse than the frogs in Egypt. But the past autumn and winter, thus far, have been in many parts of the country unprecedentedly dry. We hear from some sections of so great a lack of water in cisterns and wells that much anxiety if felt for the result. In some cities the fountains are so completely dried up that large extra fire patrols are organized to watch against conflagrations. With the above facts in mind, it will be well for all having fruit and others trees to look out that they are not girdled by the redundant mice that still burrow in the dry soil. We well remember that, some twelve or fifteen years ago, after such a dry autumn, there were hundreds of thousands of fruit trees girdled and destroyed soon after the first heavy fall of snow. In many cases large orchards were ruined. Mice seldom, if ever, gnaw a bare tree, or one around which the snow is firmly tramped. The simplest protection, therefore, against their ravages, is to either keep the snow cleared away from any tree or shrub in danger, or to trample it firmly down around the trunk as soon as it falls To leave a light snow around a tree for a day or night will furnish a fine cover for the depredators to work under. Tarred paper put around a tree, and extending up 10 or more inches from the ground, and held by a string, is a further safeguard worth providing for all valuable fruit trees. The roofing felt, saturated with coal-tar, can be bought 30 inches wide for 5 to 7 cents a yard, in large quantities, and each yard will cut so as to make six pieces for trees not more that 5½ inches in diameter, or twelve pieces for trees less than three inches in diameter.

Treatment of Salt Marshes.—Editor *Hearth and Home:* I notice in your report of the meeting of the Farmers' Club, that Hon. J. A. Bill, is quoted as authority for ploughing reclaimed salt marshes. This, we believe, is not according to Mr. Bill's record. He tried the experiment once upon a small patch of his thirty acres of dyked meadow, sowed it with buckwheat, but it was a failure. The crop grew well enough, but was drowned out by the unexpected flood in the Connecticut. The most of his reclaimed marsh lands was never touched by the plow, and never sowed with grass seed. There was a small stream running through which brought down grass-seed enough from above without artificial sowing. Plowing may be well enough in marshes covered at times with brackish water, and where the black marsh-grass has never been able to grow, but where the sod has been once formed it is folly to use the plow. The sod is exceedingly tough, and will last for years after the salt water has been shut off. For such a sod nothing more is needed than to drain, top-dress, and to sow grass-seed persistently. Grass will grow where weeds will if it has a chance, and if the weeds are mowed early, so that they do not have an opportunity to go to seed, the grass will grow upon them and root them out. Among all the salt marshes reclaimed along the shores of Connecticut and Massachusetts, we do not know of one where plowing has been found profitable. The best crop for these lands is grass, and this is readily brought in by top-dressing and sowing seed. Many do nothing but sow the seed. In the case of the Jersey marshes, where plowing has been resorted to, a black marsh-sod had never been formed, and plowing was feasible. It may be advisable in the case of your Virginia correspondent, but we do not wish him to be misled by any misapprehension of the practice of those who have been most successful in reclaiming these lands. Red and white clover, timothy and red-top, all do well on reclaimed salt-marsh, and make excellent fodder. The appearance of the weeds after the tide is shut off, is a good symptom and should be followed immediately by sowing grass-seed.

Lunacy is increasing in France—the asylums are all crowded.

Summary of News.

Jenny Lind will be fifty years old in October.

The small-pox has become epidemic in London.

In 1869, 311 people were devoured by tigers in Madras.

The New York Yacht Club has elected Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., its Commodore.

At a late auction in Greenville, Orange Co., N. Y., cows averaged $40 per head, and hay $22 a ton.

Cold nights have put a stop to gate sparking. If she don't ask you to come in now, you had better quit.

A company has been organized to construct a railway from Fredericton, N. B., to Rivier du Loup, Quebec.

A New-Hampshire man, who recently had one of his great toes frozen, chopped it off with a mallet and chisel.

A Philadelphia paper suggests that the best possible use to which we can put Alaska is to make it a penal colony.

Fifty railway wagons, laden with provisions, entered Paris, all bearing the inscription, "London gifts to Paris."

The Commercial Bank of St. John, N. B., was recently robbed by burglars, who secured a large amount of money.

The ladies give as a reason for marrying for money, that they now seldom find anything else in a man worth having.

Mr. Holt, a Chicago artist, was badly scaled by the explosion of a doughnut, which was placidly simmering in a kettle of lard.

The Emigration Companies say that the influx of foreigners into the west during the next spring and summer will be almost unparalleled.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee, it is understood, will report in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad bill passed by the Senate last July.

The Episcopal Church has at present 39 diocesan and 9 missionary bishops, with 220,000 communicants. The contributions last year amounted to $5,002,722.

A Halifax, N. S., telegram says the proceeding against the schooners Nickerson, Wonson and Franklin are closed, and the vessels will be promptly condemned.

Gen. Van Wyck, member of Congress from the XIth (N. Y.) District, treated the children of the public schools of Middletown, to the number of over 1,000, to a grand sleigh-ride.

There are now 66,000 French soldiers in Switzerland. The men are very badly clad, and the Swiss government has asked the French authorities to send clothing for their use.

Another call on the German Landwher for men between the ages of 27 and 47 has been issued. From the new reserve 300,000 men will be ready to march into France at short notice.

A San Francisco man who brought suit for $100,000 for damages done his property by the great nitro-glycerine explosion in April, 1866, has been awarded $1,787.62 and interest.

The rinderpest has appeared in Westchester, N. Y. Twenty cattle belonging to Mr. Wallace of Croton Falls, and some stock of Mr. Hynard of Somers, are suffering from the disease.

At the meeting of the Conference in London, Russia is said to have fully gained her object—all her pretensions being acknowledged, she yielding nothing. Turkey obtains no guarantees.

The Gloucester fishing schooner Edith Wonser, is supposed to have been lost on the Western Banks, with her crew, consisting of twelve in all, three of whom leave widows, and two nine children.

The Apache Indians in Arizona are growing bolder, and make daily raids into the Pimo and Gila reservations, which hitherto had been considered free. More troops are urgently called for.

Movable or adjustable horse shoes have become a "fixed fact," and a company in Chicopee, Mass., are engaged in their manufacture. This shoe can be taken off at night, or when the horse is not at work, and put on again when wanted, as easy as a pair of boots.

The *Independance Belge* has a telegram from Lyons which says that Gen. Cremer, with one of the divisions of the French Army of the East, has effected a retreat from Pontarlier to Gex, but was obliged to spike and abandon forty guns to the Prussians.

The Prohibitory State Central Committee of Massachusetts has adopted a resolution in favor of adopting woman suffrage as a part of their political platform, and appointed a committee to arrange for a convention of the party to consider the subject.

Gold to the amount of $15, in the gizzard of a hen, is a matter that is agitating the denizens of Belmont, Wisconsin, just now, a man having recently made a discovery of that startling character. The mortality of hens is said to be very great in that locality since the discovery was made.

A St. Louis woman complained to the Police, on Monday, that another woman had won away the love of her husband by the use of a certain love-powder, and that, although she had tried the efficacy of the same powder, thereby involving to herself an expense of $5, she had been unable to win it back again.

The Pennsylvania Secretary of State gives the septennial enumeration of all counties, except Fulton, showing the aggregate of taxable persons to be 856,697; of deaf and dumb persons, 607, and of blind persons, 761. Philadelphia has 158,622 taxable persons. 88 deaf and dumb persons, and 276 blind persons.

The annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, was held at Albany. The annual reports were submitted. The Treasurer's report shows a balance of $30,252 64. Officers for the ensuing year, with Mr. Richard Church, of Alleghany, as President, were elected, and after debate on several questions of minor importance, the meeting adjourned.

In the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, Chief-Justice Carter announces that by reason of a divided Court, three concurring in the opinion, the judgment of the Court below, in the case of Caroline Brown against the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company, for $1,500 damages for plaintiff, by forcible ejection from a car at Alaxandria, in March, on account of color, was affirmed.

A tabular statement, compiled by Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., of the Bureau of Statistics, shows that since 1856 the relations of British tonnage entered at American ports, and American tonnage entered at British ports, have entirely changed; that instead of the latter being double the former, as prior to 1862, the former is now double the later. The change is ascribed to the changes effected by steam and iron, both in the vehicles and modes of commerce.

Mr. Thomas A. Halpine, the wounded express messenger at Albany, is rapidly recovering. In a letter to a friend he says: "This has been a pretty tight squeeze for me. I did not expect to live fifteen minutes after I had given the alarm. All I asked for was to see my wife and child, and I could have let go my hold pretty easy. I had no hopes until Sunday, when I told my wife that if I weathered that night I thought I might get well. Nothing but the providential interposition of God saved my life that night."

It is a question between a couple of teamsters in the vicinity of Shelburne, which is the stronger, the force of habit or that of imagination. During the late cold snap John suffered intensely from a slit in the back of his coat, which gave him the rheumatism in the shoulder, and kept him in a chronic state of shiver. He went home at night, half frozen and wholly cross to find the "gude wife" had put a patch on the offending hole the night before. And Jerry enlarged to one of his companions on the warmth of a red flannel padded waistcoat his better half had been making for him; said he "had just as 'lief be out as in, for he didn't feel the cold at all," and got home at night to find the much lauded dreadnaught had been hanging behind the kitchen stove all day.

The West Point Troubles.

The Committee on Military Affairs have made their report. In it the officers at West Point are condemned; and it is recommended that the expelled cadets be reinstated. The report says:

"The conduct of the officers shows a lack of comprehension of the principles of military discipline, surprising in officers of such long and honorable standing in the army. The only thing that can be said in extenuation of their action is that their efforts to maintain discipline heretofore have not been properly sustained at Washington, and that sentences of courts martial providing for the dismissal of cadets have almost universally been remitted."

The report of the Committee is particularly severe upon the members of the first class. It concludes:

"Your Committee therefore believe that the cadets engaged in the disgraceful affair should be severely punished, and that any slight punishment will have the effect to aggravate the evil instead of proving a remedy. Four years ago a part of the first class took an innocent cadet into their own hands, branded "thief" upon him, and drummed him from the Point. The instigator of the offence was tried by court martial and sentenced to be dismissed; but on application to the authorities at Washington the sentence was remitted; and the recent outrage must be regarded as in part the fruit of the clemency then shown. The Committee are of the opinion that the members of the first class who were the instigators of and the leaders in the affair of the first of January should be at once dismissed from the Academy, and that all the other members of the class who participated in the affair should be tried by court martial and severely punished. They therefore recommend the adoption by Congress of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Congress recommend to the Secretary of War to restore Cadets Baird, Barnes, and Fleckinger to the military academy at West Point, to take effect at the beginning of the next academic year, and then permit them to proceed with the fourth class without further punishment for the offence heretofore committed by them.

Resolved, That Congress recommend that the Secretary of War convene a court of inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining what members of the first class were instigators and leaders in the affair of January 1, at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and the remaining members of the class engaged in the affair be tried by a general court martial to be convened for their trial and punished at the discretion of the court.

Don't be Afraid of Pure Cold Air.

Don't be afraid to go out of doors because it is a little colder than usual. The cold air will not hurt you if you are properly protected, and exercise enough to keep the circulation active. On the contrary, it will do you good; it will purify your blood, it will strengthen your lungs, it will improve your digestion, it will afford a natural, healthful stimulus to your torpid circulation, and strengthen and energize your whole system. The injury which often results from going into a cold atmosphere is occasioned by a lack of protection to some part of the body, exposure to strong drafts, or from breathing through the mouth. Avoid these, and you are safe.

Don't be afraid to sleep in a cold room at night with the window open. Cold air, if pure, will not hurt you at night any more than in the day, if you are protected by sufficient clothing and by breathing through the nostrils. If you do not breathe thus, acquire the habit as soon as possible.

If you wish to be subject to colds, coughs, and fevers, shut yourself in close, hot rooms day and night. If you wish to be free from their companionship, always have plenty of pure air to breathe, night and day, take daily outdoor exercise regardless of the weather, except as to protection, and eat, drink, and bathe, as a Christian should.—*Herald of Health.*

Fishery and Alabama Claims.

The diplomatic correspondence on the Fishery and Alabama question is published. The first letter is from the British Minister at Washington to the Secretary of State, informing him of instructions to propose to the United States a joint high commission of members named by each Government to sit in Washington to discuss the mode of settling questions, arising out of the fisheries, as well as those which affect the relations of the United States toward Her Majesty's possessions in North America. Mr. Fish replies in substance that the removal of the differences arising out of depredations of the *Alabama* will also be essential to the establishment of the good relations which both Governments desire should exist between them, and suggests that these claims also be referred to the High Commission. Sir Edward Thornton replies that this Government consents to this if the claims of British subjects, arising out of the events of the war, shall also be discussed. Mr. Fish conveys the assent of our Government to this proposition, and suggests that such claims only as may be presented by the Governments of the respective claimants at an early day, to be agreed on by the Commissions, shall be considered.

In the Hudson River Railroad Disaster, the cars do not seem to have been injured at all by the collision, and were not even thrown from the track. But the moment the engine struck the oil-car the air was filled with flame for fifty feet in every direction, communicating fire to everything with which it came in contact. This blinding, blistering, penetrating flame doubtless filled the first sleeping coach almost instantaneously and suffocated its occupants. It enveloped the second sleeping car at the same time though with less penetrating force, the affrighted passengers escaping by the rear door as the threatening tongues of fire showed themselves through the ventillators in the roof and the shattered windows at the sides. From this car the escaping passengers were compelled to pass through the third sleeping car to reach solid footing, which was only found at the rear of that car. These three sleeping cars were therefore standing on the trestle work of the bridge. The cars in the rear of them, two sleeping and one common passenger coach, were at once uncoupled and shoved back down the track beyond danger, leaving the three sleeping cars at a safe distance.

Safety of the Officers and Crew of the Saginaw.—The announcement of the safety of the wrecked officers and crew of the United States steamer *Saginaw* will lift a load of anxiety from the minds of hundreds. The party arrived at San Francisco in the steamer *Moses Taylor*, from Honolulu, whence they had been conveyed from their sea girt prison of Ocean Island by the Hawaiian steamer *Kilauea*, which had been generously placed at the disposal of the United States Consul at Honolulu by the Hawaiian Government. The unfortunates reached Honolulu January 14, all much debilitated from lack of sufficient food, they having been limited to a daily ration of but one potato and two ounces of bread, which they supplemented by catching sufficient turtles, seals, &c., to sustain life. They have, however, fully recovered from the effects of their forced abstinence, and are all in good health.

This Definition of a "sweet dress" is traveling all over the country: "A light blue silk with very long train, quite plain, being only lightly trimmed across the front breadth with three rows of folded tulle, headed with a piping of blue silk. The waist is made very pointed, the corsage low, the sleeves Marie Antoinette. Over the shoulder are worn folds of white tulle."

People will do well to remember that the snow, if left on the grass, acts as a blanket, and does a great deal toward keeping it alive over winter. Many who have a strip of grass between curbstone and pavement clear off the snow which allows the grass to winter-kill, and next summer it will need returfing, especially after this open winter. Keep it covered all you can.

The Senate passed the bill authorizing the sale of the useless military reservations in the West.

The Difference in Pistols.

An amusing story of the contradiction of the old adage "United we stand, divided we fall," comes to us from the Hudson River. During a rain and thaw, at a place not far from West Point, a little crowd might have been seen gathered one evening to witness the passage across of any person who should dare to attempt to do so on the ice. The thaw and rain had so weakened the frozen bridge that it seemed doubtful whether it was longer safe, and the water and slush which covered the thin ice, hid from view the dangerous air holes and weak spots.

Although several wished to cross, none would attempt the passage, till at length a gentleman came down to the river's edge and announced his intention to make the attempt. Purchasing from a boatman a good boat-hook, which he could use as a pole to jump dangerous places, and as a support should he go through, he made ready to start. Then a peddler, with a pack weighing perhaps one hundred pounds on his back, said he would go too, and in spite of the advice of the crowd, who knew the ice would not support two men together at one spot, attempted to walk over with the adventurous one first mentioned. That gentleman in vain protested against his doing so, but the peddler said, "My tear, I will go mit you, and den if I gets in you can pull me out mit that stick."

Finding it impossible to persuade him to desist, the gentleman sprang to the ice and attempted to get such a start as to prevent his "old man of the sea" from at least being by his side; but to no avail, for the peddler was with him in all his turnings. At last, being fearful for his own safety, the gentleman drew a pistol, and pointing it at the peddler proclaimed his determination of blowing out his brains if he presisted in keeping so close to him.

Acting under this gentle persuasion, the follower kept back at a safe distance, but on reaching the other side immediately sought a justice, and before the train could arrive that was to bear the gentleman away the grasp of a constable was on his shoulder and he was charged with pointing with intent to kill, &c., &c, a revolver at the head of one Hans Didemdorff. A trip was made to the justice and the gentleman submitted to be searched, and there truly enough was discovered the pistol, but unfortunately for Hans, it was found to be made of pottery, and to be of the kind known as a pocket pistol, and on withdrawing a cork from its mouth, Bourbon escaped therefrom and vanished down the throat of the justice. The gentleman now proposes to prosecute Hans for swearing that his pocket pistol was a revolver.

Dangers of the New Narcotic.

There is danger that not a little harm may result from the free use of the new narcotic, or anæsthetic, chloral. That it has valuable medicinal proprieties and is an admirable sedative, there can be no doubt. But it is one of the most fascinating of narcotics, and the habitual use of it is said to be attended with more and greater evils than almost any other drug of common consumption. It is understood, says the Boston *Advertiser*, that the use of it has become alarming prevalent, and it may therefore be well to note a few of the consequences. Eminent physicians say that it aggravates rheumatism and skin diseases and causes irritation of the mucous surfaces of the nose and throat. It causes a dimness of sight that is the most inconvenient, to say the least. A Chicago clergymen lately told his experience with the drug to his physician. For a few nights it was taken for sleeplessness; its effects were very pleasant; then came on a peculiar dimness or weakness of sight; he had to read with one eye at a time—for a minute or two with each. If one eye was used longer than a minute, the words and letters became blurred and indistinct. The eyes became conjested, the lids swollen and partially paralyzed. The tongue had a peculiar appearance—a black streak like that caused by ink, extended the whole length of the tongue, in its centre. The physician who sends this account to the Chicago *Tribune* says that this peculiar appearance of the tongue is diagnostic. He has observed it in those who have been addicted to chloral eating for only a few days. The habit is, moreover, exceedingly hard to break off, and attempts to do so have resulted in symptoms not unlike those of *delirium tremens*. One case is reported where a man who took an overdose slept for twenty-four hours, and on awakening found his arms and legs paralyzed. It is to be hoped that these facts will induce the public generally to be very cautious about the new drug, and not to make use of it at all without advice of a good physician.

England and the United States.

In her remarks to Parliament, Queen Victoria said:—

At different times, several questions of importance have arisen, which are not yet adjusted, and which materially affect the relations between the United States and the Territories and people of British North America. One of them in particular, which concerns the fisheries, calls for early settlement, lest the possible indiscretion of individuals should impair the neighborly understanding which is on all grounds so desirable to cherish and maintain. I have, therefore, engaged in amicable communication with the President of the United States in order to determine the most convenient mode of treatment for these matters. I have suggested the appointment of a Joint Commission, and I have agreed to a proposal of the President that this Commission shall be authorized at the same time and in the same manner to resume the considerations of claims growing out of the circumstances of the late war. This arrangement will, by common consent, include all claims for compensation which have been or may be made by each Government, or by its citizens upon the other.

The five Commissioners on the part of Great Britain to consider the Alabama question have been appointed, and their names are as follows: Earl de Grey, Prof. Montague Bernard, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John MacDonald, of Canada, Sir John Rose. Secretary of the Commission, Lord Tenterden.

Poisonous Gloves.

The following, from an English medical journal, conveys a warning: "Our attention has been directed by a respected correspondent to a case which he ascribes due to the wearing of gloves dyed with some poisonous substance. His patient, a lady, purchased a pair of green-colored gloves at a well-known and respectable house. In none of the gloves was the dye prominent, but upon the hand becoming heated, it was stained to such a degree that warm water would scarcely remove it. After wearing a few pairs—for the gloves rapidly became shabby—the lady noticed a vesicular eruption presenting itself at the sides and root of the nails. This vesication in a few days proceeded to ulceration. Under suitable remedies the rash disappeared, but upon the lady resuming the wearing of the gloves the mischief recommenced with renewed severity. Upon our correspondent examining the gloves further, and analysing a solution prepared from them, he discovered the existence of an arsenical salt, which at once cleared up the mystery of the case, and the nature of the dye.

Alsace and Lorraine.—It is probable, says a Berlin correspondent, that Prince Wilhelm of Baden, a brother of the Grand Duke and a General who has greatly distinguished himself in the campaign, will be appointed Stadtholder of Alsace after the restoration of peace. The new province will not be embodied with any of the German States, but placed under the central government, and be subject to the Emperor and Federal Council. As it has an annual revenue of 60,000,000f., and requires only half that amount for administrative purposes, the taxes will either be diminished or a surplus obtained which can be employed on improvements of all kinds. Hereafter, when Alsace has to take part in the military burdens of the empire, there will be little if any surplus. The prisoners from Alsace and German Lorraine—no less than 26,000 among the 275,000 unwounded Frenchmen interned in Prussia up to the end of 1870—are kept separate, and have, many of them, been permitted to go home.

Salmon Hatching.

Mr. Thaddeus Norris, who applied to Mr. Samuel Wilmot, of New Castle, Ontario, Canada, for salmon eggs to make the attempt to stock the Delaware with this noble fish, has received a response, from which the Germantown *Telegraph* makes the following extract :

"You or your friends, or any other deserving persons, can have any number of salmon eggs that may be required. The best time for removing them is February or March. Messrs. Hudson and Pike, Fish Commissioners of Connecticut, have been here and have engaged a large number of eggs. The price at present is the same as we obtained last year from the Maine Commissioners—forty dollars per thousand eggs. The ova look very well indeed. The fish can plainly be seen in them. As I do not force incubation by using spring water at 44 degrees, which I consider an unnatural temperature, my young fry will not come out before April. The temperature of all streams in America which salmon frequent for spawning will be found to be very similar, about 33 or 34 degrees, during the winter months. In October and November, when the spawning is going on, the temperature is much higher. As soon as winter sets in and ice covers the rivers, 33 or 34 degrees will be the average condition of the water until the latter part of April, when the temperature rapidly increases. As soon as it reaches 54 or 55 degrees, out pop the salmon fry as if by magic. It amuses me much to read of certain American fish breeders, who say that it is indispensable for successful fish breeding to have pure spring water, at a temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees. My experience has led me to believe that so high a temperature is quite unnatural with the salmonidæ tribes of fish. Throughout the whole of North America we find the salmon and trout depositing their spawn in streams that are constantly covered with ice in the winter.

Let me know the number of eggs your friends may probably want, in order that I may keep enough on hand. A large number of the salmon that I manipulated last fall when in prime condition weighed from twenty-five to thirty-five pounds each. A number measured in length from three feet to three feet four inches. I would judge that a salmon three feet in length in July would weigh from twenty-five to thirty pounds. I would like to have your opinion on this point.

Since our last reference to propagating salmon in the Delaware, says the *Telegraph,* Mr. Norris informs us that he thinks, after mature consideration, that Mr. P. H Christie's trout hatching establishment in Dutchess county, New York, would be the most eligible place to hatch the salmon for the Delewar . Mr. Christie is a personal friend of Mr. Norris, and has every facility for hatching the salmon ova. He has an abundant supply of spring water at a uniform temperature of 50 degrees, and when the fry arrived at the proper age they could be readily transported to the Delaware. It is proposed to obtain eight or ten thousand impregnated eggs from Dr. Wilmot, and to make the attempt to stock the Delaware with this celebrated fish on a large scale. The upper portions of the Delaware contain numerous deep holes in which the temperature in summer is not higher than the salmon streams of Canada, and the numerous trout streams running into the river within fifty miles of its source would afford protection to the young salmon fry from predatory fish.

Better laws for the protection of fish in the Delaware and its tributaries will soon be presented to the legislature, for without the assistance of more stringent laws regulating fishing in the Delaware, the laudable efforts to stock the river and its branches with new and valuable fish will be entirely fruitless. We trust, however, that the lesislature will grant the protection desired by our own fish commissioner, the commissioners of New Jersey, and by all who do not wish the extermination of shad and other fish in our river, which must surely be the result in a very few years without legislative interference.

Drowned by Inches.

An accident of a horrible nature occurred on the farm of Mr. Houston, near the village of Wyton, Canada, resulting in the death by drowning of an aged well-digger named William Robbins of Wyton. The well on the premises became foul, and several parties were applied to to cleanse it ; but each one, on examination, refused, as from the construction of the well, the process did not appear safe. It was an old-fashioned well, 30 feet deep, and walled up with loose boulders. Robbins undertook the job without fear, as he had been a well-digger of some thirty years's experience. and expressed no fears for his safety, The water was pumped out, and he descended. About midway was a piece of pump-log running across the well and blocking up the way, This he found necessary to remove. But no sooner had the tackle been applied, and the wood started, than the stones and earth caved in on all sides, burying him beneath them. The block in some measure checked the descent, or else the unfortunate man must have been crushed to death immediately.

But he was only spared to meet a more terrible death by slow drowning. Part of the debris formed a partial arch over him—the rest wedged him in tight below. Those above were almost paralyzed by the sight before them ; and, for some time, thinking poor Robbins almost beyond the hope of recovery, did nothing to extricate him. At last, his voice was heard, as it were, afar off, feebly calling to those above to clear away the stones and let him out. This reassured the men, who one and all set to work with a will in the best manner that suggested itself ; a man went down, and by means of a tub, lowered and raised by a windlass, a large quantity of the earth and stones was passed up. As fast as they worked, however, the earth kept falling in. All this while the voice of Robbins, was heard at intervals—now imploring deliverance, in affecting terms, now making incoherent ejaculations, and again invoking mercy.

"The water is rising ; it's now up to my knees ; but work away boys and you'll save me yet ;" come from away down in the bowels of the earth in a faint tone, but yet distinct enough to be understood.

Then the voice broke into sobs of despair.

Each time it was heard, the men in the well and at the windlass put on fresh energy, and worked till great beads of sweat rolled from their brows ; the crowd continually increased, until at last there was a very large excited assemblage on the spot.

"It rises very fast ; O let me out of this !"

The thought that the man, besides the agony he must have endured from the pressure upon his body, was slowly drowning, lent fresh vigor to the work of deliverance, but the exhumation was extremely slow from the sandy nature of the soil, which fell in almost as rapidly as it was taken out. Thus the work went on for hours, and at last the unfortunate man was reached. But he was dead. The water had gradually risen, and, unable to move, so firmly was he jammed in, he had at last succombed—actually drowned by drops ! How frightful must have been his last agonies !

Conditions of Peace.

The latest statement of the terms of peace proposed by Germany differ somewhat from those previously received. Now it is said they demand the cession of Alsace and 60 German square miles of Lorraine, which consists of 437 miles; the part of Lorraine ceded to include Metz. This is in lieu of all Lorraine and the occupation of Champagne. The money contribution is said to be one and one-half milliards of francs for war expenses, 30,000,000 for captured ships, and 40,000,000 for German workmen, mechanics, and others expelled from France. This in lieu of ten milliards (10,000,000,000), and amounts to $300,000,000. In addition to this, a claim is put in for a definite *rente* on a few million on limited time, for the crippled and maimed Germans, and orphans caused by the war. Modified though these terms be, they are still very hard on France, and it will be very difficult to secure acquiescence in them.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate was one for the punishment of bribery at elections.

A resolution of the Oregon Legislature rejecting the Fifteenth Amendment, and denying the right of Congress to interfere with suffrage in that State, was presented and laid on the table.

In the Senate, bills were introduced, for the better security of life on steam vessels, and regulating the carrying of passengers in steam-ships and other vessels.

The Conference Committees were appointed.

A petition from the New York Reform League, for a Committee of Inquiry to report on the condition of the freed people, was submitted to the Senate.

In the Senate a remonstrance against grants of land to railroad companies, and a memorial on behalf of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad were presented.

The bill for providing honorably discharged soldiers with homesteads from the public lands was reported.

In the Senate an adverse report was made on the bill remitting duties on articles to the suffering in France, on the ground that it would be wholly impracticable to pass upon the articles.

The joint resolution awarding $5,000 to Geo. F. Robinson for saving Secretary Seward's life was passed.

The bill subsidizing a steam-ship line from New Orleans to Mexican ports was passed by a vote of 29 to 21.

A bill paying Nicholas Trist $14,000 for negotiating the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo was passed—24 to 13.

HOUSE.

In the House, a petition was presented from a large number of New York ship-owners, against subsides and in favor of the privilege of buying foreign vessels.

A bill was reported in favor of removing the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and a resolution was offered for a like removal of the yards at Charlestown and Kittery. A substitute for the bill was offered, constituting Secretary Robeson, Admiral Porter, Gen. Sherman, Brig.-Gen. Humphreys and Capt. Patterson, of the Coast Survey, a committee to inquire into the expediency of selling the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

A bill for the better protection of the frontiers of Texas, providing for the organization of mounted rangers to fight the Indians, was defeated, and finally laid on the table by a vote of 75 to 53.

In the House Mr. Whiteley, member from Georgia, took the oath of office.

Mr. Hooper moved to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of reaching the bill for the repeal of the income tax. The vote, which is regarded as a test on the general question for repeal, was taken amid considerable excitement and resulted in the rejection of the motion, 103 to 107.

A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of putting the mission at Berlin on a par with those at London and Paris.

A bill was passed to pay to the widow of George W. Pendleton, master in the navy, his share of the prize money of the steamer Montgomery, for prizes captured while he was a prisoner of war.

A protracted debate arose on the bill to permit Wm. H. Hanscom, late Naval Constructor in the Navy, to withdraw his resignation, accepted January, 1866, and to reinstate him in office. Admiral Porter was bitterly assaulted by Messrs. Banks and Butler, the former of whom ascribed to the enmity of the Admiral the compulsory resignation of Hanscom. In the course of his remarks Mr. Banks alluded to the steamer Tennessee, saying he had heard within a few days of scores of naval engineers having said she was unseaworthy, and that they were unwilling to risk their lives in her. The intimidation of naval officers by the Department—he did not include the Secretary—had kept the condition of the vessel secret. The bill was passed.

The bill providing pensions for soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and the Revolution was passed.

In the House, petitions against grants of land to railroads were presented.

In the House a petition from merchants of New York, against unjust taxation, was presented.

The Tennessee contested election case, between Sheafe and Tillman, was decided in favor of the latter, who is the sitting member.

THE BOSTON Journal relates an instance of a man in that city, who, during a panic, finding most of his neighbors failing, concluded to follow the fashion, although amply able to meet all his liabilities. He called a meeting of his creditors and informed them that he thought it prudent to suspend. A committee was appointed to look into his affairs, and, at their first meeting, one of the gentlemen said: "I suppose you know how you stand yourself, much better than we could ascertain if we went through your books. What do you propose to pay?" After a little hesitation the debtor said: "Well, I don't know—what are they paying in Milk street?"

IT is estimated that seven hundred thousand copies of the Bible and New Testament have been distributed among the Prussian and French soldiers.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
BEEF CATTLE—Fair to prime	$12.00	a	16.00
HOGS—Live	.08¼	a	.08¾
Dressed	.09	a	.10¾
SHEEP	.04½	a	.07½
COTTON—Middling	.15	a	.16
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.75	a	7.25
State Extra	6.65	a	7.00
WHEAT—Amber Western	1.50	a	1.53
" State	1.50	a	1.57
White Genesee Extra	1.60	a	1.75
No. 2 Spring	1.50	a	1.53
RYE—Western	1.00	a	1.13
BARLEY State	.80	a	.86
CORN—Mixed Western	.77	a	.83
SEED—Clover	.11½	a	..
OATS—Western	.62	a	.64
PORK—Mess	19.00	a	22.50
LARD	.11½	a	.13½
BUTTER—State	.35	a	.40
Ohio W. R.	.25	a	.28
" Fancy	.30	a	.31
Western Ordinary	.11	a	.14
Pennsylvania fine	.34	a	.36
CHEESE—State Factory	.15	a	.16
" Skimmed	.07	a	.10
Ohio	.10	a	.15
EGGS—State	.27	a	.30
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice	$7.00	a	7.50
Prime	6.00	a	6.75
Fair Grades	5.50	a	5.75
STOCK CATTLE—Common	4.00	a	6.00
Inferior	3.50	a	4.00
HOGS—Live	6.20	a	7.80
SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	a	5.00
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	6.50	a	7.25
Spring Extra	4.65	a	6.00
Buckwheat	4.75	a	5.75
GRAIN—Corn—No. 2	.48	a	.50
Barley—No. 2, new	.84	a	.85
Oats—No. 2	.45	a	.46
Rye No. 2	.85	a	.87½
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.20	a	1.22½
LARD	.11½	a	.12½
PORK—Mess	22.00	a	23.50
CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.			
BEEF CATTLE—Extra	11.00	a	11.50
Second Quality	8.50	a	9.50
SHEEP & LAMBS—Common	2.50	a	4.25
Extra	4.50	a	7.50
BUFFALO.			
BEEF CATTLE	5.75	a	7.50
SHEEP	3.50	a	6.80
HOGS—Live	6.50	a	8.00
FLOUR	5.90	a	7.25
WHEAT	1.20	a	1.45
CORN	.68	a	.73
OATS	.50	a	.55
RYE	1.00	a	1.10
BARLEY	.75	a	.80
LARD	.12	a	.14
ALBANY.			
WHEAT—State	1.60	a	1.75
Extra	1.48	a	1.60
RYE—State	.90	a	1.10
CORN—Mixed	.64	a	.88
BARLEY—State	.75	a	.95
OATS—State	.62	a	.65
PHILADELPHIA.			
FLOUR—Penn. Extra	6.37	a	7.00
WHEAT—Western Red	1.55	a	1.60
White	1.80	a	1.85
CORN—Yellow	.78	a	.80
Mixed	.77	a	.79
PETROLEUM—Crude	18,	Refined	.24
BEEF CATTLE	.07	a	.09

WE print the advertisement of the American Watch Co. in another column. In addition to the large assortment of watches made by this Company, they desire to call special attention to the Watch for railway engineers, conductors and expressmen. Also their Boys' Watch, which is now first placed on the market, and to which they desire to call the attention of *Young America.*

FOR THROAT DISEASES and affections of the chest, *Brown's Bronchial Troches,* or Cough Lozengers, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results. The Troches have *proved* their efficacy.

The next best thing to paying a pastor a large salary, is to pay him his small one promptly.

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 as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

The Hazards of Winter.

The feeble and delicate dread the winter, and with good reason. The weather at this season has a depressing effect upon the vital organs and the animal spirits, and they have no vitality or mental animation to spare. The aged and infirm, in whom the flame of life is waxing dim, are always unpleasantly affected by the temperature of winter, and should fortify their systems against it. The extra vigor and resistant power which the enfeebled system requires to enable it to meet with safety the assaults of cold and damp, may soon be acquired by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The tonic effect of this wonderful medicine is soon apparent, in an increased appetite, a more active digestion, and a brighter, happier frame of mind. Food is the fuel of the body, and if it is not properly digested the fires of life burn low. When this is the case, the disability can always be remedied within a short space of time, by taking a full dose of the Bitters twice a day. The stomach will soon begin to perform its allotted task regularly and steadily; the food, being thoroughly assimilated, will yield the amount of vital heat and nourishment which the body requires under the external pressure of cold, and the winter ailments which are apt to assail the weak and untoned physique, will be avoided.

BUY YOUR CLOCKS at the manufactory and save 25 to 100 per cent. Price list free. Address C. A. WARNER, Bristol, Conn.

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SEND for our SPECIAL PRICE LIST for FARMERS if you want Fruit or Ornamental Trees at very low rates. Mailed free to all. Agents wanted. Address COVEY BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

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AGENTS WANTED—$225 A MONTH BY THE American Knitting Machine Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

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