No Ring.

What is it that doth spoil the fair adorning
 With which her body she would dignify,
When from her bed she rises in the morning
 To comb, and plait, and tie
Her hair with ribbons colored like the sky?

What is it that her pleasure discomposes
 When she would sit and sing the sun away—
Making her see dead roses in red roses,
 And in the dewful gray
A blight that seems the world to overlay?

What is it makes the trembling look of trouble
 About her tender mouth and eyelids fair?
Ah me, ah me! she feels her heart beat double,
 Without the mother's prayer,
And her wild fears are more than she can bear.

To the poor sightless lark new powers are given,
 Not only with a golden tongue to sing,
But still to make her wavering way toward heaven
 With undiscerning wing;
But what to her doth her sick sorrow bring?

Her days she turns, and yet keeps overturning,
 And her flesh shrinks, as if she felt the rod;
For, 'gainst her will, she thinks hard things concerning
 The everlasting God,
And longs to be insensate, like the clod.

Sweet Heaven, be pitiful! rain down upon her
 The saintly charities ordained for such—
She was so poor in everything but honor,
 And she loved much—loved much!
Would, Lord, she had thy garment's hem to touch.

Haply, it was the hungry heart within her,
 The woman's heart, denied its natural right,
That made her be the thing men call a sinner,
 Even in her own despite,
Lord, that her judges might receive their sight!

Farm, Garden and Household.

SNOWBALL CAKE.—One cup of sugar, half a cup of butter, half a cup of sweet milk, two cups of flour, the whites of three eggs, half a teaspoonful of soda, one spoonful of cream tarter, sifted with the flour; beat butter and sugar thoroughly together; add the whites of eggs beaten to stiff foam; then the flour, and milk and soda the last.

FRUIT CAKE.—Three-quarters of a pound of raisins, two small cups of currants, one full cup of sugar, three-quarters of a cup of sugar and fill the cup with molasses, one cup of sour milk, three cups of flour, two eggs, three-quarters of a cup of butter, a quarter of a pound of citron, one teaspoonful of soda, flavor with cinnamon, cloves, and lemon. In mixing the cake, I prefer putting only part of the fruit in the batter, all the currants and part of the raisins. I then put in a layer of butter, then a layer of citron and raisins, until I fill the pan, lastly putting in the batter; this prevents the fruit from being burned on the outside of the cake. Bake about an hour and three-quarters; it requires a good hot oven.

SUPERIOR LARD.—Leaf lard is the nicest for all cooking purposes; skin all the fat that is to be tried into lard, and commence by frying gently a little leaf lard, or your fat will scorch; let it cook slowly, and dip off the fat as it is liquefied, and strain it through a cloth; when oil is strained that can be dipped off, squeeze the remainder by itself in the cloth. If the lard is to be used for cooking, salt it a trifle when first put on; much of the salt will be found at the bottom of the kettle undissolved; still, it would seem better that salt should be used. If the lard is to be used for burning in lard lamps, salt would be injurious. If the fat is not skinned before trying, the gluten in the skin will make the lard impure and frothy. Save the scraps and skins for soap grease.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—One quart of buckwheat flour, mix with lukewarm water, rather thicker than you will wish it when ready to bake. A cup of Graham meal added is, we think, an improvement; stir in a cup of family yeast, or half a penny's worth of bakers', and a teaspoonful of salt; mix in an earthen bowl, or a larger earthen pitcher; the latter is the most convenient, as the batter can be poured from the lip of the pitcher more neatly than it can be dipped out of a bowl; set it where it will keep warm all night. The batter should be made early in the evening, as it takes fully ten hours in winter to rise; when ready to bake in the morning beat half a teaspoonful of molasses and stir into the batter, adding enough lukewarm water to make it thin enough to fry; bake quick; the thinner the cakes can be baked the better they will be.

BED BUG EXTERMINATOR.—A lady who moved into a house swarming with bed bugs, after cleansing the house, tells how she exterminated them from her bedsteads:—"I took a teaspoonful of quicksilver, costing ten or fifteen cents, which I beat up with the whites of two eggs, just as I would make frosting for a cake, till the quicksilver was thoroughly mixed with the egg; this I applied with a feather to every crack and crevice where a bed bug could hide, after washing the bedsteads in cold water. This I repeated three or four times during the first summer, and about three times during the second summer. The result is, I have not seen a bug for two years. As the bugs will not stay where quicksilver is applied faithfully, it is necessary to overhaul the bedding frequently to capture stragglers who may be seeking a more healthful locality."

LOOSENING SCREWS AND STOPPERS.—A knowledge of the fact that bodies expand by heat, and an application of this knowledge, will often save much trouble. Ground glass stoppers in bottles often become fast by being put into the neck after the latter are warmed by the fingers, the stoppers being cold. To loosen them, warm the neck, by applying a small cloth dipped in warm water, which will expand it and loosen the stopper. Nuts on threshing and other machines sometimes become immovable by being put on the screws in cold weather, after the nuts have been warmed by holding in the hands. The only way to get them off, is to expand them again by heating. The work should be quickly done, otherwise the screws will also become heated and expanded. We once saw three strong men trying to unscrew a rusty iron pump. We suggested heating the outer or hollow screw, when it was loosened with one hand.

KEEPING MILCH COWS.—It is an axiom among our dairymen here, in Southern Herkimer county, that much grain fed to cows will not pay—that is to keep it; fattening is a different thing, and may pay or may not. Sometimes it does not, and generally not too much. For milch cows it will not pay; so it is thought here.

There is one thing that will pay—that does pay. It is the feeding of green tender hay, cut green and young; and then from such hay—it may be said grass—butter is made equal to summer and fall butter. The quantity of milk is large in November and December, and again at calving time. There is an excellent flow of milk, not quite so rich perhaps as grain would make it, but rich and copious; and it was brought without the great expense, the cost not being more than half.

When summer opens, your cow is still strong, and will continue in that condition on *good* feed—that is, good pasture, and when getting short, fed on cornstalks provided for her, which is but a continution of the green pasture. And when winter comes, your cow will still be round and strong—not overfed, nor over strained with grain, but what a cow should be—a quiet, domestic animal, supporting the dairy, intended for milk, not to be driven, either too hard by boys, or yoked as in Europe. Such a milk giving mother, needs but sufficient strength for her purpose, and that is not much in her quiet routine. She needs good treatment; that is the great point. She grows under it, but deteriorates under abuse, and that rapidly. Give her warm winter quarters and plenty of water with her grass hay.—*Country Gentleman.*

DURING the celebration of the crystal wedding of Mr. and Mrs. George Burnham, in Portland, last week, a young man named Robert Wood, one of the guests, fell down a flight of stairs from the dining-room, by taking a false step backwards, owing to the careless flirting of a handkerchief in his face by a young girl, and struck on his head, severing the meningital artery. Four physicians were called but although he was trepanned, he died.

A DESPATCH from the government at Versailles, calling for volunteers to reestablish order in Paris, elicited but a small response in Havre.

Summary of News.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE'S annual fast is to be on the 6th of April.

SOUTHERN Illinois reports that the prospect for all kinds of fruit is excellent.

COUNT VON BISMARCK has been elevated to the rank of Prince of the German Empire.

A BOY only twelve years old is on trial in Lexington, Ky., on the charge of setting fire to a factory.

THE bark Cornwall has been sunk in a collision with the steamer Himalaya, and eleven persons drowned.

THOMAS HART CLAY, second son of Henry Clay, died in Lexington, Ky., at the age of sixty-eight years.

THE journals complain that the Prussians are still depredating upon the inhabitants, and urge reprisals.

NAVIGATION has been resumed on Lake Erie and Huron, and the tributary harbors and rivers are free of ice.

THE statement comes that orders have been issued to stop the return home of French prisoners for the present.

PRESIDENT GRANT ordered the U. S. navy to protect the Government of Baez against any demonstrations by Hayti.

LINIMENT labels are said to circulate freely among the Indians of the Northwest, who take them for greenbacks.

AT Racine, Wis., three small children of Mr. Bauman died within a few hours of each other, and were buried together on Monday.

A TORNADO near East Lebanon, Ill., demolished about twenty farm-houses, killing two persons, and fatally injuring several others.

DAVID REEVES, Esq., a prominent iron manufacturer, President of the Phœnix Iron Company, died in Phœnixville, Penn., age 79.

PROVISIONAL certificates have been granted to the Democratic candidates for Congress in the recent New-Hampshire election.

NEWS has been received of an engagement at Ladichosa, Cuba, in which thirteen insurgents were killed, and their intrenchments destroyed.

CHIEF-ENGINEER Andrew Lawton, U. S. N., died at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. He was a native of Massachusetts, and entered the navy in June, 1850.

IT has been decided by the French Government, to place on the market a loan of two and a half milliards of francs in the form of three per cent. rentes.

THE Dominion Government has issued a circular withdrawing all charges on American vessels engaged in the lake trade, in view of recent American action.

Two men in an iron foundry at Lowell, Mass., recently quarreled, when one threw the contents of a ladle full of molten iron at the other, burning him terribly.

JOHN SCARLES recently shot a grizzly bear near Fort Tejon, Cal., and, on entering the chapparel to look for its mate, was attacked by it and torn and mangled fatally.

IN the carrying trade between the United States and European ports 133 steamers are employed. Of these 101 are British, and the American flag is borne by not a single one.

A HANDSOME Italian, who claims to be a lineal descendant of the once princely house of the Estes, is now a hack-driver in Ferrara, where once his ducal ancestors held almost imperial sway.

AT St. Carroll, Iowa, R. B. Terry, a lumber merchant, shot and killed his wife, set fire to his house, and then shot himself dead. He was married last October. Intemperance was the cause.

THE Canadian elections are over, and the Liberals claim to have gained eight or ten members. The Government still claims to have a working majority. The Manitoba elections have passed quietly.

FLORIDA proposes to sell to Alabama the strip of country lying between the latter State and the Gulf of Mexico, and stretching from the Apalachicola River on the east to the Perdido on the west, for $1,000,000.

THE Pennsylvania House of Representatives has passed a bill authorizing the people of each ward and township in the State to vote once in three years upon the question of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors.

THERE are in the State of Connecticut 4,000 pensioners, mostly of the late civil war, and no less than 33 widows of revolutionary soldiers, while there are only 21 who were widowed by the Mexican, Florida and 1812 wars together.

THE vigilants of Nevada are sending notices to suspected persons to leave immediately, and their demands are invariably complied with alacrity. Eight persons have been banished from Virginia City already, and six from Gold Hill.

A GENOA correspondent writes that more than 20 Americans and Englishmen have died in that city in the past two years, and argues thence that it is an unhealthy place, especially for persons troubled with pulmonary affections.

AN Elmira despatch reports that Mrs. Hess, who murdered two men last January in Stenben county, has been adjudged insane by a jury who investigated her condition. She will consequently be transferred from the jail to an insane asylum.

IN the trial of Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, the Senate voted him "guilty" on six of the eight articles of impeachment, and adopted an order removing him from office and disqualifying him from holding office of honor or profit in the State, by 36 to 13.

THERE are three international commissions now sitting in Washington. One is engaged in settling the claims between Mexico and the United States; one arbitrating between Spain and several South American States; and the Joint High Commission between England and the United States.

THE Albany Grand Jury having failed to indict Dr. Lemuel B. Van Hoosen, who killed his wife, last week, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, the Court ordered that he be confined in the State Lunatic Asylum until he is restored to his right mind, or until the further order of the Court in the premises.

IN A SUIT on a promissory note, Judge Smith, of Illinois, decided that the words and letters *ten pct inst annually*, meant nothing, and were surplusage, and so to be treated; that the note was, therefore, silent as to the rate of interest it would draw, and must be governed by the statute, which provides six per cent. per annum. He gave judgment for the amount due on the note, and interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

A CORRESPONDENT of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, writing from Mexico, says that a new spirit, has been aroused in that unhappy country. The reports of revolution and robberies are disappearing from the papers, giving place to the enumeration of improvements, and establishment of schools and academies. At Mazatlan, a musical school has been established with the assistance of the local authorities. A similiar institution has been started at La Paz. At Durango, a school for iron smelting has been founded, to make the famous iron mountain at that place available for home industries. Lancastrian schools are being established in almost every village, and the parents made subject to a fine if they fail to look after the education of their children. At Vera Cruz, a public library has been founded, and the federal Government has granted it from seven to eight thousand choice volumes. Other cities are following the example. There have also been established lately two colleges devoted to industrial pursuits.

THE war between France and Germany has led to very unpleasant relations between the French and German officers in the army of the Viceroy of Egypt. So many challenges, to fight duels were the consequence that the Khedive had finally to interfere. He restored order and tranquility among his officers by summarily dismissing some of the most quarrelsome individuals.

JOHN MURRAY, of Philadelphia, shot his wife, killing her instanly. He then shot himself.

Senator Sumner and San Domingo.

In his noted speech in the Senate on the San Domingo question, Senator Sumner asserted that it is now on evidence before the Senate that the navy of the United States, acting under orders from Washington, has been engaged in measures of violence and of belligerent intervention being war—without the authority of Congress. The whole business, he adds, is aggravated when it is considered that the declared object of this violence is the acquisition of foreign territory, being half an island in the Caribean Sea; and still further, that this violence has been employed first, to prop and maintain a weak ruler, himself a usurper, upholding him in power, that he might sell his country; and secondly, it has been employed to menace the Black Republic of Hayti.

Such a case, Mr. Sumner continues, is too grave for silence. For sake of the navy, the Administration, Republican Institutions, and for the sake of the Republican Party which cannot afford to become responsible for such conduct, the case must not pass without inquiry. But beyond all these considerations is the commanding rule of justice.

The question is not whether the acquisition of San Domingo is desirable, but whether we are justified in the means employed to accomplish this acquisition, and the evidence now before us shows too clearly that means have been employed which cannot be justified. He had supposed that the proceedings regarding the treaty for annexation were blameless until while it was pending before the Senate, the Assistant Secretary of State brought him a number of despatches, among which was one from our Consular Agent there, who signed the treaty of annexation, from which it distinctly appeared that Baez while engaged in selling his country was maintained in power by the Navy of the United States. Other evidence has accumulated to show that we were engaged in forcing upon a weak people the sacrifice of their country. The State Department and the Navy Department each contained a record of the disgraceful, intolerable, and deplorable proceedings, and still they pressed the consummation. The Story of Nabott's vineyard was revived.

Mr. Sumner then entered into legal argument, and cites precedents to show that a contract for cession of territory must be without presence of superior force, and alludes to the fact that recent returns of the Navy Department show the whole island has been beleagured by our navy, sailing from port to port, and hugging the land with its guns, and unless the reports of the State and Navy Department are discredited, it is obvious beyond doubt that our Government has seized the war powers carefully guarded by the constitution, and without the authority of Congress has employed them to trample on independence and equal rights of two nations coequal with ours.

Mr. Sumner then repeated the allegations in a former speech, that Baez was maintained in power by our navy to enable him to carry out the contract with Mr. Babcock, and that to assure this sale Hayti was violently menaced by our fleet and presented voluminous documentary official evidence to sustain them.

The result upon the independence and equality of the Black Republic, Mr. Sumner adds, appears more fully in the report of the Navy Department, which is an authentic record of acts flagrant and indefensible, unless we are ready to set aside the law of nations and the Constitution of the United States. Both of these are degraded in order to advance the scheme. If I called it a plot I should not err, for this term is suggested by the machination, and the records is complete.

In conclusion Mr. Sumner said:—Mr. President, as I draw to close, allow me to repeat the very deep regret with which I make this exposure. Most gladly would I avoid it. Controversy, especially at my time of life, has no attraction for me; but I have been reared in the school of duty, and now, as of old I cannot see wrong without trying to arrest it. I plead now, as I have often pleaded before, for Justice and Peace.

In the evidence adduced I have confined myself carefully to public documents, not traveling out of the record. Dispatches, naval orders, naval reports—these are the unimpeachable authorities. And all these have been officially communicated to the Senate, are now printed by its order, accessible to all. On this unanswerable and cumulative testimony, where each part confirms the rest, and whole has the harmony of truth, I present this transgression. And here it is not I who speak, but the testimony.

Thus stand the case. International law has been violated in two of its commanding rules, one securing the equality of nations, the other providing against belligerent intervention, while a distinctive fundamental principle of the Consitution, by which the President is deprived of a kingly prerogative, is disregarded, and this very kingly prerogative is asserted by the President. This is the simple statement. Looking still further at the facts, we see that all this great disobedience has for its object the acquisition of an outlying tropical island, with large promise of wealth, and that, in carrying out this scheme, our Republic has forcibly maintained a usurper in power that he might sell his country, and his death blow at the independence of the Black Republic of Hayti, which, besides being a wrong to that Republic, was an insult to the African race. And all this has been done by prerogative alone, without the authority of an act of Congress. If such a transaction, many-headed, is wrong, can escape judgment, it is difficult to see what securities remain. What other sacred rule of international law may not be violated? What other foreign nation may not be struck at? What other belligerent menace may not be hurled? What other kingly prerogative may not be seized?

On another occasion I showed how these wrongful proceedings had been sustained by the President beyond all example, but in a corresponding sprit. Never before has there been such Presidential intervention in the Senate as we have been constrained to witness. Presidential visits to the Capitol, with appeals to Senators, have been followed by assemblies at the Executive Mansion, also with appeals to Senators; and who can measure the pressure all kinds by himself or agents, especially through the appointing power, all to secure the consummation of this scheme? In harmony with this effort was the Presidential message, where, while taxing the Senate with "folly" in rejecting the treaty, we are gravely assured that by the proposed acquisition "our large debt abroad is to be ultimately extinguished," thus making Santo Domingo the pack-horse of our vast load, or, perhaps, copying Don Quixote when he imposed upon the shoulders of Sancho Panza the penitential stripes which belonged to himself. Then, responding to the belligerent menace of his Admiral, the President makes a kindred menace by proposing nothing less than the acquisition of the "Island of Santo Domingo," thus adding the Black Republic to his scheme. The innocent population there were startled. Their Minister here protested. Nor is it unnatural that it should be so. Suppose the Queen of England, in her speech at the opening of Parliament, had proposed in formal terms the acquisition of the United States, or suppose Louis Napoleon, in his speech at the opening of the Chambers during the Mexican War, while the French forces were in Mexico, had coolly proposed the acquisition of that portion of the United States adjoining Mexico and stretching to the Atlantic, and, in support of his proposition, had set forth the productiveness of the soil, the natural wealth that abounded there, and wound up by announcing that out of this might be paid the French debt abroad, which was to be saddled upon the coveted territory. Suppose such a proposition by Louis Napoleon or by the English Queen, made in formal speech to Chambers or Parliament, what would have been the feeling in our country? Nor would that feeling have been diminished by the excuse that the offensive proposition crept into the speech by accident. Whether by speech or design, it would attest small consideration for our national independence. All this is shown by the reports which reach us now, even if their whole history did not attest it.

The language of the President in charging the Senate with "folly" was not according to approved precedents. Clearly, this is not a proper term to be employed by one branch of the Government with regard to another—least of all by the President with regard to the Senate. Folly, Sir! Was it folly when the Senate refused to sanction proceedings by which the Equal Rights of the Black Republic were assailed? Was it folly not to sanction hostilities against the Black Republic without the authority of Congress? Was it folly not to sanction belligerent intervention in a foreign country without the authority of Congress? Was it folly not to sanction a usurpation of the War Powers under the Constitution? According to the President all this was folly in the Senate. Let the country judge.

Thus do we discern, whether on the coasts of Santo Domingo, or here at Washington, the same determination, with the same disregard of great principles, as also the same recklessness toward the people of Hayti, who have never injured us.

In view of these things, the first subject of inquiry is not soil, climate, productiveness, and possibilities of wealth, but the exceptional and abnormal proceedings of our own Government. This inquiry is essentially preliminary to character. Before considering the treaty or any question of acquisition, we must at least put ourselves right as a nation; nor do I see how this can be done without retracting our steps, and consenting to act in subordination to international law and the Constitution of the United States.

Therefore on the question of acquisition I say nothing to-day, only alluding to certain points involved. Sometimes it is insisted that emigrants will hurry in large numbers to this tropical island when once annexed, and thus swell its means; but this allegation forgets that, according to the testimony of history, peaceful emigration travels with the sun on parallels of latitude, and not on parallels of longitude, mainly following the isothermal line, and not turning off at right angles, whether North or South. Sometimes it is insisted that it will be better for the people of that island, if annexed to our Republic; but this allegation forgets the transcendent question, whether it is better for them better for the African race, better for civilization, that the Black Republic should be absorbed out of sight, instead of being fostered into a successful example of self-government for the redemption of the race, not only on the Carribean Islands, but on the continent of Africa. Then, again, arises that other question, whether we will assume the bloody hazards involved in that business, as it has been pursued with the alternative of expenditures for war-ships and troops, causing most painful anxieties, while the land of Toussaint L'Ouverture listens to the constant whisper of independence. And there is still that other question of debts and obligations, acknowledged and unacknowledged, with an immense claim by Hayti and an unsettled boundary which I have already called a bloody lawsuit.

These questions I state only. Meanwhile to my mind there is something, better than belligerent intervention and acts of war, with the menace of absorption at untold cost of treasure. It is a sincere and humane effort on our part, in the spirit of peace, to reconcile Hayti and Dominica, and to establish tranquility throughout the island. Let this be attempted and our Republic will become an example worthy of its name and of the civilization which it represents, while republican institutions will have new glory. The blessings of good men would attend such an effort, nor would the smile of Heaven be wanting.

And may we not justly expect the President to unite in such a measure of peace and good will? "He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city," and so the President, ruling his spirit in subjection to the humane principles of international law and the Constitution of his country, will be greater than if he had taken all the islands of the sea.

Enlarging upon the declaration that the President had placed himself at the head of a more powerful and costly Ku-Klux than those of the South, Mr. Sumner proceeded:

Had the President been so inspired as to bestow on the Southern Unionists, white and black, one-half the time and zeal, will, personal attention, personal effort, and personal intercession, which he has bestowed upon his attempt to obtain half an island in the Carribbean Sea, our Southern Ku-Klux would have existed in name only, while tranquility would have reigned everywhere within our borders. [General applause in the galleries and hisses.]

M. Sumner proceeded. Now, as I desire the suppression of the Ku-Klux wherever it shows itself, and the elevation of the African race, I insist that the Presidential scheme which installs the Ku-Klux on the coast of Santo Domingo, and which at the same time insults the African race in the Black Republic, shall be fairly represented. I speak now of that Ku-Klux of which the President is the declared head, and I speak for the African race, whom the President has trampled down. Is there any Senator in earnest against the Ku-Klux? Let him arrest it on the coast of Santo Domingo. Is there any Senator ready at all times to seek the elevation of the African race? Here is the occasion for his best efforts.

After speaking for three hours and a quarter Mr. Sumner, at 3:30 o'clock concluded.

Royalty in Marriage.

The marriage of the Princess Louise is the only instance in English history since the reign of Edward III., five centuries since, of the daughter of a living crowned head marrying a subject. Marriages have occurred since that period between princesses and subjects, but at most in five cases, and under peculiar circumstances. The Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. and widow of the King of Bohemia, is understood to have privately married Lord Craven, at whose house, in Drury-lane, she died a few months after her return from exile with her nephew, Charles II.; but the circumstances of the marriage are extremely obscure, and the Queen was entirely released from royal control. The Princess Mary, sister of Henry VIII., took the opportunity, much to the indignation of her brother, of marrying Charles Brandon, who was sent to fetch her back from France on the death of her husband, Louis XII.; but the peculiarity of this case is also obvious. Henry VII. permitted three of the daughters of Edward IV., and sisters of his own Queen, to marry the heads of the families of Howard, Courtenay, and the now extinct Welles; but Henry the VII. never fully recognized the legality of the royal title of his father-in-law.

It has been illegal during the last 100 years for a member of the royal family to marry a subject, unless the royal personage intending to contract such marriage had received the special sanction of the sovereign, and this approval extends only to cases when the intended royal bride or bridegroom is under 25 years of age—over that age, the sanction of Parliament is necessary. This was stringently laid down in what is known as the Royal Marriage act, which was passed in 1772, at the instance of King George III., who was indignant at the marriage of his brother William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, in 1776, with the widow of Earl Waldgrave, an illegitimate daughter of Sir Edward Walpole. His brother Henry Frederick, the Duke of Cumberland, in like manner, had offended the King by his marriage, in 1771, with Lady Anne Luttrell, daughter of Earl Carhampton, and widow of Mr. Charles Horton of Catton Hall, Derbyshire. It is well-known that the late Duke of Sussex braved his father's displeasure, and, in defiance of that enactment, went through the ceremony of marriage with the late Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of John, fourth Earl of Dunmore, first at Rome in April, 1793, and again at St. George's Hanoversquare, London, after the publication of banns on the 5th of December following. The Duke, having been left a widower, married as his second wife Lady Cecelia Letitia Buggin, a daughter of Arthur, second Earl of Arran, now Duchess of Inverness. In the like manner George IV., while Prince of Wales, contracted a secret marriage with the celebrated Mrs. Fitzherbert; but in none of the above cases was the royal sanction given to the union.

A Royal Wedding.

The Marriage of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. In London there was little excitement. Much dissatisfaction prevailed because the wedding did not take place at Westminster or St. Paul's.

The town of Windsor was crowded. There were thousands on the Castle Green, and the Eton boys occupied the Castle Hill. The police and soldiery kept a passage open for the invited guests, who came from London by special train and were conveyed in royal carriages to the Chapel, amid the ringing of bells. The interior of the Chapel was appropriately decorated. The Ministers of the Cabinet, Foreign Embassadors, the Royal family, and other prominent persons were present.

Of the bridal party the first to arrive was the Duke of Argyll, dressed in full Highland costume; the Duchess of Argyll, robed in cloth of silver; the Princess of Wales, in a blue satin robe with a train of blue velvet, leading the Royal children, who were in Scotch costume. Then came the Princess Christian, dressed in pink satin, trimmed with white lace, and the Indian Princess, blazing with scarlet and gold. Then Lord Lorne entered, while the choir sang an anthem. He was attended by his groomsmen, Earl Percy and Lord Levesen Gower.

All three were dressed in the uniform of the Volunteer Artillery of Argyleshire—a green suit trimmed with silver. Lord Lorne looked pale and nervous.

After a pause the Queen entered, robed in black satin, very low in the neck. She also wore vail, and a coronet of diamonds. The Princess Louise followed. She wore a dress of white satin, with white velvet train, a Honiton lace vail, and a wreath of orange flowers. Eight bridesmaids carried the train. They were all daughters of dukes and earls, and dressed in silks, with necklaces of wreaths and roses. They wore no vails. The Queen and the Princess Louise knelt at the altar for a few moments, and then the Marquis of Lorne advanced, and the Bishop of London, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, Worcester, and Oxford performed the ceremony. The Queen gave away the bride. The Princess spoke her responses clearly, but the answers of the Marquis were inaudible. After the ceremony the Queen took the Princess in her arms and gave her a hearty kiss, while the Marquis of Lorne knelt and kissed the Queen's hand.

The Royal party then received congratulations, and slowly quitted the Chapel. The crowd cheered during their passage back to the castle, where a wedding breakfast was served to all the guests. The Royal party breakfasted alone; no speeches were made, but there was much hilarity. Two immense wedding cakes were served, and then the bride retired. When she reappeared she was in a charming traveling costume of Campbell plaid. The bridal party took carriages for Claremont, where they are to spend the honeymoon. The road was lined with triumphal arches, and the people cheered the bride and bridegroom all the way to their new home.

Proclamation from the President.

By the President of the United States of America:

Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States, that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, on the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, "when the Legislature cannot be convened," against domestic violence; and,

Whereas, It is provided in the laws of the United States that, in all cases of insurrection in any State, or obstruction of the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, "when the Legislature cannot be convened," to call forth the militia of any State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed; and,

Whereas, I have received information that combinations of armed men, unauthorized by law, are now disturbing the peace and safety of the citizens of South Carolina, and committing acts of violence in said State of a character and to an extent which renders the power of the State officers unequal to the task of protecting life and property, and securing public order therein; and,

Whereas, The Legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against the domestic violence hereinbefore mentioned, and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and,

Whereas, The laws of the United States require that, whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within the limited time;

Now, therefore, I Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby command the persons composing the unlawful combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the 24th day of March, in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the Ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
 HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

WOMEN IN COURT.—The cause of women, in Wyoming says an Exchange, goes bravely on. At the last sitting of the District Court in Albany county, both the Grand and Petit Juries were equally composed of either sex, and Chief Justice Howe presiding, took advantage of this occasion to compliment, in the highest terms, the intelligence, discrimination, honesty, and propriety of conduct with which the women acquitted themselves last session, saying they had gone far to vindicate the policy, justify the experiment, and realize the expectations of those who had clothed themselves with the right. The bar, and bench, and the intelligent men of the country had long felt that something was needed to improve and justify our jury system; something to lift it above prejudice and passion, and imbue it with a higher regard for law, justice, oath, and conscience. His Honor then, expressed the opinion that the introduction of the new element furnished good reason to expect that to women we should ultimately be indebted for those reforms which the unaided exertions of men had been incompetent to effect. This is certainly a most flattering presentment of the results of enfranchising the sex in Wyoming, and what is better it seems to be substantially a just one.

IN London, every eight minutes, night and day, somebody dies; every five minutes a child is born. The great city contains as many people as the whole of Scotland, twice as many as Denmark, three times as many as Greece, and 400 times as many as Georgetown, D. C. In its vast population of nearly 4,000,000 it has 140,000 habitual gin-drinkers, 100,000 abandoned women, 10,000 professional gamblers, 50,000 criminals known to the police as thieves and receivers of stolen goods, 500,000 habitual frequenters of public houses, and 60,000 street Arabs. To keep this vast multitude of disorderly characters in something like obedience to the law, 6,000 policemen are necessary. Of the population of the city, only about 500,000 attend public worship, there being a millon of adult absentees from church on every Sunday.

An eccentric woman who had been unfortunate in two marriages, recently took a third husband without legs, for the reason, as she alleged, that he could not run away from her.

[From the New York Independent.]

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

BY SCHUYLER COLFAX, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Midway across the continent—at the head of twelve hundred miles of Lake navigation — a thousand miles from Buffalo, the western terminus of the Erie Canal, and as near to it by water as Chicago—a hundred miles west of the longitude of St. Louis or Galena—is the young city of Duluth, the initial point of the Northern Pacific Railroad. That great work, so magnificently endowed by the Government, is already being pushed rapidly westward, under its energetic controllers; and before the snow flies next Fall, it will be completed to the Western line of Minnesota, where it crosses the Red River of the North—which runs northward to Lake Winnepeg—and one-eighth of its distance to the Pacific Ocean will have been accomplished. Commencing too, this season on its western line, the work will be prosecuted from both directions, and long before the nation celebrates its Centennial Anniversary of Independence, the Lakes will be united by iron bands with that Mediterranean of our Northwest, Puget Sound.

Of the auspicious influence of this enterprise, which but a few years ago would have been considered so daring, the most sanguine of its friends have scarcely yet a full realization. Even taking Chicago as a starting point, it will be (*via* St. Paul, where an arm of the Northern Pacific Railroad is reached) two hundred miles less to Puget Sound than to San Francisco. Besides this, vessels from the Golden Gate to China sail on what is called the grand circle, instead of in a straight line; and any one testing this by a string on a globe will be surprised at the result, if they have not previously studied the effect of the rotundity of the earth, and its diminished protuberance as you go northward towards the Pole. Hence, when they have sailed eight hundred miles from San Francisco they are only one hundred miles from the entrance to Puget Sound; and this striking fact shows the advantages this route will have in commanding the through traffic of Asia with our Atlantic states, of that portion of it which will pass over the soil of that nation on the road to Europe.

Nor is this all. Development is the great duty of the Republic, after all its recent trials. Resources are the gift of the Creator. Developing them depends on the work of man. Along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, as it follows up the water-courses, the Missouri and the Yellowstone on this side, and descends by the Valley of the Columbia on the other, a vast body of agricultural land is waiting for the plough, with a climate almost exactly the same as that of New York, except that, with less snow, cattle, in the larger portion of it, can subsist on the open range in winter. Here, if climate and fertility of soil produce their natural result, when railroad facilities open this now isolated region to settlement, will soon be seen waving grain-fields, and happy homes, and growing towns; while ultimately a cordon of prosperous states, teeming with population, and rich in industry and consequent wealth, will occupy that now undeveloped and almost inaccessible portion of our continental area.

But this road is fortunate also in its pathway across the two ranges of mountains which tested so severely the Pacific Railroads built on the central line, and the overcoming of which reflected such well-deserved honor on their energetic builders. At the Deer Lodge Pass, in Montana, where it crosses the Rocky Mountains, its altitude above the sea is 3,500 feet less than the Union Pacific Railroad at Sherman, which is said to be the highest point at which a locomotive can be found in the world. And on the Pacific side of the continent it is even more fortunate. From Arizona up to the Arctic Circle the Columbia is the only river which has torn its way through that mighty range, the Andes of North America, which in California is known as the Sierras, but which in Oregon changes its name to the Cascades. Nature has thus provided a pathway for the Northern Pacific Road through these mountains, the scaling of which, on the other line, at an elevation of over seven thousands feet (a most wonderful triumph of engineering), cost the Central Pacific company millions of dollars, and compelled them, for seventy miles, to maintain a grade of over one hundred feet to the mile—twice the maximum of the Northern Pacific at the most difficult point in its entire route.

It is fortunate, also, in its terminus on the Pacific coast. No one who has not been there can realize the beauty of Puget Sound and its surroundings. One hundred miles long, but so full of inlets and straits that its navigable shore-line measures seventeen hundred and sixty miles, dotted with lovely islets, with gigantic trees almost to the water's edge, with safe anchorage every where, and stretching southward, without shoals or bars, from the Straits of Fuca, to the capital and center of Washington Territory, it will be a magnificent *entrepot* for the commerce of the grandest ocean in the world, the Pacific. * * * The Land Grant of the United States, exceeding Fifty Millions of acres in the winter-wheat region of our nation (ten times as large as the area of Mass). is doubtless sufficient for the completion of the road; but, besides this, millions of private means are already invested in it. The bonds based on the Land Grant, and a mortgage on the road itself in addition, are being sold as rapidly as the money is needed; and, as an investment, yielding about eight per cent. per year in currency, rank already with the best class of railroad securities. And thus the good work will go on with unchecked step to its final consummation, carrying the blessings of settlement, developement, civilization, and christianity with it in its progress, and literally causing the wilderness to blossom as the rose.

Scribner's Monthly for April.

Scribner's Monthly for April is bright and readable. Among the articles that will attract immediate attention, may be mentioned Mr. Crapsey's paper, "The Anthracite Problem," presenting an interesting history of the Pennsylvania coal troubles,—tracing the causes of the recent strike, and pointing out the means by which such disastrous difficulties may be averted. Dr. Holland discusses, in the "Topics of the Time," "Professional Morality," "The Temperance Question and the Press," and "The San Domingo Question." The illustrated articles are "Life in the Cannibal Islands" (a second and exceedingly valuable paper from Mr. J. C. Bates); a curious microscopic disquisition on "The Fly;" an account of the recent "Discovery of Antique Silver" in Europe, and an article on "Children who Work." "A Breakfast with Alexandre Dumas," by Mr. John Bigelow, "A Gentleman's Prerogative;" a thrilling sketch of the "Martyr Church of Madagascar;" the beautiful closing chapters of Hans Anderson's "Lucky Peer," and poems by W. C. Wilkinson, (author of the Bondage of the Pulpit articles), and others. The publishers promise great attractions for their second volume, which begins in May—among other things a fine portrait of McDonald, whose "Wildfrid Cumbermede" is proving so popular; a new story by Mrs. Oliphant; some marvelous chapters of discovery; sketches and portraits of American artists, &c., &c. Our readers should remember that this lively and sterling monthly is one dollar cheaper than any of the other leading magazines.

COMPLIMENTARY TO THE LAWYERS.—A Lafayette, Ind., jury a few days since listened to the evidence in a case on trial in the Common Pleas Court, on an action for debt, and then retired until the next morning, when the arguments of the counsel would be heard. They agreed upon a verdict, and the foreman put a memorandum in his pocket of the amount agreed upon, and were brought into court the next morning to hear the speeches. At their conclusion the foreman drew forth the memorandum and rendered the verdict of the jury, much to the mortification of the distinguished attorneys, and amusement of the judge and lookers-on.

Who Insure Their Lives.

[From the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.]

Life insurance has become so general in New York that it is rare to find a man of family, or one having anybody dependent upon him, who has not taken out a policy. The following are a few of the most prominent merchants in New York who are insured for amounts ranging from $50,000 to $300,000:

Francis Skiddy	$220,000	Alonzo Taylor	$100,000
F. B. Roberts	200,000	C. L. North	85,000
Alex. Barrett	200,000	A. Coehran	82,000
Horace Greeley	150,000	W. Fullerton	75,000
R. A. Buck	150,000	Hon. Ben. Wood	70,000
F. T. A. C. McCoy	145,000	Robert Tannahill	60,000
A. B. Cornell	125,000	J. Wheelwright	60,000
August Belknap	125,000	L. Edgerton	60,000
John Suiffen	125,000	J. B. Cornell	50,000
J. W. Duryea	125,000	J. W. Cornell	50,000
Elisha Suiffen	75,000	A. Studwell	50,000
A. T. Stewart	100,000	C. L. Morton	50,000
J. S. Thomas	100,000	W. F. Hall	50,000
Dr. Brandreth	100,000	E. S. Rudd	50,000
William Foster	100,000	Js. Jankus	50,000
H. W. Beecher	100,000	Andrew Campbell	50,000
Cyrus W. Field	100,000	William M. Tweed	50,000
Henry B. Hyde	100,000	Philip Chapel	50,000
Henry B. Jones	100,000	J. H. Frey	50,000
C. K. Hamilton	100,000	C. Delmonico	50,000
E. B. Sutton	100,000	David S. Ogden	50,000
Homer Morgan	100,000	R. D. Woodworth	50,000
Warren Ward	100,000	J. M. Coburn	50,000
C. H. Kalbfleisch	100,000	R. W. Hallet	50,000

Why do these solid and successful business men, who have proved their financial skill and good judgment by practical results, invest so largely in life insurance? Because experience has taught them its value in guarding against dangers to which all men are liable—the danger of losing accumulated wealth by some stroke of misfortune, and the danger of dying suddenly with affairs so conditioned that no other hand can carry them to a profitable issue.

But if such men feel and acknowledge the vast advantages of life insurance, how much more strongly do these benefits commend themselves to those of moderate means, and even still more to that large number whose fortunes are in the future, whose loved ones are dependent entirely upon the continuance of the health and life of the head of the family.

Can any insurable man be said to have provided for his family, who has left them to the risk of poverty in the event of his death?

Life insurance is a Savings Bank which secures to every man who avails himself of its beneficent aid, that he shall leave an inheritance proportioned to his productive power, whether he dies to-morrow or lives to exercise that productive energy for a long life time. No other institution does or can do this. There is no other way in which a young man starting out in life, can be *sure* of leaving his family provided for at his death. Of every hundred who attempt to leave an inheritance from the successes of business, not five succeed. No man has the right to expose a tenderly nurtured and dearly loved family with no protection but the small chances, practically much less than five in a hundred, that he will be one of the successful ones.

Within a very short time a well-known gentleman has suddenly died, while in the midst of full health and apparent success, by an accident. The gentleman's success depended upon carrying through certain matters which he had in hand. His estate is bankrupt. Thanks to his wise and loving forethought his widow and children are provided for by the proceeds of his life policies. Not long since Gen. B. of our army, calling upon a friend to get his pay for the coming month cashed, was invited by that friend, to insure his life. He was in splendid health and always needing all his money, he thought he could not afford it. But, said his friend, I will pay the first premium and you may repay me when convenient. No, he felt no fear. In three days from that time, it was *too late*, he was dead and his widow destitute.

Every one admits the advantages, the blessings conferred by life insurance, but they complain that they cannot afford the expense and so try to excuse themselves to their consciences for what they already know to be a neglect of duty. But it is not true of any young man in health and with the possession of his faculties, who is fit to have any responsibilities at all, that he cannot insure for something. He may perhaps not be able to insure for a large sum, but certainly he can for a small one. How few men of twenty-five there are who do not spend for unnecessary luxuries, more than twenty-five cents a day; yet that amount will insure a man of that age for more than $6,000 in the NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, which is one of the best and most desirable institutions to be found in this or any other country. The success of this company has been truly notable. Its growth is healthy as well as gigantic. Its policies are not large, but are held by those who need such protection the most and who are also the safest and best risks to be associated with. The Northwestern is a purely mutual company in which all the members are partners and all are equally interested in having healthy associates and in having the risks well scattered. All these things are important elements of strength. One of the most vital points about a life insurance company is that of expenses. Large expenses undermine a company, but with small expenses, carefully selected risks, and large interest on investments, the very best results are obtained.

The conspicuous economy practiced by the management of the "Northwestern," is best shown by the "Spectator Life Chart for 1871," which gives the ratio of actual expenses for the year 1870 of *sixty-nine* life companies of the United States. This ratio is *for all working expenses of* the companies, including death losses, and of the entire list, but three have a lower ratio than the "Northwestern." This table gives the ratios thus:

Mutual Life of New York	24.67
Economical Mutual	26.76
Charter Oak	26.99
Northwestern	27.80

Being a Western company they are able safely to lend money on strong security at ten per cent. interest, while they keep a reserve calculated at four per cent. interest. A sum of money invested for 50 years at ten per cent. compound interest will yield more than six times the amount it would produce at six per cent., and nearly five times as much as at eight per cent. Another essential point is that an insurance company shall be well managed; and in this respect no better can be found, and the remarkable growth of the society is doubtless largely owing to the general confidence felt by the people in the managers.

The total amount of losses paid since the organization in 1859 to Jan. 1, 1871 is $1,692,856.80 of which $477,085.11 were paid during the year 1870.

Its total income for 1870 was $3,670,370.07, and its interest receipts were $460,707.36. During the year it loaned on real estate security worth two to five times the amount loaned, $1,400,000.00, at ten per cent. interest. Its assets are nine million dollars. Whatever surplus remains after the expenses and losses of the year are paid, and a sufficient amount reserved to meet all future liabilities, calculated with interest at four per cent., is returned to the policy holders. This return of surplus, commonly called the dividend, is distributed to each member according to the amount which he has furnished toward making it. This is believed to be strictly equitable and is the plan adopted by most of the oldest and best companies. A note will be taken for a portion of the premium, or in other words the company will loan a portion of their assets to their own members, such loan being fully secured by the surrender value of the policy. This is a very good investment for the company and perfectly safe, and oftentimes it is an advantage to the insured. It enables the insurer to obtain a larger amount than his cash payment would alone procure, and if he dies early, the family gain by it. If on the other hand, he lives long and becomes able to pay back the loan, supposing that it is not cancelled by returns of surplus, he can do so. There are many persons who need a large insurance at the beginning, and for them the note is an accommodation.

Take it all in all, there is no company which offers greater advantages than this Giant of the West and we advise everybody to examine carefully its publications where all the information is given which can only be hinted at in our present space.

The San Domingo Question.

Commissioner Wade has finished his report, and submitted it to his brother Commissioners. It begins by detailing the work of the Commission, and goes on to describe the political condition of the country. Mr. Wade takes the ground that Baez is the *de facto* President of the Republic, and that he is in full and peaceful possession of the Government; that Cabral is a mere bandit, living in a mountain district, where he is sustained by Hayti. The people of San Domingo, Mr. Wade says, are overwhelmingly in favor of annexation. They are described as a quiet, orderly, industrious race. The charges of corruption against United State officers in the negotiation of the treaty of 1869 are branded as slanders, without foundation. The report, which is favorable to annexation in every particular, closes with the remark that "to embrace this opportunity to plant our republic institutions and establish civil liberty and American civilization upon that beautiful and productive island, thus laying the ground work of a great free and prosperous State, would add another to the achievements of our Republic, worthy to rank with the great events of our history, and would be equally beneficial to the people of both countries." Dr. Howe indorses Mr. Wade's report in every essential particular. Mr. White objects to the closing paragraph of the report, but Mr. Wade is firm in his determination that it shall not be stricken out, and Dr. Howe fully agrees with him and will sign it.

SOMNAMBULISM.—A young lady was addicted to this affliction. Knowing her failing, her friends made a point of locking the door and securing the window of her chamber in such a manner that she could not possibly get out. One night these precautions were unfortunately overlooked, and in a paroxism of somnambulism she walked into the garden behind the house. While there she was recognized by some of the family, who were warned by the noise she made on opening the door, and they followed and awoke her; but such was the effect produced upon the nervous system, that she almost instantly expired.

A story is good until another is told: A Wyoming paper says that the people of the Territory will soon "abandon woman suffrage as both mischievious and impracticable."

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Fair to prime	$13.00	a16.00
Hogs—Live	.08	a .09
Dressed	.09	a .11¼
Sheep	.04½	a .09
Cotton—Middling	..	a .15
Flour—Extra Western	6.60	a 6.80
State Extra	6.65	a 6.95
Genesee Extra	7.05	a 9.50
Wheat—Amber Western	1.57	a 1.74
" State	1.57	a 1.70
White Genesee Extra	1.60	a 1.85
Rye—Western	1.00	a 1.14
State	1.10	a 1.20
Barley—State	.90	a .95
Corn—Mixed Western	.77	a .87
Seed—Clover	.11½	a .12
Timothy	..	a 6.15
Oats—Western	.62	a .71
Pork—Mess	19.00	a23.00
Lard	.11½	a .12¾
Whiskey	.91½	a .93
Butter—State	.35	a .38
Ohio W. R.	.26	a .28
" Fancy	.30	a .31
Western ordinary	.15	a .18
Pennsylvania fine	.34	a .37
Cheese—State Factory	.15	a .16
" Skimmed	.07	a .10
Ohio	.10	a .24
Eggs—State	.27	a .28
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice	$7.00	a 7.75
Prime	6.00	a 6.60
Fair Grades	4.50	a 5.75
Stock Cattle—Common	4.00	a 4.75
Inferior	3.50	a 4.00
Hogs—Live	6.30	a 6.85
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	.50	a .53
Barley—No. 2, new	.76	a .80
Oats—No. 2	.45	a .49
Rye—No. 2	.70	a .72
Wheat—Spring, No. 1, new	1.30	a 1.34
No. 2, new	1.23	a 1.26
Lard	.11½	a .12
Pork—Mess	18.00	a20.00
BUFFALO.		
Beef Cattle	5.75	a 7.50
Sheep	3.50	a 6.80
Hogs—Live	6.50	a 7.75
Flour	5.90	a 7.25
Wheat	1.20	a 1.45
Corn	.71	a .72½
Oats	.57	a .58
Rye	1.00	a 1.10
Barley	.75	a .78
Lard	.12	a .13
ALBANY.		
Wheat—State	1.68	a 1.72
Extra	1.75	a 1.85
Rye—State	.96	a 1.20
Corn—Mixed	.78	a .86
Barley—State	.75	a .90
Oats—State	.60	a .70
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Extra	6.87	a 6.75
Wheat—Western Red	1.65	a 1.70
White	1.80	a 1.85
Corn—Yellow	.79	a .80
Mixed	.77	a ..
Seed—Clover	.10½	a .12
Timothy	..	a 5.25
Petroleum—Crude	17¼	Refined .24½
Beef Cattle	.07	a .09½

GODEY FOR APRIL well maintains the reputation so justly due this veteran. Its plates are life-like, while its fashions are all that the ladies can desire. Godey has been so long in the front rank, that we always expect it superb and we are not often disappointed. We do not believe we shall be so long as L. A. Godey lives, and we hope he has a long lease of life and plenty of work in him for years to come.

A TOUGH ONE.—A few days since, at High Prairie, near Leavenworth, Kansas, while John Celf was engaged in cleaning out a well, the walls caved in and buried him. It was supposed that he was killed, and the process of digging him out was not hurried. Five days after the accident he was reached, and found to be alive. As soon as he was taken out he declared himself all right. He drank a glass of whisky, ate some food, and smoked a pipe of tobacco; but several hours afterward he commenced sinking, and soon died.

THE purest and sweetest Cod-Liver Oil in the world is HAZARD & CASWELL'S made on the sea-shore, from fresh, selected livers, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure and sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

A NERVOUS man, whose life was made miserable by the clattering of two blacksmiths, prevailed upon both of them to remove by the offer of a liberal compensation. When the money was paid down, he kindly inquired what neighborhood they intended to remove to. "Why, sir," replied Jack, with a grin on his phiz, "Tom Smith moves to my shop, and I move to his."

Hungary has eight monthly magazines and four quarterly reviews. None of the latter has a circulation of over two thousands copies.

IMPROVED

TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE.

PURE WATER

Price per pound greatly reduced. To satisfy the public beyond the possibility of doubt as regards both the strength and durability of our Tin-Lined Lead Pipe we have recently increased the thickness and weights of the several sizes and letters, making them in all cases, to correspond exactly with like sizes and letters of the ordinary Lead Pipe. This establishes our Tin-Lined Lead Pipe as the strongest flexible pipe in use. With the increase in weight, we have also reduced the price per pound nearly one-half, making the cost per foot on the heavy pipe, adapted to plumbing, about the same as before; whilst the lighter pipes, used extensively for conveying water from springs and pumps, are reduced in cost fully one-third. Architects and Plumbers cannot fail to be satisfied, that with weight for weight, and thickness for thickness, a pipe so constructed is decidedly stronger than the ordinary lead pipe. The increased thickness of the lead coating allows the joints and connections to be made with ordinary plumber's solder, without effecting the strength of the pipe. Tin-Lined Lead Pipe is 15 cents a pound for all sizes. By its use Lead and Zinc Poison or Iron Rust are all avoided. In ordering or making inquiries for price, send bore of pipe required, and head or pressure of water. Circular and sample of pipe sent by mail free. Warranted to be stronger and more durable than Lead Pipe of corresponding sizes and letters. Address the

Colwells, Shaw & Willard M'f'g. Co.,
No. 213 Centre St., New York.

Also, manufacturers of Block-Tin Pipe, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Solder, &c. Orders solicited.

Be Guided by what you Know.

There is an old proverb which says, "Experience is the safest guide." To this guide the sick and ailing naturally turn when casting about for the means of relief. They inquire what a medicine has done for others, before they adopt it themselves. Of all the remedies and preventives in use, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters meets the test most triumphantly, and hence its immense popularity and vast sales. The sufferer from indigestion is sure to find some one among his friends who has been cured of that ailment by the famous vegetable stomachic. The victim of fever and ague, liver complaint, constipation, nervous prostration, or general debility, has only to make inquiry in the neighborhood where he resides in order to discover what this standard restorative has effected in cases similar to his own. In the published testimony to its merits he will find a volume of proofs of its sanitary properties, which it is impossible for his common sense to resist. He tries it, and the effect it produces on his system adds another to the host of witnesses in its favor. Thus, its reputation, founded on facts, not assertions, continually grows and spreads. Charlatans and impostors, some of them mere local tricksters, and others who take a somewhat wider range, attempt to thrust into the hands and down the throats of invalids, their haphazard concoctions, as substitutes for the tonic which for so many years has been a medicinal staple throughout the United States, Spanish America, Canada, and the West Indies, but only succeed to a very limited extent. In this reasoning age, the people, having ascertained what is really deserving of their confidence, decline "running after strange gods."

PAIN KILLER.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

1840. 1871.

The Most Popular Medicine Extant.

OVER THIRTY YEARS

SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF

Perry Davis'

PAIN KILLER.

After thirty years' trial, the "Pain Killer" may be justly styled the great medicine of the world, for there is no region of the globe into which it has not found its way, and none where it has not been largely used and highly prized. Moreover, there is no climate to which it has not proved itself to be well adapted for the cure of a considerable variety of diseases; it is admirably suited for every race. It has lost none of its good names by repeated trials, but it continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest; and it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility.

Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the Standard Medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic Difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony, to be an invaluable medicine. No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity. The various ills for which the Pain Killer is an unfailing cure, are too well known to require recapitulation in this advertisement. As an external and internal medicine the Pain Killer stands unrivalled.

Thirty Years is certainly a long enough time to prove the efficacy of any medicine, and that the Pain Killer is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it, is amply proved by the unparalleled popularity it has attained. It is a *sure* and *effective* remedy.

It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more and more popular every year. Its healing properties have been fully tested all over the world, and it need only to be known to be prized.

Sold by all Druggists.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors.
Cincinnati, O.

PERRY DAVIS & SON
General Agents,
Providence, R.I.

Demand for American Wives.

If we send many more distinguished Admirals and Generals to Europe, there must be sent also only rich men to represent us at the capitals of these foreign States. If a man of note from the United States can be got hold of, wherever it may be, it is the opportunity furnished for the reunion of a variety of nationalities, represented in great part by handsome young men looking after American wives. Of late we have had proof of it here in repeated instances. Well-dressed Italians, very good looking in person, with titles and a knowledge of all the usages of what is called society, are now on the hunt for the chance of a life alliance with some charming daughter of the sovereign West. In America it has long been the habit to say that a young man is "worthless" when he does not apply himself to business, or, even worse, make the rule of his life a daily indulgence in tippling excitements. Of Italians it must be said they have been saved, almost as a nation, from intemperance, or immoderate drinking—the withering curse of the Northern race. A "worthless" Italian, however long may be his family line, or the number of his titles, is the one incapable of doing anything for himself, and with only the unmanly ambition to live upon the fortune of others. America is distant from Europe not less in habits than in history; but there, with an almost unnatural force, many half-worn-out illusions are kept up. It has lately become known that young ladies from the United States, of beauty and fashion, well skilled in the fine art of dress, and with rich fathers to supply without limit the golden motor with which the world moves, have quite as much as have any others a weakness for the fictitious appellations with which, from the time of the robber Barons, classes of society have contrived to separate themselves with more or less honest, but highly artificial distinctions. The handsome Miss Tibbs, who dresses and dances so well, does not find it at all difficult, with a marriage contract, and the magic of a dowry, to be converted into the Marchioness Smashpipes or the Countess Popcorn. One who has long been the correspondent of our Government in these parts, tell me that the request is now frequently made that inquiries may be set on foot to learn all that is possible to know as to the personal and social qualities of the pretender, and the height, number of branches, and length of the roots of the family tree. The question is naturally asked, "Is the egg from which our aristocracy is to be hatched to be laid in Italy?" Little can be said against the union of the two races in all instances in which such union is the result of purely affectional instincts, and not of false motives of ambition. There are examples enough to prove that American and Italian marriages may be as happy as any other; and, for the question of the mingling of races, it may be said that the native languor of the one may help to calm the excessive restlessness of the other.

How to Act in Case of Poisoning.

The *Journal of Health* says: Whatever is done must be done quickly. The instant a person is known to have swallowed poison by design or accident, give water to drink, cold or warm, as fast as possible, a gallon or more at a time, and as fast as vomited drink more; tepid water is best, as it opens the pores of the skin and promotes vomiting, and thus gives the speediest cure to the poisonous article. If pains begins to be felt in the bowels, it shows at least that part of the poison has passed downward; then large and repeated injections of tepid water should be given, the object in both cases being to dilute the poison as quickly and as largely as possible. Do not wait for water—take that which is nearest at hand, cold or warm, for every second of time saved is of immense importance; at the same time send instantly for a physician, and as soon as he comes turn the case into his hands, telling him what you have done. This simple fact cannot be too widely published; it is not meant to say that drinking a gallon or two of simple water will cure every case of poisoning; but it will cure many, and benefits all by its rapid diluting quality.

"FELIX," in *Rowell's Gazette*, writing of New York Reporters, says: "Many of our most prominent editors were once reporters, including James Gordon Bennett, H. J. Raymond, Chas. A. Dana, Theo. Tilton, Manton Marble, James Brooks, David G. Croly, and Joe Howard; while the occupation is forever made honorable by the name of Charles Dickens, who was long a reporter for the London *Morning Chronicle*, and gained much of his extraordinary acquaintance with the world in that position."

COOK'S EXTRA.

1000 PER CENT. SURE PROFIT everywhere, with an article of the highest respectability and in universal demand. Confidential particulars and paying sample sent prepaid for $1. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address, M. J. COOK, A. M., M. D., 246 West 30th St., New York.—Also,

COAL OR WOOD

At only 1-2 to 3-4 market cost, warranted, both in burning and in buying, by using Cook's Fuel Saver, easily adapted to any stove or range. Price $1. Sent prepaid. Formula for ditto $1.50; 3 of either for $2; 10 for $5. Receipts insured both ways. $1.00 of either you may never see such a chance again.

VINEGAR, how made in 10 hours, without drugs. Particulars 10 cents. F. SAGE, Cromwell, Conn.

SEND STAMP for Circular and Sample worth 25c., to C. H. BABCOCK, Liberty Hill, Conn.

SECRET OF HORSETRAINING.—Sent for 25 cents. Address, EATON J. MASURY, Boston P. O., Mass.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENCY.—Parties in the Country desiring to purchase goods of any description, Address, J. M. ANDERSON, 27 Park Row, N. Y. City.

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

MYSTERY,

By DR. DEEMS. Send 10 cents for a copy. Address, LITTLE, RENNIE & Co., 645 Broadway, N. Y.

FRAGRANT SAPOLIENE

Cleans Kid Gloves and all kinds of Cloths and Clothing; removes Paint, Grease, Tar, &c., instantly, without the least injury to the finest fabric. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. FRAGRANT SAPOLIENE CO., 33 Barclay St., New York, 46 La Salle St., Chicago.

ADVICE. Send 50 Cents for Prescription to cure Diptheria, Diarrhea, and other frightful diseases, from an experienced Physician of 30 years now afflicted. Box 233, Denver, Colorado Territory.

VINEGAR-MAKING.—The Very Best Vinegar made from Wine, Sorghum, Cider or Molasses, at a cost of only Two to FIVE CENTS a gallon. Any farmer, farmer's boy, or any one else can make $500 a year, in leisure moments. No apparatus needed. Full and explicit directions, easily understood by any one, sent free, closely sealed, for only FIFTY CENTS. Address, VT. VINEGAR WORKS, Brattleboro, Vt.

$5000 REWARD

for a superior article. $5 to $20 per day and no risk. Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home, to introduce our new 7-strand White Wire-Rope Clothes Lines, which will last for ever. Don't miss this chance. Sample free. Address Hudson River Wire Co., 75 William St., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

NO SUIT, NO SALE!

4-TON HAY SCALES,

$75.00.

Platform 14 ft. x 7 ft. Send for Free Price List No. 302.

EDWARD F. JONES,
Binghampton, N. Y.

Lands in Southwest Missouri

The Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co.

Have for sale 1,500 acres, of best quality, on long credit cheap.

These lands are just brought into market, having been reserved since 1853 till the completion of this Road. None of these lands have gone into speculators hands. Actual settlers are coming in, and to them only are sales made. The best climate, with short, mild winters and long summers, relieved by geological elevation from great heat, and healthfulness superior to all commercial tendencies, invite settlers to this region.

For particulars, in pamphlets, apply to
AMOS TUCK, Land Commissioner,
Cor. Sixth and Walnut Sts.,
St. Louis, Mo.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and Girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address

E. C. ALLEN, & Co., Augusta, Maine.

RIBBANS BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printed Wrapping Paper

With the Purchaser's Advertisement neatly Printed on every sheet, making it the most direct as well as the cheapest advertisement ever yet used. Also, Jobbers of

Hemp, Jute, Cotton and Flax Twines,
ALL SIZES.

25 FAIR ST., NEWARK, N. J.

GRAIN BAGS.

All the Standard Brands at very lowest rates. Our qualities are the best and prices lowest in the market. Send for Samples and Price List.

RIBBANS BROTHERS,
25 FAIR ST., Newark, N. J.