"My Wife."

What is my wife like? Stay and hear.
Her eyes are soft, and dark, and brown;
Limpid and lustrous, and as clear
As stars from Heaven shining down
On this dull world. And for her size—
She's not so tall but she must raise
Her lips to mine, and I can gaze
Right downwards in those loving eyes.
Her hair is like a veil of light,
All crispy, golden, soft and fair;
And falling round her shoulders white
In waving masses, rich and rare.
Her hands! what artist e'er could paint?
So dainty-tipped, so small and thin;
Soft-palmed, and sweet with perfumes faint,
And white as wax the satin skin.
And then her foot is slender, small,
And arching like a serpent's crest;
The semblance likes me not at all,
So choose the simile you best
Admire. But gaze not over-bold;
My wife is but a modest girl,
As true as steel and pure as gold,
Though fair as Ocean's fairest pearl.
And can you guess her greatest charm?—
A rare one, too; but be it known,
In heart, and soul, and mind, my wife
Is mine—all mine, and mine alone.

Farm, Garden and Household.

POWDERED BORAX is death to cockroaches. We are glad to give our readers this modicum of information.

TO REMOVE STAINS.—To take the stain of any fruit from any fabric, put the garment in a vessel, pour boiling water over it, and let it stand till cool, then wash it and the stain is gone.

TO REMOVE a film from a horse's eye, blow, in moderate weather, a little calomel in his eye through a goose-quill. Care should be taken to keep the horse from getting wet for three or four days after.

IN CASES of kerosene fires, don't try to extinguish the flames with water. That will only spread the fire. Instead smother the flames with blankets, woolen clothes, quilts, shawls, or whatever may be at hand.

RIBBONS RENEWED. — Wash in cool suds made of soap, and iron when damp. Cover the ribbon with a clean cloth, and pass the iron over that. If you wish to stiffen the ribbon, dip it, while drying, into gum arabic water.

BLACKING FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.—Take good black ink, and mix with dissolved gum arabic. Apply with a brush or sponge. This gives a beautifully new appearance to morocco shoes that have become a little rusty.

TO WHITEN STRAW HATS. — Scrape stick sulphur with a knife, mix the powder to a mush with water, plaster it thickly over the straw, and place in the hot sun several hours; brush off when dry. An easy and effectual plan.

TO KEEP KNIVES FROM RUSTING.—An excellent way to keep knives from rusting is to scour them on a board, crosswise, with some dry brick, after having wiped them perfectly dry; and put them away without wiping off the brick dust.

TO CLEAN OIL-CLOTHS.—If you wish to have them look new and nice, wash them with soft flannel and lukewarm water, and wipe perfectly dry. If you want them to look extra nice, after they are wiped, drop a few spoonfuls of milk over them, and rub them with a dry cloth.

Objects of wood, stoneware and porcelain, picture frames, etc., may be made to receive a beautiful bronze by applying, by means of a brush, a thin layer of water-glass solution, and then dusting it over with a fine bronze powder. The excess of the powder is to be removed by gentle tapping, and the article, if of porcelain or stoneware, slightly heated. The bronzing may be polished by means of an agate stone, thereby assuming a beautiful effect.

CALF'S HEAD, HASHED.—Put into a stewpan half a calf's head with water enough to cover it, a knuckle of ham, onions, herbs, &c. Simmer till the meat may easily be separated from the bone; then cut into a fillet, and put the trimmings and half the liquor by in a tureen; to the remaining half add a gill of white wine, and reduce the whole one-half by quick boiling, when it should be poured over the fillet surrounded by mushrooms, small white onions, pieces of pickled pork, and the tongue in slices, simmered till the whole is fit to serve up.

THE EARTH-SYSTEM FOR STABLES.—Straw has become too expensive to bed stables with. The best substitute is dry earth. Any common soil may be collected when dry and placed under cover, convenient for use when required.—Spread the dry earth over the whole stable floor to the depth of three or four inches. When this is saturated and mixed with the animal excretions, add more fresh earth until it becomes six or eight inches deep. When all is well saturated remove to the manure heap. When ever any offensive smell is observed, add more fresh earth until all the odor is absorbed. Earth is the natural couch of animals, and they like it as bedding.

BARBERRY HEDGES.—The common Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*,) will grow in almost any soil or situation. We have seen it growing vigorously in the sandy soils of New Jersey, as well as in the stiff, clayey lands of Northern New York and Canada. It is not as rapid-growing a plant as the Osage Orange, but will produce shoots one to three feet long in a single season. The form of the bush is compact; many shoots springing from the base of the main stem, therefore requiring very little pruning to make it sufficiently dense to turn pigs or cattle. From four to six years will be required to produce a good serviceable hedge. The seed can be obtained of any dealer in seeds, if ordered early in fall, and they should be sown before winter, or at least mixed with sand and put where they will freeze during cold weather There are several varieties of the Barberry, also a native species found in the Alleghany Mountains; but none of them are equal to the common sort (the one named above) for a hedge.—*Rural New Yorker.*

RENOVATING PASTURES.—Old pastures are often greatly deteriorated in productiveness and quality by the incoming of moss. The lighter the soil the sooner the moss makes its appearance, and the wider the area it occupies. We have known old pastures made nearly unproductive from the growth. So long as the soil is abundantly rich with grass food, moss will not come in; when that begins to fail, a class of plants that draw different elements from the soil—a lower and coarser type of vegetable growth—is produced. The best old pastures, those that seem to improve with age, occupy soil that is naturally extremely rich, deep and moist enough to favor the grass. On such favored locations pasture improves with age, because the turf thickens, and the herbage becomes fine and sweet. This process goes on for years—for a lifetime—and people talk of permanent pasture. But the best will fail with age, when the store of plant food is exhausted, unless it be kept good by artificial means. The law of growth, maturity and decay holds good with the best pasture as well as with the poorest; only it requires more time to complete the cycle.

The most practical way of renovating old pastures is to plow, crop with grain, manure and re-seed, but as it is not always desirable to take this course, top-dressing may be resorted to as the next best expedient. Strong liquid manure will keep up and improve grass lands, and effectually restrain the growth of moss. For lawns and small patches of pasture this is the best means, to adopt. As a dry manure, nitrate of soda is one of the best, because it is readily dissolved and thus placed in the only available form for appropriation by the grass roots, in which any fertilizer can be used by them, and it likewise supplies the needed elements. Farmyard manure, spread on the surface, will force a good growth for a single season, but it is not a profitable use for so valuable a manure. Fresh earth, or that made from the decay of sods, is one of the most satisfactory dressings to apply to old grass land. The effect of earth alone is remarkable, and considering the cost and the benefit, this material is most profitable for common use.—*American Rural Home.*

THREE hundred and fifty gallons of good syrup can be made from one acre of sweet potatoes.

Summary of News.

DESCHAMPS, the poet, died at Versailles last week.

BALTIMORE annually ships 40,000,000 cans of oysters.

THE exact majority for Lyon, Republican, for Judge of the Supreme Court in Wisconsin, is 11,634.

A DELEGATION from Lyons appeals to the French Assembly and Commune to cease their fratricidal strife.

THE Troy and West Troy, N. Y., bakers have resolved to raise the price of bread per loaf to seven cents.

WARE, who was to have been hanged in New Jersey, has had a stay of execution granted, and will have a new trial given him.

THUS far twenty-four Iowa Republicans have refused to be considered candidates for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

GEN. SPINNER has been Treasurer of the United States for ten years, and has handled in that time the very large sum of $50,000,000,000.

IN the Newmarket races, in England, out of eighty-two entries there were but thirteen started. Bothwell won the race and the two thousand guineas.

THE Cincinnati *Times'* newspaper establishment has been sold, at executor's sale, to W. E. Davis, on behalf of the *Chronicle* Company, for $138,550.

THE official statement shows that Chicago has 298,977 inhabitants, of whom 154,420 are natives of this country, and 144,557 of foreign birth.

SOME citizens of Binghamton N. Y., have signed a petition for the commutation of the sentence of death upon the murderer Rulloff to imprisonment for life.

THE Potomac shad and herring fisheries are enjoying a lucrative season. One firm has already brought to Washington and sold over a million shad and herring.

THE schooner Nellie Staples, from Providence for Lubec, was capsized and abandoned. Samuel Staples, a prominent merchant of Lubec, Me., was drowned.

WILLIAM DAWSON committed suicide at Minneapolis, by jumping off the suspension bridge. He had an opportunity to save himself while in the water, but avoided it.

THE Odd Fellows of the United States celebrated the 52d anniversary of the establishment of the order in this country in most of the large cities, and with no little display.

THE claim of the Newfoundland Customs officers against the American steamer Monticello has been withdrawn. The Legislature repealed the law under which it was made.

THE Navy Department is making preparations to send several vessels to meet the Russian fleet with the Czarowitch on board in June next. Admiral Porter will command the reception fleet.

ROWDYISM at Sunday picnics has become so outrageous that the Catholic clergy, by order of the Archbishop, are exhorting their congregations to abandon them altogether, at San Francisco.

THE troops of Baez have again defeated Cabral. Several indecisive engagements between the forces of Luperon and those belonging to Baez have taken place recently in the Northern provinces.

THE Democrats of Maine will hold their State Convention in Bangor late in June, and will probably again nominate Gen. Roberts for Governor. Gov. Perham will be renominated by the Republicans.

A BILL has passed the Massachusetts Legislature, authorizing railroad employes to act as police officers, but the companies are liable for damages when such officers exceed their lawful prerogatives.

THE match game of billiards, 1,000 points up, for the championship of Maine, between Shiel, of Portland, and White, of Bangor, took place in Lancaster Hall, Portland, and was won by Shiel by 164 points.

THE Algerian Deputy said that the insurrection in Algeria was most alarming; that dispatches were hourly received demanding aid suppressing it. The insurrection was instigated at Paris with the purpose of pillaging.

A YOUNG man, George Pelham by name, was stung on the ear by a honey bee, in Westkill, and died from the effects in less than an hour. Soon after being stung, he "complained of feeling faint, and turned spotted."

THE excitement in Hayti over the question of the annexation of Santo Domingo is subsiding. The project of a loan for the purpose of redeeming the currency and of establishing specie payments is strongly discussed.

CAPTAIN John Faunce, of the Revenue Marine Service, has been ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to make a thorough inspection of the life-saving stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey.

AN Illinois man is under arrest for killing a friend in Texas. It is alleged that after the murder he returned to Illinois and married his victim's sister, standing at the very moment of the ceremony in the boots he had taken from the murdered man's feet.

THE steamer Lumberman made a run from Oshkosh, Wis., to Prairie du Chien, via the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, in sixty hours. Should canal communication be opened to the lakes, this will form an important water comunication from the Mississippi river east.

COLONEL THOMAS G. PITCHER, of the First Infantry, has been relieved from duty as Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. Colonel Thomas A. Ruger, of the Eighteenth Infantry, will assume charge on the 1st of September, relieving Colonel Pitcher.

A MISS Zinkaiser, daughter of a prominent iron merchant of Milwaukee, Wis., was strangled to death in attempting to swallow a piece of orange peel. She had been afflicted with diptheria, which so weakened the muscles of her throat that she was unable to swallow or eject the peel.

MR. FINLAY, the second officer of the steamer Europa, is to receive a $10,000 United States bond as a testimonial for the ability recently displayed by him in bringing the Europa into port after her captain and mates had been washed overboard in a storm. Two thousand dollars is also to be distributed among the crew.

THE first census of Great Britain was taken in 1801, just seventy years ago, under the Pitt administration. The aggregate then reached was 16,000,000 of souls. In 1841 the total population was 27,724,849, and in 1861 the number was swelled to 29,321,288. A similar increase for the last decade will give 30,000,000, or a little more than three-fourths the number in the United States. London contains full one-tenth of the entire population of the British Islands.

A MEETING OF THE Fish Commissioners of the New England States was held at Boston a few days ago. All the States were represented except Rhode Island. The special object of this meeting was to discuss a plan proposed by Charles G. Atkins, of Maine, to procure salmon ova for the coming season by operations upon the Penobscot river. The plan contemplates the buying of a number of salmon—two or three hundred—alive, as taken from the ponds or weirs, and keeping them in a suitable spawning place until the season, when the eggs will be taken in a race prepared for this purpose. It is supposed that the ova will be obtained at a much less price than the Canadian government now demands.

A WOMAN RULER.—The Kulmaks are ruled by an elderly woman. A Tartar who had returned from Kuldja related at Fort Vernoe that he had seen this Kulmak ruler proceeding to an interview with the chief of Taranchis. Her hair, he said, hung in long tresses down her back. They were so heavy with gold coins and other precious ornaments that they had to be supported by two men as she walked. It might be premature as yet to follow the example of this old lady of Dzungaria Proper, but there can be no doubt that bank notes might be used as curlpaper with the most pleasing effect, and that any young lady appearing with head thus adorned would not suffer from any lack of admirers.

What is to be Worn.

Evening dresses, according to authority in dress matters, will be made long, either demi-train or very long, according to the occasion for which they are intended. The trains are cut squarer than last month—that is, more material is left the full length of the back, and the sides a little more accentuated.

Very many silk dresses will be made with the manteau de cour and small tablier, only showing the lower part of the front of the underskirt. Flounces in a variety of disposition will be very much worn, and if lace was so much in favor in the winter, it will be still more so this season.

Black silk dresses will be very well worn trimmed with white tarlatane plaiting and black lace.

The materials for toilettes are more varied and pretty than ever, and there has never been so great a variety of colors and shads. Those most in favor will be, of course, more delicate in tint than those worn in the winter. We have seen some lovely shades of pearl-gray, mauve, green, and the most delicate tones, of bois color, in very many materials; but in none do they appear to so great an advantage as the very favorite and fashionable Danish silk-finished alpaca. This material promises to be a very great success. It has all the appearances of the very best foulard, without its advantages, is very wide and reversible, and makes the most charming demi-toilettes. Under muslin or grenadine it has all the appearance of a very good silk.

Bonnets are not to be worn so high as formerly. The trimming is still worn on the crown, which gives the appearance of height, though the shapes themselves are lower.

There is no end to the variety of shapes in hats. We have seen several for this season of colored straw, gray being the most *recherche*. For more dressy occasions they will be made of lace or silk.

Feathers will be very fashionable, either for hats or bonnets; indeed, we have seen some that appeared to be entirely composed of these favorite ornaments, and had a very *distingue* effect.

The tunics are worn very much draped, but not so bouffant as formerly; they are much longer in the back than in the front, and are not plaited or gathered at the seams, but fastened on the wrong side by strings or patent hooks and eyes, so that when not required for wear, the drapery can be let down, and the tunic folded. This is of great advantage, as it preserves the appearance of newness to the plaiting.

Fringe of all kinds is more fashionable than ever, and, headed by pinked or frayed ruchings, making the lightest and most elegant trimming. Points are gradually coming into great favor for bodies. Two small ones in front, one a little larger at each side, and two deep and wide at the back, is the very last and most *distingue* fashion bodies. Intended also for out-door wear, of course the small basques in front, increasing in depth towards the back, is more suitable and elegant, as the simple points do not constitute a sufficient finish to the *corsage* for the purpose.

WHEN THE ENVOYS of M. de Rothschild paid the war contributions of Paris, 200,000,000 francs, at Versailles, they let a counterfeit 25 thaler bill slip in among the others. The quick eye of a Prussian official at once detected it, and the bill was thrown out. Rothschild's people insisted that it was genuine and must be accepted, otherwise they would return to Paris with all their rolls of notes and sacks of coin. With that official exactness which is the glory of Prussian routine, Count Bismarck was at once informed of the misunderstanding. He answered: "Herr Director, accept the bill. I will myself make up the deficit and preserve the counterfeit note as a memento of this great day. A great war about nothing more tangible than a '*Chateau en Espagne*' has just been concluded between two great Powers; and I can't afford, just on the heel of it, to turn around and declare war with the house of Rothschild, the Sixth Great European Power, *on account of a false 25 thaler note.*"

A SCENE IN COURT.—There was a curious scene in a Richmond Court. A man had been convicted of an attempt improperly to influence a trial, and the Judge, in passing sentence upon him, said: "I owe it to you and others—perhaps more to you than any other—that I am sitting here a Virginia Judge. You elected me to administer the laws of the Commonwealth with an upright and impartial mind, and to keep pure the course of justice in Virginia. I know not how better I can justify your expectation and vindicate the wisdom of your choice, believing you to have offended against the laws of the State, than by imposing upon you the highest penalty of the law—a fine of $500 and the costs."

SEVEN MAXIMS.—The Wisconsin *Journal of Education* gives seven maxims for teachers, which are worthy of consideration: Never tell a child what you don't quite know. Never give a piece of information without asking for it again. Never use a hard word if an easy one will convey your meaning, and never use any word at all unless you are quite sure it has meaning to convey. Never begin an address or a lesson without a clear view of its end. Never give an unnecessary command, nor one which you do not mean obeyed. Never permit any child to remain in the class, even for a minute, without having something to do, and a motive for doing it.

THE COAL QUESTION.—At a meeting of the operators of the Schuylkill region, the following schedule of wages was unanimously adopted: "We propose to pay you the balance of this year the following rates: Outside laborer, $10 per week; inside laborer, $11 per week; miners by day's work, $13 per week; and a reduction of ten per cent. upon contract work upon the prices paid under the three dollar rate of the basis of 1869. We wish you to distinctly understand that we do not desire to interfere with your association in any manner whatever."

In Oregon, as in all new countries, money commands a high rate of interest. Twelve per cent. in gold can be readily obtained for the use of greenbacks, on the best real estate security. One per cent, a month is the rate established by law, or no doubt a higher one would rule. In Washington Territory, where there is no limit, it is twenty per cent., and often twenty-four. A few years ago, before there was any law on the subject, eight or ten per cent. a month was not uncommon.

THE following amounts of cranberries were marketed in 1869. Maine produced 1,000 barrels; Massachusetts, 8,000; Connecticut, 2,000; New Jersey, 50,000—principally from cultivated fields. At nineteen stations on the St. Paul and Milwaukee Railroad 14,587 barrels were freighted during the berry season of the same year. A ten-acre lot in New Jersey produced in one year 900 bushels—value $6,000. The owner was offered and refused $2,000 per acre for his lot.

THREE LIVES LOST.—Two daughters, 10 and 14 years old, of John McNamara, of Collinsville, Conn., failed to return home Wednesday night, after being sent out on an arrand. On Thursday morning the river was dragged, and their bodies, with that of Michael Glynn, a laborer, were found. It is supposed that they fell from the foot-board bridge into the water, and that Glynn lost his life in attempting to rescue them.

VALUE OF VINEYARDS.—Three California Commissioners appointed to award damages to a grape-grower for injury done his vineyard, near Folsom, by the construction of a canal through it, allowed him $19,000, or $2,000 per acre. Several witnesses testified that his vines were worth $250,000, and that 85,000 vines yielded from 600 to 700 tons of grapes annually, which at $50 per ton, would amount to $35,000.

OF the four million deaths recorded in England and Wales from 1851-1860, nearly two million were those of children under five years of age.

Something Fresh About Chinese Women.

Mrs. S. L. Baldwin, the missionary to China, lectured in Philadelphia recently. Of the women in China she said:

The women of China are divided into two classes—the bound-footed, who are the ladies, and the large-footed, who are the common class. The latter carry the burdens, do all the drudgery and out-door work, while their husbands do nothing. When a little girl is born, the parents think the gods are angry with them, and they hold a consultation whether she shall be allowed to live or not. If she is, when she arrives at the age of 4 years they hold another consultation whether she shall be a bound-footed or a large-footed woman. If she is chosen to be a bound-footed she is not permitted to do anything, but if otherwise she has to be the family's slave. I have seen a woman with four children strapped to her back and rowing a boat, while her husband laid in the cabin smoking his pipe. Girls have no choice of their husbands; the young girl is sold by her parents at the highest price they can obtain for her. She never sees her husband, nor he her, until after they are married. If he chooses he can be divorced from her for talking too much; if he becomes poor, or gets tired of her, he sells her again. In the coldest weather the large-footed women are not allowed to wear stockings, but cannot dress in any other colors than black or blue. The manner in which they make their feet small is by binding the four toes under the foot, which they keep bound up for about eleven years, when the foot becomes dead. I have walked through the streets when the women would brush against my dress so as to see my feet, so they could tell to what class I belonged. I would say to them, "I will show you my feet, but do not pull my clothes, as it is rude." When I would expose my feet to them they would exclaim: "Why, have you no real ladies in America?" And the only way that I could make them believe that we had was by telling them that the women read books like the men, which utterly astounded them, as the real Chinese lady is brought up in the utmost ignorance, and they only marry in the rich families, because they know and do so little, and need so much waiting upon that it takes a rich husband to support them. If you ask a Chinese woman how many children she has, she will give you only the number of the boys. She has to be asked the second time how many girls she has, as they are thought so little of that in many cases they are killed as soon as born. A large-footed woman told me once that her first child was a little girl, and she described to me how she loved the little one. "My husband went out," she said, "and brought in a tub of water. I begged him to spare its life, but he took the little one and put its head in the water, and held it there until it was dead." Her second babe was a daughter, and it was served the same as the first; the third child was a boy; he lived until he was about 4 years old, then the gods got angry and killed him; "then my husband died; and now if I eat anything that is nice and if I wear good clothes, my relatives become angry and treat me harshly." Even in our Christian churches in China, the women are not allowed in the same room with the men, but are partitioned off in a lattice work room.

Salt-Water Talk.

Washington Rocket contributes to the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* the following very bad ones:

The reason why a ship is by common consent designated in the feminine gender, is because so much attention has to be paid to her rigging.

The main sails of vessels are often made in Massachusetts.

A ship is never quiet; in a dead calm there are always *rollings* for the shrouds.

The only time vessels are known to have anything to do with printing types, is on their entrance into port; then there is generally a *pi-lot* on board.

Sailors make sail, and yet are not sailmakers.

It is not the best spokesman that is placed at the wheel. A young man who is fully competent to attend to the steers on a farm, find, he steers wild on board ship.

You can't breakfast off a roll of the sea any more than you can be scolded by the captan bar.

The mate of a ship considers himself a man and a sailor, but I have had the captain tell me his mate was *a-board.* Upon questioning the mate closely, he owned he was bored; but a passenger who peeped into his state-room in port, one morning, informed me that he was *a shaving.*

A knotty question is the ship's speed, and the captain may be naughty enough to tell you it is *not a* question of miles—knots he looks at.

A ship may be said to resemble log-wood when it's in port.

You cannot loosen the ship's hold by telling all hands to "let go"

Sailors generally regulate their watches by the ship's bells.

A Dreadful Cheat.

Some years ago a book, by writers of high repute, was published in London, entitled "Seven Tales by Seven Authors," and the leading point in one of them was that a mercenary mother persuaded her dying husband, who is nearly bankrupt, to make a will, whose contents are at his death duly bruited abroad, leaving each of his daughters $150,000, with the view of course of their attracting attention from men bent on matrimony. A *ruse* something resembling this has lately been played at Nottingham, England. An eccentric old gentleman, unmarried, and reputed to be very rich, recently made his will. He bequeathed £10,000 to the General Hospital, and a like sum to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. To one relative he left £1,000, and legacies to the amount of £50 were numerous. The total amount bequeathed amounted to £45,000. The expectant legatees were very demonstrative in their thanks. Presents of wine, game and other good things were sent in profusion. The old gentleman was courted by more than one lady whose early youth was passed. He died at the age of eighty-four a few days since, and the friend at whose house he breathed his last honored his remains with an expensive funeral. This friend had also the melancholy satisfaction of paying the expenses, for the testator died considerably in debt.

A FEARFUL STORY of suffering is revealed in the report just published by *The Gazette of India*, of the *tir kal* or three-fold famine of grass, grain, and rain, which occurred in 1868-1869 with frightful severity over 100,000 square miles of Rajpootana, surpassing in intensity any which has occurred since 1812, and almost equaling that of 1861, of which the record is preserved that three-quarters of the cattle died and that man ate man. The scanty crops which struggled up in spite of drough were swept away by a plague of locusts; cholera fastened on the starved people, and a terrible fever followed, striking down the entire population. The deaths from this latter cause alone are put down at 20 per cent. of the inhabitants, while in some of the Marwaree districts they rose as high as one-third. Taking the most moderate of the statistics furnished, the local authorities calculate that in Marwar and Ajmere and the other districts, no less than 1,250,000 human beings died of disease and starvation. The famines or periods of unusual scarcity which afflict Rajpootana have hitherto recurred at intervals of some ten or twelve years.

A FINGER SUIT.—A man in Detroit, named Charles Marshal, recently sued a gentleman for the possession of his finger. Marshal had lost it by bringing it into too close juxtaposition to a circular saw. His friend found it, took it home, placed it in a jar of spirits, and intended to use it as a start for a private museum. Marshal heard of this fact and the suit in question was the consequence.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Of the 22 members of the House of Delegates the Republicans elect 15 and the Democrats 7. Gen. Chipman, Republican, is elected Delegate in Congress by a majority of 4,087 over Richard T. Merrick, Democrat.

Food Adulterations.

The bad eminence to which the art of counterfeiting or adulterating articles of food has attained, has thrown a doubt of the genuineness of every article that undergoes any kind of manipulation. Excepting fruit and "garden sass," it requires considerable faith to attack many of the condiments that go to the making up of a meal. Your steak or chop may be open to the suspicion of coming from an animal with the mouth disease, or foot complaint, or some other unpleasant thing; your "nice Spring chicken" may prove tough enough to have been one of the fellow voyagers of old Noah; your tender gosling may develop enough sinew and muscle to awaken the suspicion of his being a member of that historical flock whose quackings saved imperial Rome; and your "fine, fresh fish" may partake of anything but freshness; but in these cases the articles are not spurious—they have simply been overlooked by time's healing influences. But when we come to manufactured food, confidence is nowhere. Ground corn, though yellow, is not "genuine English mustard," nor can ground street dirt be truthfully called pepper. But they are frequently made to assume these characters, though the liveliest imagination will fail to recognize any piquancy in the one or pungency in the other. Our "best wheaten bread" proves frequently but a compound of potatoes, alum, and horse beans, with a minimum of the genuine article; a large part of our "Muscovado sugar" is the innocent product of "Long Island's sea girt shore;" our "pure Java" is often a compound of roasted beans and chickory; the "best Oolong," a combination of sloe leaves and worn-out birch brooms; the "best Orange County butter," but the extract of more than suspicious, uncleanly animals, colored by annotto, and our milk is—well, it isn't milk. We innocently purchase extract of logwood for "fine old port," Jersey cider for Cliquot. In fact, every manufactured article is either more or less adulterated, or else a base imitation. And in all this, as in most other things, the poor are the greatest sufferers. The well-to-do can procure their supplies from first hands, and thus escape a good deal of the evil. But the poor's purchases go through several hands, each of whom exercises his ingenuity to discover how much adulteration the wares will stand, and preserve some similitude to the genuine article. In old times, one peck of dirt was considered the maximum any ordinary stomach could stand, but nowadays no one with the smallest self-respect would dare to cipher out even the minimum quantity that has to be swallowed during our average lifetime. Then the admonition "to dust thou shall return," implied an inevitable, but objectionable *post-mortem* transformation, but nowadays that revolution commences before we get our teeth.—*N. Y. Paper.*

A Cause Celebre in Naples.

A *cause celebre* which has filled the journals and kept all Naples in a state of ferment for a month has now terminated. It occupied, with intervals, fifteen days, and as the first legal and medical talent in Italy was engaged in it, the result was awaited with intense anxiety. The prisoner, An-Arditi, together with his wife and servant, was accused of having poisoned the father, Guisoppe Arditi, a gentleman of some position, who formerly acted as Questor of Naples. Arditi was further accused of having wounded his mother in the head with weapons of offence. The wife and the servant were acquitted, but Arditi was pronounced by a majority of the jury to be guilty of poisoning his father, with aconite, and of having wounded his mother in the head. Yet a majority agreed in finding extenuating circumstances in a case which has awakened a general sentiment of horror. The public minister then demanded, "in the name of the law, in conformity with the verdict of the jury, a sentence of imprisonment, with hard labor for life," which was pronounced by the President of the court.

Throughout the trial the strongest excitement existed, so that the court had to be cleared frequently, the only one present who maintained composure being the prisoner, who at times laughed, asked a man who was distributing photographs of him in court to give him one, and, according to a statement published in some journals, said to a reporter who, on finding his place occupied, exclaimed: "What will no one give me a place" "Yes; you may take my place if you please." The President, having pronounced the sentence, told the prisoner that the law allowed him three days within which he might appeal to the Court of Cessation. "It is perfectly useless for me to appeal," replied the prisoner; "I thank you, gentlemen of the jury, for your amiability. You have condemned an innocent man. You will pay for it; your families will pay for it. *Viva* the juries of Naples!"—words which were received with applause.

"CHANGING WORK."—A correspondent suggests the policy of farmers "changing work," as it is called, as a means of accomplishing it at the right time, when labor is scarce. The *Rural New Yorker* says in reply, that while we know that it is often, and can be, done profitably, our experience has been such as to make us willing to be content with our own help or such as we can usually secure, pay and control. As a rule, those persons most anxious to exchange day's work with their neighbors, are the laziest farmers and most shiftless executors of work, when they pretend to do any, in a neighborhood. They always profit by such exchange, while the faithful, thorough man loses. For ourselves, we never could keep up with some of our good neighbors in the business of shirking, and accordingly had to do a large proportion of our own and their work, whenever such a combination of force was made. Hence we do not advise our correspondent to indulge in such a speculation unless he is a thoroughly educated shirk.

A WOMAN PASSING FOR A MAN.—On Monday, at the Manchester County Police Court, says a Liverpool (England) paper of late date, two men were charged with being drunk and disorderly. Superintendent Bent said one of the two men in the dock was a woman. When arrested on Sunday morning, both prisoners were respectably attired in male costume. While at the police station, witness was struck with the appearance of the smaller of the two, and, after looking closely at the prisoner, said, "Why you are a woman." The prisoner stoutly denied the charge, but shortly afterwards, on being closely pressed, she admitted the fact, and told a remarkable story of her adventures. She said that sixteen years ago she and her husband were schoolmaster and schoolmistress at a national school in Gloucester. Her husband lost his situation through drinking, and subsequently they both learned the art of house-painting. Her husband made her cut off her hair and sell it, dress herself as a man and go about the country with him. She had worked with men on high buildings in London without fear of detection. She had been separated from her husband for several years, and the other prisoner was her nephew, and she had always passed as his uncle. The usual penalty of 5s. and costs was inflicted, and the prisoner went off in her male attire. It is considered one of the most remarkable instances of the kind on record.

EVERYBODY SATISFIED.—A clergyman in the village of Baden recently made himself so obnoxious to his parishioners by engaging in various squabbles, resulting in lawsuits, that he was obliged to resign. In delivering his farewell sermon, he said: "I have been really happy but three times in my life. The first time was when I made my first communion; the second was when I said mass; and now comes the third, which is the occasion of my taking leave of you, my well-beloved." At that very moment the organist drowned the speaker's voice in the cheerful strains of "Great God be Praised," and the whole congregation, rising to its feet, joined in singing the words.

Applications for patents are now made at the rate of over five hundred a week at Washington city.

A Brutal Murder in New York.

New York city is considerably excited over a murder committed there upon an unoffending citizen. A paper says: In all the criminal annals of this great city there is hardly recorded a more deliberately fiendish assault than the one perpetrated by William Foster on Mr. Avery D. Putnam on Wednesday night, the 26th ult. An upright and respectable gentleman, traveling in company with two lady friends, interposes to prevent the repetition of insults offered one of them by a half-drunken stranger, and for this he is afterwards cowardly assailed from behind and with a murderous weapon beaten to death. His assailant and one other—perhaps an accessory—are placed under arrest, and are now waiting the result of a legal investigation. Foster avers he is guiltless of the crime, but will "stand ten years" rather than expose the real criminal, and obstinately refuses to converse at all about the occurrence. The other—Cunningham, the driver—as stoutly maintains his innocence, all of which will ultimately be either controverted or proven in the time to come.

The death of the victim is thus referred to: In a small room in St. Luke's Hospital, where he had been conveyed for treatment, with one hand clasped in that of his wife and the other holding to his only boy, his spirit fled. Early in the night the attendant physician saw that he was sinking fast and that he must, soon die. Till that time no one but his wife had been allowed in the room besides those required to nurse him, and everything that man could do to prolong his life had been done; but the murderer had done his work only too well, and the doctor announced that the crisis had passed and changed for the worse, and he could not live. The mother then sent for their only child, a boy 13 years of age, who had ever been the idol of his father. Before the arrival, the father, who had not spoken before for hours, asked, "Where is Sidney?" The boy came in the room, and going to the side of the bed took his father's hand and kissed it. Too far gone to speak, a quiver ran through the frame of that father, and fearing the excitement of the meeting was hastening the dreadful approach of death, the boy was asked to retire for a moment. Hearing this request, the now almost dead man, unable to speak, with great effort raised his hand and beckoned for him to return, when, again clasping his hand, a peaceful smile passed over his face, and for a moment the hearts of those around him throbbed with hope. Lying there for a moment, another relapse ensued, followed shortly by another interval of consciousness, and these changes alternated until shortly after 3 o'clock, when the practised eye of the physician saw the moment of death had arrived, and that life had fled. The weeping ones were led out of the room, and the body arranged for the coming of the coroner.

The Sale of Cuba.

It was recently stated that Spain had offered to sell Cuba to the United States for $100,000,000. In Spain, the rumor created something of a sensation. In the Cortes, Senor Vildosola put the question respecting the sale of Cuba to the Colonial Minister, Senor Ayala, who replied with warmth, that he "should have wished that this report, of which Senor Vildosola has made himself the echo, should not have needed the denial of the government, but should have been met by a denial of his conscience as a Spanish citizen. As it is, I roundly deny that the rumor originated with the representative of Washington in Spain, and as I have been compelled to occupy myself with this calumny, I announce solemnly, in the name of the government, that Cuba, Porto Rica, and the Phillipine Islands have but one price, the blood of the Spanish army—that army of Peninsulars and natives who are resolved to lose everything before losing honor."

THE LATE OMER PASHA.—The death of Omer Pasha is reported by cable. He was probably the most widely known Turk in the world at the present time, next to the Sultan. Born in Croatia in 1806, he was educated as a mathematician and merchant. In 1834 he adopted the faith of Mahomet, and, dropping his original name of Lattus, took that of Omer. He obtained a position as professor of penmanship in a military school in Constantinople, and attracting the attention of his superiors in rank, gradually rose in position till in 1853, after nearly twenty years' service in the Turkish army, he was made generalissimo of the Turkish forces. He was prominent in the Crimean war, and was afterwards made Governor of Bagdad. Of late years he has been Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army. He was a well educated man, and looked and dressed like a Western European.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.—The jury in the case of Laura D. Fair, on trial in San Francisco, for the murder of A. P. Crittenden, remained out 40 minutes, when they returned a verdict of "murder in the first degree." The prisoner appeared somewhat paler than usual when she was taken from the court-room, otherwise she was unmoved. It may not be improper to say that this verdict, until within the last week, was not generally believed possible, nearly every one expecting the trial to prove a farce, ending with the acquittal of the prisoner or a disagreement of the jury. Nine-tenths of the community regard the verdict as just, a proper vindication of the law, and a rebuke to the doctrines put forth by the defense in the case.—*San Francisco Paper.*

A CHINESE CASE.—A Chinese girl in San Francisco has applied to the police for protection against about forty of her countrymen, who wish to place her in a house of ill-repute. The Chief of Police gave her a refuge in the county jail, but hardly had she been placed there before many Chinamen came battering at the gates, each claiming ownership to the girl, who, however, was not yielded up to them. Then they secured attorneys, and went for writs of *habeus corpus*, one of which was in favor of a woman who swore that the girl was her child. The girl swore that she had no relationship with this woman, and that the whole affair was an attempt to kidnap her. Celestials and terrestrals in San Francisco await the result with much interest.

TWENTY YEARS TO STATE PRISON.—In the Court of Sessions of New York, John Williamson was placed on trial for robbery. Maggie Purcill, a little girl of eleven years of age, testified that Williamson and another man went into her parents' residence on the evening of April 7, and finding her alone, Williamson took her into a corner of the room, and presenting a pistol to her head told her he would kill her if she stirred. While he held her in this position his companion broke open some trunks and rolling up the contents, consisting of dresses and jewelry, carried them off. Williamson was convicted and sent to to Sing Sing for twenty years.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS OF 1812.—By the act of February last, Congress authorized the payment of pensions to soldiers and sailors and widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, at the rate of $8 per month, excepting only such as were disloyal during the rebellion, and all widows who may have married prior to the treaty of peace to any soldier of said war, or who shall have since remarried. Between eighteen and twenty thousand claims for pensions have been presented under this act, and the Pension Office has commenced to organize a division of thirty-two clerks to examine them.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY.—United States currency outstanding April 29, 1871:

United States notes, old issue	$96,800
United States notes, new issue	195,333,421
United States notes, issue of 1869	160,666,879
One year five per cent. notes	131,057
Two year five per cent. notes	45,782
Two year five per cent. coupon notes	33,500
Compound interest notes	1,834,000
Fractional Currency, first issue	4,414,100
Fractional Currency, second issue	3,318,514
Fractional Currency, third issue	6,092,424
Fractional Currency, fourth issue	26,846,258
Total	$399,712,100

NEW Irish potatoes are plentiful in the Southern markets, at $1 25 to $1 50 per bushel.

The Mississippi Crevasse.

Assistant State Engineer Hatch, of Mississippi, writing from Bonnet Carre Crevasse, says: "The Crevasse is now from 600 to 650 feet wide, and a vast volume of water rushes through with a roar like thunder, piling itself up in the middle in the form of an arch, of which the centre is five or six feet higher than the sides. The torrent has cut its channel through the front batture 50 feet, while steadily foot by foot, the great levee crumbles into its boiling waters. The closing of this crevasse is beyond the range of possibilities so the next best thing is to prevent, if possible, the widening of the breach. A continuous body of water extends from here to Lake Pontchart