An Etching.

Cherry-red lips and great blue eyes :
Were ever fairer under the skies ?

Smooth white forehead and small white teeth :
Are rarer pearls in the seas beneath ?

Laughing chin and delicate ears :
Are there finer in any of our spheres ?

Hair on a crown of perfect mold :
Saw ye ever such gossamer gold ?

Delicate, warm, white, dimpled hands ;
Are any such in all the world's lands ?

Classical bust and a waist of grace :
What witchery more could aid a face ?

Rounding ankle and arching feet :
Was there ever a step so sweet ?

Of all perfection, she is the pink ;
I ought to love her, no doubt you think.

She is fond of me, this mistress fair,
And kisses poor me with a charming air !

I am her dear ; my Christain name
I often hear her with glee exclaim.

I ought to love her, as you should see,
And ought she not to be fond of me ?

It is my duty to love her so :
Say—is she my sister, or no ?

Farm, Garden and Household.

STARCH.—To make starch glossy and prevent rolling under the iron, add, while boiling, to a pint of starch, a bit of lard half as large as a grain of corn.

A BREAD RECIPE.—Make a thin mush of a pint and a half of corn meal, and add to it 1 handful of salt ; when milk-warm, stir in a wine-glassful of yeast, 1½ pounds of bran flour, and a tablespoonful of molasses ; mix these ingredients well together, and, having the pan well greased, form a loaf on it. Let it rise, and bake a little longer than the same sized wheaten loaf.

BROWNING FOR SOUPS.—Many of the rich-looking soups owe their attractive appearance to burnt sugar, which is prepared as follows : Put three tablespoonfuls of brown sugar and an ounce of butter into a small frying-pan and set over the fire, stir gradually until it is of a bright brown color ; add half a pint of water, boil and skim, and when cold bottle for use. Add to the soups at discretion.

HENS PLUCKING EACH OTHER'S FEATHERS.—Hens pluck and eat each other's feathers for the sake of the contents of the quills. They learn the trick when shut up, where they have nothing to do but mischief. One first finds it out accidentally, and the rest imitate, while the close quarters afford the victims no chance for escape. Prevention and cure both consist in giving free range. If freedom cannot be allowed, then save the rest of the feathers by smearing them thoroughly with coal-tar, a little diluted with benzine, and applied blood-warm. The vice has been many times attributed to improper food, but there is no dietary management that will prevent it.

PUTTING UP PRESERVED FRUITS.—A convenient method of closing up prepared fruits consists in placing them in stone pots somewhat narrowed at the upper end, pieces of paper being laid over the fruit in such a manner that when the top is applied there will be no opening into the interior. Some gypsum is then to be mixed with water, and poured in a liquid form over the cover to a depth of half an inch. In a few minutes the gypsum hardens, and the jar becomes air-tight ; and the contents, it is said, will remain unchanged for years ; exclusion of the air being much more perfect than by the ordinary methods of closing with India rubber or with tin.

CULTIVATION OF BEANS.—The most profitable crop of beans we ever raised happened in this way. We had a fifteen acre field of clover that had been mown for hay and for seed the previous year. We pastured it the next spring. About the middle of June we found that we had more feed than the stock could consume, and we concluded to plow up five acres of this field and plant beans. There was clover on the field perhaps equal to nearly half a ton of hay per acre. This was turned under, the land harrowed ; immediately after the plow and the drill followed the harrows. In a few days the beans were up, and the cultivator was run through the rows, and this was repeated in three or four days, and again a week afterward. No hoeing was necessary. The frequent use of the cultivator kept the land clean, mellow and moist. A few large weeds in the rows about the time the beans were half podded were pulled out by hand, and that was all the hand labor bestowed on the crop. We hired the beans pulled for $2.50 per acre. The piece produced over one hundred bushels of good beans and being of a choice kind, we sold them to a seedsman for $3.25 per bushel.

BEEF A LA MODE.—Select about six or eight pounds out of the round, free of bone, and a tender, juicy piece. Cut gashes in it so as to go nearly all the way through, and insert strips of fat salt pork about half an inch in thickness. If possible, with your fingers pull the pork through on the under side. Put a little pepper and salt in the gash before the meat goes in. Rub all over the outside about as much salt and pepper as it would take to season it well, tie as tightly together as possible with strong twine, making the meat as round and compact as you can. Allow two tablespoonfuls of whole cloves to this quantity of meat, sticking them on the outside. Some persons prefer the ground spice ; rubbing it into the gash and over the pork before it goes in ; but it destroys the lightness of the meat, and makes it dark. A few blades of mace stuck in are an improvement, and garlic, if wished. When the meat is prepared, put it into a large stew-pan, setting it on the back part of the stove, and adding no water, as the essence of the meat soon runs out. Let it cook slowly five hours, keeping it covered all the time, and turn it once or twice. When nearly done, pour over it three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, and half a gill of strong brandy, basting it every few minutes. When done, remove the strips.

New York Newsboys.

One of the oldest and best New York homes for boys is in Park Place, and called "The Newsboys' Lodging-house." Although in the neighborhood of Newspaper Row, hardly a majority of them are newsboys. They are of all trades and professions, from boot-blacks down to "chance-jobbers." The lodging-house has existed seventeen years, and during that time 82,519 different boys have lodged in it ; 6,178 lost and missing boys were restored to their homes ; 6,008 have been provided with homes and employment ; the number of lodgings furnished has been 523,488, and meals 373,966. The expense of all this has been $109,375, of which amount the boys themselves have contributed $28,956, leaving an actual expense of about one dollar to each boy. The boys pay for supper, lodging and breakfast six cents each, which creates a feeling of independence among them, preserving their self-respect. This does not exclude, however, the very unfortunate class of lads who have no money. About one-third of the applicants are of this class.

A NEW YORK JUROR—The twelfth juror in the Foster murder case has been selected. The process of determining his qualifications was brief and to the point :

Counsel—Do you ever read the newspapers ?

Juror—No.

Counsel—Can you write ?

Juror—No.

Counsel—Can you read ?

Juror—No.

Counsel—What do you know about anything ?

Juror—Nothing.

Judge—That'll do, sir ; take your seat in the jury box.

A REBUKE.—A recent number of the New York *Evening Mail* denounces with the utmost severity, the story which Mr. Charles Reade is publishing in *Harper's Weekly* and *Every Saturday*, and rebukes the conductors of those periodicals for admitting it to their pages.

ALLEGHANY Commandery of Knights Templar, of Pittsburg, Penn., make a pilgrimage of four months to Europe. They will be joined in the tour by many Sir Knights of New-York and Philadelphia, swelling their number to over 100.

News Summary.

POPULATION of Oregon, 90,000.

THE passport system in France has been revived.

A SEA seal weighing 500 pounds was shot in the Delaware River.

THE Kentucky Republicans have declared in favor of universal amnesty.

THE Germans now report that their whole loss during the war was 100,000 men.

THE Massachusetts Senate has rejected the bill reducing fares on railways to two cents a mile.

JUAN MARQUEZ GARCIA, who has been convicted of treason, was executed at Fort Cabanas, Cuba.

THE attorneys of Mrs. Laura Fair have filed a bill of exception and an application for a new trial.

THE Massachusetts Legislature propose to investigate the probable effects of the Washington Treaty on the Fisheries.

TEN thousand dollars in premiums are to be offered for specimens of cotton at the next St. Louis Agricultural Fair, in October.

AUSTRIA has proposed, and Switzerland has agreed, to a conference, to take measures to prevent the spread of the rinderpest.

A FORCE of 50,000 Turkish troops has recently been concentrated at Shumla, on the main route between Wallachia and Constantinople.

A YOUNG man who was bitten by a dog in Manchester, N. H., eighteen months ago, was attacked with hydrophobia last week, and is now dangerously ill.

A MRS. WITLER, of St. Louis, poured coal oil from a lamp on her fire, when her child was burned to death, and Mrs. Witler it not expected to survive.

A MATRIMONIAL alliance is about to be concluded between the Prince of Orange and the Grand Duchess Maria, only daughter of the Emperor of Russia.

AT the yearly conference of the colored Methodists in Poughkeepsie, Rev. John Stoman was refused admission in consequence of his being divorced from his wife.

A CALIFORNIA paper, speaking of the vintage prospects, says experts differ in their estimates, the lowest figure named being 8,000,000 gallons and the highest 12,000,000.

THE whale fishery is steadily declining. Twenty-five years ago there were 732 vessels engaged in the fishery from the United States. Now the fleet is reduced to 278.

AN Albany druggist, whose clerk gave oil of bitter almonds when oil of sweet almonds was wanted, and killed a child, has been sued for damages, and the case is now on trial.

FIFTY thousand pounds of Australian wool, received by the Lady Cairns, are to be shipped from San Francisco for New York. Two hundred thousand pounds more are en route.

SEVENTEEN divorce suits will be tried at the June Term of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia. Fourteen suits are by unhappy wives, and three by dissatisfied husbands.

FREDERICK TRAINOR died at Bellevue Hospital, New York, from the effect of injuries said to have been received by being pushed by a conductor from the platform of a Third avenue car.

A LAMENTABLE accident occurred in Washington, by which a child of Mr. John Seltert, aged 5, by overturning a pan of boiling milk, was so terribly scalded as to blind both eyes.

THE king of Bavaria is determined not to acknowledge the Infallibility dogma. Bishop Bamberg has proclaimed the Œcumenical decree, notwithstanding the royal prohibition.

SECRETARY SEWARD arrived in Bombay early last month. He has relinquished his intention of proceeding up the Persian Gulf, owning to unfavorable reports of the health of those regions.

IN Wisconsin the pigeons are destroying the crops. They despoil the fields of wheat, and all grain sowed is as good as lost. Hundreds of flocks, counting birds by millions, are flying over the State.

THE Binghamton *Leader* asserts that Ruloff confessed to its editor that he fired the shot that killed Mayrick, and that he also murdered his wife, insisting, however, repeatedly, that he did not kill his child, and that she is still alive.

IT cost San Francisco five thousand three hundred dollars to try Mrs. Fair ; it cost Mrs. Fair twelve thousand dollars, including five thousand dollars to her senior counsel, to be tried, and it cost one of the papers fourteen hundred and thirty-dollars to phonographically report and print the trial.

The Commune Treasurer.

About a week ago says, a Paris correspondent, I gave you a general statement as to the financial position of the Commune. I stated that its expenses amounted to about 700,000f. a day ; that its income came to about 500,000f. a day ; and that its daily deficit was 200,000f. a day. The formal statement of the budget was presented to the Commune. This is a full account of receipts and expenditure from the 20th of March to the 30th of April. It will be seen that in these forty days the total expenditure of the Commune has been 25,138,000f., of which 20,056,000f. have gone to the War Office, and 1,813,000f. to the Intendence, while the different Mairies have swallowed up 1,445,000f. All the other disbursements are in comparatively small sums—as 235,000f. to the Prefecture of Police, and 100,000f. to the national printing-office. To meet this outlay, the Finance Minister found in various coffers which are specified 4,658,000f., the octroi yielded him 8,466,000f., sales of tobacco brought in 1,759,000f., stamps yielded half a million, the Northern Railway paid up its arrears of 303,000f., there were sundry smaller payments, and to make up all deficiencies, the Bank of France lent 7,750,000f., making the total receipts for the forty days up to 26,000,000f. What may excite surprise in the account is that the item of receipts derived from seizures is entered at no more than 8,928f.—all taken from ecclesiastics. After all payments, the Commune had a balance in its favor on the 1st of May amounting to 875,000f., which has since, by payments of the Lyons, Orleans, and Eastern railways, mounted up to two millions. On the whole, Citizen Jourde, the delegate to the Ministry of Finance, may be congratulated on the skill with which he has put a good face on an ugly business.

Bank Responsibility.

A suit was brought in Brooklyn, N.Y., against the Directors of a Bank which had failed to return $10,000 deposited by a firm who made the deposit in full faith in the solvency of the Bank. The Directors are charged with having declared and paid a dividend when the Bank was in a perilous condition. A demurrer was put in to this complaint. The court overruled it and decided that the defendants were liable, and that the Directors of the Bank in declaring and paying the dividend, in express terms asserted the solvency of the institution. It is a wholesome principle of law that "no one shall be at liberty to sow falsehood broadcast without being made responsible for the loss it causes." The decision is an important one, and might be extended to include many like cases, for example, where insurance is granted by companies who know they are on the verge of a damaging exposure or of ruin.

THE PRUSSIAN TREATY.—The London *Echo* has a despatch from Berlin, which gives some additional particulars of the treaty of peace just negotiated at Frankfort. The document contains seventeen articles and three supplementary clauses. The French are to restore all ships captured during the war, or to refund their value in cases where the vessels have been sold. The navigation treaty of 1862 is to be maintained. All duties are to be abolished in Alsace for six months.

A New Hampshire paper lamenting the scarcity of trout this season, observes : "Yet, notwithstanding the poor prospect of a good 'string,' the brooks are regularly and persistently fished every Sabbath."

An Old Time Incident

It will be many years before the recollections of the day when Mose "run wid der machine," die out in our larger cities, where the steamer has supplanted the hand-machine. A correspondent of a New York paper has given an incident of the olden time, that is so characteristic that we make room for it.

Mose Humphries, a printer, was a member of Engine Company, No. 40, whose machine lay in Mulberry street, near Grand. It was a noted apparatus in its day. Nearly all the members were butchers in Centre Market. The engine was painted in white and gold, and they came to call it by such a term of endearment as the "Mulberry Street Ghost," A very characteristic anecdote of this engine company was told me a long time ago : "Forty," like most of the other companies, was often engaged in fights. It was the custom then of the authorities in punishing the men to take their apparatus away and lock it up in a corporation yard. "Forty," on one occasion, suffered this indignity. There was a sense of grief about Centre Market. "Fellers" sat all over the steps and yawned around the corners and loafed disconsolately into the cellars, waiting wearily enough for the "Ghost" to come back, it having been taken away from them by the authorities on account of their pugilistic propensities. It happened one day that Alderman Bard, of the Fourteenth Ward, who had a brass foundry down in Canal street, found his cellars flooded, and he sent to the corporation yard for an engine to pump them out. Very soon after there was a crowd of men gathered about the market, all of them toned down to one hue of grim sadness, when there broke into the party suddenly an excited butcher-boy.

"Sa-yer fellers ! Do you know where der ghost is ?"

"Why, she's in der yar-d. Where should she be ?"

"No she ain't ; she's down in Canal street a suckin' a cellar."

Fancy this information, given with all the contempt which the fun and frenzy of the butcher-boy could impart.

A concerted howl went up and many tremendous oaths, which emanating from butchers, were curiously significant in terms of their calling. The whole party started for Canal street, inflamed by the perfectly appalling indignity put upon the "Ghost." I think Mose Humphries was in the van. At all events they fell upon the Irishmen who were pumping, routed the entire neighborhood, and were dragging the machine home when Alderman Bard appeared and threatened to have the whole company put into the Tombs. It must have been Humphries who, with a cigar stump pointing from his mouth to his eye, put his nose into the Alderman's face, and said :

"Look a here, boss. Der Ghost can't suck no cellars. She can't."

An alderman had a good deal of authority then, and this one was determined to have his own way. He swore he'd have every man of them arrested if they touched the machine again. Whereupon, after some words, it must have been Humphries that compromised matters in thus authoritative style, shaking his finger under the Alderman's nose :

"Well, see he-ah Alderman, she can suck your cellar, but der Ghost can't suck no other man's cellar."

The Great Pigeon Roost.

Last week Gen. Henry Harnden visited the pigeon-roost near Kilbourn City, and spent several days there, and from him we gather some facts that may be of interest to sportsmen about here. The roost commences about five miles from Kilbourn City, is eight or ten miles wide, and extends as far north as Grand Rapids, in Portage county, about forty or forty-five miles. The General says the soil is poor, sandy and scrubby. The pigeons have literally taken possession of the woods, and their nests are to be seen on every tree. On one tree he counted forty-six nests, and thinks there must have been at least a hundred on some of the larger ones. The ground is covered with dead birds. The woods are full of Indians, hunters and trappers from all over the country—some are there just for the sport of the thing, and some gathering them and sending them to the large cities for sporting clubs, to the markets, etc. The pigeons have attracted considerable wild game, and numerous wolves and foxes have been seen and killed. There are old trappers up there who make pigeon-hunting a business, and follow all the roosts. The General camped one night in the woods in the midst of the pigeons, and says they fluttered around and were not quiet until near morning. In the woods the birds do not fly in flocks, as is generally supposed, but are scattered, and fly in and out more like mosquitoes, so that it is very hard, although there seems to be millions of pigeons around, to kill large numbers at one shot. All the pigeons killed dropped with their crops filled with wheat, oats, and pigeon grass. When the young are about two weeks old, the old ones fill their crops with food and desert them. The roost seems to be extending towards the north, and many prophesy that the pigeons will soon take their departure for Michigan. It will pay the sportsman to visit this great pigeon-roost.—*Wisconsin paper.*

Why Women Should Not Stand in Cars.

A Boston woman, who signs herself "One of the Abused," discourses of street-car riding, and explains why women should not be permitted to stand—thus : It was the beautiful custom of the fathers of this generation to see no woman standing if they could give her a seat. Why ? Because without thinking anything more about it, their very manliness pleaded to them for her that she was the "weaker," and therefore less able to stand than they. But the theory of their self-indulgent and irreverent sons is that "women can stand as well as men," and therefore they allow her to do so. Is this true ? Many a women is as tall as her husband, but compare his broad and long foot in its thick boot with her little one in a delicate shoe, arched and slender, and about two-thirds of the size of his. Compare the body that she has to support on that foot,—its small bones, soft muscles, swelling and heavy contours, with the large bones, firm muscles, small hips and square limbs of his strong frame ; reflect, moreover, upon the internal structure of her organism, the frightful danger to which strain or over-fatigue may expose it,—including the possible murder of the unborn,—and then insist, if you can, that women can stand as well as men. It is not true ; they cannot.

Carpets, Dust, and Disease.

The course of recent inquiry into the causes of morbid states has rendered it more and more probable that the active causes of various maladies exist extensively diffused through the atmosphere, and having immediate access to the blood through respiration, become efficient sources of vital derangement. Hence the attention lately given to what is termed the "germ theory of disease," and the confirmation that has been lent to this view by Professor Tyndall's phrase, "dust and disease." Professor Tyndall calls attention to the efficiency of a mass of cotton fibres placed before the mouth to strain out the atmospheric dust ; and this property of fibrous or textile masses to separate and retain the floating impurities, suggests that carpets must exert a more or less harmful influence upon health. That they are traps and reservoirs of dust everybody knows ; and it is notorious that they often become so foul that every step charges the air with their emanations. In this period of household changes it is well to remember that, although carpets are not perhaps absolutely dangerous to life, yet they are unhealthier than matting, and that naked floors are healthier than either.

A twelve-hour prayer-meeting has been held in Lincoln Hall, at Washington. A small number were present at the commencement, but continued steadily to increase until in the evening the large hall was well filled with an intensely-interested audience.

MAINE rejoices in the arrival of another party of Swedish immigrants.

Petroyopolis is the name of an ambitious California town.

Passage of the Washington Treaty.

The Treaty of Washington was ratified by the U. S. Senate by a vote of 50 to 12, after a session of more than eleven hours' duration.

Five amendments were offered, three being by Mr. Sumner. One of these proposed a strengthening of the second rule of arbitration in Article 6th on the Alabama claims, which Mr. Sumner thought too vague. The debate on this was careful, and the vote on the motion to amend was lost by only two majority.

Mr. Sumner offered other amendments touching the definition of neutral and belligerent rights and duties, but they were lost without a call of the Yeas and Nays. There was a proposition to strike out the articles relating to the fisheries, but this was lost by a vote of nearly two to one ; and there was an equally heavy majority to strike out the provision for arbitration on the San Juan dispute.

There is excellent authority for the statement that Secretary Fish will shortly retire from the Cabinet, and be appointed as a member of the Tribunal of Arbitration which is to meet at Geneva for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

The London *Times* expresses the opinion that the settlement of the question of the Alabama claims is honorable to England, and that the object of both England and America is realized. Though the Treaty represents no perfect compromise, it is still acceptable for the sake of peace, and both countries have already practically ratified the result of the labors of the Commission.

The Treaty of Washington continues to be vigorously discussed by the people and press of Canada, and it is not very difficult to analyze correctly the state of public opinion upon those portions of the Treaty having reference to this country. In Ontario, the weight of opinion is in favor of the acceptance of the Treaty, as those portions of the agreements which have reference to trade on the lakes and canals will, no doubt, give a great impetus to the carrying trade in Upper Canada. In the Province of Quebec, the press, with very few exceptions, are loud in their condemnation, stating that Great Britain—to secure her own interests, and safety—has once more sacrificed the best interests of Canada. *La Minerve*, the organ of Sir G. E. Cartier, urges the acceptance of the Treaty. It enlarges upon the value of the Canadian fisheries over those of the United States, and argues that the Commission of Arbitration will allow Canada $1,000,000 a year for them, or $10,000,000 for the ten years during which the Treaty will remain in force.

An Explosion in Paris—Fearful Scenes.

The loss of life by the explosion of the cartridge factory in Avenue Rapp, near the Champs de Mars, was mainly of women and children. The concussion was felt throughout the city and caused great consternation, as it was uncertain what had occurred. Thousands of people rushed in the direction in which an immense column of white smoke was seen, and it seemed as if the whole population was in the streets. Amazement, terror and curiosity were depicted on the countenances of all. Thousands were met on the road leading from the Champ de Mars rushing away like mad with children and valuables, or helping to remove the wounded. At the head of Avenue Rapp a terrible scene was presented. Houses were burning, and there was an incessant rattle of exploding cartridges. A brilliant blaze shot up, there was heard the report of an explosion, which shook the factory to its very base, and it became a fearful mass of fire and smoke. Hundreds of thousands of cartridges, cracking and rattling one after another, mingled with the shrieks of the wounded, frightened the people terribly. Nearly all the women, children and men employed in the factory were either killed or fearfully wounded. Mutilated forms of humanity were on every side, groaning and writhing in agony. Across the great Esplanade des Invalides, and up and down the neighboring streets ran the terror-stricken multitude, shrieking the names of children, mothers, wives and sisters. Aged women, wringing their hands in despair at the uncertainty of the situation of kindred, increased the terror which everywhere prevailed. For a distance of several hundred yards were heads and limbs, and mutilated trunks of the killed. To one body clung the scorched fragments of a hoop-skirt, and on the remaining finger of one hand was the wedding ring. Higher up the street was a mass of human *debris*. One body was scarcely more than a mass of pulp blackened with powder. A force of 600 cavalry was ordered to drive back the crowd, as it was feared the other magazines in the neighborhood would take fire, the firemen being unable to arrest the progress of the flames. All traffic on the bridge was stopped, and a panic of the troops was feared.

The Washington Treaty.

Both Houses of the New Brunswick Legislature have adopted, by a unanimous vote, the resolutions condemning the terms of the Treaty of Washington, so far as they relate to the fisheries. After the passage of the resolutions the Legislature was prorogued, with the usual formalities. The following is a paragraph in the Lieutenant-Governor's speech relating to the Treaty :

"The result of the deliberations of the High Joint Commission at Washington, so far as our Dominion Provincial interests are concerned, is calculated to excite alarm and dissatisfaction ; but we cannot for a moment suppose that the Dominion Parliament will give its consent to that portion of the Treaty which disposes of our invaluable fishery rights for the veriest mockery of an equivalent, when we should have received in return therefor, at least, a free admission into the United States markets of our ships, coal, and lumber."

THE "French Girl's Monument" in Greenwood Cemetery Brooklyn, has a long established reputation as one of the sights of the Metropolitan districts. The sad story of Charlotta Canda has found its latest sequel in the death of her mother. First there was the fatal episode of the party given in honor of the eighteenth birthday of the accomplished and beautiful girl, the return home in the bitter cold of a winter's night, the stoppage at the New York Hotel, and the runaway horses whom the benumbed driver could not control, and in whose flight the fair girl who lies in Greenwood was thrown out and killed. Then came the incident of the monument which Miss Canda had sketched shortly before her death, and which Italian workmen embodied in marble. The poignant grief, voluntary seclusion and untimely death of her father, made the next chapter in the melancholy record, to which her mother's death at Boulogne-sur-Mer, gives a mournful termination.

GEORGE STINSON & Co. — We take pleasure in giving prominence to Messrs. Stinson & Co's advertisement, which will be found in our general reading matter columns, for the reason that we are sure our readers will be benefited by the inducements extended by them to those who are in need of permanent, profitable work in their own localities. We are well acquainted with the business conducted by Messrs. Stinson & Co., and advise those of our readers who are out of employment, or who have spare time which they wish to improve to advantage, to correspond with them at once.

A WEALTHY Englishman, brother of the American Consul at Maracaibo, has been arrested there, placed in irons and threatened with execution, a proceeding which the American and British consuls regarded as unwarranted by any act of the prisoner. They have both been refused an interview with the captive.

J. B. Boggeshall, a representative in the Legislature of Mississippi from Talahatchie county, was mortally wounded at Harrison's Landing, in the same county, in a quarrel with a man named Craig. The affair originated in a political discussion.

A Boston woman advertises for a husband, and says, among her other qualifications, that she can, from six clams, make soup enough for dinner and have a clam-fry for breakfast.

A Coal Mine Horror.

A frightful disaster occured at the shaft of the West Pittston Coal Mine. A column of smoke was seen rising from the shaft causing an immediate rush of people for the rescue of the numerous miners known to be below. There succeeded 24 hours of desperate exertion to subdue the fire and to penetrate the recesses of the mine before all the unfortunate men should be suffocated. At the end of that period, the last of the 38 who had been entombed was brought to the surface. Eighteen were dead. Most of the others were in a state of insensibility when found, but recovered upon reaching the above ground.

Martin Cox, one of the miners who was taken out of the mine alive, makes the following statement :

"We went in at 7 a.m. My brother Robert cut through from one air-way to another, and turned in gas, and six miners came out with him before their shaft was up ; the air was so bad they could not work at all. This was about fifteen minutes before the fire, and seven miners came to the top five minutes before the fire was discovered. The first intimation we had of the fire was a sound through the mine as if there was an explosion of gas. An English miner said there was a fire. We were then working about fifty yards from the bottom of the shaft on the west side. I then ran to the bottom of the shaft and saw the fire coming down ; ran back to my comrades and told them, 'We are all lost ; the shaft is on fire !' We were seven in all. We then ran to the foot of the shaft, and burning timbers were coming down. We threw on water to put out the fire, and the smoke became so intense that we were nearly suffocated. Dense volumes came down the shaft and filled the place. We then ran over to the west side, in the direction of the river bridge, down the slope, and got in at the door, with 11 others, making 18 altogether.

In that place the smoke came in upon us so badly that we gathered up a lot of fine stuff from the track and plastered up the cracks of the doors, and also stuffed coals in the holes, which stopped the smoke for some time. We now had time for thought and reflection. No one expected to see daylight again, and several said it was a second Avondale. We all sung hymns and prayed, calling upon God in His mercy to save us, as we all felt doomed, and beyond human aid. We ran back and forth through the gangways for fresh air.

At 3½ p. m., Patrick Farley fell and groaned twice, and was found dead when the men came in the place after the fire. I then went over to the west side for my coat, to help to keep out the smoke, as we would all have been suffocated very soon. The men then passed me, carrying back their comrades, who were dying in their arms. More men were outside the doors, crying out in distress and anguish, calling on God for safety and succor. None expected to come out alive. The mules were kicking and neighing. A boy told his father, with a horrible oath, "Stop praying and crying, we will come out safe, and if we must die, let us die like men !" The father and son both came out alive.

At 7:30 p. m., I became insensible and remained so until I was brought out by my brother Robert, about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The West Pittston mine has but one opening, and, as required by the provisions of the Ventilation act, passed after the Avondale calamity of last year, gangs of men were at work opening a second shaft. At 2 p. m. the engineer began hoisting out those who were below, their eight hours' work having been completed. Three carriage loads of men had been raised when the fire was discovered. It spread rapidly along the dry wood-work above and down the sides of the shaft. The situation thus became a perfect parallel to that at Avondale. The engineer remained at his post, and though enveloped in smoke, lowered and hoisted the carriage four times ; but, it seems, no more men were brought up. The rope was then burned off, the carriage fell into the shaft, and the engineer, after being much injured, made his escape from the flames. The mouth of the shaft is conspicuously located, so that all the people of the valley were speedly made aware of the nature of the disaster, and hurried to the place.

By 3 o'clock the breaker and engine-house were nearly consumed, and men had begun clearing away the debris, to enable the firemen to get to work as soon as possible. Meantime, fire engines had been telegraphed for and came arrived from Pittston, Kingston, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. The Susquehanna is half a mile distant, and it was necessary to bring water from it. A line of 500 men, with buckets, was formed, teams were engaged in hauling water, and locomotives were employed in bringing up their tanks full of water for the supply of the steamers.

It was 6:30 o'clock before the steady streams of water poured into the mouth of the shaft had subdued the fire so as to enable the shaft to be cleared and preparations to be made for a descent. Thousands of men, women and children had in the meantime assembled from every direction. It became necessary to stretch ropes about the mouth of the shaft, and adopt a system of police, to keep back the crowd. Meanwhile numerous superintendents, managers, engineers, and other leading men had arrived, and the work proceeded more systematically than in the first hours of wild terror and excitement.

At 7 a dog was let down into the shaft for some distance, and after remaining three minutes was brought up alive. He was then lowered to the bottom, 280 feet, and on being raised, after five minutes, was found to be apparently uninjured. This gave hope for the safety of the miners. But when a temporary framework was placed at the mouth, and William Low of the Pennsylvania Coal Company had been lowered 75 feet, with a rope attached to his leg, he reported serious obstructions in the shaft. It was then feared that before they could be cleared and the men reached they would be drowned by the rise of water in the mine, if not suffocated hours before.

At 8 o'clock the toilsome clearing of the shaft began, two men descended upon the carriage, with axes and a pail of water, and tearing away the half-burned timbers as they proceeded. Others relieved them, and at the end of three hours the way was cleared for only 100 feet but beyond that point the obstructions were much fewer. A partition, to aid in producing upward and downward currents of air was constructed as they descended, the old partition having been burned.

At 12:30 they reached the bottom of the shaft, and brought to the surface one man, Andrew Morgan, residing at Brandy Patch, Pittston. He was in a comatose state, and insensible. They also found Hiram Curtis, dead, lying with his face in the water. At 12:45 they reported that the men had barricaded themselves in and sent up the cage for more men and tools. But little hopes were then entertained for the safety of the remaining victims, and the excitement became greater than ever. All were insensible when brought out, but one or two have so far recovered as to be able to give an account of themselves. The exploring parties were compelled to proceed with the utmost caution, and were frequently brought out asphixiated with foul gases. Every one of the men brought up after 10 a. m. was found stone dead.

A 2:30 p. m. the last man Benj. J. Jones, who was supposed to be crushed under the carriage, was brought up alive. He was found in a distant portion of the mine.

At the scene of the catastrophe the excitement has been almost indescribable. Thousands of people crowded around the mouth of the pit in their eagerness to see and hear. Vehicles of all descriptions have come on the ground from all directions, and from portion of the Wyoming land Lackawanna valleys, and the streets of Pittston and West Pittston are crowded with pedestrians hurring to and from the scene of the disaster. It has not yet been clearly ascertained how the fire originated, though it appears to have been caused by friction in the journals of the sheaves, or of the breaker.

The sessions of the United States Senate for several years after the formation of the Government were all secret.

The Last of the Paris Commune.

The operations of the Government troops in Paris are proceeding satisfactorily everywhere, and the insurrection is now believed to be completely suppressed. The losses of the Versaillists in the engagements were comparatively small.

After a cessation of hostilities, a fire of shell and musketry was opened by the Versaillists on the railway that encircles the city. The insurgents made a feeble reply, but, when a heavy fire from the north was heard there was another mad panic among them. Arms and knapsacks were thrown away, and all fled, the officers leading the way. Men surged, struggled, and blasphemed up the quay. Amid the confusion, shot and shell poured in among the mass of men, some of whom, in the extremity of their desperation, discharged their guns indiscriminately.

As the tide of fugitives swept along, the panic was communicated to the battalions of reserves. The Versaillists reached as far as the Place du Trocadero. When they arrived at the Arc de Triomphe they found the Avenue des Champs Elysees, as far as Rond Point, packed densely with barricades, but the moment they made their appearance the Communists turned about and fled. The large barricade at the Place de la Concorde remained silent.

A dispatch from Versailles, says the Versaillists troops have occupied the station of the Versailles Railway, on the Boulevard Mont Parnasse, which is within a short distance of the Luxembourg, and that Gen. Clinchamp has turned the insurgent position at the Tuileries and made 8,000 to 10,000 prisoners. A later dispatch says the Versaillists have occupied the Place Vendome, the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville.

A later dispatch says the Versailles flag now floats over Montmartre, and that the whole city is in the possession of the forces of the Assembly.

Prince Bismarck and MM. Favre and Pouyer-Quartier have returned home. The Frankfort papers contain a statement that Prince Bismarck says the German authorities warned the Commune that they would bombard Paris in case the residence of M. Washburn, the American Minister, was sacked.

The insurgents fired the palaces of the Legion of Honor and Council of State, on the southern side of the Seine and opposite the gardens of the Tuileries. Other palaces were also burned, and the fumes and smoke of petroleum pervaded the city.

The palace of the Tuileries has been burned to the ground, but hopes were entertained of saving the galleries of the Louvre. A terrible explosion had occurred in the center of Paris, and it was considered probable that the Hotel de Ville had been blown up by the insurgents.

The Versaillists furiously bombarded those quarters where the insurgents kept up resistence.

In the Assembly, M. Thiers announced that the Hotel de Ville was in flames. He expressed his horror at these acts of vandalism, and declared that it was the determination of the Government to punish the perpetrators without mercy.

The Telegraph's special dispatch says the foreign powers have ordered their representatives in Paris not to protect the insurgents. It is said that the American Minister, Mr. Washburne, did not act in concert with the other diplomats.

M. Thiers is indefatigable in the direction of operations looking to the supply of Paris with provisions.

Berlin journals of the 21st inst. state that Gen. Fabrice recently demanded of the Paris Commune the surrender of the National Guards implicated in the attack upon the hotel of Mr. Washburne, the American Minister. M. Groussot replied that the Commune had ordered that the Embassy be held sacred, and that when they heard that the establishment had been attacked they ordered a court-martial of the offenders. The culprits fled in dismay and could not be found. The Commune could therefore only express its sorrow and indignation at the occurrence of a deed which they were unable to prevent.

Though the whole city is practically in the hands of the Versaillists, still remnants of the insurgents hold strong positions in Belleville and at Les Buttes Chaumont, whence petroleum shells are fired all over Paris. The Versaillists have reopened a vigorous cannonade in reply.

The slaughter of the insurgents has been frightful, and the Versaillists since Tuesday are killing all prisoners. The houses in the Rue Royale were wet with petroleum, and the insurgents fired them. The people are furious in consequence. It is clear that the insurgents intended to destroy the whole city. Even women were discovered throwing petroleum upon the houses, and six members of the National Guards, who were dressed as pompiers, and who threw petroleum on the fires instead of water, were shot in the Place Royale. There is no limit to the readiness that exists to kill the members of the Commune, and the leaders of the Guards taken were shot instantly. The gas works at Aubervilliers exploded. Many other explosions have taken place. Dead bodies of insurgents are seen everywhere. Any hidden Communists, when found, are brought out and shot immediately, and no pity is shown.

The following leading insurgents have been shot : Valles, Amoreux, Brunel, Rigault, Dombrowski, Bousquet, and Courbet. The reported arrest of Pyat, Delescluze, and Cluserret is yet unconfirmed.

It is rumored that all the hostages held by the insurgents are safe, but nothing positive is yet known in relation to them. The Mazas prison, where they were originally confined is now in the hands of the Versaillists.

Marshal MacMahon says that all insurgents who may be hereafter captured with arms in their hands will be shot.

The following named public buildings have been destroyed : The Palace of the Tuileries, the Ministry of Finance, the Perfecture of Police, the Court of Accounts, the Palace of the Legion of Honor, the Barracks on the Quai d'Orsay, the Hotel de Ville, and the *Mont de Piete*. The following have been saved : The Ministries of Marine, Interior, Foreign Affairs, and Agriculture, the Pantheon, the Ecole Militare, the Ecole des Bueax-Arts, the Bank of France, the Credit Foncier, and the churches generally. The collections in the Louvre have all been saved except the library, in which a great many valuable books were destroyed. The National Library is safe.

The insurgents have evacuated and blown up Fort d'Ivry. The Government forces have captured the Palace de la Bastile. Six thousand prisoners were captured in the Quartier Moufflard.

The German positions at Aubervilliers and elsewhere have been strengthened to prevent the escape of the insurgents. The Germans permit only the women and children inhabiting the burning quarters of Paris to leave the city.

Female Suffrage in Massachusetts.

The Middlesex County Woman's Suffrage Association held a convention in Charlestown, and were addressed by William Lloyd Garrison, Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, Marcy P. Jackson and other well-known advocates of woman suffrage. The action of the legislative committee to whom was referred the women's petition for a constitutional amendment allowing women to vote was the subject of the following resolution :

Resolved, That in simply recommending that the petitioners have leave to withdraw, the committee have virtually confessed that no valid reason can be adduced against the claim to equal and impartial suffrage without regard to the natural distinctions of birth ; and no matter how adroitly postponed or evaded, that claim must be asserted and demanded until the women of Massachusetts shall stand the same on the political platform as the men, and be as fully entitled to vote and be voted for in every municipal, state and national election.

THE Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, made nominations as follows : Auditor-General, Gen. Wm. McCandless of Philadelphia ; Surveyor-General, Capt. J. M. Cooke of Lawrence County. Wm. A. Wallace was elected Chairman of the State Cent. Committee.

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