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OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The School of Experience—A Chapter on Dogs—New York Docks, etc., etc.

THE SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE.

A judgment has been granted by Judge McCann of the Superior Court against the Geneva Watch Company in the suit in which the American Watch Company were plaintiffs. The judgment forbids Elias and his associates from selling watch movements not made by the plaintiffs, and the denomination of Wm. Ellery or John Ellery, or whereon is engraved, pressed or in any manner made apparent the words "Wm. Ellery" or "John Ellery," or any colorable imitation of the same. The defendants are further directed to pay over to the plaintiffs all the profits made by the sale of such watch movements, as are forbidden by the judgment, and a referee has been appointed by the court to ascertain the amount.

This ends the series of suits and legal proceedings that have so completely unearthed and exposed the saw-dust swindle, the Emigrant Protective Association, the bogus Spanish Lottery and all the kindred games by which the nest of notorious confidence operators have fleeced the country, and it is to be hoped for the good sense and dearly bought experience of the country that such operations will cease to be profitable to the fraudulent conspirators who set them on foot. "Experience is a dear school, but fools will learn in no other," and for every class that has graduated in this school the teachers have filled their pockets with the dollars of their former ignorant dupes; but in many cases the fools never take their degrees of common sense, but like maddled headed cat-fish at the hook they bite and bite and bite again, or like dunces at school they hold the spelling-book of experience up side down, and never learn to read the ways of the slippery world.

The full course in this school is very thorough; some tin trumpet concern, first teaches the scholar to read; some saw-dust establishment teaches him arithmetic, the algebraical significance of X minus Y equals nothing. The geometrical proportions of the box containing the saw-dust and the wonderful art of surveying what he has received for his ten dollars. Next some Emigrant Association or Land Company teaches him geography; then from some cure-all whose "sands of life are running out" he takes his degree in medicine; and when some philanthropist kindly offers for five dollars to prosecute the swindlers, he studies law and at last investing all the money he has saved during a whole season in the tickets of some grand, benevolent gift enterprise, receives his diploma and becomes a profound philosopher than ever passed matriculation at his little country school-house.

Some operators in New York have only been teaching the primary branches, but this grand saw-dust combination have been teaching all branches in their establishment and have graduated more than Yale or Harvard or all the colleges in the country combined. The next session opens again when the farmers have sold their crops. Who wants to go to school next? don't all speak at once.

N. B. No playing hooky in this school. Scholars must bring their own fools-caps and dunce-blocks.

A CHAPTER ON DOGS.

If dogs are the besetting evil of the country, so they are of the city. New York, as well as Brooklyn, is over run with these worthless curs, and you find them everywhere, under your feet at one moment, snapping at your legs the next. A warfare is waged against the curs, but it seems as though when one is shot a hundred spring up to do honor to his memory or revenge him, I scarcely know which. On the west side of the town, between Fifty-ninth and 109th streets, running from Tenth avenue to the Hudson, there is a settlement of shanties, about nine hundred in number. This place is without doubt one of the greatest dog kennels in the city, as the ratio of dogs to shanties is as three to one. From this it will be seen that there are no less than two thousand seven hundred dogs in this place. If they were kept within the periphery of the settlement one might not care how many there were; but they are allowed to prowl around the streets in quest of food, which their hungry eyes sometimes see in the leg of a man's pants. The same fatality attracts to other parts of the city. From 75th street on the east side, to Jones Wood is one dense dog kennel, and many are the cases reported of persons bitten by the curs. It is said that over 25,000 dogs exist in New York, and certainly it seems as though no family was without one, from the fashionable lady's lap dog, to the Five Points urchin's mangy cur.

NEW YORK DOGS.

New York Harbor almost equals in beauty the famed bay of Naples, possessing more commercial advantages for shipping than almost any other city on the globe, and presenting one of the most animated views of business and pleasure that the eyes could wish to dwell upon; and yet presents an irregular, dilapidated dockage as mortifying to the people as it is to the wants of business. Every grand metropolis is marked with improvements, as the result of the present. Everything

that wealth can do is accomplished, our buildings seem literally to be baptised in architectural beauty until they glow in Gothic, Corinthian, Composite, cornice, entablature, interlaced scroll, scroll-ventilation, portico, veranda, baldachin, and all the ornamentation that the artist's pencil and the mechanic's skill can produce at the command of millions.

Our grand Central Park stretching away for miles in the beauty of a miniature Eden, is the pride and envy of our city the world over. The very inland steamers that tie to our rotten docks are the finest palaces that float upon the water, and, yet, of these docks, what are we to say, what language in its severity will do justice to the cause. It would be a blessing to our city if an earthquake could sink them without any other serious result.

We have a strange contrast as striking in appearance as that of the lady at a dress ball representing poverty in her skirt of rags, and wealth in her glittering diamonds that sparkled on her rich clad bosom, and gleamed like stars in her raven hair. I refer to that splendid reventment wall of masonry that skirts the Battery, constructed under the engineering plan and supervision of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan. Such a wall should belt the island round, and long piers of masonry should reach out to take our commerce in. The old piers of rotten, slimy spiling should be torn away until not one would be left as a relic of the former dilapidation. The piers should be filled in solid and flagged with heavy stone, and not a plank should be used in their construction to rot away. All should be kept clean, no rotting rubbish of logs and spars and worn out boats should float within a single dock, and the cargo boxes of steamship and steamboat companies should be built of corrugated iron, making all incombustible. A board of inspectors should enforce the most perfect system of regulation, and then we would have docks the pride of our city and the admiration of the world. This great and desirable improvement would cost no more than our fine buildings, and if our merchants do not need fine docks to do business on they do not need fine buildings to do business in, and we should not have marble palaces on Broadway and rotting old docks on South and West streets; let us have uniformity by all means and not have it like

Spatter Mooren filthy horror indolence,
Or gables boats laden o'er detestable hose."

Let the press of our city raise their united power against these dilapidated, insecure and inadequate docks, and the evil will soon cease to exist.

FISH OUT OF WATER.

To be a member of a State Legislature, particularly in a great State like New York, is not at all times what fancy might paint it. The present session has been a lengthy one, and many farmers were elected to it who had no conception of the trials and tribulations to which they would be subjected. In a place like Albany it does not take long to make away with the pittance of pay, and many have been obliged to use this pay in meeting daily bills, while their board bill for the session is still unpaid. Such pinching and figuring I do not believe were ever before seen in Albany. Members borrowed money until there was no more to borrow, and when the day came that even the three dollars a day was taken from them, the prospect looked blue enough. Of course I do not wish you to understand that these economical regulations applied to members from this city or other large cities, for they generally know how to live well and lay up something or their pay per diem. The members who suffered were those from the interior, who awoke suddenly to find themselves transformed from plain, honest, reliable, every-day farmers or merchants to a political field of which they knew nothing. If I may be a judge, there are at least twenty members whom you will not catch in the Legislature any way, and as many more who will not go again if they can help it. I saw one member who was actually placing a mortgage of \$400 on his farm to pay his board and other bills, and he said that he was actually compelled to do this. Said the gentleman: "I fully appreciate the honor, but it is too expensive for me. I want no more of it." Other members, who can ill afford it, are paying big margins for money to meet their bills.

A FEMALE DUEL.—Two Mexican ladies of rank at a recent ball at Santa Cruz getting into a dispute in regard to the number of dances due each by a neutral lover, one of them threw her No. 54 kid glove into the other's face, and challenged her to mortal combat. They met the next morning. The challenged, having the choice of weapons, chose the short sword, and after a few passes her weapon passed completely through the white sword-arm of her antagonist, entirely disabling it. Frantic with rage and pain the wounded lady seized a pistol and dared the other to "come on, Macduff." Nothing loath the other took her position, the word was given, and again the challenger was wounded, her left arm being broken by the ball of her antagonist. She was carried off the field in a swoon, and the other more fortunate fair married the *casus belli* two hours afterwards.

The loss of the destruction of the Harrisburg Car Co. buildings is estimated at \$300,000. An insurance of \$135,000. Over 1000 men were employed by the Co.

Above the Clouds.

Mr. Robt. J. Bell, an Assistant Observer at the United States Signal station on the summit of Mount Washington, writes to the Philadelphia Bulletin an account of his everyday experiences above the clouds. He was detailed to take the place of William Stevens, who died in mid-winter with no friend near him save his solitary companion, Sergeant Hearne. A party of stalwart mountaineers climbed to the summit and took the body down for burial. They placed it in a box fitted to runners, which was permitted to slide down the mountain side, the men holding on to ropes attached to the rear to regulate the motion and direct the course. Mr. Bell says:

"We occupy the depot of the Mountain Railroad, in which we have two rooms partitioned off (ten by twelve), securely chained to the rocks, so that the wind may not blow us away. One we use as a kitchen and dining-room, and the other as a parlor, bed and dressing room. We also occupy the latter as our office, in which we keep our barometers and telegraphic instruments, the wire connecting with Littleton, N. H., by which means we are not wholly excluded from civilization, although I must admit that visitors are very few—not a single one since my glorious ascent.

"We generally supply ourselves in September with canned provisions sufficient to last throughout the winter, reckoning at the same time to give our visitors a square meal when they come. Our time we must occupy chiefly by reading and studying, for our out-door amusements are very scarce. In case we do have the pleasure of going outside to ramble amid the snow and ice on the rocks, we are obliged to take advantage of the same, and exercise ourselves by hauling ice, frostwork and snow, so that we may procure the water necessary for cooking and drinking purposes, as the weather is very severe on the summit, the thermometer since my arrival having been most of the time below zero, and the wind at a hurricane.

"I will give you a small idea how we felt, the thermometer standing at forty-nine degrees below zero, and the wind raging at a hundred and twenty miles per hour. The cold weather which I have reference to occurred on the 5th of March, and the mode we adopted to keep ourselves warm was to bring all the coats and overcoats into requisition during the day, with two large coal fires continually burning. At night we took advantage of our 'little bed' (which is not a bad one), with covering enough to suffocate any man in ordinary winter weather, and then I must confess we suffered with the cold. It was the coldest time that my comrade and I ever experienced. We do not mind during the day the thermometer standing at ten below zero, if the wind does not blow too hard, for then we can have a little holiday by going outside. But at night, unless the wind is blowing at least sixty miles an hour, we cannot sleep well, for we are too accustomed to hurricanes."

The Proposed Hudson River Bridge.

This bridge is to be one of the largest suspension bridges in the world. Its exact location will be four miles North of Peekskill—at Anthony's Nose. It will be 1,665 feet long between the towers, and 155 feet above the Hudson River water. It is to be suspended by 20 cables, made of 70,302 miles of steel wire—weighing, with the iron and steel in the bridge, 17,065 tons. It will be made strong enough to hold up safely 2,400 tons, and to break through with 25,171 tons. E. W. Serrell the engineer, says 3,000,000 tons of coal from Pennsylvania, 54,086 tons of iron from Elizabethport, and 500,000 tons of through freight from the Midland and Erie, will pass over this bridge and over the New England Railway, which will run from Turner's, on the Erie Road, over the bridge to New York, Boston, and Montreal Railroad. Part of this will go to New York, and the rest will go into New England, by way of Brewster's, Milton, and North Adams, and the lines connecting these with New England. This bridge, in a word, will make a continuous line from iron fields of Pennsylvania to the New England States, and there will be no more re-shipping at New York and Jersey City. The capital stock is \$2,500,000, to be divided into \$100 shares, according to its charter, as of April 27, 1868, and amended May 9, 1870.

WHAT HE DID.—A Chicago girl hearing that her lover had been stricken with small-pox, insisted upon flying to his bedside and becoming his nurse. It was a case, but she was unceasing in her devotion, and principally through her care and skill the patient recovered. And now she herself fell a victim to the complexion-destroying monster, and although she survived the attack, at its close the beautiful pink and white of her fair face had flown forever, and from being the prettiest girl in Chicago she became one of the plainest. Her lover had attended her through her illness, but when he saw how fearfully she was changed, his love for her departed, and when the marriage-day drew near he refused to fulfill his part of the contract. She took his refusal very calmly; no reproaches came from the once pretty mouth, which had lost its prettiness in saving the ungrateful one from death; her cheek, which the fall-sale blood used so often to tinge with rosy-red, retained its color, and she married an octogenarian worth \$500,000.

What to Eat.

This term in medicine, according to some comprehends the whole regimen of life, with regard to air, meat, drink, sleep, watching, motion rest, the passions, retentions and excretions. I restrict the term to eating and drinking alone. The natural constitution of the body of man is such, that it can easily bear some changes and irregularities without much injury. Had it been otherwise we should be almost constantly put out of order by very slight cause. This advantage comes from those wonderful communications of the inward parts, whereby when one part is affected another comes immediately to its relief. Thus, when the body is too full, nature causes evacuation through some of the outlets; and for this reason, diseases from absolute inanition are generally more dangerous than from repletion, unless the latter be excessive; because we can more expeditiously diminish than increase the juices of the body. Upon the same account though temperance be beneficial to all men, the ancient physicians advise persons in good health, now and then to eat and drink more abundantly than usual. But of the two, intemperance in drinking is safer than in eating. If a man be obliged to fast, he ought to avoid all laborious work. From satiety it is not proper to pass directly into sharp hunger, nor from hunger to satiety; neither will it be safe to indulge in absolute rest immediately after excessive labor, nor suddenly to fall to hard work after long idleness. In a word, all changes in the way of living should be made by degrees. The softer and milder kinds of aliment are proper for children, and for youth the stronger. Old people ought to lessen the quantity of their food, and increase that of their drink; but some allowance is to be made for custom, especially in cold climates like ours; for as in these the appetite is keener, so is the digestion better performed. Milk pottage is far more wholesome than tea with bread and butter; and, if made after the following manner, is in many respects preferable to milk alone: Let equal quantities of milk and water be boiled up with a little oatmeal, which will break the viscosity of the milk, and be at the same time more easily digested than the latter in an undiluted state. Besides oatmeal is a much warmer nourishment than wheat flour and agrees better with weak stomachs.

Ladies as Clerks.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has 107 ladies in his own office, thirty-three in the library, and 125 engaged in counting notes. The librarian is a lady who deserves more than passing notice, possessing ability of a high order and culture beyond the average man or woman. She was appointed to this place, formerly held by a gentleman drawing a salary of \$2,200, and the salary was reduced to the limit of feminine requirements, which it seems was then \$1,200. It rose, however, to \$1,400 soon thereafter, and again a few days since to \$1,600. The assistant librarian has entire charge of the books and performs the duties of two desks; formerly occupied by two gentlemen receiving salaries respectively of \$1,400 and \$1,600 per year. This lady's ability is recognized and appreciated by the chief clerk and head of the division. She is a relative of Justice Story, formerly of the Supreme Bench, and commands a salary of \$900. The correspondence of the Secretary's office is all copied here by the ladies of the bureau. It was formerly done by gentlemen who received salaries of 1,200 (\$1,400), and \$1,600 for doing it. There are five ladies in the Secretary's office holding clerkships of the first class with salaries of \$1,200 per annum. In the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency there are twenty-eight ladies, including one who receives \$1,200 per annum. The work done here is the same as done by gentlemen in other bureaus. One lady does the correspondence. Another is an accountant of acknowledged ability, and is valued for accuracy and fidelity, and there is also a stenographer who writes for the Comptroller. This kind of work is done in other bureaus by gentlemen with salaries ranging from \$1,200 to \$1,800 per year.

A DOG AND HER PUPPIES.—The following story shows the natural love of a dog to the offspring so strong as to make it blind to the fact that its little ones were dead: A preacher named Bucholz, who lived at Hasmark, in Hungary, had to go to the village of Eperies, about twenty-five miles distant, and he took with him his dog. He staid there several days, and his dog to return home without his pup, which, in the meantime, had a litter of puppies. Bucholz had not been long at home before, to his great surprise, his dog appeared with a puppy in her mouth, which she carefully laid on the mat where she commonly slept herself, and then she rushed out of the house along the way leading to Eperies; after some hours she appeared again with a second puppy in her mouth, and in twenty-four hours she went and came back four times more, on each return bringing home a puppy; of course all were dead. As she laid down the last puppy on the mat, the poor dog could scarcely stand for weariness; she whined and trembled, looking pitifully at her dead puppies, and after she had laid twice round, she lay down and died in a few minutes, and in four hours she had run eighty miles.

Items of General Interest.

The piano was invented 155 years ago. LOBSTERS will be very scarce this year. CONNECTICUT will cultivate more tobacco this year than ever before.

LATE reports from Delaware promise a half or two-third crop of peaches.

Two thousand women or girls are employed in Birmingham, England, in the brass-founding trade.

A YOUNG boy in Lafavette, Ala., shot his mother dead on her refusal to allow him to go out hunting.

In a fight between two boys at Kansas City, Mo., lately, one of them had his throat cut from ear to ear.

DURING her imprisonment Laura Fair, by careful speculation, has increased her fortune by more than \$150,000.

THE maple sugar season is said to have been a bad one in the Northwest, opening late and being very windy.

It is estimated that China will be a market for American butter and cheese to the amount of 5,000 tons annually.

In the Ohio Senate, the Apportionment bill was passed, dividing the State into seven Democratic and eleven Republican districts.

A SMALL party of Indians drove off several head of stock from McPherson Station, Neb. A detachment of troops are in pursuit.

THE steamship Baltic, which sailed from Liverpool for New York, brings out a number of persons who intend to form a colony in Nebraska.

THE memorial edifice to Theodore Parker is to stand on the corner of Berkeley and Appleton streets, Boston, and will be completed by Christmas.

MRS. WHARTON'S attending physicians having certified that her ill-health rendered an immediate trial dangerous, the case will be postponed till next fall.

LEMBURG and Kelly, the alleged counterfeiters of nickel coin, underwent a preliminary examination at Boston, and were held for trial in \$3,000 bail each.

THE suit for the recovery of damages for the destruction of the office of the Bangor (Me.) Democrat by a mob, during the war, has been settled by the payment of \$3,000.

ALEXANDER ROBINSON, chief of the Potawatomies, whose name is intimately associated with the history of Chicago, died at the Indian Reserve, near that city recently, at the advanced age of one hundred years.

THE laws of Virginia provide that persons guilty of burglary shall be punished with death, or, in the discretion of the jury, by confinement in the Penitentiary for a period not less than five nor more than eighteen years.

A CHINAMAN in California, who was unable to speak a word of English, was accused of receiving stolen goods and was hung up to make him confess from whom he obtained them, has been made permanently insane by the outrage.

At Hamilton, Ohio, a young man, named Samuel Schofield, who was to have been married in a few days, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart, on learning that his employer, who owed him 1,200, had as signed his property.

SINCE the beginning of the session the President of the U. S., has approved thirty-three bills which originated in the Senate, and one hundred and twenty from the House. The House has acted on all the general appropriation bills except the fortification and the bill for the payment of certain civil expenses.

A YOUNG man named George Doup mysteriously disappeared from New Providence, Indiana, and fears are entertained that he committed suicide. He was engaged to be married to his cousin, and her parents had refused their consent to the marriage on account of consanguinity. Doup owned a fine farm in Clark County.

CANADIAN papers say that the emigration of French Canadians to the United States from the townships, is assuming larger proportions than ever. Since January, 1871, no less than 125 families have left the parish of Somerset alone, which is said to be a rich parish, and the emigration is largely composed of well-to-do farmers.

It is believed that the struggle about to take place in Spain between the government and the Carlists will be a severe one. The number of insurgents now in the field is estimated at 10,000. The wife of Don Carlos accompanies her husband in his campaign, and has resolved to share whatever dangers he may meet in his movements.

EDWARD S. STOKES writes a letter "to the public," in which, after deploring his sufferings on account of confinement, he goes over the ground of his trial. He indignantly disclaims the alleged collusion with Miss Mansfield to blackmail Fisk. Of the other hand he asserts that he was robbed by Fisk when in the oil business with him, and entrapped into a settlement by which he lost over \$150,000.

THE trials of the persons who were charged with murdering the hostages in the prison of La Roquette during the reign of the Commune have terminated, and their sentences have been pronounced. The woman Gayart, who was the principal actor in this tragedy, has been sentenced to death, and thirty other persons who were connected with the crime have been sentenced to imprisonment for various terms.

THE pigeon trade is developing rapidly in Michigan, fifty-seven barrels having been shipped in one week from Hartford County, averaging twenty-three dozen per barrel. About one-sixth go to Chicago, the rest to New York and Boston. The price obtained in the latter places is \$2 25 per dozen, and in Chicago \$1 75. The whole cost of catching and shipping, including commissions, is only about twenty-five cents per dozen.

A MAN named Franklin, living in St. Louis, has sued for a divorce from his wife on account of cruel conduct toward him. This amiable woman has stabbed her husband on four different occasions. She has repeatedly struck him with clubs, and has often seized him by the throat.

In the Sand.

Alone I walked on the ocean strand,
A pebbly shell was in my hand,
I stooped and wrote upon the sand
My name, the year, the date;
As onward from the spot I passed,
One lingering look behind I cast,
A wave came rolling high and fast,
And washed my lines away.

And so methought 'twill quickly be
With every mark on earth of me!
A wave of dark oblivion's sea
Will sweep across the place
Where I have trod the sandy shore
Of time, and been, to be no more;
Of me, my day, the name I bore,
To leave no track or trace.

And yet with him who counts the sands,
And holds the water in his hands,
I know a lasting record stands
Inscribed against my name,
Of all this mortal part has wrought,
Of all this thinking soul has thought,
And from these fleeting moments caught,
For glory or for shame.

Farmhouse Notes.

CAMPFIRE.—A lady, who was a devoted believer in the power of camphor, scattered the powdered gum thickly over her capes and muffs, and for two or three years triumphantly wore them, though all winter long the disagreeable odor was retained in the fur. But this was not all. Even the first year the hair seemed to have lost a little of its gloss and life, and by the third was too dull, old, and worn-looking longer to be admired. Taking them to a fur-dresser for renovation, our neighbor was dismayed to hear that the gum-camphor had rendered her furs valueless.

IN CASE OF A BAD CUT.—The first thing to be done is to notice the blood that flows from the wound. If this is of a bright scarlet color and spurts out irregularly, an artery has been cut. Tie a ligature, if possible, above the wound (between it and the heart), and send some one for the doctor as fast as he can go. If the blood is dark and flows regularly, a vein has been severed, and the case is not serious. You may be able to attend to the whole matter yourself with some lint and sticking-plaster and a bandage. But if there is much bleeding the doctor should be called in. Pipe-clay or whiting with some dry lint over it, the whole confined by a bandage, is an excellent remedy for a bleeding wound, and many a man has saved his life on the battle-field by clapping a handful of dry earth to his wound.

FEED YOUR CROPS TO CATTLE.—A C. Lockwood, Monroe, Iowa, I am the owner of a small farm upon which I can and do raise good corn, wheat and oats, as well as hogs. But there being a question in my mind, and also, I believe, in the minds of some others here, as to whether a man largely in debt for his land can pay the same by selling corn and oats at 20 cents, wheat at 75 cents to \$1 per bushel, and hogs at 2 to 3 1-2 cents per pound, I naturally wish to inquire whether I cannot turn a small portion of my land to a better account than raising these staples, and if so, how? Not having a home market, will it pay to go into strawberry or grape culture, or to raising vegetables of some kind?

MR. Stewart—Let him raise stock and feed out his crops. By grinding his grain he can feed all his stalks or straw, and thus make his farm carry double or treble as much stock, and keep it rich, and depend on sales of stock to discharge his liabilities.

FEED FOR FOWLS.—Gutelius Snyder, Pavilion, Mich.: A great many people complain that they get no eggs during the winter. This fault does not belong to the chickens, for they alone are at the mercy of their owners for their living; hence if hard corn once a day is given, and nothing more, how can the fowls be expected to return any "hen fruit?" My method is this: For 50 fowls take 12 quarts of fine, well-curved clover heads or Timothy hay, and cut up fine; seal this thoroughly with boiling water, having sufficient hay to admit two quarts of corn meal or bran, so as to mix with the sealed hay. If you have any sour thick milk add as you wish to help to cool it, but don't be afraid to mix it too much. Put it in troughs or pans; then call up your family of fowls, chickens, turkeys, ducks, &c., and see how freely it will be partaken of, and mark the increase of eggs. Soon after discouraged hens will begin to sing; careless roosters will soon crow every hour in the day. This is a cheap food, and supplies the fowls with what constitutes a large part of their food during the summer.

GREAT ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—A despatch received from Naples, and read by Minister Lanza in the Italian Chamber of Deputies brings terrible news of the effects of the eruption of Vesuvius. Flames are said to have burst from the earth under the feet of the inhabitants, and two hundred persons have been burned by the lava. The town of Torre del Greco, on the southwest foot of Vesuvius, is threatened with the fate of Pompeii. The people are flying from their homes in all directions, and the authorities are making temporary provision for them—no light duty, as the town of Torre del Greco alone contained some 13,000 inhabitants. A telegram from London announces the prevalence of rumors that sixty tourists, who had approached too near the volcano, had been killed and wounded. The Bay of Naples is covered with spectators and the scene beggars description. It is worthy of remark that Torre del Greco is built of the lava which buried the greater part of the previous town in the eruption of June, 1794.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the Western Railway, three miles west of Suspension Bridge. Owing to a mistake of a telegraph operator, two freight trains came in collision, damaging two engines and seven or eight freight cars and their contents. There was no serious delay to passengers.

Brevities.

The cattle in Newtown County, Ga., are dying very rapidly from some unknown disease.

Chicago is agitated just at present over the question: "Shall police captains wear plug hats?"

Addie Ballou married a couple, and in the nuptial lecture told them "cradles were cheaper than divorces."

At a wedding in Poughkeepsie, not long ago, the parents of the bridegroom charged the invited guests ninety cents a head for supper.

There is near Knoxville, Tenn., a spot which nestles between the mountains and rejoices in the appellation of the "Happy Valley," where we are told only one death has occurred in twelve years.

The water in the town well at a village in Mississippi having grown to be too much on the mineral spring order, an investigation was made, and eighteen dead dogs were found resting in peace at the bottom.

A youth of twenty-five married an old lady of sixty in Mayfield, Kentucky, a short time since, and turned all her property into greenbacks, after which both himself and proceeds turned up missing.

At the Providence Opera House, Miss Isadora Cameron was made the recipient of a number of floral offerings, and one of the bouquets contained a small silver vase, in which were four one hundred dollar bills.

A mechanic in a Vermont village put out on a placard, "I Will Not Trust No More," whereupon his rival across the street put over his shop door the words, "Trust Here Forever." Could competition do more?

A Wisconsin school mistress was removed lately for "catching a young man up by the legs and jerking him around with great force, striking the left temple against a bench or some other obstacle and bruising it severely."

As two men were out hunting near Georgetown, Texas, the other day, one of them, while imitating the call of a turkey, was discovered by his companion, who, seeing only his head, and supposing it to be a turkey, fired and killed him.

In Gaston County, North Carolina during the temporary absence of Mr. Harrison Gant and his wife, their two little boys, aged respectively five and seven years, found a jug of whiskey and drank a large quantity, from the effect of which they were thrown into convulsions and died within a few hours.

A Mrs. Dr. Saur, at Napoleon, Ohio, at a recent local election, succeeded in getting in an entering wedge for woman suffrage. She was escorted to the polls by a judge who said that it was all right, and her ballot was taken. Then came another, but of the tribe of Beils or Wood-hull; but that was too much for the judges, and they refused to accept any more ballots from women, leaving Mrs. Saur the only female voter in Ohio.

A Republican Wedding.

Nothing could have been more diverting than the manner in which the bride of Sir Charles Dilke arrayed herself for the great event of her life; and as it ushers in a new style of marriage ceremony it is fitting that our lady readers should know the details. It is told by a lady, thus: "Miss Shell, the bride, called early one morning on an intimate family friend of mine and asked her to go shopping with her, to which my friend consented. When their shopping business was concluded, Miss Shell asked her if she could spare a little further time to accompany her to church, as she was going to be married that morning. She said she would not keep her long, as the service would be short, and she would not have to answer any questions. The bride, I may tell you, was dressed in a waterproof cloak, and wore a brown straw hat, and these articles of attire she kept on during the whole of the ceremony. Immediately the service was concluded she rushed into the vestry to sign her name in the register, without even waiting for her husband. As soon as this was done she seated herself in the brougham, bid my friend adieu, and told her that she should be happy to see her that day fortnight when they returned from their marriage trip, as on that occasion they intended to give some of their friends a Champagne luncheon. The citizen and citizeness then drove from the church to several of the shops, and then to his house in Sloane street, where the lady wrote various letters and invitations for the Champagne luncheon, ate a beef-steak for her dinner, and then left for aristocratic republican husband for country to spend the honeymoon."

SELF-MURDERING CHILDREN.—Self-murder by children, is now frequently reported; the last is that of a boy fifteen years old, in Boston—is due, in part at least, to the detailed reports of this and other crimes to which their attention is so constantly called by part of the newspaper press. If a lad comes to look to his father's morning journal or to the penny sheet which he can buy upon the street for thrilling accounts of bloody scenes and crimes of violence, his mind readily grows morbid, and what is possible with others begins to seem possible with himself. When in this condition trival circumstances may overturn his reason. The Boston boy who killed himself on Tuesday left a note "expressing the opinion that he was insane." The poor lad is right; but whatever the cause of temporary insanity, we doubt that it would have had this terrible result if he had been made so familiar with the