MOWER COUNTY TRANSCRIPT.

A. A. HARWOOD, Editor and Proprietor.

WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE; WITH CHARITY FOR ALL.---Lincoln.

TERMS---$2.00 per Annum.

VOLUME V. AUSTIN, MOWER COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1872. NUMBER 1.

THE NEWS.

At Home.

J. Hutchinson died in Brooklyn on Thursday, aged 106.

Jay Gould's profi s by the recent rise in Erie stock are said to be $4,000,000.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Paducah, Ky., early Tuesday morning.

David Jones, colored, who was shot by a mob in Nashville, Monday night, is dead.

A Wilmington (N. C.) dispatch says the outlaws Henry Berry Lowery and Boss Strong are dead.

A fire at Philadelphia, Friday evening, partially destroyed the spice-mills of Wilkie & Smith. Loss $85,000.

Gov. Perham, of Maine, has appointed Thursday, April 18th, a day of public fasting and prayer in that state.

The convicted anti-Chinese rioters at Los Angelos have been sentenced, two to six years each in the penitentiary.

The old City Hall building, used for a Council room, engine house, etc., in Kenosha, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning.

A fire at Port Leydon, N. Y., on Monday night, destroyed Sylvester & Rigg's block. Loss $36,000; insurance, $21,000.

Eighteen thousand three hundred and seven emigrants have arrived in New York this year to date, against 1,007 last year.

A $500,000 hotel, to be built near the corner of West Harrison and Halsted streets, is talked about by the West Siders of Chicago.

Michael Hays, charged with the murder of O'Connell, fifteen years ago, was committed for trial in New York on Wednesday.

The dwelling of A. J. Phelps, Erie Railway agent, in Binghampton, N. Y., was burned Sunday morning. Loss $20,000; insured for $12,500

The number of cases presented to the British and American Claims Commission is about five hundred, only eighteen of which are American.

Gen. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, is dead. His body has been embalmed, and will be temporarily deposited in a vault at Frankfort, Ky.

A young man named Frank Mullen, a law student, a resident of Zanesville, Ohio, fell from the fourth story of a building in Columbus, Tuesday evening.

A considerable conflagration occurred at the coal oil works of J. L. Gibson, at Gibson Point, near Philadelphia, Monday morning. Loss $30,000; insurance $26,750.

The Michigan Central Railway Company has contracted for a double track between Detroit and Ypsilanti, and from Niles to Lake Station, to be completed within sixty days.

The lottery advertised in the East for the benefit of a charity hospital in San Francisco is, says a dispatch from that city, a fraud. There is no such institution or lottery there.

The Senate Executive session on Monday confirmed the nomination of ex-Governor Francis Thomas of Maryland, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru.

Maj.-Gen. John M. Oliver, who served under Gen. Sherman during the war, died in Washington Saturday morning, of congestion of the lungs. He is to be buried at Penn Yau, New York.

Lieut.-Gov. Pinchbeck, of Louisiana, dined with Senator Sumner in Washington on Wednesday evening. The New Orleans politicians have made no progress in compromising their differences.

John Albert Bright, son of the distinguished English statesman, John Bright, was on the floor of the House of Representatives, and was introduced to the Speaker and many members of the House.

Forged certificates of deposits, amounting to $172,000, purporting to be issued by George Opdyke & Co., have been sent to New York for payment by Iowa and Kentucky banks. Other victims are feared.

Alex. Beavey, a New York lawyer, was committed in default of bail in $10,000, on a charge of forgery, in obtaining the signature of a lady to a sheet of blank paper, and filling the paper so as to obtain her property.

Cary, Nash & Ogden's paper mill and Geo O. Mon's flouring mill, at Port Dickinson, near Binghampton, N. Y., were burned Saturday evening. Loss on the paper mill, $25,000; insured for $11,900. Loss on the flour mill, $16,500; insured for $10,000.

A heavy robbery is reported from New Orleans. The runner of the Citizens Bank, while at the Canal Bank, on Monday, placed his book on the counter and turned around to answer a question. While so engaged some one took his book and substituted another.

The bark Nimrod was burned off Bermuda last week, Of seventeen persons on board only ten were saved. The vessel was loaded with naptha and kerosene, and an explosion from some unknown cause took place in the hold behind the main-hatch.

An elderly lady named Norton was found dead in her room at the residence of Col. Jack, a well-known lawyer of Brooklyn, Thursday morning. There were some eleven persons in the house, all of whom were prostrated from the effects, as is supposed, of coal gas from a defective heater.

The artesian well for J. V. Farwell & Co.'s store, in Chicago, is finished. Wa..r was reached at the depth of fifteen hundred feet, and at last accounts was flowing through the tube at the rate of one thousand gallons per hour. With the exception of one hundred feet near the surface, the well passes through lime stone rock.

The office of the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company at Muncey, Pa., was entered by burglars Tuesday night, and one of the safes blown open. Over thirty thousand dollars of registered railroad bonds and stocks were abstracted, ten thousand of which belonged to the company and the balance to private individuals. Three suspicious characters have been arrested in connection with the robbery.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company is making a survey for a narrow-gauge road from Julesburg up the South Fork of the Platte River to Greeley, Denver and Golden City, to connect with the Colorado Central Railroad, which they are extending to Central City. This will give the Union Pacific Railroad an independent line into the heart of California.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times telegraphs: "Senator Wilson has been in conference with the opponents of Colfax, and hopes in a few days to have several Republican papers present his name for Vice President. Grant, however, wants the old ticket renominated, while the whole west, it is claimed, will be either for the Iowa Wilson or Colfax, and against the New England Wilson."

A band of robbers last week removed the rails on the Madrid and Andalusia Railway, between Valdepenas and Manzasares, and stopped the mail train. They then made an attack on the train, which was resisted by the guard. Shots were exchanged, and one of the guards, an officer and a passenger were wounded. The bandits finally gained possession of the cars and took all the money they could find, some £3,000 sterling.

The Supreme Court on Monday, in the case appealed from the United States Circuit Court for Kentucky, decided that a witness has no such right in a case to be tried under the civil right act of April, 1866, as will give Federal courts jurisdiction, and that only the Government and parties to record in this case are to be affected by the decision; therefore, an averment in an indictment that important witnesses in the case were colored and were denied the right to testify by Kentucky courts did not give the Circuit Court jurisdiction in this case.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times telegraphs that ex-Congressman Wilson, of Iowa, is developing considerable strength among the Republicansin the Southern states as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. All the delegations to the Philadelphia convention which have been appointed by those states have expressed themselves in favor of Wilson. Well-posted politicians there seem to think the contest for the Vice-Presidency at Philadelphia will be between Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Wilson, of Iowa. It is said that Colfax is in earnest about retiring from politics, and that if his name is brought before the Philadelphia convention it will be merely to obtain a complimentary vote.

Abroad.

The rinderpest has wholly disappeared from Belgium.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will return from the continent in June.

The strike of the London compositors has proved successful. The demand for an increase of wages and the limitation of a day's work to nine hours has been conceded by forty-two firms.

The House of Commons reassembled Thursday. John T. Dodson, member for East Sussex, resigned the chairmanship of the Committee of the Whole in the House, which position he had held since 1865. Bonham Carter, member for Winchester, was elected to fill the vacancy.

The London Globe calls attention to a rumor of an extraordinary character which has obtained currency in London, that the case of the American Government before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration, estimates the losses of citizens of the United States by the capture and destruction of American ships and cargoes by Confederate cruisers built or fitted out on British waters at $147,000,000, and the expenses of the United States Government in pursuing said privateers at $200,000,000. The Globe comments with some severity on this statement, and expresses the hope that Gladstone will be speedily called on in Parliament for an explanation as to its truth or falsity.

Matins.

BY JOHN HAY.

The trembling pulses of the dawn
Still with faint gold the violet skies,
And on the moist dew-smitten lawn
The peace of morning lies.

A blessed truce of woe and sin,
A glad surcease of care's annoy.
The waking world has pleasures in
Its matin light and joy.

And all the joy that fills the air,
And all the light that gilds the blue,
I see in it your eyes and hair,
I know it, love, in you.

O'er lips and eyes and golden floss
There floats a charm I cannot reach—
A wealth of love, a threat of loss,
Beyond my subtlest speech.

The amethyst flash will fade above
Into the dust dim glare of noon;
The love of youth, the youth of love,
Will fade and pass as soon.

Kiss close, beloved! for never yet
Could love its bloom unchanging keep;
There are no hearts but they forget,
There are no eyes but sleep.
—[Harper's Weekly.

LA BELLE TURQUE.

The Story of the Princess Cecile.

From the London Society.

Of all the wandering claimants to royalty, scions of kings "retired from business," *soi-disant* regal pretenders, false or real—whether like Perkin Warbeck, or the six Demetriuses of Russia, some more recent *pseudo* heirs of the house of Stuart who figured in Austria after the Quarterly drove them out of Scotland, "the Duke of Normandy" in London, and so forth, who had appeared from time to time, none have had so marvellous a story to tell as the Princess Cecile, "La belle Turque,"as she was named, who announcing herself, in two volumes octavo, to be a daughter of the deposed sultan Achmet III., took the heedless world of Paris by surprise, about a hundred years ago, and whose narrative has frequently been classed with romances, though it came forth as a veritable history.

The editor, who guaranteed its truth, was a man of veracity and credit in his day; and he urged upon the public that however extraordinary and romantic her adventures might appear, they were, ne rtheless, strictly facts; and in a letter addressed to the editors of the Journal de Paris, in 1787, he added, that in that year, the lady was still alive in the French capital, "and, notwithstanding her advanced age, in the enjoyment of good health."

It is singular that her narrative, whether false or true, as given by herself and "M. Buisson, Litterarie, Hotel de Mesgringy, Rue des Poitevins,"—as it would furnish ample materials for the largest three-volume novel,—escaped the eyes of Alexander Dumas, or Viscount d'Arlincourt, as is full of adventures of the most stirring kind, and told briefly, runs thus:

The introductory part of her story, in which the names of persons of rank are concealed, contains, necessarily, the adventures of her governess, or nurse, by whom she was first abducted from her home and brought to France.

It would appear that about the year 1700, a Mademoiselle Emilia (*sec*), daughter of a surgeon in the French seaport town of Genes, was, with her lover, a young Genoese, named Salmoni, in a pleasure-boat upon the Mediterranean, a little way from the coast, when notwithstanding "*la terrous du nom de Louis XIV*," they were pounced upon by some Turkish corsairs—a common enough evon in those days, and not one unfrequent, even after Lord Exmouth demolished Algiers.

This occurred in the dusk; and the voice of Salmoni, who had been singing, is supposed to have first attracted them. Being armed, the Italian defended his love and his life with courage, but fell severely wounded, and was left for dead in the bottom of his boat, which floated away, the sport of the waves, while Emilia was carried off, and in consequence of her great beauty, was ultimately sold, at Constantinople under the name of Fatima, for the service and amusement of Achmet III., who, in consequence of her accomplishments, made her a species of governor to his children, instead of retaining her among the odalisques in the seraglio. This must have been subsequent to 1703, when Achmet began his troublesome reign.

She was in this situation of trust, when Salmoni, who had never forgotten her, after a long and unsuccessful search through many seaport towns in the Levant—a veritable pilgrim of love—accidentally discovered, by a casual conversation with a Turkish seaman, where she was, and how occupied for this man had been one of the corsair's crew.

Disguised as a Turk, and giving out that "he was the father of Fatima, the trusted slave" Salmoni found means to communicate with her through an *tchoglan*, one of the slaves or pages attached to the seraglio, and they were thus enabled to see each other and converse, their hasty meetings being but stolen moments of tenderness and joy. Emilia was now in attendance upon a little daughter of Achmet III., born in 1710, and then six months old. Her mother was the Sultana Aski, formerly a Georgian Slave, and then one of the kadines or wives of the sultan, ladies whose number rarely exceeds seven. Emilia was high in favor with both Achmet and this sultana, as she had been particularly serviceable to the latter at the birth of the child, through some little skill he had acquired from her fanher, the surgeon; thus the confidence they reposed in her, and the authority she possessed over all the people in and about the seraglio, facilitated the execution of those plans for an escape, suggested and urged by Salmoni.

With a view to this end, she desired the *bastonahi*, or head-gardener, to make a see-saw, which was in the gardens, so high that she—and her pupils, probably—might see the whole city from the lofty wall that girds this place, where still the trees planted are always green, that the inhabitants at Galata and other places may not see the ladies at their lonely promenades. Aided by this see-saw, she dropped over the wall a billet, to Salmoni, desiring him to procure a ladder, "a steel-yard" to fix to the masonry, to make arrangements with a ship captain, and when all was prepared, to wait her beneath the wall of that terrible Serai Bournous, which no slave-woman had ever yet left alive.

Salmoni promptly obeyed her instructions; he discovered a ship for Levant, and by a note tossed over the wall, informed her of the night, and the very hour of their departure.

She was in the very act of reading this note—probably not for the time—when the Sultan Achmet suddenly entered her apartment; and she had barely time to toss it, unseen, into a porphyry vase; for this billet, if discovered, might have consigned her to the bowstring of the *capidgibashi*, or the sack of the black *channatoraga*, and its concealment forms an important feature in the story of the fugitives.

The hour—almost the moment—for flight had arrived, and Salmoni, she knew, awaited her below the garden wall; yet, amid all the terror and anxiety of the time, so strong was Emilia's love for the little baby-girl of whom she had the chief care, that she resolved to convey the child away with her, and hoped eventually to rear it as a Christian. Collecting all her jewels, and those which Achmet had already lavished on the infant, she took with them the silken *fetfa*, or record of its birth, and, to be brief, escaped unseen, by means of the steel-yard and ladder.

As she descended, the latter was held for her by a person in a gray cloak, whom she believed to be Salmoni, and into whose arms she was, consequently, about to throw herself, when another man started forward, and plunged a sword into his breast. He fled, and a cry escaped Emilia, who fell to the ground; but at that moment the captain of the vessel, by which Salmoni had arranged they should escape, rushed up, and tearing off the mufflings of the fallen man, merely exclaimed, "It is *not* he!" and bore her off to the seashore.

An alarm had been given. There was no time to wait for the absent Salmoni; she was placed at once on board the vessel, which immediately sailed and made all speed to leave the Golden Horn behind. She proved to be a small craft belonging to Bayonne, commanded by a young captain from Dieppe, who ultimately landed Emilia and her charge at Genes, where her first care was to have the little *Turque* baptized according to the rites of the Catholic Church.

This, it is recorded, was done by the *cure* of St. Eulselide Genes, who named her Marie Cecile; and, in honor of an event so remarkable, a salute was fired by the cannon of the chateau and those of the ramparts of the fort; and three *religeuses*, named respectively, La Mere St. Agnes, La Mere St. Modeste, and La Mere de l'Humilite, are mentioned as having taken a deep interest in the escaped fugitive and her charge, who was kept in ignorance of her origin till her fifteenth year.

We know not how many daughters Achmet III. is said to have had; but in a letter to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, dated from Adrianople, she writes of his eldest being betrothed in marriage to Behram Bassa, then the reigning court favorite, and translates a copy of verses he had addressed to her.

Cecile was now taken to several European courts, "at which," according to the narrative—"she was received with all the honors due to her illustrious ranks." In Russia she was presented to the Czar Peter I., (who died in that year); but in England she would seems to have contented herself with a short residence at a coffeehouse (cafe), in Covent Garden. Among other sovereigns, she was presented to Pope Clement XI., at Rome, where her beauty, which she inherited from her Georgian mother, especially the profusion of her exquisite hair, began to surround her with snares and perils.

In Rome, her guardian, Emilia, had the joy of once more meeting Salmoni. The man who had been stabbed beneath the seraglio wall had not been he, but the turkish corsair, through whom he had first traced her there and who had hoped to make profit out of the intended escape by treacherously revealing it to the sultan; and for this purpose he had plotted with a female slave attached to the palace. This woman, through whose hands the important billet passed, had artfully erased the hour of twelve, fixed by Salmoni, and substituted *eleven*. Hence, though the sailor had full time to make the attempt, he failed in the execution of his purpose; so now, after all their perils, Salmoni and Emilia were married in the Eternal City, where the love affairs of "La belle Turque" speedily began to attract notice.

First, we are told that a duke fell in love with her; but she made him her friend, assuring him that he could never be more to her, as she had already become inspired by a passion for a handsome young Knight of Malta, who hoped soon to be absolved from his vow of celibacy. While waiting for this, the knight's father, old Prince, ——, as mischance would have it, became enamoured of her, reckless that he was rival of his own son; and to avoid his importunities, she and the Salmonis set out suddenly for Paris, where, by the knavery of a banker, she lost much of the proceeds of the jewels brought from Constantinople; so that her fortune was reduced from sixty thousand livrs yearly, to about ten thousand.

In a coffee-house at Paris, Cecile chanced to see in the Gazette de France an account of the misfortunes that had overtaken her father, Achmet III. This was in 1730, when that weak and imbecile voluptuary, who had viewed with indifference the Hungarian troubles and the wars of the north, after being involved in a contest with Russia, by which he lost in succession the cities of Asoph and Belgrade, and the provinces of Temesvar, Servia and Wallachia, on the discomfiture of his arms by Persia, had an insurrection among his own subjects, and was compelled by the Janizaries to abdicate in favor of his nephew, Mustapha III., who then threw him into a prison, where he passed a life of mortification and shame, "after he had," as Voltaire has it, "sacrificed his vizier and his principal officers in vain, to the resentment of the nation."

On reading of all these things, Cecile registered a vow that she would visit Turkey, seek out her father, and endeavor to console him in his misfortunes; and the death of her guardian, Emilia, about this time, together with the annoyance she experienced from the old prince, who, presuming on her friendless, dubious, and false position, daily "became more urgent and less respectful," hastened her departure.

Alone she set out for Fontainbleau to solicit a passport as a French sub ject, and to return thanks for the protection afforded her by the court of Louis XIV.; but in returning to Paris, her carriage was stopped at night in the forest, which then covered thirty thousand acres of hill and valley, and their ensued an episode, which, by its cofncidences, seems to evidently romance, though truth at times is stranger than fiction.

A handsomely attiried chevalier—who proved to be the Prince—requested her to alight and enter a *voiture*, which stood there with six horses, pleading that she would do so "without compelling him to use violence."

On this she uttered a cry for help; and ere long another *voiture* dashed up, and there leaped out a gentleman, sword in hand. He proved to be young Duke de ——, her Roman admirer, and he had barely time to recognize Cecile, when her bethrothed, the Knight of Malta, also appeared on the scene, which thus becomes so melodramatic as to throw ridicule on the story.

"The Duke is about to deprive you of your mistress," said the cunning old Prince to his son; "let us jointly use our swords against him in defense of your dearests."

So thereupon the cavalier of Malta ran the poor duke through the body in the most approved fashion; bore off the fainting Cecile to Paris, and placed her in the hotel of his father.

There the renewed but secret addresses of the latter alarmed her, and on one occasion she had to protect herself by an exhibition of pistols, after she escaped with Salmoni and the Knight, who urged that she should, in fulfillment of her vow, visit her captive father, while he once more strove, at the feet of Pope Clement's successor, to get his oath of celibacy absolved.

In Turkey, some unruly Janizaries slew Salmoni, and were about to offer some violence to Cecile, despite her French passport, when she displayed before them the *fet fa*. This, we are told, was a piece of yellow silk, on which were embroidered in golden letters, the names of the Sultan, of her mother Aski, and herself, with the day and hour of her birth, together with certain passages from the Koran: "The children of the Sultan are bound with the *fet fa* immediately after birth; and this document is deemed a sacred proof of their royal descent; and at the sight of it, every Mohammedan must bow himself to the ground, and defend with his life the wearer of it."

By this time her cousin Mustapha III. was dead, and his successor, her kinsman, Mohammed V., on hearing of her story, and, more than all, of her beauty, conceived a passion for her, and sent his chief friend and confidante, the Beglerberg of Natolin, to inform her of the honor that awaited her. Being informed that it was the fame of her wonderful hair that had at first excited the curiosity and admiration of the Sultan, she cut it entirely off, and tossed it to the messenger.

"Go," said she, "and give your master this—the object of his love—and tell him that a woman capable of such a sacrifice knows no master but Heaven and her own heart!"

Had chignons been then in fashion, much trouble might have been saved the fair Cecile, who, finding that a hasty departure from Turkey alone could save her, demanded, but in vain, a passport from the Pacha of Smyrna or Izmir. Urged by her father Achmet, she quitted secretly by sea, and was landed by a French frigate at Toulon, where she learned from the lieutenant of a Maltese galley that her lover had perished in a duel.

Her journey to Turkey had greatly impoverished her, and now she found herself in France almost without a friend, with only five hundred ducats and a diamond, the gift of her father, Achmet III. Choosing to conceal her fallen fortune from every eye, she selected a humble dwelling in an obscure part of the city, where, long years after, her editor first discovered her, and where, at a distance from royal thrones, from human wealth and grandeur, she had sought to pass the evening of her days in peace and obscurity. "God has blessed my fortitude," she concludes. "Born in 1710, I have lived to see the 1st of January, 1786, and must now serenely and tranquilly await that peace by which death must make amends for all the surprising and afflicting changes of fortune which I have experienced in my passage through life."

Cecile—if ever she existed at all—must have been then in her seventy sixth year. Her narrative is certainly mentioned in the Journal de Paris; but in the tide of events that so rapidly followed the war, in which the financial troubles of France began, the meeting of the States-Gener l, and the crash of the first revolution following, we hear no more of "La belle Turque," *soi-disant* daughter of the dethroned Achmet III.

The Japanese at the Signal Office.

Brig.-Gen. Yamada, Col Kido, and a number of secretaries and interpreters of the Japanese Embassy visited the signal office at 10½ o'clock on Saturday evening last, to witness the practical operations of the Weather Bureau. They were received by Gen Myres and his assistants, Col. Mallory, and Lieuts. Craig, Jackson and Greeley. There was first explained to them the manner of getting the reports together in the Washington office; how each observer was reading his instruments at the same moment at every station in the United States and Canada; that the observations were all transmitted to the chief Signal Office by telegraph, in the form of a cipher; that each message was delivered to the telegraph operator at a fixed time—the operator sending it to Washington through circuits especially arranged for the weather reports, the reports being "dropped" at the different stations on the line of the circuit, so that each observer at each station a few minutes after delivering his own report was receiving the reports from the other stations. At exactly 11:35 P. M. they were taken to the observatory, where the Washington observer was at that moment making what is generally known as the midnight observation, they accompanying him to each instrument, noting particularly the manner of making the different corrections, and then reducing the result to the cipher to be transmitted by telegraph. From this they went to the telegraph room and saw the report delivered to the operator and sent. Then the reports began coming in; first from the southern stations, then from the northeastern stations, and then from the west, following so closely, one station upon another, that the time between each was hardly distinguishable. As each report was received the name of the station was read to them, and when told at one moment that the weather was pleasant at one distant place, and at the next, as a report from another station at a great distance from the first came in, that a heavy storm of snow prevailed, their surprise seemed to be unbounded. While the reports were coming in they were shown by the observer the manner of translating them, and of writing a number at once in the bulletins by means of the manifold process. Thence they were taken to Lieut. Craig's room to see the manner of charting the reports from each station as delivered from the telegraph operator, including the drawing of the isobarometric lines, their comparison with the former reports and the process of deducing the "probabilities;" from this they returned to the press room, where at 1¼ A. M., one hour and forty-five minutes from the time the reports began coming, in they were each presented with maps showing the state of the weather all over the United States, with the "probabilities" of the weather for Sunday.

The Printers' Strike in Germany.

A letter from Leipzig says: The whole country has been much exercised about the strike of the Stuttgart printers. With the exception of those employed by Cotta, all the printers are banded together, and opposite their masters in the most determined manner. The employers have organized themselves, and are determined to resist the strikes at all costs. The wages of the printers were last year raised, and now are very fair, according to the judgment of competent men. The masters have bound themselves to protect any man who accepts their work, and have also started a fund to pay them for their lost time. They are resolved not to give in now, but will call a convention of all German printers and typefounders, probably to Frankfort, and there determine upon reforms and improvements for the benefit of employers and *employes*. The Government has allowed the soldiers to work while the strike continues.

A Chance to Make a Fortune.

The annual expenditure of the Western Union Telegraph Company for maintenance of galvanic batteries, is over one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars per annum. Any improvement, by which this immense outlay could be reduced without diminishing the supply of electricity or increasing the labor of maintenance, would be of value and importance. Here is a grand opportunity for students in electricity. A simple battery, more easy and economical to maintain than those now in use, is what is wanted

FINGER RINGS.

Noted Rings of Antiquity—Ring Superstitions.

Finger rings are of the greatest antiquity and of universal fashion. One of the colossal figures of antiquity is Suphis, or Cheops, King of Memphis, who during his lifetime caused the Great Pyramid to be built for his tomb. Every decree connected with the building of the Great Pyramid, or with the thousands of men employed on it, was sealed with the signet ring of Suphis. No other finger ring was ever connected with such a vast human work. The Great Pyramid, which may have cast its shadow over Alexander and Cambyses, still points sunward, a monument of one man's vanity and power; and the same ring which tells all its marvelous story gleams as brightly to-day as when it glittered on the hand of Cheops, more than three thousand years ago. This is the most valuable ring of antiquity in the world. This ring is in the highest state of preservation, and was found at Ghizeh, in a tomb near that excavation of Colonel Vyse's called Campbell's Tomb. It is of fine gold. The style of the hieroglyphics is in perfect accordance with those in the tombs about the Great Pyramid, and the hieroglyphics within the oval make the name of that Pharaoh of whom the Pyramid was the tomb.

Solomon was said to own a ring which possessed magical powers. Pharaoh gave a ring to Joseph, the patriarch, as a sign of his delegated authority. When the Roman ambassador required the King of Bithynia to give Hannibal up, the latter, upon the point of the King's doing so, swallowed poison, which he always carried about in his ring. In the time of Alexander the Great it was customary in Athens to wear magnificent rings with engraved stones. It is recorded that Demosthenes was fond of finger rings. The Romans collected cases of rings, many of which are mentioned as being at Rome; among these was that which Pompey the Great took from Mithridates, and dedicated to Jupiter in the capital. Upon Pompey's ring was e graved three trophies, as emblems of his three triumphs over the three parts of the world—Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Cæsar's ring bore an armed Venus. On that of Augustus there was first a sphinx, afterwards the image of Alexander the Great, and at last his own, which the succeeding Emperors continued to use. Nero's signet bore Apollo slaying Marsyas. This Emperor's musical vanity led him to adopt it. When the practice of deifying the princes and heroes became general, portraits of men took the place of more ancient types. This custom gave birth to the cameo, when Greek artists were encouraged to settle in Rome in order to supply the demand for these beautiful ornaments. Senaca mentions a ring set with the head of Tibesius in cameo. The stones principally used by the Greeks and Romans for cameo-cutting were the agate, onyx, and the Indian sardonyx; the latter was most prized on account of variety of tint in its different beds or layers and the beautiful warm transparent cornelian-like ground. The ring of Nonius contained the largest opal known to the ancients, on account of which its possessor was proscribed by Mark Antony. It was of the size of a hazel-nut, and was valued at a sum equal to $100,000 of our money. When Nonius took to flight he carried nothing with him but this ring. "How marvelous," adds Pliny, "must have been the cruelty, how marvelous the luxurious passion of Antonius, thus to proscribe a man for the possession of a jewel; and no less marvelous must have been the obstinacy of Nonius, who could thus dote upon what had been the cause of his proscription." Coming down to more modern times we are told that the ring which George Washington placed on the finger of his bride (Mrs. Martha Custis, the beautiful young widow, in January, 1758,) is still preserved. It is a gold ring set with a topaz. The topaz is derived from the Island Topazion, which was supposed to be situated in the Red Sea. There are two kinds of topazes. The superior is of a golden color; the other inclines to a greenish yellow. The second species was called chrysopase, a name which indicates the blending of gold and leek color. In allusion to the latter color, the stone is called in the Chaldean dialect jerken (green), which is the equivalent to praise

Giving a ring in marriage ceremonies is supposed to indicate the eternity of the union, seeing that a circle is endless. The Jewish bridegroom puts the ring on the forefinger of the bride's right hand, and this is the rule in the Greek Church also. In the Roman and Anglican, the ring is placed on the fourth finger of the woman's left hand, the origin of which has been much disputed. Sir Thomas Browne appropriates a chapter to this inquiry, observing: "An opinion there is, which magnifies the fourth finger of the left hand, presuming therein a cordial relation, that a particular vessel, nerve, vein or artery, is conferred thereunto from the heart; and therefore, that hath especially the honor to bear our rings." Sir Thomas then refers to this practice as common not only in Christian but heathen nuptial contracts. Pliny states that in the portraits of the gods the rings were worn on the finger next the thumb; that was Romans wore them on the middle finger, as the ancient Gauls and Britons, and some upon the forefinger, as is deducible from Julius Pollux, who names that ring Corionas. Since, therefore, the practice differs in various countries, we can scarcely refer it to any natural cause which would alike affect all. Sir Thomas next examines the anatomical details of nerve, vein and artery: adding that inspection does not "confirm a particular vessel in his finger," and that "these propagations being communicated unto both hands, we have no greater reason to wear our rings on the left than on the right." The Laram Manual, as old as 1085, says: "The ring should be so placed because in this medicine finger is a certain vein which goes directly to the heart."

Among the Jews there sometimes was an exchanging of rings, the bride first giving a plain ring of silver, and receiving back a ring of gold. The difference of metal was understood to symbolize an acknowledgment of inequality on the part of the woman.—*Troy Times.*

Death at the Wedding---Husband and Wife Seperated almost at the Altar.

From the Detroit Free Press.

About three weeks ago, after an acquaintance of a several years, a young lady named Ishor, living with relatives on Michigan Ave., was married in this city to a young man named Taylor, of Indianapolis. The ceremony was hardly over when Taylor received a telegram from Lynn, Mass., that his aged mother was dying, and in an hour he left the city calculating to return within ten days at the furthest. He wrote no letter back, and Monday his bride received news that mother and son were both dead. He was exposed to the small-pox somewhere on the route, took a severe cold, and died the day before his mother died. The wife fainted on reading the sad news, and up to last evening had not regained her consciousness, the attending physician believing that she will be rendered a maniac by the blow.

FREE LIBRARRIES.

Reading Rooms in English Cities—London, Liverpool and Manchester.

From the New York Post.

The establishment of the free libraries for the working classes in all the large cities of England has been productive of the best moral results, both to them and to society. They have more than rivaled, by their social comfort and intellectual enjoyment, the fatal allurements of the gin-shop and beer-house. Thousands who were once habitual frequenters of such places, and who wasted their substance in riotous living, may now be seen nearly every evening, with their wives and children, reading books or newspapers in the commodious and well-appointed rooms of these literary palaces.

Thanks to the broad sympathies of their founder and his thorough knowledge of the workingmen, he has converted his original idea of a library into a sort of peoples' club rooms, where they assemble during leisure hours for social intercourse, and have access not only to a large collection of well chosen books, but to all the English and foreign daily newspapers, the choice of the magazines and the use of a natural history museum and gymnasium. Although these advantages were especially designed for the working classes, they are open at all hours of the day to the general public, and any one—the most casual visitor and a stranger—may, upon application to the librarian, obtain books either for reading or reference; but he must use them in the rooms and is not allowed to carry them from the building.

The popularity of these institutions, and the tens of thousands who have gladly taken shelter in them from the demoralizing influences of the low gambling hells and "Tom and Jerry" shops, which are set as traps for them on every street where they reside, are ample proof that the love of evil for its own sake, and of low companions and debasing associations, are not the normal condition of the working classes.

The first free library was founded and built by Mr. William Brown, a "merchant prince" of Liverpool, and he added to it a museum and gymnasium. It is situated near St. George's Hall. The working of the library has proved in every respect successful, and tens of thousands of volumes have been read during the few years of its existence. The museum has been a great attraction. It has been a source of endless amusement to the workmen and their wives and children.

In Manchester, where the population is more dense than that of Liverpool, and teems with the youth of both sexes, who are engaged all day in the factories, the corporation has erected a large and well-appointed Central Library, in connection with which there are many smaller ones in different parts of the city. There are expensive and valuable books of reference in this library; these cannot, like the other books, be taken out of the building.

At first sight it would seem a suicidal policy to permit books to be carried off by strangers, but all difficulty is obviated by requiring of those who wish to take books home, to bring the name of a regular householder written upon a printed card issued by the library, as a guaranty of their respectability. This simple provision has been found sufficient to ensure the safety of nearly every volume that has left the library. It deters those who are careless from keeping books in their possession after they have ceased to attend the library, and it exercises a wholesome check upon those who may be more culpably inclined. Duplicates of these cards are preserved, while the name of the book taken is put into an index, with the address of the householder and the book-borrower attached. With this security for his honesty a man may exchange his book as often as he pleases. The general public have free access to the library at all hours of the day, and can obtain any book they want on condition that they read it "on the premises." Thousands take advantage of these privileges, and in the evening the library is the scene of a workingman's *levee*. In the day time it is the place of reunion for "respectability" and her children. There are large and well-ventilated reading-rooms for each sex. From the Central Library the smaller district libraries referred to radiate, as it were, to various parts of the city. These branches are all admirably furnished and served, so that if it be inconvenient for a man to go as far as the Central Library after his work is over, he can read the daily papers, magazines or books at the branch nearest to his residence.

The public pays nothing for these advantages. The greatest courtesy is shown to all applicants at these free libraries, whether it be the Central or its branches. If one ask for a book which does not chance to be in, he may if he please, receive an order for the same on the Central Library, and if this is inconvenient to him, and he calls at the branch on the next morning, it is sure to be put into his hands.

The various city corporations erect all the buildings and provide all the books for these free libraries. Where museums of natural history are attached to them, the specimens are mostly supplied by the public spirit of such citizens as have collected an ample cabinet either by purchase or travel, or by being the captains of vessels making long voyages and trading at many ports.

How Mr. Seward Drew a Revolver on Toombs.

Not long ago a gentleman was telling me a Senatorial anecdote of and dating back to the *ante-bellum* days. Mr. Seward had made a speech—something about the telegraph—when Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, rose to reply, and made a speech full of personal abuse of Mr. Seward. He wrought himself up into a rage and lashed about in the most aggressive manner. He finished, and took his seat. As Mr. Seward rose from his chair, every eye was bent upon him with the greatest anxiety. With calm measured steps he walked towards Mr. Toombs. It was noticed that his right hand was underneath the rear pocket of his coat. There was apprehension that he was concealing a pistol, and Mr. Toombs' friends crowded around him. When Mr. Seward reached him he drew out his hand, and, opening his snuff-box, politely invited his adversary to take a pinch of snuff. "My God!" said Mr. Toombs, "Mr. Seward, have you no feelings?" "Take a pinch of snuff, which will sooth your agitation." He then returned to his seat, and, without any allusion to Mr. Toombs or his speech, made an able argument in favor of his measure, which he carried, as coolness and self-possession always will win the victory over hot temper and passionate invective.—*Washington letter.*

There are two kinds stock of in Northern Colorado that are doing remarkably well this winter—coyotes and buzzards They may be seen at any hour and in every direction feasting on the carcass of some poor animal that has succumbed to a frozen fate. Thousands of antelopes have perished on the plains, and as they sought protection near the settlements, hundreds were shot down by heartless scoundrels and left to be devoured by carnivorous beasts and birds.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Monday, April 1.—Senate.—Bill were introduced authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi between Warsaw, Illinois, and Alexandria, Missouri; for the protection of owners of saw-mills on the Mississippi river; authorizing the sale of timber on government lands in Wisconsin; for the erection of government buildings at Jefferson, Mo.; a joint resolution to erect a colossal statue to Admiral Farragut was concurred in. The Indian appropriation bill came up, and the amendments reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs were acted on. The bill relative to private land cla'ms in Alabama, Louisiana and Florida was passed. Adjournment.

Monday, April 1.—House.—Under a call of states a large number of bills of a miscellaneous character were introduced a nd referred. Mr. Hooper's supplementary civil rights bill again came up, but action on it was prevented by dilatory motions, which consumed the remainder of the morning hour. Mr. Mercur moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill repealing all laws giving portions of fines and penalties to informers in internal revenue cases. Agreed to, and the bill passed. Mr. Dunnell moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill extending the time for the completion of the railroad from Copper Harbor, in Michigan, to Green Bay, Wisconsin. Agreed to without division. A bill granting amnesty to a number of persons was also passed, and the Judiciary Committee were authorized to report a general amnesty bill at once. Adjourned.

Tuesday, April 2.—Senate.—Mr. Robertson submitted a letter from General Wade Hampton, Kershaw and M. C. Butler, denying that either he or Kershaw were connected with the K. K. K. Mr. Nye presented the constitution adopted by the Utah tate Convention to accompany the application for admission as a state. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and discussed until 5 p. m., when the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, April 2.—House.—Mr. Hooper, of Utah, presented the memorial of the Constitutional Convention of Utah for the admission of that territory into the Union under the n me of Deseret. Referred. Brooks, of New York, presented a memorial from the workingmen of New York, asking a charter for the Workingmen's Co-operative Colonization National Bank of America, capital ten millions, in one hundred dollar shares, payable in five dollars monthly installments. The institution is to aid the co-operative associations in farming, mining, manufacturing and other mechanical pursuits, and in colonizing on farms and in villages. The funds of the banks are to be United States stocks The directors are to be *bona fide* workingmen. A bill was passed making it unlawful for any register or receiver or surveyor of public lands, his wife or clerk, to locate or purchase any tract of public land, or to act as agent for the purchase of real estate, or for the location of lands for any person. Mr. Dawes reported a resolution denying the right of the Senate to originate a new tariff bill, which was adopted. The House then considered the steamboat bill, but adjourned without disposing of it.

Wednesday, April 3.—Senate.—The bill punishing straw bidders for violating the mail contracts was ordered printed. The Commissioner of Agriculture was directed to communicate to the Senate a statement of the comparative importation of woolens for each year of the last decade, and all facts in regard to the fluctuations in the production of sheep and the price of wool. The House bill authorizing the payment of bounty to accepted volunteers who enlisted under the proclamation of May 3d, 1861, prior to the 22d of July, of the same year, was reported from the committee with amendments. No further business of importance was transacted.

Wednesday, April 3.—House.—Several railway bills were acted on, when the steamboat bill was taken up and discussed until adjournment.

Thursday, April 4.—Senate.—A bill was reported to promote shipbuilding and the commercial interests of the United States. Bills were introduced directing the Postmaster-General to contract with the New York and Venezuela Steamship Company to carry mails semi-monthly at $8,000 per trip; and to incorporate the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. The bill giving the assent of Congress to a subscription of the District of Columbia to the stock of the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad Company was amended and passed. The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

Thursday, April 4.—House.—A concurrent resolution eulogizing Prof. Morse was adopted. The steamboat bill was passed with amendments. Mr. Dawes introduced a bill to amend the national currency act. The report declaring Hadley, of Alabama, the sitting member, entitled to his seat, was agreed to, and the contestant voted his expenses, amounting to upwards of $5,000. The bill from the Committee on Commerce for the appointment of shipping Commissioners, in the interest of sailors of commerce, was then taken up and urged, but the house adjourned before it could be brought to avote.

Friday, April 5.—Senate.—The House bill for relief of settlers on public lands in Iowa under the homestead act was passed. Several railroad bills were introduced, the most important of which was one by Senator Schurz in reference to carrying freight and passengers by the Union Pacific railway and its branches. Adjourned to Monday.

Friday, April 5.—House.—A bill was passed authorising joint entry by pre-emption settlers. The bill to erect a colossal statue of Admiral Farragut was concurred in. The bill for the appointment of shipping commissioners came up, and after an amendment, was passed, without a call of the yeas and nays. The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up and passed. Also the bill to pay to Captain Winslow, the officers and crew of the Kearsarge at the time of the destruction of the Alabama, $190,000, as the estimated value thereof, in the same manner as prize-money. Also a bill to pay to Mr. Green $10,000 in full for the use by the government of his patent machine for bending chain cable links, connecting shackles and tackle hooks. Also a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi at Fort Madison, Iowa. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the army appropriation bill.

A Traveling Store.

The Yolo (Cal.) Democrat says:

"On the Upper Sacramento River a novel business has, for a number of years, been conducted by Captain Geo. Case, which partakes somewhat of the romantic style of the border traders of early times, with this difference—that a well-appointed steamer supplies the place of the primitive canoe, and the customers, instead of being the redskins of the forest, are well-to-do families settled upon and owning ranches along the banks of the Sacramento River. Captain Case commenced trading between Sacramento and a point a few miles above Colusa, about eight years ago, by taking a small barge load of goods as high up the river as he wished to go, paying a steamer to tow him up, and then dropping down with the current from house to house to do his trading, supplying the settlers with whatever goods they wanted, and taking in exchange all kinds of produce, especially butter, eggs, hides, and peltries—anything that could be converted into cash, and then reconverted into more goods for another trip.

Some four years ago Captain Case built a small steamer at a cost of $6,000, and fitted her up for the trade which he had found so profitable and to enable him to keep up with his increasing business The floating store was supplied with an assorted cargo of goods, worth from $5,000 to $6,000, and with the assistance of a pilot and engineer, round trips have been made about once in two weeks ever since. The settlers along the river find this floating store a great convenience, and one of them informs us they get goods from the steamer just as cheaply as they could from merchants in town. The Captain and his steamer are anxiously looked for every week, up or down, when he makes his regular calls, does his trading and gossiping, and posts his friends on the news of the outside world. The call made, business transacted, and "all ashore" given out, they haul in the bow-line or stern anchor, as the case may be, and steam on to the next ranche. The enterprise of Captain Case has been well rewarded, as it deserves to be, for he owns a comfortable property in Sacramento, besides his steam store, a fine stock of goods, and being in the enjoyment of an uninterrupted and increasing trade.

Brutality to Scholars.

A school teacher in one of the towns of Oswego county, N. Y., is accused by the Phœnix Register of great brutality to his pupils. This fellow has been in the habit of sharpening his nails to a point so that he could make them meet in the ears of the scholars! When this was not sufficient he pulled and twisted the ears of the children until his brutality was satisfied. The appetite growing with what it fed upon, one day in an ungovernable rage, he pulled a boy's ear until, as he himself acknowledged, he *felt it* give way. The poor boy went home, soon took to his bed, and in a few days died, and the physicians who treated him stated that the death was the consequence of the injury resulting from the pulling out of his ear by the roots!

THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

Horrible Barbarities—The Streets of Cahul Marked with Blood—Desperate Resistance—Synagogues Demolished—Women and Children Starving.

Bucharest, Correspondence of Manchester Courier.

A deputation from Cahul reached me to-day. I am engaged preparing their statement and petition to the government on which to predicate a demand for their protection and indemnification. The history they gave us is far more heartrending than that of Ismail. Their sufferings were horrible. Language fails me to depict all they have related. Cahul is a place of 7,000 souls, 1,000 of whom are Israelites. Suddenly the latter were set upon, and for three days beaten, wounded, plundered, driven out of their homes, which were battered to ruins, and forced to take refuge in the barracks, where, instead of being defended, they were allowed again to be beaten, and for several days kept without food. The way along the streets from many Jewish houses to the barracks was marked with blood. Heads were split open, arms broken, beards plucked out by the roots, hair torn from the scalp, &c. One of the delegation who thus gives me this relation (Mr. A. Gold) defended his house for three days, his four sons standing by him. They had thirty eight rounds of ammunition. He made his sons swear that if he fell they would continue to fight. Bands of fifty men surrounded his house, but the dastards durst not cross the threshold. At length they were compelled to leave, as the villains commenced to build fires to burn them out. He alone was robbed of 250 Napoleons. The delegation fix the losses of the Israelites at 40,000 ducats. They were completely stripped of everything, and their homes so battered and ruined as to be scarcely recognizable. The two synagogues were devastated and turned into privies. Jephihin, Jalithim, and prayer-books were scattered in all directions. The scrolls of the law were early removed for safety and hidden away. But few Christians came to the relief of starving women and children, and this relief only came on the third day, and then the Christians who came wept when they beheld the misery that had been wrought. The Israelites of Galatz as soon as possible sent off clothes and food, and the local authorities gave a few piastres to some. The people cried out that they were instigated by the Russians, and more particularly by the Russian Consul. The soldiers did not defend the unprotected, but suffered the wild mob to pass through their ranks and unmercifully beat and maltreat the unfortunate hapless ones. One Israelite neighbor of Mr. Gold, whose house was likewise assaulted, fired on them, killing one and severely wounding another. The killed was a Russian boy. They are not yet protected, but exposed to assault, and hundreds are lying on straw in ruined houses. They say there is scarcely a village in the whole of Bessarabian Roumania where there has not been frightful scenes. The misery is dreadful. Help is needed immediately. I pray you call a mass meeting of the Israelites of London, or of citizens, without distinction of religion, to protest in the name of humanity against these frightful scenes, which threaten, as Passover advances, to become still more dreadful.

Joseph Mazzini in His Last Days.

"The London Daily News closes its obituary notice of Mazzini as follows:

In his personal appearance Signor Mazzini was by no means the kind of man in whom a stranger would suspect the conspirator who would plunge a nation into disorder, or the dreaded revolutionist whose name was a terror to European Governments. In his early days he was one whom a passer-by who met him in the street would have turned to look at. With a lofty but somewhat narrow forehead, widening toward the top, with dark hair, and dark deepset eyes, with a countenance 'sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,' he had the appearance of some quiet student who was meditating on great subjects. In his latter years, though there was in him a certain eagerness and restlessness, and though his long habit of secrecy led him to adopt a feigned name, he looked still less like a man who had been more than once condemned to death for 'treasons, stratagems, and spoils.' His eye had not lost its lustre, but his face had become sunken, and his frame somewhat enfeebled. He was kind, cordial, and communicative, and there was some impressment in his manner. He talked rapidly, and, though in perfectly grammatical English, it was with a foreign accent. He received his visitors in a small sitting room which looked out into the Brompton Road; the room was filled with books and papers, though it had none of the aspect of a study of a recluse. He smoked his cigar as he talked; and his conversation was about his work, and never about himself. His friends treated him with a deference which would spoil most men, but which had no injurious effect on him.'

Shipments in Bulk to Europe, via the Mississippi.

The Missouri Democrat announces that shipments of corn in bulk to Europe, *via* the great water route, are now progressing satisfactorily. Since the 18th ult. over one hundred thousand bushels of corn have been taken by the barge, in bulk line for England and France *via* New Orleans. This corn is going forward on a contract freight of ten cents per bushel, which is slightly tough for the barge line people, as just now they could get thirty-five to forty cents per one hundred pounds for carrying miscelloneous freights down the river, and this corn pays but about eighteen cents per hundred. But contracts are contracts, even though not made in writing, and the barge line are not the party to break them. After all, though the obligation to carry bulk corn at ten cents per bushel seems not to their advantage, it may, in the long run, turn out to be the best thing they could do, as by moving the corn out of store here they make room for more to come, thus providing plenty of loading for the barges when the rush of miscellaneous freight shall have ended, which will be the case inside of thirty days. But it must not be supposed that the Barge Line Company are taking no miscellaneous freights. Only part of their room is given to bulk grain—probably less than one-third—the balance of the capacity of each tow is taxed to its utmost with flour, provisions, liquors, hay, bagged grain, corn meal and general merchandise. There is an immense rush of freight going southward from St. Louis. For want of laborers to put it rapidly aboard of the boats, it accumulates in vast heaps on the levee.

The Herald correspondent, captured by the Lowery outlaws in North Carolina, thus describes Rhoda, Henry Berry Lowery's wife: "This young woman is remarkably pretty; her face oval, of a very light color; large, dark, mournful looking eyes; white, small, even teeth; well-rounded mouth; nose slightly *retrousse*; with a profusion of straight, jet black hair. She has small hands and feet, a low, musical voice, and many minor graces of movement and manner." But then she carnot write, and smokes a pipe and "dips."

Life.

BY MARY B. DODGE.

I.

Life is a rose, brier-burdened, yet sweet,
Blooming a day;
Flinging its perfume like perfume to meet,
Wind-blown away!

II.

Leaf after leaf spreads its blush to the air,
Kissed by the sun;
Deeper-hued glowing, as joy makes it fair,
Love's guerdon won.

III.

Leaf after leaf shrivels up from the heart,
Leaving it bare;
Color and fragrance and joy all depart,
None left to care.

IV.

Nay, the divine in it lingers there still,
God's care in all;
Rose-leaves but drop at the beck of His will,
Fetters which thrall.

V.

Up from its trammels the freed spirit wings,
Higher to soar;
Attar immortal a pure essence flings,
Sweet evermore.

General Items.

The jail of Henderson county, Ky., which nine years ago cost $11,000, has been sold for $28.

The Oregon Republican State Convention, on Wednesday, indorsed Grant and Colfax.

Two absurd young men want to be admitted to Vassar College because it is leap year.

Alexis rather astonished the Cubans by proposing as a toast "The United States forever!"

An Indiana wife worked four years to piece a quilt, and then her husband got drunk and tore it up in five minutes.

A new style of locket is made of a $5 gold piece, which is hollowed out large enough to hold a likeness, and opens with a spring.

The petroleum springs at San Fernando, in Southern California, are yielding at the rate of twenty barrels of oil per day.

W. S. Cummins, of Great Bend Tunnel, O., killed in his store a rat which weighed 7½ pounds, and had a tail 14 inches long.

The directors of the New York Mercantile Library are taking a vote of the members on the question of keeping open Sundays.

Sir Walter Scott said the battle of Waterloo created in the British empire 15,000 widows. Sad commentary upon a victory.

The United States Marshal of Utah is doing a very profitable business. He has now 128 prisoners in his custody waiting for trial.

A Jewess in Cleveland, name unknown, gave birth to six children on Sunday afternoon, and soon after expired. The children all died immediately after birth. The woman resided on St. Clair street.

Musical boxes are coming into fashion again, and we find them concealed in chairs, albums, cigar cases, work boxes, and all sorts of unheard of places.

Mr De La Croix, of New Iberia, La., has planted twenty acres of ramie, from which he expects, in May, to gather the first of three crops for the season.

At a recent Florentine ball a white-armed demoiselle was able to dispense with all covering over the shoulders, as her cunning dress-maker had so fashioned the waist that it did not need support from above.

The number of persons now residing at the Vatican, which consists of fifty separate buildings, with fourteen court-yards and 12,000 rooms, is 3,000. It is a town without streets.

One of the wives of the Viceroy of Egypt is said to be a Boston woman who belongs to one of the first families in the commonwealth, and whose ancestors on both sides came over in the Mayflower.

Louisville is to lose the little prison-like bank building erected in 1824 by Basil N. Hobbs. The old landmark will be replaced by a modern banking house with a safe deposit vault.

All foreign consuls were ignored on the occasion of the Grand Duke's late visit to Matanzas, and there is consequently a rousing tempest of indignation in consular tea pots.

The republican clubs of Great Britain are not made up of what are termed the lower classes of laborers, but consist generally of intelligent and well-to-do artisans, and are rapidly increasing in numbers.

Some humanitarian suggests an instrument that shall kill animals by driving the death blade deep into the creatures body, just where the backbone joins the head, which severs the spinal marrow, and kills instantly.

An incendiary attempt was made upon Harvard University, recently. The university hall was fired, but the flames were fortunately discovered and extinguished before much damage had been done.

The meerchaum pipes made in Ruhla, in the Thuringian forest, are sent to England, France, Denmark, Sweden, Russia and America; very few are sold in Germany. The war has also cut off the demand on the part of France.

Two hunchbacks celebrated their nuptials in Paris the other day, in the presence of thirteen invited guests, also hunchbacks. At the wedding ball all the musicians were hunchbacks—as was every dancer.

In the St. Joseph fruit region the reports from different sections concure in the opinion that up to the present time the prospects for a good peach crop are better than last year at this time. This is the report along the Michigan shore.

They have just discovered in India that the elephant is too valuable an animal to be indiscriminately slaughtered, and the government has interfered to prevent their extinction. Menagerie men and small boys will be duly grateful.

The comparative safety of travel in different countries may be seen by the following table, showing the ratio of killed to the total number of passengers carried:

British railroads, one in	430,000
Massachusetts railroads, one in	1,475,000
Belgian railroads, one in	1,600,000
Prussian railroads, one in	3,000,000
French railroads, one in	4,000,000

Pepys wrote in his diary two hundred years ago, "I sent for a cup of tea (a Chinese drink), of which I never drank before." Last year the British empire swallowed an infusion of about 160,000,000 pounds of this aromatic herb.

It appears that the "fifth wheel to a coach" is no longer superfluous. An inventive genius of Mound City, Ill., has devised a fifth wheel attachment to a buggy, which helps to turn both horses and carriage on a space not exceeding their length.

An amulet in the form of a piece of Limburger cheese, worn as a locket, has been found a sure protection against small pox in the west, forasmuch as no infected person will approach the wearer near enough to impart the disease.

John Lay, of Buffalo, arrived from St. Petersburg two or three days since, and will return to Russia within a week for the purpose of signing papers giving to that government the right to manufacture his submarine torpedoes, receiving for the said right the sum of $150,000.

The life of a young girl in Buffalo, about 17 years cf age, who attempted suicide by taking laudanum, was saved a few days since by the application of a powerful galvanic battery. She had been thoroughly pumped out first, however. Her attempt upon her life was for the purpose of revenge upon her lover for some real or fancied slight.

In August, 1840, Dr. Hays called attention to color blindness from disease of the eye, the defect having previously been supposed to be always congenital. On recovery, he noticed that his patient was first able to distinguish yellow, next blue, and then red. Dr. Galerowski has recently studied the defect in patients losing their ability to distinguish colors during the progress of disease. The last color they were able to recognize was yellow, before that they recognized blue, and still earlier in the disease also red.