

Trifles.

The griefs that fall to every share,
The heavier sorrow that life brings,
The heart can never itself to bear,
Great sorrows are half holy things.

But for the ill each hour must make,
The cares with every day renewed,
It seems scarce worth the while to take
Such little things with fortitude.

And he before whose wakened might
The strongest enemies must fall,
To overcome by foes so slight,
He seems to hold them foes at all.

The Industrial Condition of Brazil.

Joseph Beal Steere, who is making collections in South America for the Michigan University Museum, writes the *Pennsylvanian Courier* from Para, Brazil: "I have yet to see any sign of a saw mill in this whole country, the only sawed lumber I have seen being that brought on our vessels from New York and used for boxing rubber. The lumber for floors, casing, etc., is all laboriously hewed out of plank from a tree by hand. This necessitates the use of the smaller trees and the softer kinds, while immense trees of the most beautiful woods in the world are allowed to rot. The woodwork made from these hewed plank creaks and bangs, but there is a steam planing mill at work here now that appears to find plenty to do in planing these into shape. I have not seen a plow since I have been in the country, the soil being worked with heavy plantation hoes. I can hardly imagine what the effect of thorough plowing and manuring would be. At present but one crop is raised, and then the land is allowed to grow up in timber again, for 10 or 12 years, when it will bear another crop, but must be cleared with as much labor as the first. The soil is thin, but it seems as if the causes that produce such immense growths of timber would produce such yearly crops with proper cultivation. Vegetables are poor and dear. An American gardener would laugh at the little bunches of yellow leaves that are called cabbages. Watermelons are the size of one's double fist. Indian corn is raised among the cotton, and though a variety of dent produces ears about six inches in length. Wheat is not raised at all, nor potatoes, but instead of potatoes a tasteless kind of yam. What few potatoes are used here come from Portugal. Fruits are plenty and cheap, fine oranges selling for half a cent a piece. Pine apples, bananas and plantains are plenty, and of good quality. Besides these there are many fruits that I am not acquainted with. Beef is cheap, but it is fed on wild grasses, and is almost tasteless, and this, with rice, makes the living of the upper class here. The rest have to get along with manioca meal and a little dried fish.

"The people here have great respect for Americans—and hence they agree in giving up to us—and if they are ever reforming politically, religiously and physically, it must be through us; but men without capital could not find a more open place to make their way in, and men with capital will find enough to do with it elsewhere for a long time to come. So that these people are likely to be left as they are for a while."

THE Western Reserve Historical Society, of Northern Ohio, have recently received a valuable collection of copies of documents in the English State-paper Office, in reference to the capture by the French, in 1752, of Pickawillany, an English trading-post on Laramie's creek, Shelby county, Ohio. The facts relating to this transaction have been very obscure, some writers placing the date of the capture in 1751, others in 1753, while some doubted whether the occurrence ever took place at all. The British Government, on the application of Mr. Motley for these papers, ordered copies to be made, free of expense, of all the letters and documents in the archives that related to the affairs in the Ohio country about the period mentioned. The collection comprises hitherto unpublished letters and reports of Governor Robert Dinwiddie, of Virginia, letters from the Lords of Trade to Dinwiddie, and letters and a manuscript journal of Captain William Trent, agent to the Western Indians. This journal, commencing June, 1752, gives a full account of the attack on Pickawillany, and also various new facts of historical importance in regard to the Twightwee and Shawanese Indians.

MORMON PROPAGANDISM.—The peculiar tactics resorted to by the Mormon missionaries in England to convert converts are given in the *Manchester (Eng.) Guardian*. They urge the dark clouds hanging over Europe and the threatening aspect of political affairs in England at the present time, as a reason why the people of the latter country should embrace Mormonism, and by emigrating to Utah escape the terrible devastation, war and death for all unbelievers. The "saints" were secure in Utah against the machinations of the worldly and secular governments; for, said one of the missionaries in a recent sermon, when a large army entered the Territory some years ago, backed by the whole power of the United States, the threatened danger passed away, and the good things brought by the soldiers fell into the hands of the "saints" for little or nothing. Bacon was bought for 1-4d. and 1-2d. per pound, and the suffering "saints" who had had teams were enabled to get new ones. And it is by such falsehoods as these that the poorer classes in England are beguiled into embracing Mormonism.

GOOD STUFF IN A BOY.—The *San Francisco Alta California* tells this incident: "It is related of a young son of Utah Brown, that falling to receive the assistance of the Democratic Governor of Oregon in an application for a naval cadetship, he went boldly on to Washington to seek it for himself. He was but a boy, and a son of a fierce apostle of Democracy, but he had a boy's undaunted hope and courage, and ardently desired to enter the navy of his country. He penetrated the awful presence of the Executive of the United States and told his story. He was recommended by the Oregon and California Senators, irrespective of party, and his expenses were paid by similar friends at home; best of all, he got his commission from the President, and, as cadet at large, he enters the Naval Academy."

Mrs. LINCOLN was in London at last accounts, where her youngest son was at school. It is said she will soon go to Rome, to spend a few months with her friend, the wife of Bishop Simpson.

A Wonderful Natural Pharmacy.

People addicted to the luxury of fever and ague, and Western districts devoted to "measles matines" or "chills soires," will be pleased to hear that (according to an article from the *Bien Publico*, of Bogota, translated for the *Panama Star and Herald*), there is in the United States of Colombia a region little known called San Martin. Among its vegetable productions are to be found the Peruvian bark trees, the essential salt of which, known as quinine, has become even more indispensable to the old world than the new.

The limits of this territory are on the east of that part of the Orinoco comprehended between the mouth of the Meta to the north and that of Guariari to the south; on the north by the Meta, from its entrance into the Orinoco to the mouth of the river Upla, and thence up stream, as far as the limits of the district of Gachala. On the west, by the ridge of the Eastern Cordilleras to the headwaters of the Rio Blanco, then down current to the mouth of the Quebrado de Susumaco, then up toward the headwaters in the Paramo of Chinzago. This territory has then on its east side Venezuela; on the north the territory of Casanare; on the south the immense plains of Caqueta, and on the west the State of Cundinamarca. The waters of the Orinoco bathe its eastern limits for about fifty leagues. The Meta runs through this territory for the space of 150 leagues.

The wooded highlands of the territory are situated in the rich zone of the Quinas. The trees which produce this valuable bark abound on all the eastern declivities of the Cordilleras, from the headwaters of the Guariari to those of the Upla. This zone has in the territory an extension of forty leagues long by five or six wide. At its southern and northern extremities collections of Quina bark are made in large quantities. Toward the south a company called the Colombian Bark Company and several individuals have been extracting and exporting the bark for some years past. The high prices it brings in the markets of the United States and Europe are proofs sufficient of its good quality. The part of the Cordilleras comprehended between the Ariare and Rio Negro has not yet been touched, although in San Martin and Villavieja it has the name of being richer in Quinas than other parts, besides consisting entirely of unclaimed lands. On the banks of the Ariare the trees yielding cauche abound, as well as sarsaparilla and ipecacuanha on the Vichada. The balsam of copaiba is collected by the Indians of Vichada in large quantities, and embarked on the Meta for Ciudad Bolivar.

A great many balsams and resins are mentioned, with the innumerable variety of woods, palms and textile plants. This is easily conceivable. In fact, the Orinoco has attracted much less attention than the Amazon. Since the voyage of Humboldt, when he visited the cave of Atarupe, which is the "sepulcher of an extinct nation," our knowledge of the natural products of this region has not been much extended. The demand for quinine seems to increase in the direct ratio of the population of civilized countries. Malaria and malarious fevers of more or less intensity, we find as well out of the tropics as in them; but the same cannot be said of the only known substance which can be depended upon to neutralize its mysterious effects on the human system. Such an extract of Quina forests as the territory of San Martin is said to possess is worth many gold mines, and the country that owns them may well be considered as privileged by Providence.

The *Morning Star*, a brig owned by the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, and employed in cruising between the missionary stations in the Pacific Ocean, was, in 1870, wrecked on one of the Micronesian Islands. A new vessel, also called the "Morning Star," has been built to replace the old brig, and is registered at 206 tons, old measurement. She is constructed of the best white oak and pine, and is square fastened throughout with copper bolts, and through and through with leaded iron. She can be so arranged as to carry one hundred passengers on a platform-deck, laid in her hold over the ballast. On reaching Honolulu, she will be placed under the control of the Hawaiian Board of Missions. The "Morning Star" is officered and manned by Americans and sails under the United States flag.

The *New York Express* says: "Accidents of a painful and fatal character occur in the Hoosac Tunnel at short intervals, through the use of nitro-glycerine. These accidents may be the result of carelessness or of ignorance, or of both combined. They are too frequent to be continued, whatever the cause, and measures should be taken to put a stop to them. If nitro-glycerine cannot be employed in works of usefulness and importance, without a tolerably sure risk of killing dozens of men every day or two, something less effective, but safer, had better be employed instead."

BLEE.—Two oz. copperas; 2 oz. oil of vitriol; 2 oz. prussiate potash. Put the copperas into a brass kettle of cold water; then put the cloth in and let it remain one hour, take it out and wash it well. Put the potash and vitriol in a kettle of cold water; put in the cloth and bring it to a scalding heat, let it remain one hour, wash in two cold waters and dry.

By dipping the blue goods in the yellow dye, you have green.

Color in brass, tin, or copper, but not in iron.

In Carson county, Nevada, the other day, 300 Chinamen engaged in a street fight on the strength of the loss of fifty cents sustained by one of the number in a gambling saloon. The noise they made alarmed the whole white population, who rushed to the scene of conflict expecting to find a large number of the celestials dead on the field; but there was not a wound among them. Yet the noise they had made was astonishing.

MAINE has for some years had a generous way of fostering new manufactures by exempting their mills from taxation for a term of years. The *Portland Press* urges that if this policy is to be continued the exemption should be granted only to workingmen's co-operative associations.

Tobacco in Great Britain.

The unmanufactured tobacco imported into Great Britain during 1870 amounted to 52,588,590 pounds, of which 37,046,032 pounds came from the United States, and 15,542,558 pounds from the Hansa Towns, Holland, Greece, Turkey, Japan, Cuba, New Grenada and other countries. During the last ten years, the largest importations into Great Britain were during 1865, when they amounted to 66,084,857 pounds, of which 46,649,768 pounds were sent from the United States. The supply of tobacco from the United States has fallen off very much since the war of the Rebellion, but the general importations of 1870 into Great Britain risen nearly one hundred per cent. over the previous year, and had augmented the supply of both stemmed and unstemmed kinds from 28,681,443 pounds to 37,046,032, a rise of 30 per cent. This rise, it is stated, is owing to the increased importation of the "stemmed" variety, or as it is called, "Western strips." The importation of tobacco from all other countries into Great Britain is still continuing to fall off, and has reached the lowest point it has ever attained since 1860. As a revenue producing article in Great Britain, tobacco during the last financial year brought into the treasury the sum of \$33,045,580, as much as the duties on tea, coffee, cocoa, fruit of all kinds, refined sugar and molasses all included. The net total of the British customs revenue for 1869 produced \$107,249,215, one-third of which was raised from tobacco and snuff.

Smuggling is now extensively carried on in the article of tobacco, and in the port of London there were 280 seizures of tobacco made in 1869, against 195 seizures in 1868. In 1869 there were 37 instances only of seizures of tobacco and cigars where the quantity exceeded ten pounds. There was a seizure of 230 pounds of cigars, liable to a duty of \$1.50 a pound, which were concealed in a case of tinware, being one of four cases entered free of duty. Another instance of seizure was that of 247 pounds of tobacco and 2 1/2 pounds of cigars, arrested by two police officers in a cab. The occupants of the cab were fined \$500 each, and the cab and horse were seized, forfeited and sold. The officers of the customs and the police received one-third of the forfeiture. At the other ports of Great Britain in 1868, various seizures were also made, amounting to 10,822 pounds of tobacco and cigars, on which duties of \$10,000 were payable. In Great Britain the uniform duty on cigars is five shillings, or \$1.25 a pound; the duty on tobacco is various, unmanufactured, varying from three shillings to four shillings and sixpence a pound. The laws of Great Britain in reference to tobacco manufactured and unmanufactured, are more intricate and more numerous than those relating to any other article producing revenue.

Gallows Incidents.

The bearing of John Hanlon, hanged at Philadelphia, is only another instance of the stolidity with which hardened criminals submit to strangulation, and exhibit, at the supreme hour, a truly religious resignation. The career of this Hanlon was extremely vile, and his crime such as only the most degraded nature could be guilty of; yet, under the manipulations of the priests, he died cheerfully, previously begging everybody's pardon in the most amiable way. We hope that it will not be deemed irreverent if we say that this is mere childishness and mummery. The fact that a man is to be hanged cannot change his moral character in the twinkling of an eye.

One doesn't like to be uncharitable. But here is one guilty of a crime which nobody with a spark of manliness could commit—the violation and murder of a mere child; and it was not his only offense of the kind. He is sentenced to be hanged, and he immediately becomes devout. He has constant interviews with clergymen of the faith which he professes. He lives for seventeen days upon a diet of bread and water. He prays, he confesses, he prostrates himself before a crucifix—and then he is all ready for death. Does anybody else expect that he should be saved by some thaumaturgical process, with nothing really spiritual about it? Now and then it happens that a prisoner objects very strongly to the religious process to which condemned prisoners are subjected. This is the case with Huloff, of whom the *Binghamton Republican* reports that he altogether declines "spiritual consolation or advice." We certainly do not desire to speak harshly or unjustly; but the question will arise whether the capitally convicted may not mix up violent religious professions with the hope of ultimate escape from impending doom which is said to remain in the bosom of the condemned to the last moment.

Whatever may be our opinion of legal strangulation, the fact remains, not to be gainsayed, that murderers are hanged or not hanged according to luck, or for some other reason quite independent of their crime. Here is a writer in one of our exchanges who wants to know why Hanlon was hanged, while Reddy, the blacksmith, is out on bail, and is in no more danger of being hanged than the most innocent person in the community. This is a question which we cannot answer. Now and then we see murderers walking straight out of jail, and meaning as freely as if they were of childish innocence. In some States it has been the fashion for the Executive to pardon all the capitally convicted. Then came the reaction, and everybody convicted of murder was hanged.—*Tribune*.

SEARCH A HOME.—A man with a family should own the house in which he dwells, if it be in his power to make such an acquisition. When a working man owns his home, he feels stronger, more confident, more cheerful, and much happier, in the midst of all worldly trials, than he would or could feel if he were without so substantial an anchorage, so to speak, for his purposes, aims, resolutions, affections, and aspirations. Bonds bearing gold interest, and well secured, are all good in their way. But a home is the most assuring bond for the head of a family, and the love, and hope, and trust, of which it will become the center, will, under the blessing of heaven, yield golden fruit through all his future years on earth.

Telegraph in Mexico.

It is stated that the telegraph line, from Mier, near the Rio Grande, to Corralvo, is now completed, and is the commencement of a wire running through Mexico, and forming a connection with the lines of the United States. The Legislatures of the States of Durango and Sinaloa have just authorized a lottery, the profits of which, \$30,000, are to be employed in building a telegraph line from Mazatlan, on the Pacific side, to the cities of Sinaloa and Durango. The Federal Government of Mexico, some time ago, abolished all kinds of lotteries except those whose proceeds should be destined for works of public utility, and the profits of which should not exceed one fifth of the amount raised. Under these exceptions the States of Durango and Sinaloa have established the above-mentioned lotteries. It is also stated that the Federal Government of Mexico has just published a decree, offering a donation of \$25 for each kilometer of telegraph laid between Tampico and Matamoros. This assistance, which amounts to \$40 a mile, does not seem to offer any substantial encouragement for building such a line. It is also stated that a steamer recently brought to Vera Cruz 100 packages of material for building the telegraph line between that city and Minatitlan.

ONE OF JOSH BILLINGS' PRAYERS FOR "GOOD LORD BELIEVE US."—From too many friends, and from things at base ends.

From a wife who doant love us, and from children who doant look like us, and from snails in the grass, from snails in our butes, from torch-light processions, and from all new rum.

From pack-peddlers, from young folks in luv, from old amits without money, from kolera morbus.

From wealth without charitee, from pride without sense, from pedigrise worn out, and from all rich relations.

From nusepaper eels, and from pills that aint fisk, from females that faint, and from men that flatter.

From virtue without fragrance, from butter that smells, and from cats that are coarting.

From old folks' secrets, and from our own, from meijians and wimmen kinmittees.

From pollyticians who pray, and from saints who tittle, from ri koffi, red hering, and from grass widder.

From folks who won't laff, and from them who giggle, from tite butes, easy virtue, and raw mutton.

NEW BLEACHING PROCESS.—In a new bleaching process, the wool or silk, having been first cleaned in the usual way, is to be steeped for about an hour in a solution of equal parts, by weight, of oxalic acid and chloride of sodium in clear, cold water, after which it is removed from the bath and allowed to drain, and is then washed in the ordinary manner. The same bath may be used repeatedly by adding at each fresh charge of wool or silk a little more oxalic acid and chloride of sodium. The materials, whilst in the bath, should be stirred, and in the case of woven fabrics they should be passed through rollers. Should it be required to impart a blue color to the materials, the color employed should be first dissolved, filtered and strained, and then introduced into the mordant bath, in proportion varying with the shade required.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.—The annual income of this institution, at the present time, it is stated, is about \$90,000. The Professors, who are young men, receive small salaries, and consequently only retain their chairs until invited to fill more remunerative positions. The sale of the lands given by the State to the University will largely increase its income, but it is stated that an annual income of \$500,000 will be required in order to place the institution on the basis of giving instruction in every branch of human knowledge. A gentleman of Ithaca, in aid of Cornell University, is erecting a building designed for a library of 80,000 volumes, and for lecture rooms, which will cost \$50,000.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—Two of the female members of the Rothschild family living in England have recently written and published a work, entitled "The History and Literature of the Israelites, according to the Old Testament and the Apocrypha." This book has been received with high praise, the *London Times* stating that the authors have executed their proposed task with a success which surpasses their aims. The Misses Rothschild present the Bible history in a continuous narrative, with such explanations as may be required by the text.

THERE is a colored debating society in Bainbridge, Ga., the last meeting of which was devoted to the discussion of the question whether education or money is the most beneficial to a community. The advocates of the education side of the question won the prize—\$20 in gold. At the next meeting they will decide whether it is to the interest of the laborer to work for wages or part of the crop.

A FEW years ago Montreal was largely owned by people of French extraction, and they were greatly in the majority. But now those of English birth are rapidly gaining upon them, and in fact the number of the English voters is greater by 1,400 than the French in a total of about 18,500.

A BOSTON grocer, who excited the ire of one of his customers by presenting at a house his bill for goods rendered, was waited upon by a daughter of the debtor, who said: "I wish you wouldn't come with that bill when father's home it makes him nervous to be dinned." The grocer apologized.

IT would be an economy on the part of the government to present most of the land-grabbing and subsidy-claiming practitioners with a city house and lot, and liberal pensions each, with the one saving clause that they retire from business. Perhaps it might accomplish the same end as well.

A YOUNG lady in Savannah, while descending a flight of stairs recently, struck the heel of her gaiter against the stair carpeting, and was thrown a distance of ten or twelve feet, dislocating her collarbone, breaking the wrist and inflicting other serious injury.

The height of a young lady's ambition—Two little feet.

The Peace of France.

Deliberations are now going on, on the conditions of peace. The cession of Nice and the neutralization of Savoy in order to completely isolate France are under discussion. France will thus be separated from Germany by neutralized territories, Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland, and by the newly acquired territory and the fortresses of Alsace and Lorraine; and from her old ally, Italy, by neutral territory replete with obstacles to military operations. The great object of Germany is to incapacitate France from taking her threatened revenge. Bismarck is willing to renounce Metz upon condition of dismantlement, but Moltke insists upon retaining the fortress as a necessary strategic point. Moltke also insists upon retaining a belt of territory including Belfort, as the people of this region are entirely French, but Bismarck is unwilling. The question is still under debate in the Imperial council.

No further extension of the armistice will be conceded on any ground whatever. If peace is not concluded, and the German terms are not accepted, by 12 o'clock noon on the 23d inst., the German armies will march south and Paris will be treated as a captured city.

The number of cannon delivered up to the Germans fell short of the number officially stated. Upon demanding the missing four, the French answered that a mistake had been made in counting them. The Germans refused to accept the explanation, and four new cannon are being cast at the foundry of Caillot to make up the deficiency.

A German financier has been summoned to Versailles to advise on the best means of securing the payment of indemnity. He is of the opinion that half of the sum can be collected in bullion, and the rest must be bills of progressive dates.

It is believed that the French Assembly will name a triumvirate, including an Admiral and a General, to arrange terms of peace. It will then pass an electoral law and dissolve, thus shifting the responsibility of reorganizing France on other shoulders.

A Man and a Pair of Mules Carried 300 Feet on a Cow-Catcher.

Yesterday morning, at about 10 o'clock, as train No. 4, south-bound from Indianapolis, on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, was approaching the first road-crossing south of the starch factory, this side of Edinburg, a man named Abraham Russell, with a wagon and two mules, attempted to pass the track in the face of the locomotive. The consequence was that a collision resulted, and the cow-catcher caught up man, mules, and wagon. The train was running at a speed estimated between twenty and thirty miles an hour. The train having the Westingham atmospheric brakes on, they were applied, and it was stopped in the short space of not quite three hundred feet from the crossing. Upon looking for the man, the officers of the train found him sitting on the fore part of the engine, with a few slight scratches, and the mules were hanging on to the cow-catcher, following at a terrible rate, but upon being extricated, got up, and were found not to be injured in the least. The wagon and harness were the only parts of the team injured; they were torn into slivers. Had it not been for the efficiency of the Westingham brake, the officers think the accident must have proved fatal. The Jeffersonville road is now having the brake applied to all its trains. The team was the property of Jacob Multz, of Edinburg.—*Louisville Courier*.

Adulterating Wine.

The *San Francisco Morning Call* says: "Since our sparkling wines have come to be generally inquired after, and our manufacturers find it difficult to keep pace with the demand, establishments are known to exist where the vinting process is resorted to. A common white wine is used as a base, to which a sparkle is given by an infusion of carbonic acid gas, deleterious drugs, &c. This obviates the necessity of awaiting the slow process of natural fermentation, and enables the dishonest merchant to turn his capital over two or three times, while the honest manufacturer—although he must triumph in the end—is bound to await the maturing of his champagne, and to compete with those who can undersell him with a spurious article in the meantime.

"We must adopt some better means of protecting this latter class against the adulterators and fraudulent dealers in our California wines. The wine interest is becoming of such importance as to demand State legislation to regulate and protect it. Let it be declared unlawful to put an aerated article of champagne on the market unless the label so distinguishes it."

THE Boston State House was the scene of unusual proceedings Tuesday. At about three o'clock, in accordance with previous arrangements, a carriage halted at the Beacon street entrance, a bridal party alighted, and ascending the steps were ushered into the commodious office of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Notice being given of the arrival of the party, Rev. Dr. Putnam, of the House, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, and escorted by the Sergeant-at-Arms, proceeded to the room below, where the marriage was solemnized by the reverend gentleman. The happy couple, after receiving the felicitations of His Excellency and of the Sergeant-at-Arms, went their way rejoicing. The names of the parties were Mr. Melvin Parker, of Providence, and Sophia L. Hunt, of West Roxbury.—*Boston Transcript*.

ICE-BATING, it is stated, is becoming every year more popular in the Hudson. The boat is placed on runners and is driven along over the ice with great velocity, by the force of the wind acting on the sails. An ice-boat from Poughkeeps, it is reported, ran a race a few days ago, with a fast railroad train, and with the smooth ice and the wind in its favor made over a mile a minute.

A SAD instance of how much money people suffer, who are supposed by the world at large to be in comfortable circumstances, was seen in Jersey City on Sunday. A young lawyer, supposed to be doing a good business, and who had many friends, was discovered to be insane, the cause being that for four days he had not tasted food.

Don't Leave the Farm.

Come, boys, I have something to tell you:
Come near, I would whispe'r it low—
You are thinking of leaving the homestead—
Don't be in a hurry to go!
The city has many attractions,
But think of the vices and sins;
When once in the vortex of fashion,
How soon the downward course begins!

You talk of the mines of Australia—
They're worth the 'syn gold without doubt;
But ah! there is gold on the farm, boys;
If you'll only shovel it out.
The mercantile trade is a hazard,
The goods are first high and then low;
Better risk the farm awhile longer—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The great bu' West has inducements,
And so has the lushest mart,
But wealth is not made in a day, boys—
Don't be in a hurry to start!
The bankers and brokers are wealthy;
They take in their thousands or so—
Ah! I think of the frauds and deceptions—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The farm is the safest and surest,
The orchards are loaded to-day;
You are free to the air over the mountains,
And monarchs of all you survey.
Better stay on the farm a while longer,
Though you may not seem in rather slow;
Remember, you've nothing to risk, boys—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

Current Items.

CHATTANOOGA has been visited by a very severe hurricane.

PHILADELPHIA complains of having too many dwelling-houses.

BOTH Knoxville and Memphis are agitating a corn exchange.

At Nowhallville, Ct., 300 girls are employed in making rifle cartridges.

What is called "a severe old-fashioned winter" prevails in England.

The police force of Tallahassee, Florida, is composed entirely of negroes.

CALLAO and the other Peruvian seaports are to be connected by a submarine cable.

A MAN has been sent to prison for nine months in Vermont for sending threatening letters.

It is rumored that a marble quarry has been discovered in Wilson county, Tennessee.

CALIFORNIA'S wool production last year was 21,072,600 pounds—a large increase over 1869.

ONLY two citizens of New Orleans pay tax on over a quarter of a million dollars, worth of real estate.

THE owners of the different churches in Calais, Maine, refuse to allow their bells to be rung in case of fire.

A BILL has been introduced into the New York Legislature to incorporate the "Montauk Tribe of Indians."

In Paris, Illinois, they expel boys from the public schools for wearing their pantaloons inside their boots.

MESSRS. DEMAREST & Co., harness manufacturers at Newark, have received a \$40,000 contract from the French government.

WOLVES enter the churches in Duluth, One weighing 100 lbs. was recently shot in the Second Presbyterian Church.

The University of Tubingen, in Wurttemberg, has a faculty of ninety-two professors, and is attended by seven hundred and seven students.

A MAN in Lumpkin, Ga., dreamed that the devil was in town last week, and it is thought that he dreamed with his eyes open.

PINEAPPLES grown in Cuba are canned in Cedar Keys. They are then shipped North and re-shipped to Florida, where they are sold.

THE Boston *Transcript* thinks suicide has long been a national vice among the French, but never before now has it assumed national proportions.

It was lately announced that blue birds had returned to some parts of Pennsylvania, but they have now probably taken their leave for warmer climes without delay.

THE annual consumption of sugar in the United States now exceeds 500,000 tons, or 1,000,000,000 pounds, with a constant and steady increase.

THE Hartford physicians contemplate a good thing. They propose to open an office for the treatment of poor people who are unable to pay a doctor's bill.

A BALTIMORE physician's family of eight persons was poisoned on Saturday, it is thought maliciously, by a servant. No deaths resulted.

A SEALED can of oysters carelessly left on the embers in a stove, in Owego, exploded with tremendous force; bursting the grate to atoms, shaking the house and severely injuring a bystander.

A GENTLEMAN purchased a quantity of supposed milk at a restaurant, a few days ago, and a few hours afterward found his purchase had "settled," the top being clear water and the bottom a poor quality of flour.

FIVE winters ago the Boston and Albany Railroad paid \$90,000 to laborers for shoveling snow in one month—December. This winter their total outlay for that purpose has not reached \$90. They will now have a chance to dig their hearts' content.

THE South London *Press* of a recent date stated that in Bermondsey the supply of water was so scarce that it was bought at three half-pence for four gallons, and strange to relate, it was supplied by the milkmen.

THE poor exiles of Erin seem to be much worse off in an American hotel than in an English jail. A furious mob besieges their refuge day and night, and it is rumored that a flank movement on the Sandwich Islands via the Underground Railroad is in contemplation.

HERE is an instance of disinterestedness. A Boston merchant who gave \$5,000 to an educational institution and was instrumental in securing \$75,000, has never seen the inside of the society's building, which the money built, and has never been invited to visit it.

TWO NEWSPAPERS in Halifax, the *Chronicle* and the *Recorder*, favor the American side of the fishery question, and fail to see the justice of the protection given to the Canadian fishermen by the Imperial and Dominion Governments.

REPRODUCTIONS of simple and artistic cabinet work, called "Old English Furniture," are having a great run in England. The favorite styles are copied from country mansions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.