HAMMONTON, N. J., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1871.

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Che Republican.

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HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC Co., N. J.

WEDNESDAY, DEC 27, 1871

Cur New York Letter.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCES-THEATRES -The New York Press, &c.

NEW YORK, DEC. 19, 1871. It is pitiable to see how strangers in New York are every month swallowed by the insatiable monster whose abiding place is "down among the docks." arrive, register at the hotels, stroll out at night and disappear forever from the scenes of life. A day or two alterwards, you read in the papers that the body of an unknown person is awaiting recognition in the Morgue. Perbaps it has been rifled by the river thieves and is scarred all over with the marks of the murderer; perhaps the death was accidental. Friends come, identify what is left of the poor humanity, and the public learn for the first time the story of the corpse found drifting among the piers. But yesterday it was William M. Hall, a Massachusetts merchant, with his pockets showing a wealth of seventy-seven thousand dollars. At night a cry of help was heard-a splash -a gurgle. All the rest is mystery. So others are lost elsewhere in these eddying crowds almost every day. An old man is found wandering wildly around an uptown depot. A kind-hearted policeman carries him to the hospital. In a few hours he is coffined and ready for burial

at night, and the next thing known of him was through the recognition of his body in the Morgue. Only to-day, J. B. Turkington, once a candidate for Mayor of San Francisco, was found floating in the East River. How many others find their moral deaths and are engulphed in the great whirlpool of New York crime, God only knows. But their name is legiou. Mrs. Byrnes, the female Rosenzweig, has been sent to the State Prison for sevon years, and Izzy Lazarus, the noted

The dead man was a distinguished citizen

of Vermont, and the compeer of many of

her statesmen. Within a week a Mr. W.

H. Ramsay, a prominent railroad official

and lawyer, left the Fifth Avenue Hotel

pugilist, is to be incarcerated in Sing Sing for "repeating" at the polls. You may infer from these healthy symptoms that New York yot stands a chance of escape ing a rain of fire and brimstone. .Laura D. Fair, the California murder-

ess, publishes a long letter in the Herald, in which she reviews the course of the press of the Pacific slope towards her; scathes a number of public men, asks justice at the hands of the people, thou h it may only come to her child, and advertises the fact that she has dramatized "Lucille." the act that she has dranafized "Duclife," to well-known poem by Owen Moredith. Theatrical, circus and Ethiopian performances, in spite of intensely cold weather, continue to attract their thous-

ands every night, and from the receipts one might judge that New York is in a carnival of amusement. Fred Douglass draws a growd to his lecture on St. Dong. iago, while artists, professors, clergymen and female producies, less notorious, find their efforts on the platform crowned with more than usual success.

The political attitude of the city fournals at the present juncture is a carious one. There is not one of the papers that does not accept President Grant as the next nominee, cum grano salis, but the majority of them show a disposition either to wait upon events or entirely throw him overboard. The Sun makes its usual antagonistic tilts. Everybody expects it antagonistic title. Everybody expects it from Charles Dana. The Herald wavers in its allogionee, but perceptilly leans against the present incumbent. The Times is stifly in his favor, with saving clauses sprinkled throughout its editorials, while the Worla and Teibune, so usually antidipodean in their principles, unite for the nonce in domanding a gigantic reform that shall extend even to the chair of the chief magistrate. Judging from the tone of articles every morning published, the idea of impeachment is not outrely sensational, and whatever may be his faults or virtues, General Grant may yet be called upon to answer to the allegations of Charles Sumner and a score of his once

bost friends. Nous verrons PERSONNE

The Indictment of Maximilian

Frankel. Ed. Republican:-As is known to most of your county readers, during the recent term of court the Grand Jury found a true bill of indictment against the above named individual, as a common Barrator, A Barrator, in common parlance, is a nuisance in human form. Coke Blackstone, and other legal authorities, define a Burrator as one who is a common mischiefmaker, one who excites quarrels, litiga-

on, &c. recent convulsion) to evolve from strile, Binco the adjournment of court, I learn disaster, and seeming chaos, a fairer and

that an impression has gone about through the county that this indictment was formed at my instance. Such a report does me too much honor, and is not in itself

The circumstances of Frankel's news paper tilt with me, are fresh in the memory of your readers. Finding himself in a very brief time, driven to the wall, he cowardly sought to patch up his reputation by recourse to law. He has had me arrested several times and in vain tried every plan to get me locked up; has published that he would have me indicted imprisoned, &c. At the last previous term of court, he made every effort to get me indicted but his efforts came very near resulting in his own indictment. At that term of court his conduct caused several leading citizens to insist upon my appearance before the Grand Jury to testify as to my knowledge of Frankel, but the Prosecuting Attorney objected to my going before the jury. Frank-I subsequently went before them and his demeanor was such as to induce the Grand Jury to send for and examine me.

Before the adjournment of that term of court, several prominent citizens from different parts of the county decided to take steps for the indictment of Frankel at the term of court which has closed this day and it was understood that I should make the complaint; but it appears that Frankel, upon his failure to make me trouble before the Grand Jury of that term, at once commenced a civil (or uncivil) action against me, for a few weeks after, he had me again arrested and several of our citizens promptly gave bail for my appearance at this term. As I expected to be tried by a petit jury. I abandoned the idea of making a complaint against Frankel before the Grand Jury of this term. thinking if I did that the petit jury might consider I did it for the purpose of influence ing their action. I had no knowledge that any stops were to be taken against Frankel before this Grand Jury; but it seeins that they were possessed of sufficient information to institute proceedings against him, and I was sent for as a witness. My testimony was very brief, and related to Frankel's conduct towards my family. I am credibly informed that he was not indicted upon my testimony; certainly I was but a witness and not a complainant.

NOW FRANKEL ESCAPED PUNISHMENT. When the indictment was announced against Frankel, by the Prosecutor (who is also Frankel's Attorney against me) he spoke a good word to the Judge in open court, whereupon the Judge required the complainant in the case to file a statement of the particular acts charged that afternoon with the defendant. As Frankel was in reality his own accuser, no statement was filed and the indictment was allowed to drop, the individual members of the Grand Jury not caring to push the matter further at this term, thinking that the finding of a bill against him would either cause him to mend his ways or to leave this region, both of which would be very desirable.

This is the brief and true story of an affair which has caused a "broad grin"

MILTON P. PEIROE. Egy Harbor City, Dec. 15th., 1871.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, FOR 1872.

The consolidation of Italy, so long fragmentary and innotent, into one pow-erful State, with Rome as its capital; the humiliation of France through a serie of crushing defeats, ending with the siege and capitulation of her proud and gay metropolis; the expulsion of the Bour-bons from the Spanish throne, and the bons from the Spanish throws, and the substitution for them of a scion of the most liberal among royal houses, the virtual absorption of the kingdoms of Saxony, Wurttemberg, Bavaria, with Baden, Hesse, the Hanse Towns, &c., under the headship of Prussia, into the triumphant and powerful empire of Gor-many; and the arming of Russia to reassart her preponderance in the councils of Europe, or to prosecute her often post-poned but never relinquished designs on the great city founded by Constantine and the vast but decaying and anarchical do-minion of the Sultan, all combine to invest with profound interest the ever-changing phases of our tidings from the Old World THE TRIBUNE, through trusted correspondents stationed at all points in Europe where great movements are in progress or imminent, sims to present a complete and instructive panorams of events on that continent, and to mirror the pro-longed struggle between middle age Feudallam and Ecolesiastic su on the one hand and Nineteenth-Censury skepticism and scoularism on the other. Recognizing a Divigo Providence in all that proseeds and is, it looks hopefully on the great conflict as destined (like our own

happier future for the toiling masses of

mankind.
In our own country, a war upon cor ruption and rascality in office has been inaugurated in our City, whereby the government of our State has been revolutionized through an initial triumph of Reform which surpasses the most sanguine anticipations. It is morally certain that the movement thus inaugurated can not, in its progress, be circumscribed to any locality or any party, but that its purifying influence is destined to be felt venality, exposing robbery, wresting power from politicians by trade, and confiding it in those worthlest and fittest to wield it. To this heneficent and vitally needed ke-form, THE TRIBUNE will devote its best energies, regardless of personal interests or party predilections, esteeming the choice of honest and faithful men to office as of all New Departures the most essen-

tial and auspicious.
The virtual surrender by the Democratic party of its hostility to Equal Rights regardless of Color has divested our current polities of half their bygone intensity. However parties may henceforth rise or fall, it is clear that the fundr mental principles which have hitherto honorably distinguished the Republicans are hence-forth to be regarded as practically accepted by the whole country. The right of every man to his own limbs and sinewsthe equality of all citizens before the law—the inability of a State to enslave my portion of its people—the duty of the Union to guarantee to every citizen the full enjoyment of his liberty until he forfeits it by crime—such are the broad and firm foundations of our National edifice; and palsied be the hand which shall seek to displace them! Though not yet twenty years old, the Republican party has com-pleted the noble fabric of Emancipation, and may fairly invoke thereon the stern-est judgement of Man and the beingment

smile of God.
Henceforth, the mission of our Republie is one of Peaceful Progress. To prolonce and oppression—to extend the boundaries and diffuse the blessings of Civilization—to stimulate Ingenuity to the production of new inventions for econ omising Labor and thus enlarging Pro-duction—to draw nearer to each other the producers of Food and of Fabrics, of Drains and or Metals, and thus enhance the gains of Industry by reducing the cost of transportation and excharges between farmers and artisans—such is the inspir-ing task to which this Nation now address s itself and by which it would fair contribute to the progress, enlightenment and happiness of our race. To this great and good work, THE TRIBUNE contri-

Agriculture will continue to be more especially clucidated in its Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions, to which some of the ablest and most successful tillers of the soil will steadily contribute. No farmer who sells \$300 worth of produce per ket Reports, or others equally lucid and comprehensive. It he should read nothing else but what relates to his own calling and its rewards, we believe that no furmer who can read at all can afford to lo without such a journal as THE TRIBUNE. And we asnire to make it equally valuable to those engaged in other departments of Productive Labor. We spend more and more money on our columns each year, as our countrymen's generous pat-ronage enables us to do; and we are resolved that our issues of former years shall be exceeded in varied excellence and interest by those of 1872. Friends in every State! help us to make our journal better and better, by sending in your sub ecriptions and increasing your Clubs for the year just before us!

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According to position in the paper. It making remittances always procure a draft on New York, or a Past-Office Money Order, if possible. Whose neither of these can be porcured, send the money, at always in a BEGISTERED letter. The rogistration be has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registra ion system has been found by the postal authorities to be nearly an absolute pro-tection against losses by unit. All Postmusters are obliged to register letters when

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The drawing to take place when 100 tickets have been disposed of.

Persons purchasing goods to the amount of \$10.00 at one time will be entitled to TWO tickets; of \$15.00 to THREE tickets.

/ This is no Humbug but a bona fide offer to my patrons, and will be tairly drawn as heretofore.

A. G. CLARK. Hammonton, Dec. 1871.

PICTURE FR. MES. R. D. WHITMORE, Main Road, opposite

PICTURE FRAMES to order at reasonable prices.
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Traveling Agent,

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Notice is hereby given that the partnership of Johnson & Asgood, shoe Mauter-iurors, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by C. F. Osgood, who will cectioue the husiness at

CALVIN JOHNSON, C. F. OSGOOD.

ALEXANDER SMYTH,

TAULOBO

Wishes to acquaint the citizens of liammontes, without to be fiderly an absolute proto a spainet leases by mail. All Postirs are obliged to register letters when
sited to do so.

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A GREAT OFFER Only \$3 for \$11 in Value Or, for \$4.00; \$18.00 in Value!

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AP.

plication will be made to the next session
of the Legislature of New Jersey for an act to
erect or form a New County out of parts of the Counties of Salem, Cumberlaid, and Atlantic.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APN plication will be made to the Legislaure
at its next session, for a supplement to the
"May's Landing and Western Railroad Company," to authorise the construction of a railroad from May's Landing to Somers' Point,
Leedsville and Absecon Beach.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AP-plication will be made to the Legislature at its next session, for an "Act to incorporate a Vessel Building Company," with a capital of \$50,000; to be located at May's Landing."

NOTI E IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AP. at its next session for "An act to incorporate a at its next session for An act to incorporate a Safe Deposit and Banking Compan, with a capital of \$50,000; to be located at May's Land

N OTICE IS HEBEBY GIVEN, THAT AP-plication will be made to the Legislature at its next sersion, for an "Act to incorporate the town of Absocon.

Hammonton Co-Operative Meadow Company.

The sale of forfeited stock advertised for Nov. 18th, stands adjourned till Monday, Dec. 18th, 1871, at 2 p. m., at the the office of the Company.

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Doring towns and vitinges.

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Also, a choice assortment of Mouth-Organs,

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Thimbies, &c., &c., for sale cheap for CASH,

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FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL,

PORK, CORNED BEEF, HAM,

Dried and Corned Fish. At the lowest market price.

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE, in sens. D. OASH paid for Chickens and Eggs.

BENJ. BOWLES. M. L. JACKSON. Hammonton, May 18, 1870.

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APPLE, PEAR, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

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SMALL FRUIT PLANTS, EVERGREENS de., paticularly adapted to this elimate and ac il. The Pear and Apple Trees being vicerous, strong healthy, early and persistent growns

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JAMES O. RANSOM. Hammonton, Sept. 1, 1971.

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HATS and CAIS in various styles.
Mun's and Boys' HOOTS and SHORS, Tables'
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A large and carefully solveted stock of TRAT—Black, Green and Japan, COFFEES—Bit, La there and Java. Sugare of various graine Spices, warranted rure. Heardes Soaps, Stand, Candles, Molasses, Honey, &c., &c.

A. G. CLARK. Hammonton, O. L. 10, '71.



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Meat & Provisions CLARK'S BUILDING: I will supply all who are in wast of good and tender mean, choice outs reasts, theaks and joints, on the most reasonable terme.

Fresh Vegetables of every description, to descon will be & of Our wagon will o toffet e in agreeior an a to every part of the tot m.

turies. The oiles under the piers of Old Lon don Bridge have been drive n about 600 years, and, from Mr. Dance's observa-tions in 1717, it did not appear that they were materially decayed; indeed they were found to the last to be sufficiently sound to support the massy superstruc-

ture. They were chicfly of elm.

We have also some remarkable instances of the durability of timber when buri-d in the ground. Several ancient cances have been found, in cutting drains through the fens in Lincolnshire which must have lain there for many ages. In the Journal of Science, etc., published at the Royal Institution, one of these cances is described, which was found at the depth of eight feet below the surface of the ground. It was 30 feet and 8 inches long, and 3 feet wide in the widest part, and appears to have been hollowed out of an oak tree of re-

markab y fine free grained timber.

Also, in digging away the foundation Also, in dirging away the foliulation of old Sivoy Palace, London, which was built nearly 700 years ago, the whole of the pries consisting of oak, elm, beech, and chestnut, were found in a state of perfect coundness; as also was the plank-ing which covered the pile heads. Some of the brech, however, after being exposed to the air for a few weeks, though inder cover, acquired a coating of fun-

Gus over its surface.
On op-ning one of the tombs at Thebes, M. Belzoni decovered two statues of wood, a little larger than life, and in good preservation; the only de-oayed parts being the suckets to receive the eyes. The wood of these statues is probably the oldest in existence that

A continued range or curb of timber was discovered in pulling down a part of the Kep of Tunbridge Castle, in Kaut, which was built about 750 years This carb had been built into the mid lie of the thickness of the wall, and was no doubt in ended to prevent the settlements likely to happen in such heavy piles of building; and therefore is an interesting fact in the history of constructive architecture, as well as an instance of the durability of timber.

In digging for the foundation of the present house at Ditton Park, near Windsor, the timbers of a drawbridge were discovered about ten feet below the surface of the ground; these timb re were sound but had become black Hakewell says that Sir John de Molines obtained liberty to fortify the Manor house of D.tton, in 1398; and it is most probable the drawbridge was erected soon after that time; and accordingly the timber had been there about 400

The durability of the framed timber of buildings is also very considerable.
The trusses of the eld part of the roof of
the Bashion of St. Paul, at Rome, were framed in 816, and were sound and good in 1814, a spice of nearly a thousand

years. These trusses are of fir.
The timber work of the external domes of the Caurch of St. Mark, at Venice, is more than 840 years old, and is still in a good state. And Alberti observed the gates of cypress to the Church of St. Peter, et Rome, to be whole and sound after being up nearly 000 years. The inner roof of the Chapel of St. oak, and was constructed about 500 years ago.

Davitier states, as an instance of the durability of fir, that the large dormitory, of the Jacobin's Convent at Paris, had been executed in fir, and lasted 400

The timber roof of Crosby Hall, in London, removed in 1869, was executed about 400 years ago; and the roof of Westminster Hall, which is of oak, is now about 340 years old.

The rich carvings in oak which orna-

mented the ciling of the king's room in Stirling Castle, are many of them still in reservation. It is nearly 360 years since they were executed, and they remained in their original situation till a part of the roof gave way, in 1777, when the whole was removed, and has since been dispersed among the collectors of and put up again the next. It is so pe-

Ourious relies of old times.

Moreton Hall, in Cheshire, where "the staircase winds round the trunk of an immense oak tree," and the building itself is chicily constructed of wood has now existed nearly 300 years.

And Mr. Brittou describes an old house at Islington, constructed chiefly of wood, which he has ascertained to be about 240 years old.

Other notices of extraordinary dura bility will be found in the descriptions of the different kinds of wood. But enough already has been collected to show that timber is very durable where nothing more than ordinary means have been used to render it so; that is, nothing more than judicious selection and good seasoning.

Rvery permenent support should be formed of a good and sound piece of timber; inferior kinds should be used only for temporary purposes, or where no strain occurs, and where they can be strain occurs, and where they can be strain to the strain occurs. etrain occurs, and where they can be easily ranewed without injury to the

etrength of the building.

Mr. Barrow, in writing on this subjeot, very judiciously remarks, "that the falling of timber while young and full of vigor, making use of the sap-wood, and applying it to ships and buildings in an unsessoned state, have no doubt contributed to make the disease of dry rot infinitely more frequent and extensive than it was in former times, when our ships were bearts of oak, and when, in our large and the West, almost invariably come mangious, the wind was saffared to blow from Georgis and the valleys near El fracit through them and a current at Beroux. In those districts the women freely through them, and a current et air to circulate through the wide space loft between the paneled wainsoot and

the wall. In those old mantions, which et remain, and in the ancient cathe-drais and churches, we find nothing like dry rot, though perhaps

And drilled in holes, the solid oak is found.
By worms were live eaten through that through. In regard to the durability of different woods, the most odoriferous kinds are generally considered to be the most durable; also woods of a close and compact texture are generally more durable han those that are open and porous; but there are exceptions, as the wood of the evergreen oak is more compact than that of the common oak, but not nearly so durable.

general, the quantity of churcoal afforded by woods offers a tolerably accurate indication of their durability; these most abundant in charcoal and earthy matter are most permanent; and those that contain the largest proportion of gaseous elements are the most destructi-"Amongst our own tress," he adds the chestnut and the cakare pre-emi-nent as to durability, and the chestnut affords rather more carbonaceous matter than the oak. But we know from experience, that red or yellow fir is as durable as oak in most situations, though it produces less charcoal by the ordinary

Sir H. Davy has observed that. "in

An experiment to determine the com An experiment to determine the com-parative durability of different woods is related in Young's "Annals of Agricul-ture," which will be more satisfactory than any speculative opinion; and it is much to be regretted that such experi ments have not been oftener made.

"Inch and half planks of trees from thirty to forty-five years' growth, after ten years' standing in the weather, were examined and found to be in the follow

ing state and condition :— Cedar, perfectly cound; lerch, the heart sound, but sap quite decayed; pruce fir, sound; silver fir, in decay; pruce fir, sound; silver fir, in decay; Scotch fir, much decayed; pinaster, quite rotten; chestnut, perfectly sound; abele, sound; beech, sound; walnut, in decay; sycamore, much decayed; birch, quite rotten.

This shows at once the kinds that are best adapted to resist the weather; but even in the same kind of woods there is much difference in the durability, and the observation is as old as Pliny, that the timber of those trees which grow in moist and shady places is not so good at that which comes from a more posed situation, nor is it so close, substantial, and durable;" and Vitruvius hus made similar observations.

Also split timber is more durable than sawed timber, for the fissure in splitting follows the grain, and leaves it whole whereas the saw divides the fibres, and moisture finds more ready access to internal parts of the wood. Split timber is also stronger; than sawed timber because the fibers, being continuous, resist by means of their longitudinal strength but when divided by the saw, the resistance often depends upon the interal cohesion of the fibers, which is in some woods only one twentieth of the direct cohesion of the same fibers. For the same reason whole trees are stronger than specimens, unless the specimens be selected of a straight grain, but the difference in large coantlings is so small as not to be deserving of notice in practice.

A Portable Villa.

The Paterson (N. J.) Press gives the following description of a neat and com-fortable portable villa which has been completed in that city and will be sent to Peru. It is a matter of regret that the cost of such an establishment is not stated. This building is thirty-four feet square, with a balcony eight or ten feet wide around the whole of it, is one story high, and has a cupola ten feet square in the middle of the roof, intended for ventilating purposes. The interior is divided into three suites of rooms, Sound after being up nearly 000 years.

The inner roof of the Chapel of St.

Niobolie, King's Lynn, Noriolk, is of with another room 10x12. All these with another room 10x12. rooms connect with each other, and nearly all have separate exits to the versudah, and by opening all the doors the house has six halls its entire length, three in one direction and three in another. The partitions and outer wall are double (all of frame), with air-spaces in the middle, so that sound is not trans mitted through them. Any or all of these partitions can be removed in an hour, and the rooms enlarged, or the interior thrown into one apartment thirtyfour feet square, wherein a fundange may be enjoyed on the spring floor, after which, in two hours the partition can all he replaced as before. The house is built in sections, which are put together by wooden pins, slides, and bolts, and without a single nail. It could be taken down by two or three men in one day culiarly constructed that, while it is abundantly lighted and ventilated, it will do as well for a cold climate as for a tropical clime like Peru. The ornamentations and painting correspond with the design of this villa, and are light and fanciful, but in exceeding good taste—the walls being drab, the heavier doors in black-walnut, and the others in cherry.

Circassian Women. The Circassian women, concerning whom we have read such marvels. in prose and verse, are declared by Mrs Harvey, a recent traveller in Circassia to be not generally good-looking (though very great beauties are sometimes seen among them,) and those of the Abasian province are decidedly plain. "The national dress," says the writer, "does not heighten their charms. They usually wear loose Turkish trowsers, made o white cotton, and a neculiarly frightful dpper garment of some dark cloth, made precisely like that worn by High Church clergymen—tight and straight, and but-toned from the throat to the feet. A striped shawl is sometimes twisted round them like an apron. A blue gause veil is thrown over the head, and the hair, which is generally long and thick, is from Georgia and the valleys near El Beronz. In those districts the women have magnificent eyes and complexSelf-Supporting Wives.

For young married women to under take to contribute to the family income is in most cases utterly undesirable and is asking of themselves a great deal too much. And this is not because they are to be encouraged in indolence, but

are to be encouraged in imposence out because they already, in a normal condi-tion of things, have their hands full. As, on this point, I may differ from some of my associates, let me explain precisely what I mean. As I write, there are at work, in another part of the house, two paper-hangers, a man and his wife, each forty-five or fifty years of age. Their children are Their children are grown up and daughter at home. who is old enough to do the housework and leave the mother free. There is no possible way of organizing the labors of this household so ju dicious as this; the married pair work together during the day and go home together to their evening rest. A happier couple I never saw; it is a delight to see them cheerfully at work together, cutting, pasting, hanging; their life seems like a prolouged industrial pionic, and if I had the ill-luck to own as many palaces as an English duke, I should keen them permanently occupied in putting freel papers on the walls.

But the merit of this employment for

the woman is, that it interferes with no other duty. Were the a young woman other duty. Were the a young woman with little children, and obliged by her paper hanging to neglect them, or to leave them at a "day nursery," or to overwork herself by combining all her duties, then the sight of her would be very sad. So sacred a thing does motherhood seem to me, so paramount and absorbing the duty of a mother to her child, that in a true state of society I think she should be utterly free f om all other duties—even, if possible, from the ordinary cares of housekeeping. If she has spare health and strength to do these other things as pleasures, very well; but she should be relieved from them as duties. And as to self-support, I can hardly conceive of an instance where it can be to the mother of young children

anything but a calamity.

As we all know, this calamity often ocdurs; I have seen it among the factory operatives at the North, and among the negro women in the cotton-fields of the South; in both cases it is a tragedy, and the bodies and brains of mother and children alike suffer. That the mother should bear and tendand nurture, while the father supports and protects, this is

the true division.

Does this bear in any way upon suffrage? Not at all. The mother can in-form herself upon public questions in the intervals of her cares, as well as the father among his; and the baby in the cradle is a perpetual appeal to her, as to him, that the institutions under which that baby dwells may be kept pure.

One of the most devoted young mothers I ever knew made it a rule, no matter how much her children absorbed her, to read books or newspapers for an hour every day-in order, she said, that their mother should be more than a mere source of physical nature, and that her mindshould be kept fresh and alive for them. But to demand in addition that such a mother should earn money for them is to ask too much, and there is many a tombstone in New England. which, if it told the truth, would tell what comes of such an effort.

We are not dealing in America with a lazy or self-indulgent race, but with women who are only too ready to undertake all their rightful duties. and more too. Believing thoroughly, as I do, in the dignity of self-support, I think no young girl should be married who is not willing, for the best years of her life, to merge that satisfaction in the higher dignity of motherhood .- Col. Higginson Woman's Journal.

Beginning at the Bottom.

Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent "Lecture Room Talk" on the "Religious Date of Thankagining," gave the Date of Th following account of his early experiences as a minister:

I do not believe that, to-day, I feel as thankful for the comforts of my house as I did when I first began to preach, and had two rooms, and felt that they were mine, and went around among the peo-ple of the neighborhood with the thought "Was there even a man so happy as I

well, I may as well dell you—when I began to preach I never expected to do much. But I meant to do as well as I could. I never expected to go anywhere. I was saked to cross the river where: I was sared, to dress the river from Cincinnati and preach in Covington; and I went over and began to preach there. I did not know but I was going to stay there. And I was perfectly willing to stay. But I was soon called by a woman to Lawrenceburg. She was the footstay of the whole oburch was the factorum of the whole church.
And I went there and spoke to a wellnigh empty building. I was settled over a town with two distilleries and twenty devils in it. I was very poor. There was no patrimony coming to me as you know. The moment I was out of the seminary, I was without my father's support, and was obliged to take care of mysoif. I had a salary; but it was a salary of only \$100. And I took half of that to go to New England and get married with. And as the parish paid only half of it, and the other half wasto come from the Missionary Society. found myself very short of funds. had just 18 cents in my pocket when I came back. I was taken up by a good Methodist brother for about a week, and then I got these two rooms to which I have alluded. They were up stairs. One was the kitchen, cellar, and sitting-room. The other was the library, bedroom, and parlor. So that we had six rooms, and partor. So that we use six rooms, calling each three. The cellar was made by putting things under the bed; and the other rooms were added by sundry devices. You who go into flush houses, furnished by your grand-papes and grandmames, do not not know anything about the joys of house-keeping. Persons ought to begin at the bottom to know what the

feeling "I will do se well as I can, and ly thither. Many would lengthen their I will stick to it, if the Lord pleases, and lives by resolutely breathing through fight his battle the best way I know the nostrile.

be. Nobody ever sent me a spare-rib that I did not thank God for the kindness which was shown me. I recollected that when Judge — gave me his cast-off clothing I felt that I was sumptiously clothed. I wore old coats and econd-hand shirts for two or three years; and I was not above it either-

ithough sometimes, as I was physically

a somewhat well-developed man, and the Judge was thin, and his legs were slim, they were rather a tight fit. There was a humorous side to this. but I could easily have put a dolorous side to it: I could have said, "Humph ! pretty business; son of Lyman Be cher, President of a theological seminary, in this miserable hole, where there is no church, and where there are no elders, and no men to make them out of !! This is not according to my deserts. I could do better. I ought not to waste my talents in such a place." But I was de-livered from any such feeling. I felt that it was an unspeakable privilege to be anywhere and speak of Christ. I had very little theology—that is to say, it slipped away from me. I knew it, but it did not do me any good. It was like an armor which had lost its buckles, would not stick on. . But I had one vivid point—the realization of the love of God in Christ Jesus. And I tried to work that up in every possible shape for my people. And it was the secret of all the little success which I had in the early part of my ministry. I remember that I used to ride out in the neighborhood and preach to the destitute, and that my predominant feeling was thanksgiving that God had permitted me to preach the unsearchable riches of his grace. I think I can say, that during the first ten

years of my ministerial life I was in that spirit. Now, in later years, I have worked a great deal harder, and in some respects I have gained, while in some I have lost. I do not believe that I have that same grateful, tender, thanksgiving spirit that I had then. I think that increasing prosperity and the multiplication of mercies have rather withered it. It would seem as though mercies were like some vines that I have noticed. On the western side of my place there is a vine that has twined about a tree until it has girdled it so that the tree has died. And I have seen God's mercies twine about men so abundantly that they choked out the manhood that was in them.

Therefore, while those who are in trouble ought to give thanks and find occasion for thanksgiving, those who are prosperous, those who have comfortahouses, those who have amenities and luxuries of life, ought to be careful, and see to it that they are thankful, and ask themselver, "Does the thanksgiving spirit increase in me in proportion as I am prespered and God's mercies are showered upon me?"

Hobrid Animals.

It is interesting to note how facts crowd in on us of a nature so curious that a few years ago would not have received the slightest credence, but which beyond all dispute. It are now placed is not so very long since that hybrids were considered absolutely sterile. The mule was taken as the type of all this Now it is pretty certain that, if not the only exception in sterility, it is nearly so, and even mules have been known to produce offspring. In other animals mules are getting a varied existence. Recently, at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, a bird was exhibited which was a hybrid be tween a Brahma hen and a Guinea fowl. It was a very unique and pretty bird pure white, with more of the graceful in its outline than either of its parents. The American Naturalist, always careful of its facts, not long ago gave some authentic details of hybrids between the common house cat and the raccoon of the Bouthern States. All these undoubted cases prepare us for admitting the following from the Poultry Bulletin, as being within the bounds of probability. In this Mr. E. H. Rogers, of Tuscalcosa, Ala., sends a description of an interesting hybrid produced by mating a turkey cock to a common hen. He writes:
"I have twenty-one fowls, the result of this union. At hatching they resembled chickens in their form and also in their chirping, though somewhat larger. After feathering they assumed the color of the turkey, and the tails, instead of being like that of the maternal parent, were square, resembling that of the turkey. The bills resemble both that of a key. The bills resemble both that of a chicken and a turkey. Some of them have combs very prominent at hatching, resembling much those of the common cock, though turned a little to one side. The others have no combs at all on that The others have no combs at all on that part of the head where the cemb grows. There is a smooth place, at the upper end of which is a little projection resembling that of the turkey gobbler. They are now about three months old; they have changed but little, and are as tall as common here. I expect to show them in different States this year at the fairs. in different States this year at the fairs, and I am in hopes you will see them. I send you a feather from the wing of a three months old fowl, that you may see its character for yourself."

The great interest to poultry-raisers i to know whether them hybrids can be perpetuated. We have already said that progeny from hybrids is getting to be the rule rather than the exception. was at one time supposed that the buffa-le and demestic new produced together a sterile progeny, but this is new known not to be true.

Almost all persons who believe in the sterility of hybrids try no further after producing them; and we offer these suggestions to encourage those who have been fortunate in producing them to continue on in their experiments.— Forney's Press.

Breathing Through the Nostrils.

An excellent auggestion is, that, when breathing air that is dusty, or bad-ameliing, or otherwise impure, one should draw the breath slowly through the nosg. Persons ought to begin at the trils. In this way the dust and other to know what those joys are. impurities are in part arrested in the And I began down there.

I had no idea that I could preach. I are prevented from being thrown upon never expected that I could accomplish much. I merely went to work with the

how." And I was es thankful as I could be. Nobody ever sent me a spare-rib

An Italian journal, L' Eco d' Italia contains some interesting reports as to the educational condition of different European nations. In Sax my, educa-tion is compulsory; all inhabitants of the kingdom our read and write, and every child attends school. In Switzer land, all can read and write and have a good primary education. Education is obligatory, and greater efforts, in proportion to its means, are made to im-part primary instruction than in any European nation. In all the smaller States of North Germany education is compulsory, and all the children attend In Denmark the same is true. All the Danes, with but few exceptions, can read, write and keep accounts. The children all attend school until the age of fourteen.

In Prussis, almost all the children attend school regularly, except in some of sins. The great clumsy creatures, the eastern districts. An officer who weighing nearly a ton, with heads had charge of the military education of thrown back, their immense nostrils the Landwehr, in twelve years, had only met with three young soldiers who could neither read nor write. An inquiry having been instituted, it was found that these three were the children of but though this is a slouching trot, it is sailors who had been born on the river in most cases sufficient to distance purand had never settled in any place. In-struction is obligatory.

In Sweden the proportion of inhabitants who can neither read nor write is one in a thousand. Instruction obliga-

In Baden every child receives instruction; and in Wurtemburg there is not a peasant, or a girl of the lowest class, or a servant in an inn, who cannot read, write and account correctly. Every child goes to school, instruction being obligatory

In Holland public assistance is taken away from every indigent family that neglects to send its children to school. It is estimated that the number of illit-

erate is three per cent.
In Norway, almost all the Norwegians can read, write and account passably Instruction obligatory. In Bayaria, among one hundred conscripts, but seven whose education was

incomplete or entirely wanting were found. Instruction obligatory.

France, with its twenty-three illiterate conscripts in a hundred, occupies the twelfth class. It is followed by Belgium, Italy, Austria, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Moldo-Wallachia, Russia and Turkey, in the order named. In Italy, however, the conditions vary much ac

cording to the province.

The Understanding of Children.

How seldom are the little ones given credit for their full power of understand ing what older people are saying. It strikes us that a trifle more caution would be used in speaking of what children are desired to be kept in igno-rance, if this power were fully apprecia-Well do we remember listening with open mouth and eyes to conversa tions which we were supposed to be far too young to comprehend. There was much that was not plain, of course, but much still that we did see the meaning of, even though it were as through a glass darkly. We had a habit of putting this and that together, in our youthful mind, and of submitting things doubtful to a searching process of reas-oning that led us to conclusions so nearly correct as to have rather astounded our parents and advisers, had they dreamed

of such a proclivity in us.
We knew as well as they when any thing of importance was undergoing discussion; and we listened, and we guessed at what we did not clearly compre hend, until we were nearly as wise those who so imprudently forgot that "little pitchers" have not only "large ears," but also inquiring minds, which demand satisfaction. That is not all Words and phrases-even whole conver Words and phrases—even whole conversations—which are necessarily unintelligible to the limited espacity of a child, will often imprint themselves indelibly upon the mind of that child, to be recalled to memory, and their full significance learned, when added years have brought the knowledge necessary to their comprehension. We know this to be so from our own expressions and doubt not money to carry him through if he should search of diamonds without plenty of money to carry him through if he should meet with bealuck would appear to be from our own experience, and doubt not that many can corroborate the asser-

The safest way, then, is to say nothing before children that you would rather they should not fully understand; for they comprehend far more than one would believe possible, did not one's own recollection prove the fact. A lady told us once that, so sure was she children's capacity for understanding the conversation of grown-up people was so universally underrated, that she had always made it a rule to send her own young daughters from the room, whenever the conversation touched upon matters she preferred they should know nothing about, and she was confident much good had resulted from the prac-tice. It would certainly do no harm, and could scarcely fail to keep them from much that, being too young to comprehend, might have been of lasting injury from the erroneous ideas, con-versations, innocent enough in themselves, might have conveyed to their untried minds.

Daughters of the Rich. No class of women are more to be pi-

tied than the daughters of rich men, who, having real force and energy of character, have no yent for it, because fashion requires them to sit still and fold their hands. It does not require this of their brothers. They are applauded when they grow restive under it, and breaking their bonds, interest themselves in a manly way in something besides more pleasure. But let a daughter try it, and immediately the awful Mrs. Grundy starts up, and points to her worsted dogs. and cats, and her croquet-ground, and her French dress-maker, and bids the daughter of the millionaire still her pulses, and close her ears and eyes to the possibilities, and think of nothing but husband hunting. We never can know how many real heroines are behind this wall of restriction, till what is called "adverse" fate sets them free to stand upon their own feet, and to use their own hands and know their own powers, which have been dwarfed almost to extinction by inaction.

One of the most exciting of sports is "crusting," or hu ports is "crusting," or hunting rived from the thin crust on the which doubtless, by its crackling sound has suggested the name.

The moose is a strange, unwieldly and imal, with a large head, and immensely muscular neck. The fore feet are perfectly straight; but the hind hoots are aplayed and awkward, and the long, loose, horny points strike is it moves. They are Nature's snow shoes, with which she supplies the animal.

As it can thus move rapidly over the

thin crust formed on the surface of the snow, through which a man would sink, the Indians and hunters after them use snow-shoes to track their game. The hunt is exciting. Having started a modes, or several, if the luck is good, into a fine, open country, the race beexpanded high in air, and the hind legs wide apart, to prevent striking, shuffle away with a speed that seems utterly incompatible with their awaward gait; but though this is a slouching trot, it is

suit.

If more than one, they keep in Indian file, following each others track, and sinking of course, as they go; but though the hunter's broad snow shoes bear him lightly over the glittering plain, te finds hat he must strain every nerve, or the stwaward beast will clude him; and if the animal be a two-year-older, still ind his prime, he wilt lead them a long chase, and perhaps finally reach thick wedds and in the darkness escape.

escape.

An old moces or "original," as the Canadians, call them, will often distain to run, but turn on his pursuer, and all then depends on a steady hand and a sure rifle. Sometimes the alm misses, and the immense animal is upon the hunter on his slippery footing, and snow shoes are not exactly comfortable things to fight in. Then the hage ant-lers are terrible at room, and the only chance is to ply the knife with coolings

and energy/ Few winter hunts have greater tractions, and moose-hunting, which has nearly died out in Maine and New York, is still a favorite pursuit, especially with English officers in Canada, though even there the indiscriminate slaughter has sadly thinned out the once numerous herds of mocsa.

The Diamond Fields of South Africa. The diamond fields of South Africa continue to attract throngs of eager for-tune-hunters whose efforts in the pursuit of wealth are attended with varying degrees of success. A letter from a genlleman well known in this city describes the particular Golconda where he is expending his energies as a ten acre lot with over five thousand diggers at work within its contracted limits. He is the lessee of a claim measuring seven and a half by twenty-two and a half feet of ground, which he has secured after three lawsuits upon an agreement to pay fifty per cent. of the yield for the privilege. On obtaining possession he was at once offered £250 cash for his right. The precious stones are found at a depth twenty feet or more from the surfa that is, when they are found at all. One man has worked laboriously for over six months in a choice location only found in all that time ten small stones, the whole worth not over £25; while anothwhole worth not over 225; while shother man who was working within a few feet of him in five days dug out thirty-five diamonds worth £300 in the aggregate, and shortly afterward unearthed a stone weighing one hundred and seven-ty-two carats. It is all a lottery. Some make a fair living by very hard work, some fail entirely, and a few gain very rich prizes. Provisions at the diamond diggings, with the exception of meat,

The Mistake in Educating Women. We believe we are correct in saying that it is a common thing for girls to

the height of imprudence.

cease study when they leave school. If they read thereafter it is not systematically nor generally profitable reading. The accomplishments are not given up till later, that is to say, that music is not generally dropped till after marriage. The siren note of the piano was only a delusive tinkle which is heard no more after the marriage belis have rung. We are aware that the duties of married life: are said to be so exacting that the woman must drop her books and must let go for herself the process of mental education. But the exceptions of women who do find time for mental improvement in the midst of the cares of life are so many, that we cannot accept the excuse as well founded, or if well founded it is only in exceptional cases. The great majority of women in well-to-do-sodety have time to continue this education. The first mistake is made in not carrying that education far enough in schools: and the second grows out of the popular notion that education can be "got" in a few years of youth. The woman, in a new years of youth. The woman, no matter how good a scholar she may have been in school, or how quick and bright her intellect may be, who does not pursue some course of study, or ennot pursue some course of saudy, or en-ter upon diligent and informing reading, or make a special effort to keep abreast of the most important events, as detailed in the newspaper, or of the mantal and moral stir of the world, exhibited in periodicals and the works of leading authors and men and women of thought, must inevitably become either dull or frivolous; and in either case she wrongs herself, missing altogether her oppor-tunity in life, and does nothing for the elevation of society.

'The Countess de Salm-Salm, well known in New York and Washington, and widow of the late Prince Salm-Salm, is secretary and amanueus is to Archduchese Sophia.