CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION CANTATA.

The following is the cantata written by Mr. Sidney Lanier, and set to music by Mr. Dudley Buck, which was sung at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition.

"Centennial Meditation of Columbia.

From this hundred-armed bright
Eight mates leaps with nobler flight
Range down yon steeps of morning
Resistless sunlight and beetling waves
Shine and fall, shine and fall,
While old voices rise and call
Yonder where the sea-and-sky
Whitening of my Long Age
Move about the morning line
Far below my resting place.

II.

May-flower, May-flower, slowly hither flying,
Trembling Mayflower! for your fragrant
Hearts within *Pilgrim-souls dwelt England sighing*
Winds which bear your scented sigh
Gray-lipp'd waves shget the shouted, crying
Ho! It shall be!

III.

Jamestown, on of thee
Plymouth, thee—then, Albany—
Winter cities, *by frozen Hudson*
Fever cities, *by hasty James*
Mummy cities, *by slow Lethean*
Vengeance cities, *Your prisons shall sing!*

IV.

Then old Nations and Masks of Thinne,
Phantom-like Faiths or shadow-like Kings—
Ghosts of Greeds once fleshed and lair,
Grown level Reds in alien sun—
War, and the inner weary lords,
Tyrant, Lust, Hate and Jealousy swords—
Come! Ye shall see a Nation's rose,
All in a windy night of time,
Cried to me from dark and cry:
No! Thou shalt not be!

V.

Hark! —
Hearest thou whispering on the dire?
Footsteps stealing on the dire?
Thy Ancient Foe is yonder, his track
Darts through the tyrannous heart of Denial,
Pulsing and Labor and science-sculpted Trial,
Foiled, still beguiling,
Still, day by day,
Toil through the mysterious death of the Night,
Which wild broken-eyed, seeks new Light,
Toil, and forgive, and live or, and regright.

VI.

Now Praise to God's all-granted grace,
Now Praise to Man's undismayed face,
Despite the land, despite the sea,
I, the I am; and I shall be—
How long, Good Angel, oh, how long?
Hast thou seen a man's eye song?

VII.

"Long as thine Art and love true love,
Long as thy Science truth shall know,
Long as thine Faith burns to Love,
Long as thy Law by law shall grow,
Long as thy Life is God's,
Thy brother every man below,
Be sure, Mother Land to be and love,
Thy name shall shine, thy fame shall glow!"

VIII.

Oh, Music, from this height of time my Word unfold!
In thy large 'signals' all men's hearts Man's Heart shall be
Mid-heaven unroll: the chords as friendly days unfold
And wave the world's best lover's welcome to the world.

Our International Exhibition.

The great interest felt by our readers in the success of this national enterprise has led us to secure the accompanying illustrations and the latest information relative to its progress. Notwithstanding the inertness of American exhibitors, the position of the Exhibition on the tenth of May is far in advance of that of any former International Exhibition at the same date.

The following description will give a complete idea of the extent of the grounds and the size of the buildings:

The Exhibition buildings are located in Fairmount Park, which adjoins the built-up portions of Philadelphia on the north-western border. This park is beautiful park of 2,740 acres, upon which the city has already spent over $6,000,000, and is now annually expending a large sum in adornments and improvements. Through it runs the Schuylkill River, bordered by high banks and ravines, and its great natural beauty has been enhanced by the improvements lavished upon it. The buildings are located on some of the most beautiful spots on the banks of this river, presenting a picturesque surrounding them, spendid views of river and landscape being afforded. The buildings are located at a level of 130 feet above the highest tide-water level in the Delaware, and fifty feet above the height above the Schuylkill, Philadelphia is a city of 800,000 inhabitants, containing 135,000 dwellings, and a large proportion of which are owned by their occupants, and this number is being increased at the rate of 10,000 a year. Girard avenue, one of the chief streets of Philadelphia, leads directly from the heart of the city to the building of the Centennial Exhibition Building. This is a broad highway one hundred feet in width, crossing the Schuylkill River by a magnificent iron bridge seen in the background of the frontispiece, and which was erected at a cost of $1,500,000 expressly to furnish good facilities of access to the Exhibition Buildings. This avenue passes through the park in a westerly direction, and is a very fine drive. Bordering it on the left are the Exhibition grounds. These cover about 236 acres, which are inclosed for the building, in addition to which there are other inclosures for the display of live stock, and for the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, the inclosure, including that for the horses and cattle, which are of considerable extent, covered 250 acres. The buildings at Vienna gave about 2,000,000 square feet of ground floor surface for exhibits, and covered forty-two acres. There were originally provided at Philadelphia fifty acres of buildings, giving 1,700,000 square feet of surface, but applications for space were so numerous as to render enlargment necessary.

The articles exhibited have been classified in seven departments, and for the most part, are located in appropriate buildings, whose several areas are as follows:

1. Mining and metallurgy; 2, manufactures; 3, education and science, main building, 21.67; 4, Art, Memorial Hall; 5, Machinery, machinery building, 14; 6, Agriculture, agricultural building, 10; 7, horticulture, horticultural building, 1.54; Total, 48.47.

The first of them which one reaches coming from the city is the main exhibition building; but the only point from which a comprehensive view may be taken of them all is from the summit of George's hill, on the western margin of the Exhibition grounds, the point of view taken in the frontispiece; and here the spectator will find the machinery and agricultural halls in the foreground, and the main building and art gallery in the distance. Looking at them from this point, it will be seen that the northern faces of the main and machinery buildings are in a line; that they are divided by an avenue, but connected by a covered way, and that the length from the extreme of one building to the extreme of the other is very great—more than two-thirds of a mile. Running along the northern length of these buildings is a boulevard one hundred feet in width, which is traversed by a double line of narrow gauge cars, for the accommodation of visitors. Three hundred feet back of the main building, their centers being 1 a line, stands the art gallery. Next north-ward, and on the other side of Lansdowne valley, which is crossed by a bridge, is the horticultural building; back still of it, northernmost of the principal structures, is the agricultural building, and midway between this and the machinery hall on the side of the building for the exhibition to be made by the United State government.

[illegible] case of electric cels from the Senegal and the Nile are in the Egyptian Department.

CENTENNIAL DEPOT, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Pennsylvania railroad company, whose lines penetrate every section of the Union, and directly connect all important points with Philadelphia, has made magnificent provision for conveying, the safety and comfort, the millions of people who intend visiting the Centennial Exhibition direct to the Centennial grounds. The location of the Exhibition made it impossible for any railway to directly reach the Exhibition buildings and grounds, and the management, ever since the site was designated, has employed its gigantic experiments and unrivaled facilities to make the Exhibition a success, by providing the amplest accommodations at the minimum price, for both exhibitors and visitors. It was fitting that a railway company, national in its character and operations, should thus second the commissioners in illustrating our centennial history by demonstrating the high degree of excellence attained by the railway transportation system of America, in making the great thoroughfares uniting the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi valley, the West, Northwest and Southwest with the Centennial City, as perfect as possible in all its essentials and details.

Its routes follow the geographical channels of continental inter-communication, uniting most of the larger cities on the southern shores of the great lakes, on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and on the Atlantic harbors. The main road from New York to Philadelphia, though passing through the principal cities of New Jersey, does not deviate six miles from an air line, and its deflection is due to the interposition of navigable waters. These routes not only excel in directness as well as in the number of important cities and towns they connect, but they are confessedly superior in construction and equipment. Between Pittsburgh and New York, 444 miles, the entire line is double track, laid with heavy steel rails with joints connected between ties by a process that gives the effect of continuous rail, on which, there can be no unpleasant jarring. All bridges on the line are of iron or stone. A large portion of this distance is provided with a third track, which enables freight trains to keep entirely out of the way of passenger travel, and permits the express trains to run their allotted distance without interruption, and near Philadelphia, and other important terminal points, four tracks have, for considerable distances, been completed.

The Block signal system, exclusively used on the Pennsylvania railroad throughout its entire length, compels the engineer of a train to know whether the track is clear or not to the next station, be it one mile, which is of fireproof construction, and the restaurant kitchens are also located there.

Surrounding this building there are thirty-five acres of ground, which will be devoted to horticultural purposes, and have been suitably planted. In this plot there is an extensive series of sunken gardens.

As compared with other International Expositions, that of Philadelphia will be many points superior to all that have preceded it. It lacks the compact arrangement and general brilliancy of Paris, and is, of course, inferior in magnitude to that of Vienna, in the directions to that of Vienna. In the display of machinery it is incomparably superior to Vienna, as, it will be seen, and the Department of General Manufacturing has never been equaled. As an exhibition of what the Western World has done, in all branches of human pursuit, and a means of comparing their progress with the East, it is perhaps unapproached, and this is unquestionably its chief feature. In the representation of the nations of the world is complete with the exception of Greece and a few of the South American Republics. The space covered by the Exposition exceeds that of any previous one; two hundred and thirty-six acres is the total.

The inventor of the Baltimore airship has offered to use his machine to transport the commissioners of the Exposition July 4th next for the paltry sum of $750. He will provide his airship with ten seats, and will inflate the balloon 100 feet in diameter, which will be suspended from the car at a height of five hundred feet. Each of the seats will have a brilliant calcium light, and the inventor declares that with his apparatus he can illuminate the city of Philadelphia so as to make it light as day. If the project succeeds it will open a new field for visiting cities with simpler and cheaper means of illumination than they now possess, and dispense with the use of the flickering gaslamps that are such a nuisance.

EASTON (Pa.) *Free Press*: He didn't look like a depraved young man; he had more the appearance of one of those insatiable youth that invariably give the keepers of cheap hash houses a cold chill as they pass by. He entered meekly as we stepped forward with our cash-in-advance face on, and he looked so but when he mildly asked: "Don't you want a correspondent to go down to the Centennial and properly represent your influential sheet?" we just said: "Please remove your hat till we gaze upon that noble brow!" Gently he complied, and we found a Roman nose and a Roman branding iron and numbered him 18,231.

"My son," said a Boston parent, as his eighteen-year-old offspring stood, carpet-bag in hand, upon the threshold, "you are going to the Centennial. Promise me that, during your absence, you will shun bad company and keep your feet from the doors of ale-houses and billiard saloons." "Father," replied the young man, with the memory of the last cases dancing like visions in his mind, "I cannot. I go unmatched and unpledged."

It is estimated that up to the time of the blowing of the Exposition on the evening over two hundred and fifty thousand people had passed in at the gates. No exact count can be made, as the registering arrangements were not complete, and thousands entered without any register, as the city the excitement and jollification were kept up nearly all night, and Philadelphia was such an aspect of gaiety and jollity as has heretofore seemed impossible.

The Centennial commissioners report that the hotels and boarding houses in Philadelphia, are capable of accommodating 50,000 visitors, and that private accommodations can be secured for 20,000 more. Board can be had, at rates from $1.50 to $2 per day.

Ice Bridge at Niagara Falls.

A correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, writing from Niagara Falls, May 8, says: Today has been witnessed one of the greatest sights ever witnessed at this place. An ice bridge formed across the river from the shore below the falls to Goat Island, a distance of 900 feet in length by 100 in width, two stories high, and surmounted by six towers. In design it is tasteful and ornamental, comparing favorably with the many beautiful structures erected for the purposes of the Exhibition. The first flow contains a gorge 100 feet in depth, and the second, 130 by 100 feet, a ladder 100 feet in length, and a gorge 100 feet in depth, and a number of retiring rooms, all handsomely finished, and provided with every conveniences. The rooms on the second floor are for the use of the railroad officials and employees.

This depot is reached by a circle of three tracks sweeping from the main roadway four-fifths of a mile long, and the diameter of the circle they describe is 600 feet. All trains will enter this circle leading west, and depart from the depot heading east. Three trains can be landing or receiving passengers in front of the depot at the same time, the entire tracks being floored over, and no matter in what direction the trains may come or go, they can be moved without confusion, delay or danger.

Seventeen additional sidings have been constructed, connected with this circle, of a length of 1,000 feet each, upon which waiting trains can be run and remain with engines attached, until the time arrives for them to enter upon the circle, receive their passengers, and depart for destination. This arrangement of tracks and sidings is novel, and affords facilities for the transaction, without detention or confusion, of an almost unlimited passenger business.

Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

The most complete hotel in all its appointments in the West is the Southern. It is at all times with the best the market affords.

DIPLOMA on the face, rough skin, chapped and chilblained hands, sore lips, scalds, burns, cuts, the skin made soft and smooth by Cassell, Hoare & Co.'s Glycerine and Cucumber. This is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common fat, which are worthless.

CHAPPED hands are very common with the cold and bitter cold weather we have had. A few drops of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* rubbed over the hands three times a day, will keep them soft and whole. Fishermen, sailors, and others will do well to remember this.

THE Tweezer Case Dr. Walpole has had his beautiful front teeth, nature. She died suddenly of a fever. The doctor said it was the worms. If the Dental had used *Sheridan's Cascadine Condition Powders*, she might have lived to be a grandmother. Sold everywhere.

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MANCHESTER, JUNE 1, 1876.

Leading Republicans: The balance of cash in the State Treasury, May 20, was $1,212,336.72; receipts during the week ending May 27 were $22,897.40; payments during the same time were $15,908.73; balance in treasury May 27, 1876, $1,218,825.39; increase for the week $6,488.67.

On the evening of the exhibition of Ferrepaugh's show in Ann Arbor, some 300 students presented themselves and were courteously admitted at reduced rates and assigned reserved seats, which courtesy those "gentlemen, every one of us" responded to by producing 300 tin horns and insulting the orchestra and audience, whom they labored hard to impress with the fact that Michigan University at Ann Arbor could produce a more outcropping set of infernal scallywags and hoodlums than the low hamsis of ignorant plug-ugliies and dead-rabbits ever spewed forth—and they succeeded. Their din continued until Mr. Ferrepaugh entered and succeeded in being able to announce the opening of the show, and that disorderly persons would be summarily dealt with. The noise was resumed, when the sudden appearance of fifty stout men with clubs hushed the 300 howling hyenas—graveyard robbers into silence. How long shall our University and its host of noble students be disgraced by these "lewd fellows of the baser sort."

BRIDGEWATER STATION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

While George Rheinfrank and family were attending Ferrepaugh's show, in your village, on Wednesday of last week, some tramps made a visit to his house, and took a silver watch, two dollars in gold and two in silver, breaking open trucks and making a general overhauling of things; but finding nothing else of consequence they left. No clue to the thief as yet. S.

The above item was overlooked last week.—Ed.

FINANCIAL

Supervisor Burch has kindly furnished us with the following statement of taxable property of Manchester, which will be of interest to many of our readers. We hope the Supervisors of our neighboring townships will do likewise.

VALUATION OF TOWNSHIP.

In corporation—Real Estate	$178,450
" Personal	55,820
Total	$234,270
In country—Real Estate	$297,600
" Personal	65,300
Total	$362,900
Whole Township—Real Estate	$476,050
" Personal	104,720
Total	$580,770
Valuation in 1875	$565,800
Decrease	5,030
Births in 1875. Males, 25; Females, 21. Total, 46	
Deaths " " 19; " 14. " 33	

Old Bachelors over thirty-five, 41; from necessity, 40; from choice, 1; "gone where the pines try twineth."

Old maids over thirty-five, 1; from necessity, none; from choice, 1,—gone to the centennial—will never return.

There are 565 names on the assessment roll 326 in the corporation and 272 in the country, 33 being on both parts of the roll.

DECORATION DAY AT TECUMSEH.

Sir Knights—Arthur Case, Vast Deyo and Blosser, of this village, went to Tecumseh on Tuesday, to assist the good people of our sister village in observing Decoration Day. Quite a number of our citizens went down to look on, and we believe we utter the sentiments of the entire party when we say that all were more than pleased with the arrangements, which were so nicely carried out. Adrian Commandery of Knights Templar turned out between 40 and 50 swords, and the Adrian Guards were out with a pretty full company.

The procession, headed by the Clinton Cornet Band, and followed by the Adrian and Tecumseh Guards, the Knights Templar, civic societies, and a large concourse of citizens in carriages and on foot, was one of the finest ever seen in the county.

At the cemetery the graves of 27 soldiers were strewn with a profusion of beautiful flowers. The oration was delivered by Dr. Chas. Rynd of Adrian. The Tecumseh Band and Glee Club furnished music. The streets were filled with people from all parts of the country.

The Sir Knights were entertained in princely style by the people of Tecumseh, and but for the shoe made by a pack of drunken rowdies at the hotel in the evening, the visit would have been altogether lovely. x

LIST OF LETTERS—Remaining in the Post Office at Manchester, Mich., June 1st, 1876:

Brayton, George	Lindsey, Rebecca
Keeley, Mrs M M	Quinn, Mrs. John
Martin, Lucy	Rathbun, Mrs. E
Mandel, Johnie	Roberts, David (2)
Miller, John	Warner, J. R.
Kostler, Charles	Willard, Alfred

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."

C. WALLBRIDGE, P. M.

CLINTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

A LIVELY RACE.

On a farm in Bridgewater, there is a book that is given to warlike demonstrations. As Mr. B., the artist, was crossing the yard at the residence of Mr P., the animal discovered his opportunity, and the presence of a stranger was considered by his majesty as a challenge. Accordingly this representative of mossbacks made a charge on Mr. B. Now this animal was armed with a formidable pair of horns, with a head as hard as cast-iron, and the artist did not banker for a collision; in fact he did not wish to be on confidential terms just then. He did not know but a blow from that head, given with the momentum of 140 pounds and the velocity of 30 miles an hour, would turn him inside out. Accordingly he struck out on his best paces, and it was an exciting race. The sheep was anxious to elevate Mr. B., and he was anxious to avoid the collision. The whole household witnessed the race, and they voted the time of the pursued "the best on record." But the quadruped had the advantage of the biped, and the latter seeing that his pursuer gained on him, after doing his level best to escape, turned on his antagonist. The animal he struck out on his best paces

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

SWELLED LEGS.—Swelled legs are more often due to debility than any other cause, and in some cases this tendency may be, and is, traced to damaged food, want of exercise, irregular work, etc. These swellings are of a dropsical nature, and they are generally met with in the hind limbs. The watery fluid collects in these limbs mainly on account of their dependent position, and, perhaps, in some degree, from the parts being the most remote from the seat of circulation. An debility, partial or general, is the cause, the treatment should consist in the use of tonics, generous diet, regular exercise, frequent hand-rubbing of the legs, and bandaging. Flannel forms the best bandage, when properly applied, so-improve the general system, and, with it, the legs. We know of no boon equal to arsenic, which may be given in solution, and with the food. One ounce of liquid arsenicalis should be poured over boiled oats and scalded bran every night, and continued for three weeks or a month.

INADEQUATE INCREASE OF FARM ANIMALS.—The numbers of farm animals are not keeping pace with the advance of the country in population. Horses appear to have made the greatest increase, amounting to about three per cent; cows are more numerous by one or two per cent, while other descriptions of stock have not increased. Sheep are found in larger numbers only in the more southern States, the aggregate being little larger than that of last year. Swine appear to have decreased about eight per cent. This may be correct, as, in no rich of the farm is so subject to rapid fluctuations in numbers, very few being kept more than two years, and quite a large and increasing proportion of pigs being killed before a year old. The States showing the largest increase in cattle are Nebraska, Oregon, Minnesota, Kansas and Iowa, no others having more than three per cent. advance. Minnesota, California, Oregon and Arkansas have the largest percentage of milch cows. Nebraska shows the largest proportion of horses, in comparison with last year's record; following her in Oregon, Texas, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, West Virginia and South Carolina. The largest increase in sheep is in Kansas, Nebraska, Florida, Texas, Minnesota and Oregon.

RICH REWARD OF AN EXPERIMENT IN DRAINAGE.—The following paragraph from the Scottish American Journal is an inspiration to farmers everywhere:

John Johnson, of Geneva New York, came to this country with little more than means to plant him on his American farm. He saw the necessity of his soil, and commenced draining of its surplus water and the juces of his neighbors at his folly were soon turned to astonishment at the crops he produced. They saw him reap a wheat crop double the average of the State, raise cattle and feed sheep at a profit, while others reported only loss. He proceeded, with the calm confidence of knowledge to tile drain his three hundred acres at an expense much greater than he paid for his farm; but for some years, in relief of hisold age, he has been able to rent portions of it at twenty-five dollars per acre. He had faith in his business.

ROTATION AT THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The succession of crops at the Agricultural College is a fine course system, and has been in practice there for many years. Some years after first adopted it there, only recommended it for the college farm, saying it was adapted to the soil, and was well done by the students. The course of cropping is as follows: Sod ground is turned over and planted to corn; the second season sown to roots, and these are succeeded by oats. Immediately after oats harvest the ground is plowed, sown to wheat and seeded to clover, which is mowed the first season, pastured the second, and this finishes the course. The manure is applied for the corn in a liberal quantities as possible.

Mr. Ingersol, foreman of the college farm, in commenting upon this rotation before the Alumnus Club the other evening, said he thought the roots, although they were raised in great plenty, were quite costly feed in the end, because it took so much more help to prepare them for castle food, and cattle would not eat it did not thrive as well when fed so exclusively upon roots as when roots were employed as a minor portion of the food. He believed roots were very exhaustive upon soil, and would suggest as an amendment to the rotation that the root crop should be only one-third as large and the other two-thirds of land put into equal areas of potatoes and beans. These are full as good crops to clean the ground and leave it in the condition for a grain crop.

HOW TO MAKE PASTRY.—A man cook writing in the New York Times in answer to an inquiry as to how to make pastry, sends the following full directions:

Success in making pastry depends on several things, which I will name in their order. The right sort of flour, proper shortening, proper baking. The best recipe will fail without these requisites. Pastry flour is the finest and lightest known to the trade. Good pastry cannot be made with common family flour, such as is put in bags. The shortening should in all cases be only pure leaf lard and sweet butter. Beef suet, or any beef dripping, etc., is only a cheap device to cheat the stomach. Since the shortening is to be eaten, it is only common sense to get the best. The heat required is about 240°, or just as cool as hand can be held in about a minute. The process is as follows: To a pint of flour, add one-half a pint of shortening, half lard and butter, in equal parts, turn the flour on a board, put the shortening in the middle and chop it up in the flour, cut it in half a dozen the size of walnuts; put all back in a bowl or small pan, and put just water, ice cold, enough to make a stiff dough—as little water as you can use. Put another quantity of flour on the pastry board, turn the paste into it, flour the rolling-pin, and roll it out flat, always on the floured board. Take a corner over toward the center, like an envelope, and roll again; repeat this process half a dozen times, and it is ready if one side for an hour or two—out-doors if it is freezing weather; in the house if it is warm; when ready to use, roll it out once or twice and make up.

Puff paste as generally made, is very greasy and indigestible. The sample sent may be eaten by any one with impunity, and has the additional advantage of not costing much. Puff paste is made as the first recipe given, only it has rather more shortening, and has no more water in it than will unite the flour and shortening. I am a man of great strength, weighing one hundred and sixty-five pounds, and it requires my whole force, when the pastry is cold, to roll it out. It, when made, cannot be cut with a knife when fresh; they go in flakes at the touch. They are about one-third of an inch thick before baking, possibly one-half an inch, and they rise more than four times their original size. You may roll pastry in any direction from you, toward you, across, any way, it matters not, but are at European present.

The Poetess "Una."

The New York *Graphic* says the poetess, "Una," wife of Mr. A. H. Ford, of the *Irish Worlds*, was a writer of rare merits and stood in the foremost rank of those highly gifted minds of whom her country has just reason to feel proud. She was a genuine poet, and the simple, healthful outpourings of her muse were at once delightful and refreshing, especially in our day, when even laureates write "poetry" which ordinary mortals cannot understand. Mrs. Ford was born in Ireland in 1841, and came to the United States when a mere child. From early youth she had the advantage of refined culture and ennobling associations. Educated in St. Martin's Convent, Ohio, she was highly accomplished by nature, and intellectual light around the admiring circles in which she moved. Her poems are all distinguished by purity, simplicity and earnest thought. Her style is chaste, vigorous, graphic, and natural, and her poems are replete with passages of singular delicacy and beauty. She sung of scenes, sentiments, places, and people with a fervor that attaches to them the feelings of all who read her sweet numbers.

Propriety and graceful ease of language, accuracy, vividness and unity of thought, correct and impressive imagery, all lend their charms to her productions.

She never failed to make poetry a channel of high and well as pleasure, and, while pleasing the fancy, to awake the thinking faculty. Another lesson which she rarely failed to teach was the unreasonableness of that gross selfishness which unnerves all the kindlier qualities of the mind to mere personal interests and makes man look on his brother with jealousy and distrust.

Right and freedom were the informing principles of most of her efforts. Her sympathies were ever with the oppressed and wronged, and, though passionately devoted to her motherland and race, yet, when justice or truth was in question, she never narrowed her mind or confined her feelings to any land or people. Her love of humanity was ever broad, deep, and comprehensive. And although her poems are characterized by much religious sentiment she was free from even the shadow of bigotry or prejudice, as all who knew her well can testify. Her religion sentiment she was free from even the shadow of bigotry or prejudice, as all who knew her well can testify. Her religion is the relaxations of literature, but for the nobler purpose of conveying wholesome lessons and inculcating sound truths. She was, while loving the ideal, eminently practical, and believed that it is our duty to take the present for what it is worth, and look to the future rather than the past. While fondly cherishing the land of her birth its many glories and the memories that cling round it, she was intensely American, as many of her finest poems testify. Her love of virtue was earnest and sincere, and in her private life she scrupulously practised—the duties she inculcated in her literary productions. She was modest and unpretentious, and won the love and admiration of all who came within the circle of her acquaintance. Apart from her high natural gifts, her death is sincerely regretted by all who had the happiness to know her.

A Persecuted Lover.

John Hayne, who was a West Indian of warm blood, falling desperately and in love with a beautiful actress, Miss Fanny Fox, he proposed marriage and was accepted. Before the ceremony could be performed, however, Hayne discovered that Miss Fox was the mother of two children who claimed Colonel Berkley (afterward Lord Fitzhardinge) as their father. Hayne at once declined to consider the contract; whereupon Miss Fox, at her precious father's instance, brought an action against him for a breach of promise, and laid the damages at £10,000. Society was astonished at the audacity of the proceeding; but the eloquence of Counsellor Scarlett (afterwards Lord Abinger) and Lord Brougham said, "never was known to blush," "injured innocence," obtained £2,000 and public sympathy. There was much shedding of ink by the newspapers of the time because a controversy arose on the merits of the case, and the poems and pasquinades cried their based contents all "persecuted." Hayne died in Berkley having withdrawn his children from the custody of the double-dealing mother, it was said that

He walked away with his two little feet,
For the good, as he said, of their souls.

Strange enough, Mrs Fox became a greater public favorite as an actress after this discreditable affair, and was appointed to the leading female parts ever played at Covent Garden as "Virginia," illustrating the severe morality of London society. She died later, being still beautiful, at Paris, in the house of her friend, Lucien, an eventric beau of vast wealth, an ever-brown coats, had a brown carriage, and established a Mecca in Paris, in her honor, out of respect to the memory of a Miss Brown whom he had once loved, Petersham was Lord Harrington, and afterward Earl Stanhope. At the Indians' Miss Vestris he married the Fiote, who died, leaving a son, Countess Stanhope. As for Hayne, whose simplicity and the color of his cutway earned for him the nickname of "Pea Green," he paid his addresses to Miss Love, a vocalist, who he married him. The shop windows abounded with caricatures of the body on his knees before the young lady, and he was ever afterwards labelled "l'amour et la Haine," and.

All love may be expelled by Love,
And Hate by Hate:
—J. H. Sibbins, in the Century.

Shad by the Acre.

The result of Seth Green's experiment of raising shad in Lake Ontario is a success. Four years ago a number of young shad were turned loose near where the Genesee river empties into the lake, and for two years nothing was heard of them. Suddenly, however, they turned up in force at the end of the lake, near Sackett's Harbor, and so numerously have they multiplied that schools of them have been seen in the bay every where there. At Oswego, last spring, they collected around the new grevey pound put for the purpose of catching the land of her birth its many glories and the memories that cling round it, she was intensely American, as many of her finest poems testify. Her love of virtue was earnest and sincere, and in her private life she scrupulously practised—the duties she inculcated in her literary productions. She was modest and unpretentious, and won the love and admiration of all who came within the circle of her acquaintance. Apart from her high natural gifts, her death is sincerely regretted by all who had the happiness to know her.

Paris Represented at the Exposition.

(Olive Logan's Philadelphia Letter to New York *Graphic*.)

Have you ever been in Paris? If not you can guess how, I'ts here. (What is that here?) A nice-looking bluoard from the Faubourg St. Antoine—but he appears to have left his house at home—is as busy as a bee from morning till night building the City of Paris over by the Restaurant des Deux Freres Provencaux. On the border of the beautiful lake where the fountain plashes, he has been allotted a sizable Kitchen-garden patch of ground, and there he is planting Paris in solid chunks—the buildings, the streets, the parks, the triumphal arches, monuments, bridges, statues, everything. Isn't that a sensible thing, fact? He has got the city almost done now.

As I passed by to-day, he was giving his attention to the small Palais de Glace stone, mind you—which he had got all laid out in the precise shape it takes in all its irregularity as it surrounds the town, and was solidifying it with mud on the inside, stamping the soft clay into the shape he wishes it to remain and harden in baking in the sun.

The River Seine winds through his city, its channel bare as yet, but he will let the water in as soon as he gets all the buildings fastened in place and the islands hardened into shape.

Every slope of theatreets of Paris—the rise of the Boulevard where it bends at the beginning of the Montmartre division—the climbing streets at the steep hill at Montparnasse—the winding up and downs of the Belleville quarter—everything is there.

The Champs Elysees and the Tuileries Gardens are represented by smooth spaces thickly planted with evergreens and studded with statues.

The Vendome Column is recognized where it stands—about two feet high. I judge in the Rue de la Paix. The buildings are exact models in every important distance, and the Tuileries are line even the most insignificant streets for all patterned after the real houses of Paris.

All this of course, in little—in very little space, for it would be out of the question to build all Paris, or even with grounds so spacious as these, without reducing the copy considerably.

The industrious blousard strides about in his Paris like a Biobdingnagian giant taking a stroll through a city of Lilliput. Ten steps carry him from the Bastile to the Madelaine. He places upon foot-stools the Arc de Triomphe, while the other toe nestles in the shrubbery by the Jardin Mabille. A better way for one who has never been there to get a notion of Paris could hardly be found on this side the ocean, while those who are familiar with the French capital, linger delightfully on the edge of the blousard's city and point out the various features with enthusiastic recognition to their untraveled friends.

Slinging Slang.

As a newly engaged commercial traveler was alighting from a long-slinging trip from his place in Chicago the other day, he suddenly turned to his employer, a grave old merchant, and inquired, "I say boss, what shall I do if I get out of 'soap?'" "Soap!" said the old gentleman, "why, use your discretion, I suppose, and then you won't get out." "But I mean what I should get out of 'grease?'" continued the youth. "Grease! grease?" pondered the old man, "why, you don't need any grease—use soap." "But if I should get out of soap?" "Oh, but you don't understand me," chimed in the youthful employee, "I know how to use soap, but what I do if I run out of spondulix—greenbacks, you know, or money, or wealth" echoed the mystified merchant, looking at the young fellow over his glasses, "why, I'd be bu—, I'd be ruined." "Yes, currency—greenbacks," explained the drummer; "cash, money, you know." The old man looked at the young old merchant's mind at this moment, for gazing upon the creature before him with a look of half pity, half contempt, half pity, he broke forth, "Young man, I understand the slang you put out. I don't believe our class of customers could get along very well with you—they all speak English. Step into my desk and what man there will settle with you. And that is the way the high salaried slinger was discharged.—*Boston Transcript.*

Are There Diamonds in Arkansas?

The Little Rock *Gazette* says: Several times within the past few years gold and silver have been discovered in southwest Arkansas. The country through Sevier, Howard, Little River, Polk and Pike is very hilly, and the soil is poor, the timber and paying mines will be discovered. This time, however, it is not to mineals rich and rare, but to a genuine diamond. We cannot give the locality where these stones have been found, for it not been made public. Mr. H. C. Wilkinson and Mr. Toland called at the *Gazette* office and showed the stones to us. It was dressed and set in a ring in New York, under the direction of Mr. Wilkinson, and is of 8½ carats, and he places its value at $75, and pronounce it genuine. Jewelers in this city have pronounce it genuine, and estimate it worth at from $60 to $85. When found it weighed about two carats and a half carats, and lost three-eighths in dressing. The diamond is very brilliant, and when dressed, equal to the finest brilliants fairly shine their luster. The diamond is not the property of Mr. Wilkinson, but belongs to a lady in Paris in 1867, the remainder of the stone, which is found is kept a profound secret. It was a "big bonanza" we trust that Arkansas will show up many more of the precious stones.

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Hard-Philosophy, but Doubtless True.

The *Science of Health*, in speaking of nature's remedies for disease, says:

Although the doctrine that nature or Providence has provided some remedy for every disease if we could only find it has been believed in all ages and is now taught in all the medical schools in the world, with the single exception of the Hygeia-Therapeutic College, we can conceive of nothing more absurd. Diseases are the penalties of disobedience to vital laws. Has nature attached a penalty to disobedience of her laws, and then provided a remedy to do away with the penalty? That would be such a self-institution as no human legislation has ever yet been guilty of. Yet there are in the civilized world half a million of physicians who are busily, but vainly, endeavoring to overcome drug and dose away the penalties. In the light of true science this is simply ridiculous, while in effect it is terribly disastrous; for every dose of medicine, being itself a violation of vital law, has its own penalty to be suffered. Hence the maxims of the drug schools, that "every dose, being a poison, diminishes the vital force of the patient," and "we cure one disease by producing another." If Nature had provided bridges fastened in place and the islands hardened into shape.

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