They entered the drawing-room. Margaret Cuninghame's hour of triumph was only beginning now, when to her praise, admiration, adulation had become valueless as a grain of

adulation had become valueless as a grain of saud, light as thistle-down, things of naught.

The Duke of Wellington advanced to meet her. He had been, like all else, attracted by her beauty an hour before, when it was so glowing and radiant, and now, struck by the contrast, her heavy eye, the dark-fringed eye-lid almost resting on her marble cheek, presented to the placid happiness her face hetokened an hour before, augured that her tête-ê-tête with Ernest De Vere was the cause, and he felt annoyed that Lady Hamilton should have asked or he have granted the favor which have asked or he have granted the favor which, by sending her lover to India, would perhaps

requirate them for ever.

To those who knew the great Duke well, i.is nature was one of tenderest kindliness, and at his age happiness assumed proportions which neither fame nor fortune could ever attain. His wealth was boundless, his fame in the batthe field and Senate such us only one in a cicle can beast, yet he could understand the sense of utter loneliness the highest, haughtiest stoop down to when wondering thousands come to bless the heart which has not one to love, and he felt almost guilty as he looked at this heartiful cirl in her young bleomy who would beautiful girl, in her young bloom, who would most likely be offered up a sacrifice to Mammon. There were episodes in his own life which, looking back upon, told him that there were hearts that never forgot, young hearts where the sunbeams fall in vain, as on spring-

where the sunbeams fall in vain, as on spring-crushed flowers, never more to smile in glad-ness, the only sweetness life has left to dream of death by the rocks of the lone sea-shore. "De Vere, will you give me your place? Miss Cuninghaue, will you take my arm?"
The exchange was made. The Duke talked of indifferent things as they wandered from room to room, and, approaching the subject by degrees, at last spoke of Ernest De Vere's de-narture with his prejugation that programs. said it was probable the Guards would not be long in India, and it was also very easy, if De Vere wished for such himself, to make a transfer into a home regiment if he did not care for remaining in India, which few young men did

He reserved no answer in words, but he felt the great throis of the unquiet heart, which now and again shook the slight frame, that tried to suppress them but could not. The strong spirit which used to enable her to say I will was now powerless as a child.
in wandering from room to room they enter-

ed a small music apartment, containing only one piano and a harp. Do you ever extemporize?" asked the

"I can play little else, nothing any one would care to hear."

Then sit down and converse to me in sweet We are almost alone in this small room, and the few who are here are too much occupied with each other to hear what you say to me through the keys of the piano, so you may safely tell all you think and feel."

A thorough student and judge of human na-ture, the Duke knew that if she were to extemporise and pour out her feelings in music, this would tend to tranquilize her heart as no

this would tend to trunquilize her heart as nothing else would, and it was with a view to this that he brought her hither.

At first she played some half-hesitating harmonious chords, by degrees mellowing into melody, soft and low, thrilling her listener to the heart as a pathotic cadence reminded him of "Erin go Bragh;" then came a hesitating, half-expressed sorrow, as if she feared the notes would become words under her touch; at last she seemed to lose conscious research. at last she seemed to lose consciousness of the present, she was pouring her soul forth in the wail of the exiled Hebrew by the river of Babylou, Israel mourning for their beloved land,—"How shall we sing the Lord's song in a foreign land?"—"We wept when we remember the state of th bered Zion."—A sadder, closer sorrow, "I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan, very pleasant hast thou been unto me."—"Benjamin, my son, my son, would to God 1 had died for thee."—a cry of anguish—"Search mo, oh God, try me, my thoughts unfold, shew unto me the path of life."—a long low wail of heartbreaking melody, supplication, pleading—"Lord recall our bondage as streams of water in the South."—a solemn strain as if angels spoke—" He gave Egypt for a ransom, Ethiopia and Seba for them,"—" Yea He loved the peoorout. joyful preon-" Oh Grave where is thy victory, oh Death where is thy sting." Exhausted, her hands lay on the keys, while

the sounds of the last grand chords died away in low murmurs.

At first the only listener was the Duke, who had led her to the piano that she might relieve her buildened heart. The power site possessed to thrill the hearts of others, to make them weep and rejoice, was unknown to him as to herself. At first a few listeners would come with soft tread, nearer and nearer; one by on each voice was hushed at the power of melody which stirred their souls to the very depths, until at last all within hearing of the wondrous music formed a circle round the instrument

The last faint murmur died away as if borne on the wind. The Duke touched her arm, and giving her his own, led her out of the circle who were all still too much under the influence of her music even to express their admiration for the talent which enchanted them

Ernest De Vere was not in the circle of entranced listeners round the piano. He stood alone, leaning on the velvet-covered mantelshelf, his soul giving a strong response to every chord, every note.

He had never heard her play, and had never conceived the idea of her possessing a power like this. Each strain of the music seemed to be pouring his own feelings out, revealing them to himself, and when at last the trium phant song of giadness came to the worn heart, he replied in his soul:
"Even so, Margaret, I also can wait."

(To be continued.)

Water of the Deer Sea.—An appearates for obtaining water from the depths of the ocean has been invented in Germany. An open vessel of suitable form and size is lowered by means of a rope, and when the desired depth has been reached an electrical current is transmitted through a wire that accompanies the lowering rope, and this current, inducing activity in an electro magnet attached to the apparatus, releases powerful springs, which act upon stop-cocks, thus inclusing the water at any degree of depth. Some useful experiments in the determination of the carbonic acid in sea-water have been made through the agency of this apparatus.

FARM ITEMS.

The rice plantations on the Savannah River are being desoluted by a species of water caterpillar. House raisors say that a few carrons given daily to a horse will render his coat beautifully slock and glossy.

To prevent rate from gnawing harness, mix with the oil applied a little Cayenne popper, say a tea-spoonful to the quart.

spoonful to the quart.

A CONDITION powder, made of three parts salt and one of ashos, and given to horses at the rate of a handful a week, is highly commended by the Turk Field and Farm. If a little sulphur is added to the dose once in a fortnight, there will be no harm done and many evils may be prevented. The prescription is almost es valuable for other domestic animals.

tion is almost es valuable for other domestia animals.

Rahitual costiveness in horses should not be counteracted by purkatives, as they generally increase the ovil; but attention should be paid to the habit itself, and the peculiar tendencies of that should be remedied by occasional brain mashes, tiren food is particularly useful in these cases in Summer, and carrots in Winter. A costive state of the bowels may sometimes be remedied by placing a lump of rock salt within the manger.

A correspance of the bowels and shruhs which have been in constant use for over nine years, and their points are yet perfectly sound. "I take," he says, "common coal tar and bring it to the boiling point in a kettic some ten to twelve inches deep; i then place the lower part of the stake in the boiling tar, immersing it as deeply as the pot will allow. After remaining therein about ten minutes, I take thom out, allowing the surplus tar to drain off, and roll the tarrod portion in sharp sand, covering every part of the tar. After they have become perfectly try I give them another coat of tar, completely covering the samiled part." He keeps the upper part well painted.

The London Horse Rook said: All horses must not be feed in the camerone in the same the same to the feed in the camerone the control of the same the feed in the camerone the same that the same the feed in the same transmitted.

cring the samled part." He keeps the upper part well painted.

The London Horse Book said: All horses must not be fed in the same proportion, without regard to their nees, their constitutions and their work, because the impropriety of such a practice is self-evident. Yet it is constantly done, and is the basis of disease of every kind. Never use bad hay on account of its cheapness, because there is no proper nourishment in it. Damaged corn is exceedingly injurious, because it brings on inflammation of the howels and skin diseases. Chaff is better for old horses than hay, because they can chow and digest it better. Mix chaff with eorn or boans, and do not give the latter alone, because it makes the horse chew his food linere and digest it better.

ROADS AND FENCE CORNERS.—A correspondent of the Raral New Yorker writes: If there is any one thing which I hate more than another about a farm, it is to have the road walks and fence corners filled with brush and weeds. It is from these places that the Canada thistles and other noxious weeds become scattered over the farm, and who does not know that weeds in roads and walks are a sure mark of sloventiness on the part of the owner? Just mow all the brush and weeds from the fence corners and roadsides; hoe and rake your garden walks, and see what a wonderful change it will make in the general appearance of your place. What a very bad hat is to an otherwise well drossed gontleman, weedy walks and roads are to a good farm or garden. When I was a boy, my father taught me to hoo out my row, which mean to the centre of the road, or close up to the fence, not permitting the weeds and grass to annually eneroach upon that portion of the land occupied by crops.

igneroach upon that portion of the land occupied by crops.

To Ascertan the Weight of Live Cathe.—First see that the animal stands square, then, with a string, take his circumference just behind the shoulder-blade, and measure the feet and inches—this is the girth. Then measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock, and direct the string along the back to the forepart of the shoulder-blade, and this will be the length. Then work the figures thus —Nuppose girth of bullock of feet 4 inches, length 5 feet 3 inches, which multiplied together make 33 square superficial feet, and these multiplied by 33—the number of pounds allowed for each superficial foot of eattle measuring less than seren and more than sere feet in girth, 31 is the number pounds to be estimated for each superficial foot. And suppose a small animal to measure 2 feet in girth and 2 feet in length, these multiplied together make 4 feet, which multiplied by 11—the number of pounds allowed for each square foot when the cattle measure 2 feet in girth and 3 feet; which multiplied by 11—the number of pounds allowed for each square foot when the cattle measure 4 feet in helps in girth and 3 feet 9 inches in longth, that multiplied together make 6 feet in girth make 44 pounds. Again suppose a calf or sheep, each of the feet in girth make 656 lbs. The dimensions in girth and length of the back of cattle, sheep, calves and hops, taken this way, are as exact and more than 3 feet in girth, make 256 lbs. The dimensions in girth and length of the back of cattle, sheep, calves and hops, taken this way, are as exact as at all necessary for common computation or valuation of stock, and will answer to the four quarters of the animal, sinking the offal. A deduction must be made for animals half fat, of one pound in twenty from those that are fat: and for a cow that has had calves, one pound must be allowed in addition to the one for net being fat upon every iwenty.—Peduce's Land Measurer.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A ROMANTIC white girl of sixteen has joined a roying band of Indians in Marquetto Co., Wisconsin and will not leave them.

True physicians in New York report an alarming increase of cancer in the nose, caused by the practice of warring cyc-glasses that are held to the bridge of the nose by a spring.

Tun arching of the western entrance to the Hoosic Tunnel is composed of 12,000,000 bricks. Six years ago the first brick was laid by Engineer Doane; the last was laid by Engineer Frost on Friday, June 28 1872.

A MAN in Newark, N. J., who lost both of his hunds by a railroad accident, is enabled by artificial hands to maintain his position as a railroad em-ployed. He can lift articles, write, and do many sther surreigner bines.

The inhabitants of Cordova, in the Argentine Republic, have torn up the rails of the new Central Railroad, declaring that the locomotive is the creature of the devil. The mob are said to have been incited to this act of violence by fanatical clergy-

non.

CERTAIN employers of working men in Belgium are trying a novel experiment. Knowing full well the great difficulty in precuring cheap and comfortable accommodations in a great city, they have recently organized a home for their employees, where, for thirty-live cents (American money) a day, each person will be furnished with lodging, four meals a day—one of meat—and have their washing done free.

DISCOVERY OF A STALACTITE CAYE—A correspond-out of the Message of Odessa says that a sploudid stalactite cave has been discovered at the distance of seven vertes from Soukhoum. It is, according to the report, a long serie, of caves and galleries, the whole extending over a longth of about 200 feet; the principal chambers are very lofty, and the stal-actions remarkably beautiful. Some fossil bones, have been found in the caves, and search is now be-ing made for prehistoric arms and other remains. The intelligence that the stock of cuarco or the in-

ing made for prehistoric aris and cher remains.

The intelligence that the stock of guano on the istands near Poru is nearly oxinuated has stimulated inquiries after further supplies of this valuable fortilizer, and it appears that extensive deposits exist in several localities. A Peruvina journal published at Lima says that immense guano bods have been discovered ou the mainland north of Callao, of a quality superior to that found on the celebrated Chinoha Islands. The discovery is the result of an expedition set on foot by Meigs, the great milroad contractor. Another expedition sent to a piace near Pisco, where it was reported there were large deposits, ascraimed that no guano was to be found thore. The beds north of Callao, where it is said that millions upon millions of the fertilizer lie within easy reach, are the ressort of sea lions in immense numbers.

Statistics of the Greman Parliament. The Gard

bers.

Statistics of the German Parliament.—The German periodical Im Neuen Reich gives some interesting details as to the composition of the Reichstag. Of the 378 members of the Assembly 50.9 per cont. are Liberals, and 34.4 are anti-Liberals; the Intermediate German Empire party amount to 9.5, while 4.7 per cent. belong to no party. The Protestants number 252-46.6 per cent., the Catholies 122-32.2, and the Jows 4-1.05 per cent. The professions are represented by 41 Government functionaries—16.2 per cent. 12 provincial and communal functionaries—3.1, 107 jurists—28 9, 3 medical men—0.7, 18 philologers—4.7, 13 theologians—3.4 5 authors—1.3, 20 large anded proprietors—5.2, 80 agriculturists—32.5, agreat contractors—1.5, 10 manufacturers and contractors—2.2, 10 merchants—1.2, 4 officers—1.05, and 14 without profession—3.9 per cent.

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

Russia Salve.—Take equal parts yellow wax and sweet oil; molt slowly, carefully stirring; when cooling sitir in a small quantity of plycerine. Good for all kinds of wounds, &c.

WARRING.—Mousekeepers will find it a great convenience to have two reads.

wantage and the second was a se

creansed.

To Com. Frances.—"he ribs are scraped with a bit of glass, cut circularly, in order to render them pliant; and then, by drawing the edge of a blunt knife over the filaments, they assume the curly form so much admired.

knife over the flaments, they assume the curly form so much admired.

To Hamper the Hards,—Boil in three quarts of water a pint of horseradish, four ounces of pulvorized alum, and four ounces of rock salt. When the preparation is cool wash the hands in it two or three times a day for a week or ten days.

To Wash Calico.—To prevent calico from fading while washing, infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of water; put the calico in while hot, and leave it till cold. In this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washings.

To Prany the Broon.—A well-known physician says that he considers the following prescription for purifying the blood as the best he has ever used; One onne yellow dock, one-half ounce horse-radish, one quart hard cider. Dose, one wine-glass full four times a day.

Stramerry Care.—Prepare a pound cake; mash ripe strawherries, and drain them; spread the fruit evenly on the cake and frost the top; stick large, ripe berries on the cake, before the icing set; sweeten the juice, and serve it with the cake. This is a proper dinner dish, but is good for tea also.

Pinkapple Ick.—One juicy, ripe pineapple peeled and out small, inica and greet seed of one town.

PINEAPPLE ICE.—One julcy, ripe pineapple peeled and out small, juice and grated peel of one lomon, one pint of sugar, one pint of sugar over the pineapple and let I stand an hour. Mash all up together, and strein on the syrup through a hair sieve. Add the water and freeze.

FRITTERS..-Use any kind of fruit or berry, or bonana. Cut the banana in sikes. Flour, water and salt mixed to a thick batter. Best two whites of egas to a stiff froth, and mix with the batter. A little liquor or wine of any kind will improve it. The slices of fruit are dipped into the batter and cooked in hot fat.

in hot fat.

HARD GINGERBERGD.—Rub half a pound of butter into one pound of flour, then rub in half a pound of sugar, two tablespoonsful of ginger, and a spoonful of rose-water; work it well; roll out and bake in flat pans in a moderate oven. It will take about hall an hour to bake. This gingerbread will keep good some time.

good some time. good some time.

Potato Rouls.—Boil two pounds of potatoes, puss through a colander or mash them well; add two ounces butter and a pint of mik, a little salt, one gill yeast, and as much flour as will make a soft dough; set them to rise; when light cut them in eakes; let them rise half an hour, and bake. Sweet potatoes make beautiful biscuit, mixed as above.

Scheen Apples.—Right pounds of apples, pared : four pounds sugar; one quart of vinegar; one ounce of stick olimamon; half ounce cloves. Boil the sugar, vinegar and spice together; put in the apples when boiling, and lot them remain until tender (about twenty minutes). Take them out and parthen in ajar. Boil down the syrup until it is thick and pour it over.

and pour it over.

Good Wintewash. — Take clean lumps of well burnt white lime, slackened; add to five gallons a quarter of a pound of whiting or burnt alum putverised, half a pound of well builde paste, and hulf a pound of cleanest glae, dissolved and boiled out in water. This may be put on cold indoors, but hot outside. It will be as beilliant as plaster of Paris, and retain its brilliancy for many years.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

Western the state of the contemplation by Mosers. Decinotz, Luider, and Rechieve, the first-montioned gentleman having been a member of the German north polar expedition of 1869-70 on the Hann. They expect to spend several years in the labor, and to proceed first to Calabar, for the purpose of studying its fawns and making collections of all kinds. They do not expect to penetrate far into the interior, but will do what they can in this direction. They intend to have suitable apparatus to enable them to fix their route with procision, and to record the physical phonomena that may present thomselves.

Dugong On.—Attention has been recalled, by the contents of the Queensland Amaze at the International Exhibition, to the medical uses of the dugong oil. They have been declared, remarks the British Medical Journal, by more than one medical practitioner, following Dr. Holt of Brisbane, to possess all the nutritive qualities of cod-liver oil, and to be equally useful in all the forms of tuberculous and wasting diseases which are bonefited by the administration of cod-oil. It is alleged to possess an actually agreeable flavour, to be pleasant as an article of food, and to be accoptable to those whose stomachs reject cod-oil. At a record dinner in the Annexe, the pastry was made with dugong oil, and pronounced excellent. This should make it a valuable neclicine, and one which might, with deventage, be introduced into practical use by prescribing physicians in this country.

country.

Much interest has been excited in the United Much interest has been excited in the United States and England by the movement among the Japanese looking toward the introduction of the English language and its literature into the Japanese empire; and it has even been stated that there is a possibility that our mother-tongue may in time become their national language. The principal difficulty in the way of this desirable consummation lies come their national language. The principal difficulty in the way of this desirable consummation lies in the peculiarities of the English language, and the namber of irregular verbs characterising it, as also the want of uniformity in its pronunciation. The idea has been suggested of forming an improved English language for the benefit of our Oriental friends by making all the verbs regular, and improving the orthography. Should this be carried out, it is not impossible that the reform may be in time adapted by ourselves.

The choice of a new language by the Japanese lies, it is said, between the English and the German, and the selection of the latter is warmly urged by the digmans. Indeed, that language appears to be quite a favorite one in Japan, as attested by the existence of an extensive German book-store there doing a large business, and by the establishment of quite a number of schools for teaching the tongue.

According to the Albany Argus, the shad-hatching

ACCORDING to the Albany Argas, the shad-hatching operations of Mr. Soth Green on the Iludson River during the present season have been extremely successful, an immense number of eggs having been supplied directly by himself or through others to lake Champlain, the Genesco River, and other localities.

cessful, an immense number of eggs having been supplied directly by himself or through others to lake Champlain, the Genesco River, and other localities.

The principal scene of his operations was at what is called Camp Green, about ten miles below Albany, on the western shore of the Hudson. This consisted of three tents, one a dormitory, one a sitting-room, and the thrid a kitchen. Five men have been employed by Mr. Green in the various operations connected with this business—first, in the capture of the shad, which is done by means of a seine about 400 feet long about a mile below the camp, on the rame side of the river. They are usually taken between eight and ten o'clock at night, and, if properly matured, the eggs are stripped from the female into a pan of water, and the nilt subsequently expressed into the same, and the whole stirred together. When this operation is concluded the eggs are carried to the batching ground and placed in the hatching boxes, where they are loft seven or eight days, according to temperature.

The lantching boxes constitute an essential feature of the operation, and are constructed according to a plan patented by Mr. Green. These are made of wood, are nineteen belies long, thirteen inches wide, and ten inches deep, open at the top, and the bottom composed of tarred wire-cloth of twenty meshes to the square inch. Each box has fastened to its sides two wooden floats, holding it in the water at an angle of forty degrees, so as to subject the eggs to the action of a slight tidal current, it being necessary that the eggs should be kept in a genite and conjunous motion until hatched. These boxes are fastened together, one behind another; in rows of live or six, with an anchor at one end of each gang, in order that the boxes was adjust themselves to the tide.

In twenty-four hours after impregnation, with a temperature of 55°, a small yellowish speck is visible in the direction of the stream to find subside the egg, is half an inch tone, with an umbilieal sac attached, which he absorbed

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Desire not more of the world than is necessary to accommodate you in passing through it.

Text is is an immortal flower; a thing that has no-thing to four from circumstances, a post where dan-ger has no power. A MORE glorious victory cannot be gained over an other man than this, that when the injury hegan o his part, the kindness should begin on ours,

MIND what you are after. Never be contented with a bubble that will burst, or a firework that ends in smoke or darkness, that that which you can keep, and which is worth keeping.

and which is worth keeping.

The fact that the word worth, when applied to character, means moral worth, shows that, though men may be dualed by intellectual brilliancy, their real aspect cannot be won without virtue.

Thern, Virtue and Happiness may be distinguished from each other, but they cannot be divided. They subsist by a mutual co-inherence which gives a shadow of divinity even to our human nature.

It is very sweet to be loved—to know that one's coming rejoices the heart and brightens the eyes, and that when we go where we are helved, we scatter light and joy, and make the dark chamber of the soil radiant with sunshine.

EVERYTHISG useful at necessary is champest: watking is the most wholesome exercise, water is the best dirink, and plain foul the most mourishing and healthy diot: even in knowledge, the most useful is the casiest acquired.

It we look only at the principal productions—of a

casiest acquired.

If we look only at the principal production of a poet, and neglect to study himself, his character, and the circumstances with which he had to contend, we full into a sort of atheism, which forgets the Creator and his creation.—Gathe.

and inscreation.—tfacthe.

Fonermas love may fall upon unworthy objects, but how much better this than to have no love. Suppose the rain should say, "It will not fall, there are so many desert places where the sand only soaks up and gives both no verdure." No-dfock rain and sunshine fall upon the just and unjust, the waste places as well as the fruitful. So our love should reach all.

reach all.

The moment a friend, or even a mere asquaint ance, is dead, how sarely there starts up before us each instance of ankinalness of which we may have been guilty towards him. In fact, many and many an act or word which, while he was in life, did not seem to us to he unkind at all, now "bites back" as if it were a serpent, and shows us what it really was.

was.

Every industrious man, by his labour manual or mental, depends upon his personal exertions for fortune and fame. Every indolent man depends for subsistence upon the labour of others, upon patrimonial resources, or upon trick and fraud. One adds to the common stock of wealth and human empoyment, the other adds nothing. The last are like the grain-worms, which consume our crops, without rendering any equivalent to society.

The faculty of concentrating the mind on the matter in hand, to the exclusion of all other thines, is one of the travest and most valuable gifts with which a man can be endowed. To commence with a theory, to think it out to its legitimate results, to reduce those results to a concrete form, and, if it be in material science, to proceed to experiment and practice, without diversing in any direction from the purpose, is possible to very few men.

Whateyer may be said concerning chance and

purpose, is possible to very few men.

WHATEVER may be said concerning chance and fortune, there is no chance—no luck, and never was. Mon reap what they sow, get what they carn. Men and things are evened, halanced here. It may seem that many kind actions and loving wishes go unrewarded, and that many a victous life daunts it out triumphant to the end. But this is only seeming. No act can go unrewarded here, because every act carries its reward in itself. No evil life is victorious, it only pretends to be so. The brag is on its lips, but the pain is in its heart.

A fount wife is to a man window streamth and

out, it only pretends to be so. The brag is ou its lips, but the pain is in its heart.

A gond wife is to a man wisdom, strength and courage; a had one is confusion, weakness and despair. No condition is hopeless to a man where the wife possesses firances, decision and economy. There is no outward propriety which can counteract indolence, extravagance and folly at home. No spirit can long embare had influence. Man is strong, but his heart is not adamant. He delights in enterprise raid action, but to sustain him he needs a tranquil mind; and especially if he is an intelligent man, with a whole houd, he needs his moral forces in the conflicts of life. To recover his composure, home must be a place of peace and comfort. There his soul renews its strength, and goes forth with fresh vigor to encounter the labor and troubles of life. But if at home he finds ue rost, and is there met with bad-temper, sullenness, featousy, and gloom, or assailed with complaints and consure, hope vanishes, and he sinks into despair. Such is the case with ten many who, it might seem, have no coulliets or trials of life; for such is the wife's power.

THE HEARTHSTONE SPHINK.

196. CHARADE.

My first is an article oftentimes used; My nest, I am sorry to say, is abused; My third is oftimes refused by the fair, And often regretted for c'or and for c'er.

When King Henry the Fifth one day
Was marching from Harfleur to Calais,
He beheld, in martial array,
One hundred thousand horse from Paris,
Drawn up his progress to contest,
Or take him a pris'ner in battle;
But he nobly did his best.
Fought my whole, and the French did baffle.

197. SQUARE WORDS.

1. The name of a common prickly plant, of the class Syngenesia; a scriptural name; a beautiful Greek slave; a German poet of the thirteenth century; un early Greek sophist and rhetorician; a Roman general; the name of a kind of acid; a small plant renowned in soms.

2. A crustaceous animal; resembling the opal; queer quadrupeds; a wild English fruit; an Italian priest and author; a village in Asiatic Russia; to return.

priest and author; a village in Asiatic Kussia; to return.

3. A precious stone resembling the beryl; a small French village; the name of a Saxon princess; an early Swedish writer; a Shaksperian character; a village of Persia; a valuable piece of carbon. LILY FLINTOFF.

198. CHARADE.

A portion of your face my first
Will plainly show when 'tis reversed;
And if my nert you will transpose,
A bird of prey it will disclose.
When night cames on, and work is done,
My whole to you is welcome then,
Till, with the morning's glorious sun,
You rise refreshed for work again.
C. W. N.

199. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

From every part of Christendou,
'Gainst Saracems to fight,
To Palestine brave warriors come,
With swords and armour bright.
The leader of this gallant band, Pre-eminent in arms, 'Gainst crescent banners raised his hund, And vain wore Syria's charms.

And vain were system.

In England doth this ere abound.
These lines in circles may be found.
A term of chemistry oft seen.
A lady's name is this, I ween.
Found in Peru, for wood well known.
Twill prove an ancient Kentish town.
A musculine name this surely brings;
One borne by several English kings.
T. L.

200. CHARADE.

Without my first you could not walk, id est, not very well.
Transposed, my nearly a gloomy cave,
Where savigo heasts do dwell.
Correctly together place the two,
A fabulous tale they'll show to you.
C. W. Namdac.

201. SQUARE WORDS.

A bird: a city of England; separately; the language of ancient Scaudinavia; to embark in.

2. A Scriptural place; imbecile; an opponent; to
terrify; radiers.

3. To choose; an admirer; each one; the goddess

ANSWERS TO CHARADES, &c., is No. 31. 189. Anagham.—Eve. 189. Engha.—Assansa-i-nation. 190. Chanade.--Dogmatic.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

THE Coming Man-A watter. Tak British Public-A gin-palace.

A Laby's Impreention-Lace me tight. PAYING off a Back Score "Flogging a garotter. WHEN is a clock like a builder?—When it strikes.

A "NEST Hourst MOVEMENT."—From London to
Edinburgh by express,

ommurgin by express.

To A Connessionniest, Postmasters General are enorally buried in a Post-crypt.

Wity is troy-weight like an unconscientious per-or? Because it has no scruples. Wher is better than presence of mind in a railway necion!?--Why, to be altogother absent,

Shakspeare, would never have asked, "What's in an aim?" if he had been hit on the head with a brick.

As eccentric guntleman in New York has had his house painted black, us a token of grief for the loss of his wife.

Jose but.

Jose Buarsos says that opera music don't have any more effect on him than easter oil would on a graven image.

of us as a car-nation.

At Bloomington, Illinois, the home of Judge Davis, the liquor law is dodged by these placards over the saloons: "Admittance ten cents, drinks free."

The Magaron: Staytets, in the opinion of an American paper, should be changed to read. Who dares take this woman? And the groom shall answer. I dare.

dare."

Stata, but active hootblack to a wearer of thie-terms—"Say, hors, le" me black yer hoots? The it for five cents an acre, and warrant it done before sundown."

down."

A swrote looking serious in a chapel in lioston-was asked by the elergyman "if he felt any change, whereupon the tay put his hand in his pocket, and re, lied, "Not a cent!"

re, near, "Not a cent!"

"Is there may danger of the boarconstrictor biting!" asked a visitor of a zoological showe
"Not the least," replied the showning. "He is a r
bite, he swallows his wittles whole."

Manco Rivouris, "Tongue, plenty, but goin (1881) brains, scarce and wanted; check, fall (1942) plack, market bare; thearis, mastendy, price (1881) ating, mostly sold for eash on delivery.

"I wormer where those clouds are going," sigled Flora pensively, as she pointed, with deficate fineer, to the heavy masses that thorted in the sky "I think they are going to thomeer," said her brother.

A MAN endeavoged to find out the aga of a horse by counting his teeth. Those he couldn't see to count, he felt of. He told the door who sewed up his hand that this was a hard world for a laboring

swap sermons."

The Boston Nonday Courier says: "A thrifty citizen who effected an insurance on the life of his wife to the amount of \$10,000, the other day took home a lox of little Maryland plums and enjoyed a whole evening in watching his wife eat them. He eather prise had its reward. Deducting \$250 for tangeral expenses, he is now \$9,702 richer than he was a week new.

A twention's traveller described the difference of society in the metropolis, when compared to the provincial town, in the following language:—"In the country, if you have a leg of mutton for dimer, everybody wishes to know if you have enjoy said with it; whereas, in London, you may have an elephant for lunch, and no one cares a pin about it."

The citizent was the backwills forced is in

with it; whereas, in London, you may have an elephont for lunch, and no one carge a pin about it."

The city man on the Jacksonville Journal is in
trouble ugain, He wrote for the same issue of his
paper an obituary on "one of our oblest citizens,"
and a notice of the proposed Fourth of July celebration. Ategat one end unixed up so as to state that
the decleased "would in a short time move the pleasure of witnessing the most wonderful display of breworks ever seen." The sorrowing relatives put off
the garb of mourning, and are now boking for the
city man with short clubs.

As instance of rare honesty, and showing how a
dog (American of coarse) may desire to pay his
bourd bill, recently occurred in Fitchburg, Massachasetts. A lady saw a dog frequently about her
house picking up odd bits which had been thrown
out, and one day she called him in and fed him.
The next day ho came back, and as she opened the
door he walked in and placed an egg on the floor,
when he was again fed. The following day he
brought another egg to pay for his dinner; and on
the fourth day be brought the old hen herself, who
it seems had failed to furnish the required egg (

MARKET REPORT.

HEARTHSTONE OFFICE.

August 7th, 1872. Market firmer. Wheat was quoted 1 to 2e dear in the West this foreneon. Liverpool has advanced 1 to 2d on Red Wheat. The following were the latest telegrams received on Change:—

1.30 p. m. ~ 2.00 p. m. s. d.

	\$ υ.	‡ 0.
Superior Extra nominal	i) (ii)	to 0 0
Extra	6 90	to 7 10
Fancy	6 75	to ti st
Fresh Supors (Western Wheat)	6 20	to ti ti
Ordinary Supers. (Canada Wheat,)	6.20	to d of
Strong Bakers'	3.56	7 7
Supers from Western Wheat (Welland	", 1,0	
Canal (fresh ground)		
Supers, City brands (Western Wheat),	45 145	40 G 14
Canada Supers, No 2	7 2	40 11 18
Canada Supers, No Section 1997	2 40	10 1 81
Western States, No 2		
Fine		
Middlings		
Pollards	3 50	to :: 77
Coper Canada Bag Flour. * 100 lbs	2 85	to 3 (F
City hags. (delivered)		
WHEATMarket firmer. A cargo of ! Spring brought \$1.40.	No. 1	Chicag
CATREAL per brl. of 30 lbs. Quota	Livux	are \$4,
50 for Lower Canada, and \$4.70 to \$4.	60 fu	։ Մրբա

PEAS. & bush of 66 lbs.—Market quiet at 82le to 50c., according to quality.

OATS, & bush of 32lbs. - Dull and nominal at 270 to Conn .-- Market quiet. Nominal rates are ôfe to

BARLET, Phush of 48 lbs. -- Nominal at 45c to 50c. BUTTER, per lb.—In limited demand at 15 to 17c for low and 7 to 8c for old.

Онекав, № 1b.—Quiet. Holders ask 9 to to 10 tc, according to quality. Poss, por bri. of 200 lbs.—Market quiet. New Moss. \$15.25 to \$15.50 ; Thin Mess, scarce at \$14.60 to \$14.25.

LARD.-Winter rendered firm at 1010 per lb. Annes, & 1001bs.—Potequiet. Firsts, \$6,6010 \$6.65. Latest sales of Firsts, was at \$3.50.



