

course, in which I joined most heartily; now they appear in the light of a warning; the more so, as yesterday afternoon Lady Hamilton informed me that she had just been to the Duke of Wellington, who had promised to place Ernest Du Vere in one of the regiments at present under orders for India, and that Lady Morton had decided on going with her to Scotland instead of to the Continent. I can now understand why such an important arrangement as sending the boy to India has been made so hurriedly, and why Lady Morton goes to Scotland while her physician ordered her to the Continent. They have probably, from some source or other, had information such as this paragraph gives to me.

Lord Nairn handed the newspaper to his wife, who read and re-read it with horror and amazement.

"Dear George," said she at last, "this cannot be true."

"My dear Ida, no one dare publish such a vile story unless it were true. A man publishing such a tale without being able to substantiate it would lay himself open to an action of damages which would ruin him, perhaps to imprisonment. The characters of people in their rank of life are not to be trifled with lightly. The paper is six months' old, published a few days after 'Colonel Lindsay's' marriage. It has most likely been brought under his or Sir Richard Cuninghame's notice at once, either of whom would, of course, be willing to pay any sum or go to any trouble to suppress it."

"That this has been done there is no doubt, but with that we have nothing to do. Our course is very plain. We must give up the proposed visit to Italy at present, and I regret it very much, because I know that you it will be a great disappointment."

Lady Nairn did not answer, but sat looking out at the falling rain as if she would find a solution of the mysterious story she had just heard, and could neither believe, or wholly reject it as untrue.

Her husband drew his chair close to her's, and putting his arm round her, looked in her face, saying:

"You are more disappointed than I thought you would have been, but you must see it is an imperative necessity for us not to go; you must not associate with such women."

"Dear George, you mistake me entirely. I was not thinking of myself, or my own pleasure or doings in any way. I am so sorry for dear Mrs. Lindsay and Miss Cuninghame. Oh, I cannot believe this terrible story is true of them; it is so foreign to the nature of young girls to be cruel in any way, and they are both so amiable and good. Do you remember how Miss Cuninghame tended the old servant during his illness?"

"I do, but this may have been imperative necessity with them, lest in his illness, weak in mind as well as body, he might disclose what he probably knows full well."

"Their fondness for that old man seemed to be very romantic before; now I view it in another light. You remember their marriage faint was put a stop to on account of his illness and confinement in some unjust way in a mad-house. I asked Lindsay about it at the time, but it was evidently a subject he did not wish to speak of, and as we have all episodes in our families which we do not like to lay bare to our friends, I thought no more of it."

"Dear George, would it not be well to give Mrs. Lindsay an opportunity of defending herself, by letting her know something of this?"

Lord Nairn absolutely started in his wife's face, with an expression half astonished, half amused.

"Is it possible you can be so simple, Ida," said he; "why, were I to do so, Colonel Lindsay would shoot me. If he did not, he would be either a fool or a coward."

Lady Nairn put her arm within her husband's, clasping it closely to her, as if she feared Colonel Lindsay was about to come into the room that instant for some such purpose.

"Oh George, cannot we go to Scotland and visit our friends there, and set off to-day?"

"That," said her Lord, smiling, "would be impossible. I will most willingly go to Scotland in a day or two, but we are engaged to meet the Lindseys at the Duke of Theosophy's this evening. I will then tell Lindsay we cannot go with them to the Continent, and I must also let Lord Cromatee know of this. It would scarcely be fair to allow your sister and her husband to continue an intimacy with persons they may regret ever having known, and to whom they were introduced by us."

"I do hope," said Lady Nairn, "they will never talk of it to any one. It would be so much better, even if it is true, that no one else should ever hear of it."

"It will never become known through Lord Cromatee, and your sister is too much your sister to permit of her allowing herself to think evil, far less talk of it; so there is not the least fear of the story becoming public by my showing this paragraph to Cromatee, which it is absolutely my duty to do."

"I won't go out this evening."

"I am pleased to hear you say so. I shall just stay half an hour, and then return to let you know what Cromatee says about going to Scotland. Perhaps your sister and he may come home with me."

"I hope they will."

[To be continued.]

BLOOD FOOD.

Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calcium, the Celebrated Chemical Food and Nutritive Tonic. This elegant and agreeable preparation owes its remarkable efficacy and reliability to its action in curing Dyspepsia, and restoring the Blood to a healthy condition. It immediately creates vigorous appetites, perfects digestion, and enables the stomach to dissolve sufficient food to nourish and build up the vital organs. It never fails to remove all impurities of the blood of a Scrofulous or Gonorrhoeal nature, rapidly restoring healthy action of the lungs. Where there is shortness of breathing, cough, expectoration, night sweats, with prostrating general debility, it immediately eradicates all traces of disease. In delicate women suffering from irregularities, suppression and exhausting diarrhoeas, it is positively certain to relieve, and cure, and give a new vitality. Neuritis and rheumatism, sick headache and constipation, with bilious attacks, yield to this extraordinary medicine at once, and all the organs of the body are energized and vitalized. Sold at \$1.00.

How to Catch Owls.—An American paper says: "When you discover one on a tree, and find that it is looking at you, immediately stop, and all the time it will be so firmly fixed, that forgetting the occasion of turning its body with its head, it will follow your motions until it wrings its head off."

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

A GYROSCOPE pile-driver has been used in the construction of the Longue Island. From the account of its performance it appears to have given perfect satisfaction. It is constructed in such a manner as to utilize both the projectile force and recoil.

The salts of platinum and iridium furnish a valuable ink for writing or designing on paper, wood, or other solid body, which, when used as follows: The writing or design, having been made by pen, submitted to the action of vapor of mercury, which throws the metal into a state in which it resists all acids, and on the surface a few which would also destroy the organic surface on which the writing or design is executed.

The oxygen light of Tessie du Motay, which has been for some time past in operation in some of the principal boulevards of Paris, has been found unsatisfactory in several particulars, and we are informed that the lights have been removed. In addition to the use of burning gas, which is a very expensive process requires the introduction of a super-heating apparatus. It would seem that practical difficulties other than the cheap preparation of oxygen must be overcome before an oxygen light can be made successful.

A NEW and powerful thermo-electric battery has been invented by Noe of Vienna. The battery consists of a zinc rod and a rod of platinum, each of the elements of this battery are equal to one Daniell cell, and two rods equal one Daniell cell. Seventy-two elements arranged in series constitute a battery of 72 cells, two series of thirty-six each operate a Ruhmkorff coil, and four series of eighteen produce powerful electric currents. If all that is said of it be true, we have at last arrived at the time when electricity may be turned on like steam, water, gas, or any other agent in common use.

THE CORRECT WEIGHT OF MILK.—Mr. Gail Borden, of White Plains, N. Y., who conducts an establishment for preparing condensed milk, has been making some experiments for the purpose of determining the correct weight of crude milk, and the weight of the cream, and, mingling it together, and then thoroughly cooling it, he had it accurately weighed. The result was that a quart of milk, so measured and weighed on delicate scales, consisted of 32.7 ounces. The tests were made with different samples of milk at different times, but without materially altering the weight. Mr. Borden has adopted the above as a true weight of a quart of milk, and he has accordingly, hence, any person who buys milk may determine by weight, with satisfactory accuracy, whether he receives a quart when he is required to pay for that quantity.

The sweet exudation that appears on the leaves of the alder, maple, rose, and some other trees, has been examined by M. Boussingault, who finds that it is composed of about 55 per cent. of cane sugar, 25 of inverted sugar, and 20 of dextrose. In the healthy state the sugars elaborated by the leaves of these trees, under the influence of light and warmth, pass into the tissue of the plant, but in certain diseased conditions these saccharine products accumulate on the upper surface of the leaves, either because they are produced in excessive quantity, or because they are not taken up, but in certain diseased conditions these saccharine products accumulate on the upper surface of the leaves, either because they are produced in excessive quantity, or because they are not taken up, but in certain diseased conditions these saccharine products accumulate on the upper surface of the leaves, either because they are produced in excessive quantity, or because they are not taken up.

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS.

GLOVE CLEANING.—Put the band in the glove, and while on the stretch carefully wash a fine piece of old flannel dipped in benzole. One night's exposure to the atmosphere will rid them of all smell.

FACE-JUCK AND GILY-SKIN.—Olive-oil—blended with cream—beaten with sugar—two ounces—serving water, twenty ounces—aluminum, two ounces—essence of lemon, 100 drops. Of course, this is simply a lubricating preparation.

RICE AS IN INDIA.—The way they boil rice in India is as follows:—Into a saucpan of two quarts of water, when boiling, throw a tablespoonful of salt; then throw in one pint of rice, and let it be washed in cold water; let it boil until it is tender, and then throw it on a colander, and drain off the water. When this has been done, put the rice back into the can or saucpan, dried by a fire, and let it stand by the fire for some minutes, or until it is to be dish up; thus the grains appear separate, and not mashed together.

EMER GLUE.—An excellent liquid glue is made by dissolving glue in liquid ether. The ether will only dissolve a certain amount of glue, consequently the solution cannot be made too thick. The glue thus made is about the thickness of treacle, and is as tenacious as that made with hot water. If a few bits of indiarubber, cut into scraps the size of a buckshot, be added, and the solution be allowed to stand a few days, being stirred frequently, the glue will be the better, and will resist the dampness twice as well as glue made with water.

TO PREVENT DISCOLORATION OF THE SKIN FROM A BLOW OR FALL.—Take a little dry starch or arrow-root, and merely moisten it with cold water, and lay this on the injured part. This may be done immediately to prevent the action of the sun on the skin. However, it may be effectively applied some hours after. Raw meat is not always at hand, and some children have an unaccountable repugnance to let it be applied. The following is a simple, however, of uncertain effect. There is no remedy for a black eye but bathing in warm water, which is often very tedious.

WHITENESS OF THE FACE.—Take a good-sized piece of fresh butter; put on the fire in a perfectly clean small saucpan (a brass pan is best); when the butter is melted stir in two or three tablespoonfuls of flour, when thoroughly mixed, add a few drops of the best new milk (or cream if wanted rich), stirring all the while till of the proper thickness. Flavour with salt, pepper, a little grated nutmeg, and a small piece of lemon peel; boil up with salt until the mixture is thick and lemon juice to taste, and stir in the yolk of one egg off the fire. Great care is required in stirring in the flour and milk over the fire to prevent lumping.

WONDERFUL SACK.—Take the walnuts when you can stick a pin through them, and rinse them well; put a layer of them in a stone jar free from grease. Sprinkle each nut with salt until the jar is filled, cover, and let it stand five days. Strain off the juice after pounding the walnuts. To every gallon of juice add one pint of onions and one clove of garlic, one chopped onion, one clove of garlic, one piece of ginger, one black pepper (all to be ground), one nutmeg grated, two ounces best cayenne pepper, and two quarts of the best elder vinegar. Put the mixture in a preserve tin, and use more than the jar will hold until reduced one-third. When cool, bottle, and cork tight.

ICE.—Whites of 4 eggs, 1 pound powdered white sugar, lemon, vanilla, or other seasoning. Break the whites into a broad, clean, cool dish. Throw a small handful of sugar upon them, and begin whipping it with long, even strokes of the beater. A few minutes later throw in more sugar, and keep adding it at intervals until it is all used up. Beat perseveringly always with a regular, sweeping movement of the whisk, until the icing is of a smooth, fine and firm texture. Half an hour's beating should be sufficient if done well. If not stiff enough, put in more sugar. A little practice will teach you when your icing is gaudy. If you season with lemon juice, allow for measuring your sugar, and use more than sufficient if done well. If not stiff enough, put in more sugar. A little practice will teach you when your icing is gaudy.

THE MEASURES spoken of in music refer generally to time in execution made in the case of band-organ, which furnish music by the barrel.

JOHN BILLINGS says: "If a man has got eighty thousand dollars at interest and owns the house he lives in, it isn't much trouble to be a philosopher."

WONKOPUL.—A poor man, who had been blind for twenty years, raising an hour earlier than usual the other day, went down to the breakfast-table and took up a cup and saw, sir.

A YOUTH who had applied for a marriage license in New York the other day, was reminded by the clerk of the two previous applications, and said, "Yes, but I don't remember how I know I wanted to get married till I showed them the document—this one does."

A NEWSPAPER PUFF.—"It was a grand scene; the orator standing on the platform talking; many of the audience looking straight at their seats, others crying like a child at some of his jokes; and when he announced that he could never lecture in that town again, the applause was absolutely deafening."

A STORY is told of a soldier who was frozen in St. Boris. His last remark was, "It is ex— he then froze as stiff as marble. After having laid frozen for one hundred and fifteen years. They gradually thawed him, and upon animation being restored he concluded his sentence with—"occidendi cold."

A COOL CAPTAIN.—One of our frigates being at anchor on a winter's night, in the Downs, in a tremendous gale, the captain, who was in the cabin, ran down to the cabin, awoke the captain from his sleep, and told him that the anchor had come home. "Well," said the captain, rubbing his eyes, "I think the anchor's perfectly right—who would stop out such a night as this?"

FARM ITEMS.

BUMPER-FALLOWS on strong, clayey land are often the best and cheapest means of killing weeds and enriching the soil at the same time. A true bumper-fallow is preparing land for a crop, and then sowing it until the next season. It cleans the land and concentrates the plant-food, which is rendered available in two years into manure for one crop, instead of raising two wheat crops of fifteen bushels each, it enables us to raise one crop of thirty bushels, and cleans the land at the same time.

WAGES.—We have one of the best eliminators in the world for killing weeds. Our hot summer and dry weather will take the sap out of even a thistle or quack-weed in two weeks. Two only are used on one acre, and it is not necessary to discover the connection with the soil. The English farmer is obliged to spend in ordinary seasons far more labor to kill weeds than is required here; they have the cleanest farms in the world. And yet it is not too much to say that on thousands of farms in the United States the weeds run away with half the profit. We again and again urge our readers to make a earnest effort to kill the weeds, and to make thorough work of it.

BROKEN CROPS PER ACRE.—But it is not merely in the details of farming operations that we should endeavor to render our labor more effective—we must more than ever strive to get larger crops per acre. High wages will compel us to raise larger crops or not to cultivate an acre of potatoes that will yield 300 bushels than one that yields less than one hundred, and where there are many weeds little, if any more to be done. It may cost twelve cents a bushel to dig potatoes in the one case, and only four cents in the other. A field of wheat yielding less than ten bushels per acre, and so full of thistles that it is almost impossible to get a crop, is not more to beget than a clean crop yielding thirty bushels per acre. And the same principle holds good with all our crops.

ATTEND TO THE CORN.—During the busy season the farmer has a multitude of cares and in the multiplicity of his labors, the corn field is very likely to be neglected. The clearing of corn, working upon the public highway, cutting clover, etc., may crowd upon him at this season, and the husbandman, not being able to do everything at once, has to neglect his corn. It may cost twelve cents a bushel to dig potatoes in the one case, and only four cents in the other. A field of wheat yielding less than ten bushels per acre, and so full of thistles that it is almost impossible to get a crop, is not more to beget than a clean crop yielding thirty bushels per acre. And the same principle holds good with all our crops.

DO NOT neglect your corn. It is the most important part of the farm, and the one that will give you the most profit. It is the most important part of the farm, and the one that will give you the most profit. It is the most important part of the farm, and the one that will give you the most profit.

WE may safely estimate that one day's labor in the corn field, when the young blades are sufficiently high to mark the rows, is better than three days' labor when the field has a two weeks' growth. A corn field which receives constant attention from the start will be kept clean during the whole season of growth with comparatively little labor; but let the grain receive no attention, and every bushel of grain received will cost you more than it is worth.

CORN which gets a good start in the early stage of its growth will usually develop perfectly and yield abundantly, but let it get stunted by neglect when in the early stage of its growth, and it will never get back into a healthy condition. Then we say at the beginning, do not neglect the corn if other farm duties have to be delayed for this work. It is much better to neglect the corn than to neglect the other duties of the farm.

TO OBEY THE SUMMONS OF THE SUPERVISOR. It is better to defer taking the fleece off the sheep until fifteen days after washing instead of eight, than to allow the wool to get soiled and matted. It is better to cut the wool deep and is liable to cover up the young plants. If the weather is dry, keep the ground well loosened up, for it will absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and the plants will be able to grow better.

TO OBEY THE SUMMONS OF THE SUPERVISOR. It is better to defer taking the fleece off the sheep until fifteen days after washing instead of eight, than to allow the wool to get soiled and matted. It is better to cut the wool deep and is liable to cover up the young plants. If the weather is dry, keep the ground well loosened up, for it will absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and the plants will be able to grow better.

TO OBEY THE SUMMONS OF THE SUPERVISOR. It is better to defer taking the fleece off the sheep until fifteen days after washing instead of eight, than to allow the wool to get soiled and matted. It is better to cut the wool deep and is liable to cover up the young plants. If the weather is dry, keep the ground well loosened up, for it will absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and the plants will be able to grow better.

TO OBEY THE SUMMONS OF THE SUPERVISOR. It is better to defer taking the fleece off the sheep until fifteen days after washing instead of eight, than to allow the wool to get soiled and matted. It is better to cut the wool deep and is liable to cover up the young plants. If the weather is dry, keep the ground well loosened up, for it will absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and the plants will be able to grow better.

TO OBEY THE SUMMONS OF THE SUPERVISOR. It is better to defer taking the fleece off the sheep until fifteen days after washing instead of eight, than to allow the wool to get soiled and matted. It is better to cut the wool deep and is liable to cover up the young plants. If the weather is dry, keep the ground well loosened up, for it will absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and the plants will be able to grow better.

TO OBEY THE SUMMONS OF THE SUPERVISOR. It is better to defer taking the fleece off the sheep until fifteen days after washing instead of eight, than to allow the wool to get soiled and matted. It is better to cut the wool deep and is liable to cover up the young plants. If the weather is dry, keep the ground well loosened up, for it will absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and the plants will be able to grow better.

TO OBEY THE SUMMONS OF THE SUPERVISOR. It is better to defer taking the fleece off the sheep until fifteen days after washing instead of eight, than to allow the wool to get soiled and matted. It is better to cut the wool deep and is liable to cover up the young plants. If the weather is dry, keep the ground well loosened up, for it will absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and the plants will be able to grow better.

TO OBEY THE SUMMONS OF THE SUPERVISOR. It is better to defer taking the fleece off the sheep until fifteen days after washing instead of eight, than to allow the wool to get soiled and matted. It is better to cut the wool deep and is liable to cover up the young plants. If the weather is dry, keep the ground well loosened up, for it will absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and the plants will be able to grow better.

TO OBEY THE SUMMONS OF THE SUPERVISOR. It is better to defer taking the fleece off the sheep until fifteen days after washing instead of eight, than to allow the wool to get soiled and matted. It is better to cut the wool deep and is liable to cover up the young plants. If the weather is dry, keep the ground well loosened up, for it will absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and the plants will be able to grow better.

TO OBEY THE SUMMONS OF THE SUPERVISOR. It is better to defer taking the fleece off the sheep until fifteen days after washing instead of eight, than to allow the wool to get soiled and matted. It is better to cut the wool deep and is liable to cover up the young plants. If the weather is dry, keep the ground well loosened up, for it will absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and the plants will be able to grow better.

TO OBEY THE SUMMONS OF THE SUPERVISOR. It is better to defer taking the fleece off the sheep until fifteen days after washing instead of eight, than to allow the wool to get soiled and matted. It is better to cut the wool deep and is liable to cover up the young plants. If the weather is dry, keep the ground well loosened up, for it will absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and the plants will be able to grow better.

TO OBEY THE SUMMONS OF THE SUPERVISOR. It is better to defer taking the fleece off the sheep until fifteen days after washing instead of eight, than to allow the wool to get soiled and matted. It is better to cut the wool deep and is liable to cover up the young plants. If the weather is dry, keep the ground well loosened up, for it will absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and the plants will be able to grow better.

TO OBEY THE SUMMONS OF THE SUPERVISOR. It is better to defer taking the fleece off the sheep until fifteen days after washing instead of eight, than to allow the wool to get soiled and matted. It is better to cut the wool deep and is liable to cover up the young plants. If the weather is dry, keep the ground well loosened up, for it will absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and the plants will be able to grow better.

TO OBEY THE SUMMONS OF THE SUPERVISOR. It is better to defer taking the fleece off the sheep until fifteen days after washing instead of eight, than to allow the wool to get soiled and matted. It is better to cut the wool deep and is liable to cover up the young plants. If the weather is dry, keep the ground well loosened up, for it will absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and the plants will be able to grow better.

TO OBEY THE SUMMONS OF THE SUPERVISOR. It is better to defer taking the fleece off the sheep until fifteen days after washing instead of eight, than to allow the wool to get soiled and matted. It is better to cut the wool deep and is liable to cover up the young plants. If the weather is dry, keep the ground well loosened up, for it will absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and the plants will be able to grow better.

TO OBEY THE SUMMONS OF THE SUPERVISOR. It is better to defer taking the fleece off the sheep until fifteen days after washing instead of eight, than to allow the wool to get soiled and matted. It is better to cut the wool deep and is liable to cover up the young plants. If the weather is dry, keep the ground well loosened up, for it will absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and the plants will be able to grow better.

TO OBEY THE SUMMONS OF THE SUPERVISOR. It is better to defer taking the fleece off the sheep until fifteen days after washing instead of eight, than to allow the wool to get soiled and matted. It is better to cut the wool deep and is liable to cover up the young plants. If the weather is dry, keep the ground well loosened up, for it will absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and the plants will be able to grow better.

TO OBEY THE SUMMONS OF THE SUPERVISOR. It is better to defer taking the fleece off the sheep until fifteen days after washing instead of eight, than to allow the wool to get soiled and matted. It is better to cut the wool deep and is liable to cover up the young plants. If the weather is dry, keep the ground well loosened up, for it will absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and the plants will be able to grow better.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

CALAMITY is often a whip to virtue and a spur to a great mind.

A MUSK can drink no more than its fill from the mightiest river.

Every undertaking is involved in its faults, as the fire in its smoke.

Truth sometimes tastes like medicine, but that is an evidence that we are ill.

We love ourselves notwithstanding our faults, and we ought to love our friends in like manner.

WEALTH, after all, is a relative thing, since he that has little and wants less is richer than he that has much but wants more.

CHASTITY reveals itself less by its escapes than by its sicknesses show the native vigor of the constitution.

Our incomes should be like our shoes. If too small they chafe and pinch us; but if too large they will cause us to stumble and to trip.

INDEPENDENCE, says a modern philosopher, "are like counterfeit money; we cannot hinder their being of a certain kind, but we are not compelled to take them."

CROSS examining the biography of illustrious men, we shall generally find some female about them to whose instruction a great part of their merit is to be ascribed.

Nothing more impairs authority than a too frequent use of the word "I." If thunder itself was to be continual, it would excite no more terror than the noise of a mill.

FALSEHAPPINESS renders men stern and proud, and true happiness renders them kind and sensible, and that happiness is always shared.

WOP to the falsehood! it affords no relief to the breast, like truth. It gives us no comfort, pains him who forces it, and like an arrow directed by a god, flies back and wounds the archer.

Do not talk about yourself, or your family, to the exclusion of other topics. What if you are clever, and a little more so than other people, it may not be that other folks will think so, whatever they ought to do.

MEN at first deceive, knowing it; but by the constant use of deception they cease to even know that they are doing it. It is thus they blind the moral sense. And it is in this direction that great lies are less harmful than little ones.

An effort to speak for the mere sake of speaking—to speak merely for the sake of speaking, and that others may know of it—the disease of word-making—making words for the sake of speaking, is not only unprofitable—it is consistent with no man's dignity.

It is a noble and a great thing to cover the blemishes and to excuse the failings of a friend; to draw a curtain before his stains, and to display his perfection; to bury his weaknesses in silence, but to proclaim his virtues upon the housetop.

Kind words are the bright flowers of charity. A sentence may make a very paradise of the humblest heart, and a single word may make a hell of the noblest. They are jewels beyond price, and make the weighed-down spirits more glad than all other blessings the earth can give.

HOME is the one place in all this world where hearts are sure of each other. It is the place where we wear the mask of guarded and suspicious coldness, which is forced on us to wear in self-defense, and where we pour out the unreserved communication of full and confiding hearts.

PURIFICATION OF THE BODY.—In Italy, it has been the study of a number of scientific men to preserve the human body for ages by means of various processes. Certain mummifying preparations give to the body the strange property of retaining all the appearances of sleep, after it has remained some months buried in the earth, and is then dug up for the study of the artist. Other preparations give to the body the hardness of stone, and enable it to resist all the attacks of time. This is the case with the substance of the human frame would not be considered analogous to, much less identical with, the ancient Egyptian mode of preserving the body by the use of various preparations.

It is a noble and a great thing to cover the blemishes and to excuse the failings of a friend; to draw a curtain before his stains, and to display his perfection; to bury his weaknesses in silence, but to proclaim his virtues upon the housetop.

Kind words are the bright flowers of charity. A sentence may make a very paradise of the humblest heart, and a single word may make a hell of the noblest. They are jewels beyond price, and make the weighed-down spirits more glad than all other blessings the earth can give.

HOME is the one place in all this world where hearts are sure of each other. It is the place where we wear the mask of guarded and suspicious coldness, which is forced on us to wear in self-defense, and where we pour out the unreserved communication of full and confiding hearts.

PURIFICATION OF THE BODY.—In Italy, it has been the study of a number of scientific men to preserve the human body for ages by means of various processes. Certain mummifying preparations give to the body the strange property of retaining all the appearances of sleep, after it has remained some months buried in the earth, and is then dug up for the study of the artist. Other preparations give to the body the hardness of stone, and enable it to resist all the attacks of time. This is the case with the substance of the human frame would not be considered analogous to, much less identical with, the ancient Egyptian mode of preserving the body by the use of various preparations.

THE HEARTHSTONE SPIRIT.

Whole, I am the inmate of a celebrated novelist; I am at the same time what you will do at this present moment, and what you will have done when you lay this paper aside. Transpose, and I am an affectionate term; again transpose, and I am no more. Behind me, I am a verb; transpose, and I am an important organ; again transpose, and I am a sort of time. Restore my head and tail, and take away part of my body, and I am very fragile as a support, but am sometimes used as a musical instrument; allow my head and tail to exchange places, and I become an animal; again remove a part of my body, and transpose, and I am a colour.

102. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

The bird on the tree did warble with gloe,
The river went murmuring by;
The sun in the west was sinking to rest,
When I first opened, and to fetch it I hid,
To give it to her whom I love,
She blushed like his name, as I gave her the same,
As we walked to and fro in the grove.

1. He's standing in front of his class;
They're pleased at all he may say;
2. That Rome was not built in a day,
3. In reading them many delight,
Helping to while away time,
4. The good old days of his right,
To utter its praises in rhyme.

103. SQUARE WORDS.

1. Virtuous: a lake of European Russia; to forgive; quick; posterior.
2. To defeat: meant; to excite; a female name; a river.
3. A man's name: a measure; to hurl (reversed); French for splendour; parts in music.

104. ENIGMAS.

1. I bent on the sea; I row on a tree;
In sickness I was the best of friends;
Of thieves I'm the dread and sportsmen, 'tis said,
In me find a musical sound.

105. REBUS.

1. A Christian name, and a near relation.
2. A kind of fruit, and a consonant.
3. A consonant, and a quantity of paper.
4. A Christian name, and a pretence.
5. A flower, and a Christian name.
6. A measure, and a vegetable.
7. An animal, and a useful article.
8. A stone, and a division of the air.
9. Fresh, and a fortress.
10. What we have in winter, and a particle.
The initials, if read downwards aright, will name a celebrated British poet.

ANSWELS TO CHARADES, &c., in No. 30.

103. CROSS-WORD.

104. SQUARE WORDS.

105. REBUS.

106. CHARADE.—Miss, Miss (Mistress).
107. PUZZLE.—Grouse.
108. PUZZLE.—Shakespeare.

MARKET REPORT.

HEARTHSTONE OFFICE.

July 31st, 1872.

Market moderately active. Wheat was quoted at 1c to 1 1/2c below the West this forenoon. Liverpool quotations unchanged as shown by latest telegrams received on Chicago—

July 31st. 2.30 p. m.

July 30th. 2.30 p. m.

Flour..... 27 00 00 27 00 00
Wheat..... 10 90 11 10 10 90 11 10
White..... 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10
Corn..... 27 00 00 27 00 00 00
Barley..... 3 80 00 3 80 00 00
Oats..... 25 00 00 25 00 00 00
Pork