

CORREGGIO'S "ST. JEROME."

Among the paintings in the *Académie Ducale*, or School of the Fine Arts at Parma, are several fine works by Correggio, foremost among which is the "St. Jerome," a Leggotype of which, copied from an engraving, we here introduce. It was painted in the artist's best time, for the widow of a Parmese gentleman, Orazio Bergonzi, the lady stipulating to pay eighty gold crowns for the work. Correggio spent six months in the house of the widow Bergonzi, painting the picture, and when finished, so well did it please his patroness, that she gave the artist, in addition to the eighty gold crowns, two cartloads of firewood, a quantity of wheat, and a pig. It is said that in 1549 the King of Portugal offered the incredible sum of 460,000 francs for it—a sum equal to about ninety thousand dollars of our money. It is one of the most celebrated of Correggio's pictures. The Virgin holding in her arms the Infant Jesus, occupies the centre of the composition; on the left is St. Jerome, a figure of strong muscular development, holding an open book before the holy child, whose attention is directed to it by an angel. On the right is Mary Magdalen, fondling the feet of the Infant Saviour, and behind her an angel holding a vase. The picture is remarkable for the pure day-light diffused over the scene, and hence the Italians give it the title of "The Day." The artist, Antonio Allegri, was born at the small town of Correggio in the duchy of Modena, from which his name, so well known in art, is derived—near the close of the fifteenth century. At an early age he distinguished himself by painting some fine altar pieces and other works in his native village, and in 1518, before he was yet 25 years of age, he removed to Parma, where he permanently established himself. He died in 1534.

HOW SMALL THINGS ARE UTILIZED.

(From Chambers' Journal.)

One of the blessings of modern science presents itself in the form of economy, frugality, utilization. Things which were formerly thrown away as waste are now applied to man's purposes, to an extent far beyond our general supposition. Let us refresh the reader's memory by a summary of results already recorded. Beautiful perfumes are produced from substances not merely trivial, but in some cases fetid and repulsive. Fused oil, putrid cheese, guslar, and the drainage of cow-houses, are thus transformed; the result is a triumph of chemistry; but it is commercially shabby and unfair to call perfumes thus obtained by such delightful names as "oil of pears," "oil of apples," "oil of pin-apples," "oil of grapes," "oil of cognac," "oil of bitter almonds," "eau de mille-fleurs." Blue dyes are made from scraps of tin, old wooden rags, and the parings of horses' hoofs. Old iron hoops are employed in ink making; bones as a source of phosphorus for tipping Congreve matches; the dregs of port wine for making Seidlitz powders; the washings of coal tar for producing a flavoring condiment for *blanc-mange*. Old woollen rags are the foundation of the prosperity of Dewsbury and Batley, in Yorkshire; these musty, fusty, dusty, frouzy fragments being ground up into shoddy and mungo. Other relics of old woollen garments are made to yield flock for wall paper, padding for mattresses, and Prussian blue for the color makers. Chemicals are employed to destroy the cotton fibers in old worn-out balzarines, orleans, coburgs, and other mixed fabrics for ladies' dresses, and to liberate the woollen or worsted fibers for a new career of usefulness. Woollen rags, when even the shoddy maker will have nothing to do with them, are choice materials for the farmer as manure. That bones are used for knife handles we know very well; but it appears they are also used for boneblack by color and varnish makers, for size by dyers and cloth finishers, and for manure by farmers. Horns and hoofs are a very magazine of useful products in the hands of the scientific chemist. Whalebone cuttings yield Prussian blue; dogs' fat is (shamefully) made into sham cod-liver oil; wool scourers' waste and washings reappear as beautiful stearine candles; bullocks' blood is used in refining sugar, in making animal charcoal, and in Turkey-red dyeing; ox gall or bile is used by wool scourers and by color makers; fishes' eyes are used for birds in artificial flowers; bladders and intestines are made into air-tight coverings and into musical strings; all the odds and ends of leather and parchment dressing are grist to the glue-maker; calves' and sheep's feet yield an oil which is doctored up most fragrantly by the perfumer; stinking fish is always welcome as manure to the farmer; and a brown dye is extracted from those small bedroom acquaintances whom few of us like to talk about, and none like to see or feel. At least fifty thousand tons of cotton waste, the residue and sweepings of the mills, are annually utilized by being worked up into coarse shooting;

bed covers, *papier-maché*, and the commonest kinds of printing paper. Seaweed is used as a material for paper, as a lining material for ceiling and walls, and as a source whence the chemist can obtain iodine. Various kinds of weed, when the oil has been squeezed out of them, are useful cattle fatteners as oil cake. Grape husks yield a beautiful black for choice kinds of ink; raisin stalks constitute a capital clarifying agent for vinegar; bran or corn refuse is valuable in tanning, calico printing, and tinplate making; brewers and distillers' grains are fattening food for cattle. Bread raspings are in France sometimes used as a substitute for coffee, and as a tooth powder. Tan-pit refuse is valuable for the gardener's hot-house. Damaged potatoes, and rice and grain are made to yield starch. Ground horse-chestnuts are not unknown to the makers of cheap macaroni and vermicelli. Cork cuttings and scraps are eagerly sought for stuffing and for buoyant purposes. P'a shells are used as a food for milch cows, and spirit may be distilled from them. Sawdust is now applied in a prodigious number of ways, for making paper, distilling oxalic acid, smoking fish, cleaning jewelry, filling scent bags, stuffing dolls, etc. Tobacco ashes are made into tooth powder. The coal tar from gas works is made to yield sulphate of ammonia, sal

disfavour by the Papal government, which, in 1836, intimated to him, that he should leave the Papal States. Surrounded by a troop of mounted police, he wounded two, and killed their chief; he received, however, two wounds in the encounter, and had to surrender. After a rather long detention at Fort Saint Angelo, in Rome, he returned to America. He next went to England, and thence to the island of Corfu. During an excursion in Albania, he had a quarrel with the Pallikares, and sustained, almost unaided, a deadly combat. The English government having induced him to leave the Italian and Greek coasts, he left for London, after vainly offering his services to France, and to Mehemet Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt. In 1848, on hearing the news of the revolution, he hastened to Paris, recalled to the public the life and opinions of his father, who had always entertained republican principles, and obtained a military appointment. He was elected in Corsica to the Constituent Assembly, and was placed on the committee of war. He usually voted with the extreme Left, and against having two chambers; for the right to labour; progressive taxation; amnesty for the transported prisoners; and in favour of the entire republican constitution. On many occasions he testified to the sentiments of his cousin, Louis Napoleon.

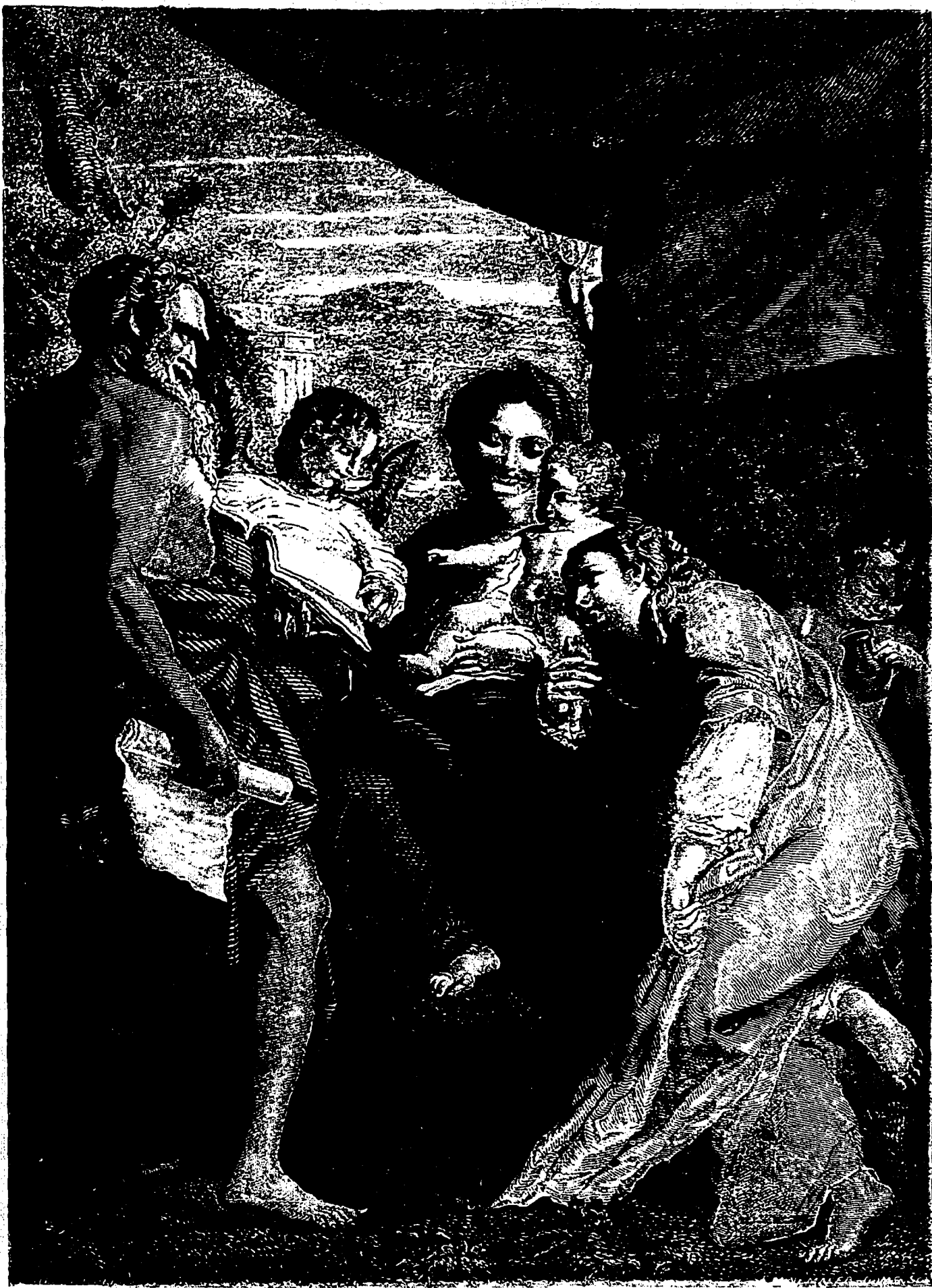
After the election of Dec. 10, he continued to sit with the Mountain party, and disapproved of the expedition to Rome. The democrats received a consistent support from him, except in relation to personal matters of the President. Re-elected for Corsica, he acted as one of the most ardent adversaries of reaction. The anger of the Right was often excited by his democratic ardour.

M. Pierre Bonaparte also energetically denied that any projects were entertained respecting a *coup d'état*, in rather unparliamentary language. He showed the same intractable disposition in his military conduct. In 1849, he left for Algeria, where he assisted at the first operations of the siege of Zaachta, and then, before the assault, and without permission, he returned to France. The Minister of War deprived him of his military rank, and this measure, which was followed by a duel between M. Pierre Bonaparte and a journalist of the extreme Right, received the express approbation of the Assembly.

The *coup d'état* having placed in an awkward position the members of the Bonaparte family, who had pronounced in favour of the maintenance of the Constitution, M. Pierre Bonaparte retired to private life. At the re-establishment of the Empire, he received, with his brothers, the title of Prince, but without being any longer one of the Imperial family. He does not much frequent the Court of the Tuileries, lives sometimes in Corsica, to gratify his taste for hunting, and at other times at a country-house at Autenil. He devotes part of his leisure to literary pursuits, and translated Niccolini's tragedy of "Nabuchodonosor" into French verse.

AMBER.—The yield of amber in the Samland, the district between Königsberg and the Baltic, was recently 5,300 pounds in one year. Amber is found on the sea coast of eastern Prussia, and on the shores and at the bottom of the Fresh and Curish Haffs. It is fished for in the surf with nets, or dug up out of the sands, but the most successful method is to dredge for it at the bottom of the water. In former times amber was only procured by laboriously picking it up on the sea shore, but it has since been discovered that large amber fields exist from sixteen to thirty feet below the surface of the sea in a tertiary stratum. The digging, up to 1862, had yielded very fair profits, but by the system of dredging, a Memel firm in one year obtained 17,500 pounds of amber at a cost of about 53,000 Prussian dollars. In 1863 the quantity collected by

this method was nearly twice as large; in 1865 more dredging machines were in operation, and 50,000 pounds of amber were raised. In 1866 the quantity had increased to 73,000 pounds. At present about fourteen machines and above four hundred workmen are employed in dredging, who work day and night if the Haff is not frozen up. The Memel firm pays about 4,000 Prussian dollars per annum to Government in rent, and the current expenses are said to amount to 180,000 Prussian dollars a year. Similar works are about to be established in the Fresh Haff near the Port of Pillau. The quantity of amber thrown up by the sea of late years has been inconsiderable; the exact amount, however, cannot be ascertained, as the fishermen who collect this mineral sell it privately in small parcels. The amber found in Memel is of excellent quality, and is considered to be particularly adapted for pipe mouth-pieces. The prices vary according to the size and quality of the piece, from five silver groschen to eighty dollars per pound. The largest piece ever found in the neighbourhood of Memel, weighed about five pounds, and was valued at about four hundred Prussian dollars.



ST. JEROME.—After Correggio.

ammoniac, printers' ink, lampblack, disinfectants, naphtha, benzole, paraffine, and the magnificent series of aniline colors for dyeing and calico printing. The sediment in wine casks is made into cream of tartar. Old kicked-off horseshoe nails yield the best of all iron for musket barrels. As for the shops in which gold workers, jewelers, and gold-beaters work, not only is the very dust on the floor precious, but a refiner will gladly give a new waistcoat or apron for an old one, for the sake of the auriferous particles thereby obtained.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE.

Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, whose name figures so prominently in connection with the quarrel arising out of an article in the *Marseillaise*, has had an adventurous career, and, unlike his elder brother, Lucien, has chiefly followed military pursuits. He is the third son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon I., and was born at Rome in 1815. In 1832 he came to the United States to join his uncle, Joseph, formerly King of Spain. He next proceeded to Columbia, and joined the army of Santander, by whom he was placed in command of a squadron. Soon after, he returned to Italy, where he was regarded with