NIAGARA ECLIPSED.—The river Shirhawati, between Bombay and Cape Comorin, falls into the Gulf of Arabia. The river is about one-fourth of a mile in width, and in the rainy season some thirty feet in depth. This immense body of water rushes down a rocky slope three hundred feet, at an angle of forty-five degrees, at the bottom of which it makes a perpendicular plunge of eight hundred and fifty feet, into a black and dismal abyss, with a noise like the loudest thunder. The whole descent is, therefore, eleven hundred and fifty feet, or several times that of Niagara.—The volume of water in the latter is somewhat larger than that of the former, but in depth of descent it will be seen there is no comparison between them. In the dry season the Shirhawati is a small stream and the fall is divided into three cascades of surpassing beauty and grandeur. They are almost dissipated and dissolved into mist before reaching the bed of the river below.

QUARRELS.—*In most quarrels there is a fault on both sides. A quarrel may be compared to a spark, which cannot be produced without a flint, as well as a steel. Either of them may hammer on wood for ever, no fire will follow.—Bellenden.*

Said one apprentice to another, "Bill, I'd much sooner work work for my boss than your old man." "why so?" "Because my boss ain't always round the shop interfering with his own business."

A census taker in going the rounds requested a person on whom he called to fill up the blank under the head where born. He put down one of the children as having been born in the "parlor" and the other "upstairs."

We should act with as much energy as those who expect everything from themselves; and we should pray with as much earnestness as those who expect everything from God.

H. L. Ellsworth, formerly commissioner of the Patent office, is farming it at Layfaette, Indiana. One item of the product of his farm, is 100,000 bushels of corn. He keeps 120 yoke of oxen at work.

A number of whales, of vast dimensions, have been disporting themselves in the bays of Sligo and Donegal, during the past week, in the persuit of herrings and their fry.

The mind sheds its own hue on everything around it, and as it were, with the wand of a magician, converts a paradise into a desert and a desert into a paradise.

The temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular; and all his life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

Spell murder backwards and you have its cause.—Spell red rum in the same manner and you see its effects.

Texas derives its name from an Indian word signifying "beautiful."

In several cases, it is stated, young ladies have been attacked with partial paralysis of the hands and arms after having devoted some time to moddeling in wax—the subtle poisons in the wax being frequently absorbed through the pores of the hand. This caution is deserving of attention.

On the 29th ult., there met at Boston ten sisters, whose united ages amount to 702 years. Their mother lived to near one hundred, and they are themselves hale, straight and hearty. They belong to the old Puritanical school, and were reared among the sand-hills of Cape Cod.

What sort of a lady is that who is always missed the moment you speak to her? She is a lady who is not a Mrs.

THE FOUR BOXES.—At a military banquet, in New York, a day or two since, the following toast was given:

The Four Boxes which govern this world—The Ballot Box—the Jury Box—the Catridge Box—and the *Band Box!*

What shape is a kiss? Elliptical—(a lip tickle.)

CHAPS AND LIPS.—A pretty little girl was lately complaining to a friend that she had a cold and was sadly plagued in her lips by chaps. "Friend," said Obadiah the Quaker, "thee should not suffer the chaps to come near thy lips."

Agricultural.

Fattening Animals.

The following hints should be observed in the treatment of fattening animals:

1. They should be kept comfortable and quiet, and suffered to take no more exercise than is necessary for their health. All exercise, more than this, calls for a expenditure of food, which does not avail anything in the process of fattening. Everything which serves to make an animal uneasy and discontented, should be avoided, for under such circumstances they thrive but very poorly.

2. Where several articles of food are to be used, the least palatable and nutritious should be fed first, and the most nutritious reserved to complete the process.

3. They should be fed regularly, and their food should be given in the proper quantity, so that none is wasted, and that the animal shall be in no danger of suffering from surfeit on the one hand, or hunger on the other. Their food should be given by a careful and observing hand, and they should be closely watched, so that all their wants may be seasonably met.

4. Their food should be suitable, and it should be suitably prepared. Nearly all domestic animals thrive better on a variety of food, and they become cloyed with a single article, when fed exclusively on it for a great length of time. Most farmers may very easily secure for all their fattening animals the requisite variety of food.—Potatoes and apples, or potatoes and pumpkins, boiled and mashed together, with the addition of a little meal may be used with advantages for fattening swine.

5. Care should be taken that animals do not become dyspeptic and unhealthy, as they sometimes do, owing to errors in feeding. The health of swine is promoted by supplying them with charcoal, while fattening. They are also more fond of food which has been slightly fermented, as they appear to fatten faster upon it, if it is fed to them in this state.

6. For fattening neat cattle, the advantage of cooking the food is not so great or so evident as it is in the case of swine. For the former, corn and cob meal ground together, is better than the corn alone—as the nutriment is diffused through a greater bulk, lays lighter in the stomach, and is more thoroughly digested. For swine, the benefit of the cob is not so apparent; although some prefer corn and cob meal for swine. In whatever form we give Indian corn to swine, there is considerable advantage, we think, in having it boiled or steamed. Swine are said to be much more quiet, and consequently gain flesh much faster when fed on mush, or hasty pudding well cooked, than when the same ingredients are fed to them uncooked.—*Maine Farmer.*

THE FLAX INTEREST.

The late Fair at Rochester was indebted to Springfield for one of the most interesting, important and valuable machine exhibited. This was the "Flax Dresser" of Mr. S. A. Clements. The rush to see it while operating was perfectly crushing, and the interest in it increased to the last. A correspondent has already informed the public through our columns that the inventor secured a premium on his machine.

But we notice the matter particularly, because that during the operation of the machine, at Rochester, a new fact was developed, having a most important bearing upon the entire flax interest. It was demonstrated that the machine of Mr. Clemens will dress unrotted flax equally as well as rotted. Specimens of both varieties have been shown to us, and the unrotted certainly looks the best, being free from all discoloration, and equally clear of woody fiber.

It will thus be seen that all the flax-grower has to do, is to raise his crop, harvest it, run it through the dresser, which may be driven by a common horse power upon his farm, or by water power near it, and, when the product is baled, it is ready for market. The resinous substance, which the rotting process is designed to remove, is much more easily removed after the woody fiber has been separated than before, and can be extracted at almost a nominal cost by the manufacturer. This machine must, therefore, place the flax interest on a new basis. The material is produced so cheaply that it must have an effect also upon various manufactures—paper, cordage, and all linen fabrics.—[Springfield Republican.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The renewed project of forming a tellegraphic communication between England and France will shortly be carried into effect, with a promise of complete success. It will cross from the South Foreland, on the English coast, to the village of Sangatte, about four miles to the South of Calais, a spot selected on account of sandhills extending along the coast, protecting the adjacent country from the inroads of the sea. The following will give some idea of the nature of the elective conductor—

"The line of communication which is now being manufactured at Wapping, consists of four copper wires of the thickness of an ordinary bell wire, cased in gutta percha, and twined with a corresponding number of hempen strands steeped in a mixture of tar and tallow into a rope of about an inch in diamater. Another strand similarly prepared is wound transversely round this, and finally ten wires of galvanized iron, about the third of an inch thick, are twined round this central core, and form a solid and at the same time flexible casing. The whole, when thus completed, has the appearance of an ordinary 4½ inch metallic cable. The machinery by which this is effected is extremely simple and the work proceeds night and day, with the utmost regularity. A huge coil is thus being formed in one continuous piece at the rate of about one and a half miles per day, and will finally attain the length of twenty-four miles. The weight of the entire rope, when finished, it is estimated, will be from 170 to 180 tons.

THRASHING MACHINES IN AUSTRALIA.

A letter from Australia mentions that for two or three years, at least, a machine has been in use for thrashing the grain out of the standing corn without waiting for the usual process of reaping. The letter says—"We have taken off all our wheat crop, forty acres for myself, and about forty-five acres for Alexander, and fifty-two acres for others, with two teams of bullocks, eight each, one man to steer, and two boys to drive. We can reap and thrash eight or nine acres per day, in good, hot weather; it is certainly an excellent machine for such a climate as this. We paid £70 for the machine. There are light machines made for horses, but ours is a strong, substantial article, and is drawn by bullocks and a chain attached to the near cor-