THE KING OF THE CANNIBAL ISLANDS.

[Tuns, " Malbrouk."] [1998, "Malbrouk."] The King of the Cannibal Islands Decided to conquer some dry lands, ... So he marched over valleys and highlands With twenty-four cannibal braves ; With two dozen man-esting knaves, All hungry as so many graves, He skirmished through earthlands and skyla Defiant of weather and waves.

He came to Atlantis the Holy,' Whose people were lamb-like and lowly, Though growing a touch roly-poly And languid in fasting and prayers; They fasted while alsoping, like bears, And prayed in their Vanity Fairs, And prayed in their Vanity Fairs, Much cumbered with Beckebub's war

Then followed a wonderful battle ; Good lack ! how the weapons did rattle ! The women, the children, the cattle Took part in the desperate strife ; They carried the war to the knife ; With alanghter Atlantis was rife ; About it the Muses will prattle While Providence granteth them life.

The Cannibals turned out the winners, They made twenty-five hearty dinners, They gobbled the saints and the sinners And put all Atlantis to sack : They swallowed white, yellow and black, The hungriest, greediest pack Of robbers and pickers and skinners That ever sent region to wrack.

Henceforth they were chiefs of the nation, And lived by relief legislation ; They served up a bill for collation And fattened a law like a boant; Their appetites daily increased ; A lunch was a patent, at least; While railroads and steam navigation Scarce furnished the joints for a feast. -J. W. De Forest, in Scribner for March.

CURIOSITIES OF ANIMAL FOOD.

For several years past the fantastic French have been luxurating on horse-flesh, and recently a wild Englishman gave a grand dinner, at which choice cuttings from a favorite horse were served up as the leading delicacy of his table. The horse was 18 years old, and had been ridden on many a splendid hunt; but

Ceylon, Borneo and South America, boiled and roasted monkey is considered a delicacy-the red spider, fox and howl- boldt tells us he has seen the centipede ing monkeys each possessing a peculiar eagerly devoure flavor. Indeed a gorilla steak, to the South America. South African, is a morsel not to be excelled ; but, as this custom is too nearly allied to cannibalism, Anglo-Saxon travel- in Austria large wood ants are served up which is forget-me-not blue. Many arers have seldom been tempted to partici- and eaten alive. pate.

In the islands of Mauritius and Malabar, several varieties of the bat, some food would seem to confirm the proverb of them with wings four feet in extent, are eaten by the natives with avidity, poison." In very many instances, what but the story that the Dutch, when in is highly esteemed in one country is abpossession of the former island, were horred in another. Milk as an article of food (except for fond of the monkey, is said to be incorsucking babies) is loathed by the South

The Arabs do not object to the flesh of Sen Islanders. Goats have been introthe hyena, although so rank that the duced into several of the islands, but the dogs will not touch it ; and it is well people deride the settlers with using the known that the polecat is eaten by the milk, and ask them why they do not aborigines of North America ; while the milk their sows. On the other hand, opossum is appreciated even by the better classes of the Southern States. In Italy the fox is considered fit for the

table of a Cardinal, and, while ravenous hammedans abstain from it, as the Hin-Esquimaux dogs will not touch this doos do from beef. But the Christians animal after killing, the Indians themselves consider it excellent food. The natives of the Malay peninsula eat the flesh of the tiger, which is thought to inspire courage, and the Hottentots and other African races are wont to feed upon aries, and the people cultivate and highly the lion ; while the American Indians esteem it. But their mode of preparing have no scruples in regard to the wolf, it for food is, to civilized people, most have no scruptes in regard to the wolf, the panther, the cougar, or the lynx; many varieties of people esteem the flesh of the dog; the ancient Greeks and Ro-mans thought it light and wholesome, and the common people of modern Rome depend upon it to a considerable extent; in China they are fattened for the table; in China

they may be permitted to pass on their way rejoicing. In the Shetland Islands, lobsters and crabs abound, which the The spring stock of Lyons silks will consist of failles of medium reps, and of darker colors than were ever before worn in April and May. There are no more bick colors and no more bick people catch for the London market, but refuse to eat even when half starved. English epicures consider the john dory a delicacy, but the inhabitants of Devonshire, in England, and of Ireland, high colors and no more mixed ones, but many natural quiet hues that will please the most fastidious tastes. Brown and never touch them.

In Scotland an eel is rejected as if it were a snake. Along the coast of New England the sword-fish is heartily enjoyed, but in the markets of New York it meets with little clear and deep, with occasioned blue patronage. In former times the Creoles and Indi- tones. Deep green, blue, violet, and

ans of South America looked with horror plum-color are so dark as to be almost upon a turtle, and yet in the United black. States none but the rich enjoy the fare. Fren French manufacturers are still happy

But, when we come to consider the in-sect races, we find that they furnish more food delicacies than is generally supposed. The grub of the paim weevil is considered as something delicions in silver gray so dear to our grandmothers the West Indies, in Surinam, and the Oxford is a blue-gray like that of the Island of Mauritius; the larvæ of the English linens worn last summer; 'a Island of Maurinus; the larve of the cocoanut beetles are enjoyed by the inhabitants of British Guiana, and in South America and Western Africa cer-tain mammoth beetles are eagerly de-voured, some specimens of which, in former years, have been sold for English calculate the rate of for the suggestive name of a murky grayish told depths of blue; French gray is soft dove-color; Prussian gray is like old-English cabinets at the rate of £50; in fashioned ashes-of-roses; and to com-Australia,, many worms, bred in decayed plete the gray list are two nondescript wood, are collected for human food ; va-

rious members of the locust family are now, and have been from time immemo-shades are clear, rich and deep, without rial, employed as food in various parts of the world, and, as they live on vegetable ish olive and bronze hues lately worn. food, it is difficult to understand why a Seal brown and nut brown predominate. mess of grasshoppers may not be as pala-table as a dish of shrimps; a curry of ants' Concha, and a similar shade is Trabucos; eggs is deemed a luxury in Siam ; various Tunisienne is a lovely clear brown, and kinds of water-bugs are eaten in Mexico ; ronce is brier brown. Penelope, Cep, butterflies in Australia are more highly and Noe are capricious names for equally esteemed for their flavor than their capricions tints. Veronique is the name ridden on many a splendid hunt; but beauty; spiders form an article in the given dark greens whose color is almost those facts, of course, only tended to list of Bushmen's dainties in South Afinvisible. Hydre is drab of beautiful enhance the luxury. In certain parts of Africa, in Trinidad, Ceylon, Borneo and South America, having been fond of them-and Humgreen. Acicr is steel color. Light shades for evening dresses are eagerly devoured by the children in amande, or almond-color; cream-color,

that is, unbleached white ; Italie, a clear straw-color ; a soft pink that the French In Italy cockchafers are candied and served up with other confectionery, and call sourire (a smile); and myosotis, gent, or pale silver shades, are also The diversity of tastes prevailing in different parts of the world in regard to shown.

New black silks are of what merchants food would seem to confirm the proverb that "one man's meat is another man's reps instead of the heavy cords lately worn. They have also more luster than they have had for years, and are of coal-black hue instead of that blue-black once years. in vogue.

New York Fashions.

PONGEES. prized in their quiet gray and brown solid colors have been transformed also into gay plaids. Some of these have lavender or gray grounds with maroon bars, or else they are all brown and ecru with occasional lines of blue, or purple, or white. RAW SILKS.

Many novelties for spring suits are shown in raw or crude silk fabrics that are very similar to Chinese silks both in color and quality, and also in designs. Indeed, the tendency in spring goods is to represent soft Oriental stuffs that drape prettily, and do not crush easily. The matelasse caprice is also repeated

Mechlin the veil costs \$2.00. Only very young and fair faces, not spoiled by cos-metics, should wear this thinnest of all veils .- Harper's Bazar.

All Sorts. OVER sixty different nations, including Japan, now burn American kerosene.

THE Cincinnati city water-works laid over six miles of water-pipe during the vear 1874.

A STEAMER which arrived at Halifax the other day short of coal had burned 100 bags of nuts for fuel.

In the north part of Ireland an agree able beverage is prepared from parsnip roots brewed with hops.

A CONNECTICUT firm has just received an order for wooden type from China to be cut in Chinese characters.

JOLIST, III., will, on the second Tues-day in March, vote on the adoption of the Holly water-works system.

In Australia, inoculation of cattle is now regularly practiced for the pre-vention of the pleuro-pneumonia.

Lowell's Council is very common. One of its members spent a recent night in a police station for intoxication.

WE consume annually, according to Treasury statistics, 290,000,000 pounds of coffee, and only 60,000,000 pounds of tea.

THE lumbermen of Minnesota have advanced the price of common lumber from \$10 to \$12. They expect a short crop.

OAT-MEAL is becoming popular; a prominent dealer says the consumption of the article has doubled within the past year.

THERE are claims amounting to \$6,061,

In Missouri there are about 748,000 children between 5 and 21 years of age, about 8,200 schools, about 10,000 teachers and 380,000 enrolled scholars.

Inon manufacturing interests are re viving in the South. The Tredegar Works at Richmond are again employing a full force, having received large orders for cars.

THE famous Cashmere shawls, seems, are all woven by men and boys, three or four persons working on a sin-

THE Southern Medical Record says PONGEES. that castor oil applied to the corn after paring closely each night before going to bed, softens the corn, and it becomes as the other flesh.

> To FASTEN the track to the cars and draw them over rollers secured between solid ties close to the ground, is the latest railroad invention. It was proposed by a Chicago engineer, at a recent meeting of the Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest. No details are communicated.

A "MAIDEN HOME" has been start-d in Berlin, partly with a view of offering shelter to "genteel" orphan girls of all denominations between fifteen and twenty years of age, partly also to put them in a position to earn their own living, on the principle of Miss Faithfull's

It has been supposed that the Sierra

PERILOUS ADVENTURE. One of the Most Remarkable Escapes from

Death on Record. A ship some time ago arrived at Bristol, after a successful Pacific whaling voyage. Time was when thousands of

tracked the great sea monsters in search of oil, but the discoveries of the mineral article has made the trade no longer remunerative, or, at least, much less an object of pursuit. The ship referred to was the West Wind, commanded by Capt. Parker, who met with a most perilous adventure during the cruise, and which came very near costing him his life. Under the most favorable circumstances the occupation of the whaler is one of great danger and physical trial, and very few ships ever return to port without losing one or more hands by the ordi-

nary exigences of the service.

It seems that Capt. Parker was out from his ship, with a boat's crew, chasing a whale, and, having fastened his harpoon to the creature, it dived, as usual, and the line, coiled in the bow of the boat, began to run out with lightning speed as the monster sunk to the extreme depth of the ocean. At this critical juncture Capt. Parker went to the forward part of the boat to be sure that there was no twist in the rope to prevent its working to the creature, it dived, as usual, and clear. The line was running out with such rapidity as to cause smoke to arise from the woodwork of the boat, and the Captain threw water, as is the custom, apon the spot. By some unlucky lurch of the boat, he was canted from his posi-tion, and he naturally threw out his teft hand to prevent himself from falling:

tion, and he naturally threw out his fert hand to prevent himself from falling: but, in doing so, he unfortunately placed it so that the rope coiled about his wrist, and he was overboard and out of sight in an instant. He active the transmission of the command before it goes forth. All comprehend and acknowledge the power that speaks in the flaming eye, that inspires terror in the guilty and and he was overboard and out of sight

He was perfectly conscious while he was rushing down, head foremost, and manding eye, that compels awe and with an incredible swiftness, and it apwith an incredible swiftness, and it appeared to him that his arm would be torn from the socket, so great was the resistance of the water. During these awful moments he was well aware of his peril nobler emotions. As a natural organ of language, the eye may express all the nobler emotions of the mind; so, also, with the line. But how may it he made the servant of baser uses. could he do this? He could not move his right arm from his side, to which it was so closely pressed by the force of the element through which he was being drawn. The pressure on his brain grew more and more terrible, and the roaring as of thunder, sounded in his ears. He opened his eyes for a single instant, and it seemed as though a stream of fire res for life was to cut the line. But how

it seemed as though a stream of fire was passing before them. And now came that inevitable activity of the brain which characterizes all such pevilous situations, where one's whole life seems to pass in review in an instant of time. But the Captain was a very practical man, cool and courageous always, and consequent-

ly still self-possessed. He began to struggle with all his muscular power to reach the knife which he wore in his belt. He felt that he was tically from the bottom upward, at a growing weaker every instant, and it was now or never with him, though we hould now or never with him, though we should say, parenthetically, that what requires so long to describe occurred in time which was reckoned by seconds rather width than the diameter of the hole, and so long to describe occurred in time which was reckoned by seconds rather than minutes. Oh, if he could but comthan minutes. On, if he could but com-mand his right hand for one stroke upon that fatal line? Now his heart began to fail him. He did not absolutely despair, but his brain reeled, his nerves seemed to relax their tension, light and darkness appeared to alternate before his eye-balls,

o relax their tension, light and darkness appeared to alternate before his eye-balls, and his head felt as though compressed in an iron vice. Were these his last mo-ments? He thought, in spite of the agonizing pain he endured, he would make one more brave effort. The line providentially slackened for a second: he reached his knife, and, as and his head felt as though compressed in an iron vice. Were these his last moments? He thought, in spite of the agonizing pain he endured, he would make one more brave effort.

understand this way of communication and adjourned the Convention over to

Our Eyes.

The eyes minister to sight, that most important of the senses, which brings us into communication with the physical world; and not only do they subserve this property of human intellection, but they also constitute a medium for the ex-

fresh courage in the virtuous ; in the commay it be made the servant of ba

Making Boxes.

The Swiss have a clever way of making cheap boxes without the use of nails, the mitred aides being fastened together by

wedge-shaped pieces of wood. An En-glish inventor has recently patented an-other process which may be used for heavy as well as light boxes. The two pieces of wood to be fastened together are first mitred in the ordinary way, and short distance from the mitred edge. A gaunt famine would reign over all its alms. Some predict that the winged scours is ontward bound. This is not im-probable ; and whence will come our demay be cut either parallel to the sides iverance? Our natural helpers hang up other, shaped somewhat like a dumb-

in our meat-markets by millions, sacri-ficed to the gratification of epicurean appetites. Not only the largest varie-ties, but the little tiny birds with their crops full of insects, are brought to the New York markets in barrels and sold for-

1854, of the squadron commu

GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

and adjourned the Convention over to the next day to enable a committee to go to Washington by rail, where Mr. Wright was, and get at the truth of the fact! So we adjourned over, and on the next day the committee came back with the same answer we had received by wire! And so incredulous were the great ma-jority of the body, that, after the final adjournment, many of us went to the telegraph-office to see the wonderful in-vention, and, even when the wires were put in motion at our suggestion, many of the delegates shook their heads, and could not but think the whole thing a deception."—Baltimore Sun. down and fed to swine. On one day there stood a wagon on the corner of two-streets containing 180 dozen of prairie chickens, while on the near sidewalk were piled thirty-seven boxes, containing 560 dozen of quail, corrupt, decompos-ing, and condemned by the health officers as only fit for swine. They are trapped, shot, and snared and sent to the market, where they find a ready sale up to the middle of March, and yet the indiscrim-ingte alonghter continues. The young

ively comprehended by the civilized and savage among men, and by even brutes. As a vehicle for transmitting thought or intelligence, it is most facile. The questioning eye, the "look that answers 'Yes,' " the stern gaze that says so plainly "No," have no need of the lips to act as their interpreter. The dog reads his control of the lips to act as olation. The divinely arranged balance between birds and insects has been destroyed by rathless bird-killers, and the cry of famine rings out over the land. Such is the retribution for the band. Such is the retribution for the violation of the equipoise of nature ; and' the making of discord in the divine har-mony of nature's works. This harmony runs through the whole-creation, and its disturbance always pro-

ocean into a vast cesspool. But these impurities and foreign ingredients are absorbed, or worked up into islands for the future occupancy of man, by millions and millions of animalcules, and other mayine scavengers. To them is given a task, in-finitely greater and more laborious than the building of the pyramids, or the tun-neling of granite mountains which all neling of granite mountains, which all the mighty men of the earth could not

perform So the birds have a task, which various Bo the birds have a task, which various governments have tried in vain to get done, by affering bounties as induce-ments to their citizens to destroy the insect pests. But it has been found that the birds are the only exterminators of the enemy, without whose divinely ap-pointed labors, in keeping the insect world in check, the earth would soon be made wild as at the beginning and be made void as at the beginning, and

in Zanzibar a stew of puppies is a luxury even with the King ; and in the Sandwich Islands a pet puppy is often placed the Batta, who are said to have a written

is found, it is considered a delicacy, and its liver, when dried and then pounded, is used as a substitute for bread, and it its liver, when dried and then pounded, is used as a substitute for bread, and it is a remarkable fact that the aborigines of that country always eat their food roasted, being without the utensils for heating water or cooking liquid food.

are considered delectable, while the wai-rus, the porpoise and the whale are among the necessaries of life. In some of the West India islands, and in Brazil, fried rats are considered

superior to frogs, and among the Chinese rat soup is only equaled by a soup of caterpillars boiled in a thin gravy with onions.

In various parts of South America the

and the aborigines of America are a dreadful tit-bit. famous for their horse flesh feasts ; horse-steaks have long been authorized and publicly sold in Copenhagen, and one of the latest gastronomic innova-tions in France and Germany is the use of horse fleah. The Persians and Tartars hold the flesh

of the common and wild ass in high es-teem, and, wherever the camel and the giraffe are found, they are frequently eaten, the tongue of the former and the marrow of the latter being considered

The ornithological tastes of the human moe are more appropriately and generally i diffused than is the case with the mamdiffused than is the case with the mam-mals ; and with the exception of a few such birds as the crow and the buzzard, both of which are sometimes eaten, all the feathered tribes seem to have been amployed as food, when necessity or luxury has demanded their death. The only really carious fact connected with bird food is that which exists among the Chinese, where the nesise of a species of swallow. formed of a muchaginous substance, is considered a huxury, the constituent qual-ities of which have never been ascer-tained by analysis. But in regard to the reptile race, the barbarous epictures of the world practice

ities of which have never been ascer-tained by analysis. But in regard to the reptile race, the barbarous opicures of the world practice some singular habits. The true lizard, called the ignama, is considered, in most tropical countries, as but little inferior to the common fowl in flavor ; the alli-gator and ecocodile, in all the countries where they are found, are considered fit for food, and are said to resemble yeal, both in appearance and taste ; some of the tribes of Southern Guines eat the bos constrictor ; in Coylon the field of the anaconda is estemad as food by the natives, and in various parts of America the rathesmake is pronounced capital the ratilesnake is pronounced capital food, while in France, as is well known, frogs are deemed a luxury.

what has been said in regard to birds a quite as applicable to the fishes of the ivers and the sea, and there is nothing ourious or eleming in employing of them for food, not even excepting varieties of woll-fish. That some

before a hungry guest, and roast dog is common among the natives of Africa and the Indians of North America. In Australia, where alone the kangaroo In Australia, where alone the kangaroo eat their enemies and some their friends. Herodotus relates that a Persian King

These people also enjoys frogs, snakes, moths, and grubs, but abhor oysters. Among the Esquimaux roasted mice are considered delectable, while the wal-

Among the Anstralian savages it is said that if a mother finds a young baby troublesome to carry about, she will eat it (although she will not allow any one else to do so), under the full persuasion that she merely deferred its birth, and that the next child she bears will be a latest novelties. reappearance of the eaten one. When remonstrated with she will reply: "Oh,

Ships of the Desert in Nevada.

protesting against obstructions to camel travel, and yet that is what the Virginia *Enterprise* is doing. It says : "We travel, and yet that is what the Virginia Enterprise is doing. It says: "We hope members of the Legislature will, before voting, carefully consider Mr. Carling's bill, which seeks to prohibit the traveling of camels and dromedarica on the public roads. Members should remember that these animals were brought here originally at great expense by the government; they thrive well in the desert; they are useful as pack ani-mals : the may or men who own them

It is definitely settled that Chicago Ir is definitely settled that Chicago is to have a narrow-gauge railroad. Con-tracts have been made by the Chicago, Millington and Western Railroad Com-pany for sufficient iron to lay the first thirty miles of track from this city west-ward, to be delivered within the next two or three months. Ten miles of the line are already graded, and the entire route from Chicago to Muscatine, Iowa, has been surveyed. The road will run via Aurora, Princeton, etc., westward to the Mississippi river, and will, it is thought, be the inauguration of an extensive sys-tem, ultimately, of narrow-compet lines.

GRENADINES.

Checks, blocks, plaids, stripes, damask patterns, and matelasse figures are all brought out in the new black grenadines for next summer's dresses. The checks and blocks are in square canvas meshes, alternating with solid reps of the same shape, or else they have lace-like blocks béside a brocaded square. The matelasse and damask patterns will probably be popular, as they are new. The bro-caded figures are so fine that they might be mistaken for needle-work. These figured grenadines are far more largely imported than plain canvas grenadines, but the latter will not be abandoned by conservative ladies who do not seek the

BYRON COLLAR AND CUFFS.

In various parts of South America the ant-eater and armadillo, the latter roast-ed in its shell, are constantly eaten, and are said to resemble roast pig. In Africa and India the flesh of the elephant is generally eaten, and the paws considered an Apician luxury. In Abyssinis the descendants of Ras-selas doat on a hippopotamus or rhi-noceros steak. The nomad tribes of northern Asia and the aborigines of America are It looks queer to see a Nevada paper square-cornered, and are worn turned up

COLORED LINGERIE.

rank of savages, such as those in the Fejee islands and an Indian people called the Batta, who are said to have a written woven in plaids of beige shades on the names of Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mer-

tion of big trees larger than any of those in the Maraposa and Calaveras regions exists in Fresno county, where Thomas' Mill has for several years been sawing this red-wood of the Sierra to supply the market of Visalia, but it was dis-covered hat summer that this body of big-tree timber is not properly a grove, but a forest extending for not less than seventy miles in for not less than seventy miles in a northwest and southeastward direction, with a width in some places of ten miles, and interrupted only by the deep canons which cut across the general course of the forest, and reduce the level to an elevation below that at which the tree is found in a wild condition, although when cultivated it thrives in all our valleys.

Different persons have traced the for-est from the basin of the Tule river, in latitude 36 deg. 20 min., across those of the Kaweah and Kings to that of the San Josquin. The elevation has not been carefully measured, but is supposed to vary from 4,000 to 6,000 feet. At one point, and one only, this forest is acces sible by a wagon road, and that is at Thomas' Mill, forty eight miles from Vi-salia. Unlike the groves further north, rather more exaggerated points. They are made of doubled linen attached to a band, as gentlemen wear them, and world be improved by having a collarette of muslin added. Price 25 cents. The cuffs, made to match, are wide and square-cornered, and are worn turned up or three feet through. The largest stand-ing tree as yet measured is forty feet in diameter; a charred stump—the tree itself having disappeared—measures for-ty-one feet across. A tree twenty-four feet in diameter, four feet above the ground, is precisely the same thickness sixty feet higher. A fallen trunk is hol-low; throughout its length, and the hole is large enough to drive a horse and buggy seventy-two feet in it as in a tun-nel

This forest is so extensive, the timber is so abundant and excellent in quality, and the demand for it is so great in the

is so abundant and excellent in quality, in a difference of parents, instead of plaid or plai

wood.

quick as thought itself, as the rope be-came tant again, the keen edge of the blade was upon it, and by a desperate effort of his arm it became severed. He effort of his arm it became severed. He was freed, and then commenced his up-ward passage, caused by the natural buoyancy of the human body. After this, he only remembered a feeling of suffocation, a gurgling spasm, and all was over until he awoke to an agonizing pain of reviving consciousness, in the arms of his boat's crew. Truly, one of the most remarkable escapes from death on record.

For the Ladies---New Spring Styles. [From the New York Sun.] Judging from the importations up to

this time we are to have a decided change within reach of all classes,

from sacques and jackets to round capes and loose mantillas for spring wraps. No doubt English-walking jackets will be worn, but the woman of fashion will adopt the round cape or the abbee man-

adopt the round cape or the abbee man-tilla. This abbee is a queer little wrap, with a full pleated back, reaching just a little below the waist. The fronts are long, plain, and square. It requires a very stylish figure and graceful person to wear this gament. Both the round capes and mantillas are trimmed with jet fringes, or with graduated rows of Her-cules braid, seeded with jet on each side. The plain braids are preferred by many leaders in the world of fashion and ladies

of good taste. Sicilienne silk, a soft repped or corded fabric, is the favorite material; but cashmere and other light all-wool fabrics are also used in their manufacture. The linings are of soft Marcelline silk; sometimes of flannel, with facings of farmer's satin. Lace and ostrich feathers, and rook feather trimmings are used to a limited extent also on these spring wraps. It is said that in Paris many of the

it is said that in Paris many of the above most elegant dreases are being made without any flounces or pleatings on the skirt, many clustered rows of graduated braid forming the only garnitures. The edges of the braid, are, however, fre quently seeded with jet. This beaded braid is brought out in large quantities for swing trimmings but invorters and

be over in another season. Still, many of the new importations of fabrics for spring costnmes, black silks, cashmeres, and grenadines, are wrought and em-broidered in fine jet. The black grens-dines are displayed in suits, with the cuirass apron, and flounces richly em-broidered with jet. Other suits have bands of jet embroidery, to be introduced diagonally or lengthwise between puffs of grenadine in the long apron, the sleeves, and corasge. Lace and jet beaded fringes are used for trimming them. Diagonal trimmings on the long aprons, and diagonally arranged aprons are also noticed among the new suits. spring costumes, black silks, cashmeres,

A Tetegram in 1844. The Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, writing to Col. J. Thomas Scharf, in regard to some notice in his "Chronicles" of Mr. Polk's nomination to the Presidency of the United States at the Democratic convention held in Baltimore in 1844 says.

of Southern Graines est the rich of the entry of the line are drady graded, and the entry could not be seened a only the entry of the one of the integraph of the entry of the

tearing away the mitred edg

1854, of the squadron commanded by Commodors Perry, who opened it to the commerce of the United States, several of his officers, one day, went out to-shoot birds for their amusements. The-natives were horror-stricken when seeing; the destruction of their favorite birds, and ran to the Commodore to remon-strate against the cruel conduct of his. subordinates. This soon put an end to-the sport of American bird-killers in Japan : and when the treaty between. American Apples in Great Britais. American apples (says the London Grocer) are now selling at moderate rates in provincial towns, both in Eng-land and Ireland. The highly-colored and well-flavored Baldwin is the com-monest kind as yet. As usual, they come in barrels, without any kind of packing materials, and come, as a rule, in excellent condition. That apples should be sent several thousand miles, and then be sold as cheaply as home-grown fruit, is a noteworthy fact. At this rate of progress, fruitless and cold regions will soon be supplied with the finest fruits at a cost that places them within reach of all classes. American Apples in Great Britain.

ward. It is for this reason that athletes, and gymnasts are enabled to make pro-longed and violent exertions without getting out of wind. The capacity of the heart and central arteries being enthe slightest stimulus several days after decapitation. He has seen the iris of decapitation. He has seen the iris of an eye contract on exposure to a strong light sixteen days after decapitation. An also witnessed pulsations in the heart of a dog forty-eight hours after its removal thirty-six hours after decapitation. An arm fourteen hours after amputation was injected with fresh blood, when it immediately contracted and extended the muscles.
The other night, as a Detroit father sat with his feet on the coal-stove, he picked up one of his boy's boots and remarked : "This pair of boots seems to is stand John twice as ____" At this point a tobacco-box, full of the weed, fell out of the boot, and it wasn't over five minutes before sounds of the press-board striking against a boy in the night were heard over the neighborhood, mingled with the wafting explanation : "Oh dad ! that 'ere box must have fallen down my boot-leg while I was in a tobacco- to a matched the with the wafting explanation : "Oh dad ! that 'ere box must have fallen down my boot-leg while I was in a tobacco- store !". the slightest stimulus several days after decapitation. He has seen the iris of

"Yes." "Bring it, and some common salt." They were produced; my friend pul-verised them, mixed them in equal quan-tities; then wet a small piece of conton, causing the mixed powders to adhere, and placed it in my hollow tooth. "There," said he, "if that does not cure you, I will forfeit my head. You may tall this in Gath, and publish it in Asco-lon; the remedy is infallible." It was so. I experienced a sensation of cold-ness, on applying if, which gradually subsided, and with it the torment of the toothache. Eavily tried.

The Toothache. The Toothache. The Toothache. A correspondent says that after suffer-ing exernciating pain from this ache, and having tried in vain to obtain relief, Betty told me a gentleman had been waiting some time in the parlor, who said having tried in vain to obtain relief, Betty told me a gentleman had been waiting some time in the parlor, who said he would not detain me one minute. He chased the man, collared him after a long race, and discovered him to be Dr. Elijah L. Wood, a well-known young physician of that city. Wood had been paid \$50 by the mother of the baby to rid her of it in this way, she choosing Mr. Kent's house because he had just lost a little child, and so she hoped be might welcome this one in its stead. Heard over the neighborhood, mingled The Toothache. A correspondent says that after suffer-ing excruciating pain from this ache, and having tried in vain to obtain relief, Betty told me a gentleman had been waiting some time in the parlor, who said he would not detain me one minute. He came_a friend I had not seen for years. He sympathised with me, while I briefly told how sadly I was afflicted. "My dear friend," exclaimed he, " it can cure you in ten minutes." "How? how?" inquired I : "do it, ira pity." "Instantly," said he. "Botty, haves you any alum?" "Yes."

for spring trimmings, but importers and dealers all agree that the rage for jet will