or agreeable than any other. No, o had here exhibited any decided observes. Did any one see to when o letter was directed which she carried the post on the day of her leaving me? No, it was not even certain at she had a letter at all. Could be any of her handwriting? Yes, enty of it; and he thereupon secured specimen.

specimen.
He then prepared a carefully-written scription, and forwarded it, together ith her likeness, to the various police ations in this city and other large wns. He visited every hole and corer of New York, watched the railway pots, and interrogated the clerks. The ne-and-ory was raised everywhere, but used in vain. sised in vain.

Now and again a message would be not to him, saying that a young lady aswering the description of the truan as at some distant town, and thithen ice would the detective repair, only nd that he had had his journey for ains, and that he was as much at yer. Once he fancied that he says

ren. Once he fancied that he say his rehbold in a carriage in Broady and allowed it for a long time, only aconowledge himself again mistaln; but e was convinced nevertheless hat she ad not left the country, and he much oubted whether she had left he town. He had carefully examine or caused o be examined, all the boks of the arious steamship companies, and "incrviewed" their agents on purpose. The girl had melted into he air, without eaving a trace behind by and the trail was about as difficult to follow up as that of a mosquito over a rock.

An unusually libest reward had been offered by Mr. Hor on for any information that could lear to her recovery, and

ion that could lead to her recovery, and constant applications were made by inlividuals who pressed either to have seen her thems ives or to have heard rom some frierd who had seen her, and nany a wild goes chase was the result, intil at last the detective began to fear hat she had made away with herself, and actually visited the Morgue more han once when the body of a dead voman was advertised. Still he did not elinquin his original idea, and when by his companion to try some kack, only repeated what he had mid Fefore.

Depend upon it, a man is at the bot Depend upon it, a man is at the boy ton, of it." One day a new thought thack him, and absurd as it apported, even to himself he determined or giving t a fair trial, and startled his brother ta fair trial, and startled his brother ficer by remarking, "Day', I am gog to watch old Horton." The other ighed at him, but did not oppose his aggestion, as it gave at least a promise of something to do. Mr. Horton, in common with many other gentlemen, was extremely fond of driving, and an afternoon rarely passed without his ordering his buggy. He had, of late, been much worked at his office, and frequently slept at an hotel when he found it

ly slept at an hotel when he found it too late to enjoy an evening at home. There was nothing extraordinary in all this—more particularly as that home was no longer as cheerful as it used to be before the death of his father and he loss of the daughter—and no one had paid any attention to his conduct.

The detective commenced his espionage immediately, and Mr. Horton was carefully followed wherever he went. His drives were usually in the direction of Harlem; and as he was but little learned in horses, and would have as soon thought of driving a locomotive as a fast trotter, the officer became curious to see what it was that induced him so constantly to patronize that road. He therefore hired a vehicle, and having in-structed the coachman to follow Mr. Horten's buggy, waited patiently for the upshot, whatever it might be.

Of one thing he was soon convinced. Wherever Mr. Horton drove, it was not to Harlem, for after pursuing that di-rection for a short distance he turned his horse's head and drove back towards the city. Closely followed by the detective in the fly, he drove to a house in the immediate neighborhood of the New York Hotel. Here he drew up, and having rung the bell, entered with the lately. Now the sulphur works on the shore of Clear Lake produce four tons a shore of Clear L carriage and took up a position where he could command every thing without being himself visible. Nearly an hour elapsed, and Mr. Horton did not reappear. What on earth is he up tor thought the detective; there must be What on earth is he up to some great attraction here; and he congratulated himself on the step he had aken.

Presently the front-door opened, Horton stopped into the street with a lady on his arm, whom he tenderly assisted into the buggy. The lady's face was thickly veiled, and the looker-on could not guess even at her age, except that her movements seemed those of a young woman. Mr. Horton seated him-self by her side and drove off, and the dectective, his curiosity now excited to the highest pitch, again started on his trail. This led him straight to the Jersey ferry, and in course of time he alighted, carriage and all. in Jersey City. The chase set off without delay toward Newark, in happy ignorance of the presence of a pursuer. When Newark was reached, of a pursuer. When Newark was reached, Mr. Horton stopped at an hotel, and, ac-companied by the lady, went in, after ordering his horse to be put up for an hour or two. The detective soon learned that he had ordered dinner, and, as his own appetite was good, resolved to imitate his example. While his meal was preparing, he loitered about the passage in the hope of obtaining a peep at the fair unknown. Presently the opportunity came. One of the waiters left the door open, and through the crack the

door open, and through the crack the lady was distinctly visible.

The detective fell back as if he had been shot; plunged his hands into his pookets to find the portrait of Miss Archbold; presently he pulled it out, looked it it stitutively, and then took another peep through the crack in the door. Apparently satisfied, he showly walked away, his countemance exhibiting a mixture of the greatest surprise, in ligination and self-astisfaction. At this moment a waiter met him.

"Hallo!" said he, "Do that lady and gentleman often come here!"

"Two or three times a week, sir," was the roply.

"The deuce they do," said the detection of his production of flower of sulphur has been commenced at Clear Lake. The fumes passing our from the retort, instead of being carried into a primatone.

The percyrinations of showmen are beset with numerous difficulties while pursuing their daily avosations in this our Southern country, which, with the usual winter rains, heavy roads, and fording of streams, make it very difficult for the managers to make good the promises of the agents. Such was the case with John Robinson's Circus and Menagerie a few days since. While performing in Tallahassee, Fla., it was mentioned to Mr. J. F. Robinson, Jr., that he might expect some difficulty in passing through a long and dismal swamp between that place and Quincy, on account of the large number of alligators which infested the ford at this locality, and which are at this season of the year very fercoious, and on the watch for any unfortunate mule or horse that may become entangled in the numerous roots, quick-sands, and holes, which abound at the ford; but he replied as the agent had already made the arrangements for him to con though and it was not his nature to this lad. There?"
"Yes, f, hit sho is not in at present."
"Ve well, then; we will come in and to for her but you need not tell her at any one is here."

Thours pessed very tediously, and the critical of Mrs. Archbold had alwards her daughter's voice was heard bidding some one "good night." The carriage slowly departed, and the detec-tive bidding the mother keep close be-hind him, stepped quietly into the hall, ready made the arrangements for him to and stood face to face with the girl he had so long been looking for. "Good evening, Miss Archbold." go through, and it was not his nature to turn back, he had nothing left but to follow, trusting to his previous good for-tune in getting thus far. The result of his decision, although anticipating some "That is not my name," and she look-ed him full in the face. difficulty, was far more scrious than he anticipated.

At three o'clock, P. M., on Tucsday, January 25th, Prof. Lewis Houston, who 'Indeed. Do you not, then, know Her bravado was all gone then, and attering a scream that made even the

the portrait, " does

at given way, when a carriage drove to the door, and immediately after-

fell fainting on the floor.

The detective raised the young lady

was in the dinning-room, where he had been told by the other two daughters,

that Mrs. Archbold had gone to take

turned, and was about to advance— when he stood transfixed with terror,

and entreating her to be calm. Presently Mr. Horton staggered, rather than walked, out, without breaking the

silence, the street door was opened and shut, and he was gone.
"Well," said I, "and how did it all

"Oh! it was hushed up, as well as it

could be, though scores of people in New York will recognize the story, and

know the actors in it. Horton had fas-

cinated the girl, I suppose; he certainly was a very pleasant man. He flattered her, and filled her head with rubbish,

and I have no doubt had an eye to her money, eventually. I was the means of his wife obtaining a divorce from him;

and I believe he is going to marry Miss Archbold, but I doubt if her mother

will ever speak to him again, although they often meet."
"What! is he in the city still?"

"Certainly, and doing agood business. He is a clever follow. He knew that he

had a better chance of being unsuspected

if the girl remained close at home; and

I must confess that if it had not been

for a whim I should never have caught

Great Salphur Mines.

The production of sulphur and manu

facture of its compounds in California is rising in importance. The chief supply of the world is obtained from the sides of Mount Etna, in Sicily, and this

day, as much as the coast can consume. The freight from the Mediterranean, the

ncreased charge on account of the com-

bustible nature of the material, and the

necessity of keeping large stocks on

hand, so as to prevent any disturbance of trade in case a cargo should be de-layed or lost, give decided advantages to

The Sicilian brimstone can not be laid

down here for less than four cents per pound, and the domestic article is sold

for three and a half cents. Clear Lake

occupies the crater of an extinct volcano

and the evidences of volcanic action are

abundant in the vicinity. The triangle formed by the lake, the Geysers and St. Helena—each about 25 miles from the

other two—sbounds with volcanic scoria, trap, lava, olisidian, tufa, warm springs, and other remains of eruptions, and

signs of subterranean heat at no great

distance from the surface.

The sulphur bed of Clear Lake is about

eight miles from the southern end, on the eastern shore, only a few hundred yards from the water. There is a bank

resembling ashes, in which there are numerous alkaline and sulphur springs, and also vent-holes from which sulphur-

ous fumes escape. These holes are sur-rounded by beautiful crystals of pure

rounded by beautiful crystals of pure sulphur deposited from the fumes rising from below. The earth, containing about fifty per cent. of sulphur, is placed in an iron retort, which is heated to a

high temperature, so that the sulphur is driven off in fumes into a receiver,

where it settles in a liquid form, and

the home manufacture.

him .- N. Y. Evening Post.

and grasped the table for support.

tea with an acquaintance.

end P"

had been previously instructed,

this lady?"

experienced police officer wince, she covered her face with her hands, and has charge of the animals, started with the elephant Empress, the large Bractian camel, the beautiful Arabian white camel, a fine thoroughbred mare and colt, and two spotted coach dogs, to in his arms, carried her out, and placed her by her weeping mother's side in a carriage he had procured. It is no, inmake the trip to Quincy, although re-peatedly warned by Mr. J. F. Robinson, tention of mine to recount the scene he then witnessed between Mrs. Archbold and her child. The detective in all his experience had never met the like, and Jr., not to attempt the passage of the swamp in any other than daylight. He however went through. Before approaching the ford, an occasional bellow hopes never to meet it again. They were both somewhat more composed before they reached home, and the mother had again nerved herself to meet the proaching the ford, an occasional bellow or roar was heard betokening that the inhabitants of the locality had not re-tired for the night, and a sudden plunge and plash in the water would denote that the enemy were on the alert for mis-chief. The elephant would every few steps throw her trunk aloft emitting at snake whom she had so long called friend. Mr. Horton had come in, and steps, throw her trunk aloft, emitting at e same time a loud screech of defiance, the camels uttering low moans, while the horses almost refused to stir, and stood trembling with fear, while the dogs He turned quickly round, smiling blandly, as the handle of the door was kept up an incessant howling. Approaching the water of the ford, Houston determined upon the immediate passage through before the alligators had Mrs. Archbold never spoke, but drawing herself up to her full height, pointed to her daughter, who had sunk into a chair and was sobbing convulsively. Her sisters, rushing to her side, fondled and awhypered her calling her herself.

sage through before the alligators had time to summon their crew.

Bidding the elephant enter, she stepped boldly in, at the same time lashing the water furiously with her trunk, the camels, horses and dogs following close in the rear. He had passed two-thirds of the way when a sharp yelp from one of the dogs, and his sudden disappearance, denoted that the swamp fiends were at work and before he could colwere at work, and before he could col-lect his thoughts the other dog went under with a long death howl. He now began to think of his own safety, and calling to the elephant commanded her to turn, which she did. So a fearful roar was heard from the large Bactrian camel who had at that instant been atcamel who had at that instant been at-tacked. The water seemed alive with alligators. The roaring, bellowing, and screeching of the elephant, camels and alligators were terrific. They would throw their ponderous jaws open and tear huge pieces of fiesh from the camel, while the poor brute would utter heartrending groans and cries for relief. In the meantime the elephant was not idle. Ever solicitous for the welfare of her keeper and companions, she had, at the moment of seeing them safely landed upon the opposite shore, rushed back to the assistance of her friend, the camel who by this time was nearly gone, and. by creating the greatest furore among her assailants, succeeded in bringing the head of the camel to the shore, that por-tion being all that remained of the poor animal.

In the confusion that ensued, Houston did not miss the colt until warned by a shrill scream or neigh, which seemed to come from several rods below. Upon rushing down the stream a few yards a terrible scene was presented to his view. It would seem that the denizens of Chattahooche swamp for miles around had ecome cognizant of some extra attraction at that particular point on this night, and had started for the rendezyous, and upon reaching the scene of action had unexpectedly encountered both food and opposition at the same time—for simultaneous with the meeting of the colt they met its pursuers, and an awful battle ensued. Several times it appeared as if the colt would escape and regain the shore, so busy were the alli-gators engaged in destroying each other; but just before the poor creature would reach the land, some monster more ravenous than brave, would leave the nelee, pursue and drag it back into deep water until it finally became exhauste and fell an easy prey to the fearful rep-tiles, while Professor Houston stood look-ing on with blanched and terriffed looks, wholly unable to render the least assist ance, threatened with a terrible death should he even attempt it. As he turned to retrace his steps toward the place where he left the remaining animals, he counted the rest. He had made the passage, but at a terrible sacrifice. He had started with an elephant, two camels, two dogs and two horses. He came out with an elephant one camel and one with an elephant, one camel and one horse. The camel was valued at \$5,000 and very rare. The colt Mr. Robinson had repeatedly refused \$1,000 for. It will be many a long year before Houston will forget the horrors of passing through a Florida swamp at night.

Hurrying Up a Bargain. A Frenchman, named Pat Mulrooney, had a kicking horse that he wanted to get rid of, but found it very difficult. At last he entered him at Herkness Bazar, and warranted him sound and kind, and free from the kicks. On the day of the sale, Mr. Herkness pointed out the good qualities of the animal, and he was sold for one hundred and seventy-five dollars. Pat was afraid the horse would show his bad qualities before the money was paid, so he wanted to hurry up the hargain, and the way he did it was this: He went to the purchaser and said... A Frenchman, named Pat Mulrooney

bran or middlings is rioler in two of these important ingredients than any other kind of food, but bring deficient in gluten is not warmth-giving, and is better when combined with the whole grain, which, when masked, forms a most wholesome and nutritious food.

Barley is much used in Europe, but should never be the only food in the poultry-yard. Fowls do not fatten on

Oats are good as a change, but are inferior as nutriment.

Buckwheat is much liked by poultry, is greedily devoured, and is more pro-

than any other grain.

Hemp seed is also productive of eggs and is also very strengthening. The cereal is one of the best things that can

be fed during moulting.

In preparing birds for exhibition, flaxseed may be given occasionally; it increases the secretion of oil, and gives lustre to the plumage. In giving soft feed it should be mixed stiff, i. e., not mushy; fowls do not relish it in this state. A good food of this kind is composed of equal quantities of fine bran and Indian meal. This should be mixed with hot or scalding water, of such consistency that it breaks or crumbles when thrown on the ground. Another good soft feed is made of small potatoes washed clean, boiled and mashed with an equal quantity of Indian meal.

In giving soft feed never use a feeding

dish or trough. If the yards are clean, as they should be, the ground is the best place to feed them from. The gravel and sand swallowed with the food is necessary for digestion, besides poultry preter to pick their food from the ground.

Don't neglect green food. We have spoken of it before in a former number, and only refer to it now to impress more forcibly the necessity of it if you wish to succeed with your poultry; a little chopped vegetables of some kind—whether cabbage, lettuce, onions, or other greens—is better given every day than a great deal once or twice a week.

If you wish perfect eggs, lime in some form must be furnished. Broken bones, lime rubbish, pounded shells (oyster or

laid in the yard for them to pick at, or a little chopped off and fed to them, adds to their health and to the contents of the egg basket. So also an occasional dish of raw meat chopped into pieces, about as large as hazel nuts.

TO REJUVENATE OLD GRAPEVINES. The editor of the Practical Farmer says: Having on our premises, planted by for-mer owners, probably twenty years ago, half a dozen old grapevines, with large weather-beaten trunks or steins, which made annually but little new wood, and yielded but very few poor grapes, two seasons ago we cut off the branches, and laid the main stems down in trenches, laid the main stems down in trenches, covering with about a foot of earth. Vigorous and healthy shoots sprang up in great abundance, the weak ones of which were broken off, and leading ones, at a proper distance, trained to the arbor. The new growths are now clean, healthy and strong—sufficient entirely to cover the large arbor the present season; we now look for bushels of fruit son; we now look for bushels of fruit from the new-bearing wood. We see old grapevines everywhere doing no good, and which could be made young and thrifty by this process.

FATTENING HOGS .- I put two sows in the pen, October 2, and commenced feed-ing them soft corn; one of them had nine pigs last May, and raised four of them; the other had eleven pigs last June, and raised nine of them. The two, with one other sow, were last winter fed the slop of the house with a few "mangolds; during the summer the two had the slop of the house, and ran in the wood, (about 80 or 90 acres) until October 2; since that time until January 13, they had all the cull corn in the car that they would eat, and plenty of water to drink, and occasionally a few ashes and charcoal were thrown in the pen. When the pigs were taken from them they were quite thin, but had gained considerably before they were put up. They were killed January 14, and weighed on the 15th, respectively, 521 and 506 pounds. Breed, grade Chester White; age, 20 months.—Cor. of Country Gentleman.

CORN AND BEEF .- A corresponden of the Prairie Farmer, who has watched the growth of his cattle, says: "I fed nineteen head of cattle last winter, and the result for four months' feeding was an average gain of 180 pounds. I fed shock corn in boxes in an open field. In the four months each animal consumed about sixty bushels of corn, giving me three pounds of beef per bushel. The cattle were followed by hogs, allowing two hogs to the steer. I have estimated the growth of the two hogs at two pounds per day. Four months' feeding at this rate, would give me 240 pounds of pork and 180 pounds of beef from the sixty bushels of corn."

RAISING CALVES .- A Devon breeder adopts the following plan in raising his calves: He has a small pesture adjoining his milking yard, milks two tests of each cow dry, and when all are thus milked lets in his calves to take the remainder lets in his calves to take the remainder; this quantity of milk, with pasture, keeps them in good growing condition. When takeh from the cows, he grinds four bushels of cats with one of linseed; this fed moderately to them through the winter, mixed with chaff and a few small out roots, keeps them in a growing state. They come out in the spring, and keep in growing condition the whole of the following summer.—Love Homestead.

Caring son Strons.—A farmer's first care is for his family; the second should be the domestic animals. "Be thou diligent to the state of thy flocks, and look well to thy herds." It will not do to lesve them to the care of hired men Washington made it a rule to visit his stable every morning and pathis hand on every horse to see if it had been groomed properly, and otherwise well cared

with a gypay stock.

Her inother, when a little girl we caught by a gypay band, on the outskirt of an English town, and adopted as one of the strolling company. For a time, she entered with great sest into this new life, and enjoyed its wildness of freedom, and roving habits. She readily assimilated with the tribe, and might have passed for one of their children.

But a new fancy attracted the versatile girl. A band of strolling players captivated her imagination, and she deserted her gypsy friends, drawn by this new magnetism. She soon collipsed all her rustic associates on the stage, and was called to London, where her genius found a wider range on the boards of old Durge.

found a wider range on the boards of old Drury.

Here she won the admiration, and finally the hand, of the wealthy banker, Thomas Coutts, and, after some years

Thomas Coutts, and, after some years, was left a widow, with the snug income of seventy thousand pounds a year.

The romance of her career was not yet ended, for her beauty, or perhaps her wealth, attracted the young Duke of St. Albans, and the strolling gypsy girl ended her life as wife of an English people. noble.

It is not surprising that the daughter of a woman leading such a strange and versatile life should inherit eccentricities, both of temper and character. Some of her curious whims, which have startled the steady-going people who stand in fear of Mrs. Grundy, may have been born of the gypsy habits ingrained into the mother during her wandering life.

How "Marbles" are Made. The chief place of the manufacture of "marbles," those little round pieces of stone which contribute so largely to the conjoyment of "Young America," is at Oberstein, on the Fahe, in Germany, where there are large agate-mills and quarries, the refuse of which is carefully turned to good paying account by being made into small balls employed by experts to knuckle with, which are mostly sent to the American market. The substance used in Saxony is a hard, calcare-ous stone, which is first broken into ous stone, which is first broken into blocks, nearly square, by blows with a hammer. These are thrown by the one hundred or two hundred into a small sort of mill, which is formed of a flat, stationary slab of stone, with a hammer. of concentric furrows upon its face. A block of oak, or other hard wood, of the same diametric size, is placed over the small stones and partly resting upon them. This block or log is kept revolving while water flows upon the stone slab. In about fifteen minutes the stones are turned to spheres, and then, being fit for sale, are henceforth called "marbles." One establishment, containing only three of these rude mills, will turn out full sixty thousand "marbles" in each week. Agates are made into "mar-bles" at Oberstein by first chipping the pieces nearly round with a hammer, handled by a skillful workman, and then wearing down the edges upon the surface of a large grindstone.—Manufac-

The Wedding-Ring Finger.

turer and Builder

This is the fourth finger on the left hand. Why this particular digit should have received such a token of honor and trust beyond all its congeners, both in pagan and Christian times, has been variously interpreted. The most common explanation is, according to Sir op op in the says, "or thumb, asse office and general usefulness are sufficiently indicated from its Latin derivative pollo, and from its Greek equivalent antichier, which means, 'as good as a hand,') is too busy to be set apart for any special employment; the next finger to the thumb, being but half-protected on that side, besides having of the same accumulated. The policy pay to fife, the pay the fife pay to fife, the pay to fife, the pay to fife, the pay t Thomas Browne, "presuming therein that a particular vessel, nerve, vein or the question; and as the little finger stands exposed, and is moreover too puny to enter the lists in such a contest, the spousal honors devolve naturally on

pronubus, the wedding finger."

In the British Apollo, 1788, it is urged that the fourth finger was chosen from its being not only less used than either of the rest, but more capable of preserving a ring from bruises; having this one quality peculiar to itself, that it can not be extended but in company with some other finger, whereas the rest may be stretched out to their full length and straightness.

To educate boys according to oldfashioned notions, must be singularly dificult upon our Pacific slope. Whereever there is a hope of gold, prospecting claims will supersede other prospects, and there is no delving for Greek roots where there are digging for precious metals. There is a school-house on Gold Flat, Oakland, Nevads, around which the pupils dig holes fifteen feet in depth, by way of practice in the profession of their fathers. Two boys, two or three weeks ago, started this amusement in a new spot, and going down a few feet, struck a ledge of gold-bearing quartz. They and seven other boys immediately "located" a thousand feet, and are already rich in specimens. Their shaft even now leads them to what most men even now leads them to what most men would value more than snything in the depths of knowledge; and the treasures of learning can scarcely offer the at-tractions of their "surface indications." How much information from books will they sequire, while in their tender years they serve solid quarter in their research they carry solid quarts in their pockets? work for Company folds, influences Or Veloping the resources of the country will school the first and and an influence of the Three and Influence of the Three and Influence of the Three and Influence of the Country of the Coun

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