PYGMALION'S STATUE.

O that story of the statue!
Statue, shaped with art so rare
That your sculptor gazing at you
Loved his optic or the chisel
Till sweet Art took Nature's breath,
Lent you life, and gave you death!

While he sighed, "Ah, fond beginner,
If indeed your hands wrought well,
Beauty should exhibit life within her,
Birdlike break its imprisonment shell!"
One more touch—her breast behold!
Tremulous in the garmented fold.

But while fear and rapture mingled,
And the swift surprise of seeing
How those shadowing drapery fingled
With the first faint flush of being,
Out lightest wits with sudden cry—
"She will change, grow old, and die!"

So to gain her was to lose her,
So to quicken was to kill—
Love slept heart-enshrined; but, use her,
She will wake to perish still.
Yet would I—who would not?—choose
So to gain and so lose.

The "Black Death" in Ireland.

The London *Chronicle* for the 8th of June has the following strange account of a mysterious and deadly disease which it is asserted has broken out in Ireland, and has already proved the death blow to some rate in Dublin:

"For more than fourteen months a mysterious disease has been displaying rapid and fatal activity in Ireland. The first case occurred as far back as the 18th of March, 1866. An apprentice to a surgeon, in—Dublin—had felt unwell, and remained indoors during the day, taking his meals, however, as usual. He had a bad night, and complained of headache in the morning, and his mother thinks he had some spots upon his chest. Dr. Stokes, an eminent Dublin physician, was immediately sent for, and saw the patient at 11 A. M. He found him perfectly collected, and in apparently ordinary strength but he left him and left treats were coupled thickly with large purple spots, which he described. The medical men recognized that they were in presence of a case which, if an attack of typhus fever, was certainly none of any of them had ever witnessed before. When Dr. Stokes returned two hours later, a great change had taken place. The patient was as self-possessed as before, but the left arm and breast were now completely black. At half-past one the young man was sitting up in bed, discussing his case with the master, and as he complained of great thirst, the latter went from the bedside of the window to mix a cooling draught, but upon returning found almost instantly he saw, to his horror, that collapse had set in, and by 7 P. M., within little more than twenty-four hours of the first sign of indisposition, within eight or nine hours of the appearance of any formidable symptoms, and within half an hour of being in full possession of all his faculties and of a considerable amount of muscular strength, the patient was dead.

"A few other cases occurred during the spring and early summer, all presenting the same general features, and all fatal, but, with the appearance of cholera in August, this strange disease vanished. With the approach of spring, however, it reappeared. One of the earliest of the new cases was that of a lunatic asylum at Cork. Here the first symptom of illness was noticed at 8 A. M.; at 11 A. M. a small purple eruption appeared, generally diffused over the body; at 3 P. M. the whole body was covered with large purple patches; coma gradually supervened, and at 2 P. M. death. The last audible utterances of the child were complaints of cold.

"Another case occurred at the Portobello Cavalry barracks on the 17th of April. An officer had complained on the previous morning of feeling slightly unwell. He got feverish towards night, had little sleep, suffered from headache, and was occasionally incoherent. In the morning, about the usual hour, purple spots appeared, which spread rapidly both in size and number, until the whole body became covered with them. Collapse set in with the usual suddenness, and at 11 A. M. he was dead. Within the hour of death the superficial purple hue had given place to a rose red.

"In the following week a boy about nine or ten years old was attacked in the same rapid way. When seen at 1 P. M. his face was all dotted with purple specks; the pulse was scarcely perceptible; at 3 P. M. the action of the heart was perfect; he was in full possession of muscular strength and mental faculties, and felt so little ill that he could hardly be kept in bed. At 7 P. M. he was dead.

"In the beginning of April the first provincial cases were noticed. They were connected with the troops who had been employed in pursuit of the insurgents through the Galtee mountains. Two Sergeants, a drummer, a woman, and a couple of children were attacked; the woman and one of the soldiers recovered, the other four died. The cases were remarkable for great suffering, which no skill seemed capable of relieving. Indeed the children appear to have tormented themselves to death in the violence of the pain which no efforts could alleviate. In all these cases there were indications of considerable inflammation of the brain and spinal column.

"A special interest attaches to these military cases, as they were those which raised the question of contagiousness. The mother of the children washed for some of the soldiers of the flying column, among whom we have just mentioned the attack of the disease occurred, and in this way it has been argued, it is conceived, have been communicated. At this moment a woman is the fever ward of Hospital in Dublin with her young child, both suffering from this malady; and Dr. Stokes, who has them personally in charge, has declared his conviction that this is an unquestionable case of contagion.

"It appears, then, that a strange and terribly fatal disease exists in Ireland, and is yet chiefly in Dublin. The general features of the preliminary stage are bilious vomiting and sometimes purging, and usually headache of unparalleled intensity, with incoherency. Then comes the purple eruption, accompanied in most cases by great suffering, and followed by collapse and death.

"The duration of the illness is of a threefold variety. In the first, where the period is reckoned by hours, one case was fatal in four hours from the commencement of the first symptoms; but the average is eighteen hours. The second variety includes those in six days from the first indications of indisposition to the fatal issue. The third variety, in which alone any recovery has taken place, embraces a period extending to many days, and even weeks.

"It is hardly necessary to say that in Dublin great interest is felt upon the subject among the members of the medical profession, and considerable anxiety has been awakened among the general public. Already the Medical Association of the city has held two meetings, in one of which detailed and authentic reports of the cases observed were presented and read, while the other was devoted to a discussion of the character of the disease. It is not unnatural that, upon the latter point, medical opinion should be divided. Some consider it to belong to the family of blood poisons, of which in these countries typhus and typhoid fevers have hitherto been the chief specimens; and they refer as proofs to the purple eruption and the rapid development.

"Others consider that it is a new form of cerebro-spinal fever, appearing to the inflamed brain and spinal columns in post-mortem examinations. They also cite, in confirmation of this view, the remarkable mobility of the surface, the dilatation of the pupil and temporary loss of vision, the twitching of the muscles and convulsive spasms, the muscular rigidity and curvature of the spine, which often accompany the disease, and the displacement of the head, paralysis, and other affections which frequently retard the very few cases of recovery.

"Others, again, suggest that two distinct types of disease exist in these cases, but their commingled symptoms give occasion to confusion of diagnosis and pathology. All important as the decision of these points must be, the time has hardly come when it can be given upon the safe basis of a sufficiently extensive and searching induction.

"Meantime it is unfortunately too clear, with the steady and rapid increase in the Dublin death-rate from this mysterious complaint, that its attacks deserve the closest and most watchful attention, not only from the medical profession, which is thoroughly on the alert, but also from the public and the government.

Sweeping Censure of the English House of Peers.

The London *Times* of the 12th inst. states that the present condition of the House of Peers is such as to invite the earnest attention of all who feel an interest in its preservation. "We can recall no instance of a body composed of persons so eminent and clothed with functions so transcendant, which neglects its duty so persistently as our own House of Peers. In a country where every man has his work laid down for him, where above all other countries, rank and property carry with them their corresponding duties and responsibilities, we must look to the greatest and most dignified body in the State if we would find the most complete neglect of duty. Without regard of obligations. A very small fraction of its members ever enters the House of Peers, the remainder being so deeply sunk away by more tempting avocations of pleasure or of business, that they are afraid of having to serve on those Select Committees for private business from which even the House of Peers has found no means to deliver itself. The functions of the Assembly are thus dwindled down to a few members, who, having for the most part served in the House of Commons, have left the field of business, and some notion of the duties devolving on the man who occupies a seat in the Legislature. As for the mates, if you want to see the prominent members of the House of Lords while the House is sitting, you must look for them, not in their own Chamber, but under the gallery of the House of Commons, where they find the stir, the conflict, the excitement of political life; in the gorgeous chamber of the Peers there is nothing but muttering and gloom, now and then enlivened by some ignoble contention. It used to be thought, and justly, that the debates of the House of Peers on important questions exceeded in intellectual power, in like insight, and often in eloquence, the best efforts of the House of Commons. We doubt, we think, will say so now. The voices that used to command our attention and our respect are now silent, or if they are not so, mutters, and no new generation of noble orators has arisen to take the place of those who are departing. This is not to be wondered at. It is not in such an arena, in the vapid mimicry of a Parliamentary Assembly, that are formed those habits of debate which enforce conviction and refute opposition. Not only is the House of Lords unable to teach its members anything new, in the soporific atmosphere the intellect grows dull, the brightest eloquence poor, pointless and wearisome, the degeneracy of one generation propagates and exaggerates itself in the degeneracy of the next, and if things go on at the rate, the House of Lords is in a fair way to be the contempt, the mere laughing stock, the most useless and the most indolent Assembly in the world. The House of Commons is liable to be adjourned if any member takes notice that there are not forty members present. In the House of Lords there is no such rule. It is not uncommon for important business to be transacted with only three Peers present, and we are not sure that even this number is the minimum. The public would be astonished were we to report, as we have often been tempted to do, the precise number of Peers present when very weighty measures are discussed.

Measures should be taken, if it be not already too late, for the resuscitation of a body which is scarce to us than to itself. We must save the Peers from suicide, if not for their own sake, at any rate for ours.

A Shocking Story—The Very Dogs Are to Play Among the Telegraph Wires—and a Stampede Among Horses Feared.

(From the Nashville Banner, June 18.)

During the storm of yesterday between the hours of eleven and twelve, which in the forenoon, a vivid flash of lightning was seen illuminating the whole heavens, but more immediately over the building occupied by the express and telegraphic companies on Church street. Simultaneously a deafening report was heard as of a cannon, which startled all sympathetic hearts. The impression produced upon the workmen, clerks, messengers and shopkeepers in the street, that the dreaded lightning had vented its spitefulness on the telegraph office, was not incorrect. The wires, also in number, connecting Nashville with the different points north, south, east and west, all centre in this office, at the switch board, from which they pass to the several instruments, to the battery and thence to the ground.

The switch board is for the better convenience of changing an instrument to any line desired, and also, in case of disagreeable weather, to "cut out" the instrument—which otherwise might be damaged—giving the electricity a passage to the ground without being transmitted through the instruments. The switch board is about three feet square and is fastened to the inside of the front wall, between two windows, and consists of brass strips, one half of an inch in breadth and eighth of an inch in thickness, crossing each other transversely, and all separated from each other, but may be connected together in any manner required by nearly a hundred brass buttons.

The lightning seeks the quickest means of transit to the earth, and quickly seizes upon the telegraph wires as such. This was the case yesterday, when the overcharged clouds poured upon the nine telegraph wires centering in the Nashville office such a stream of death-dealing electricity as to produce more rather startling and peculiar phenomena, though, strange to state, none of the telegraph operators present in the room were injured. Most of the instruments were saved by being cut out. The instrument, however, which, but, fortunately, had opened its "key," thereby breaking the circuit) to ask a question regarding a message. Doubtless his life was thus providentially spared. As it was he received a stunning shock, starting back in terror and amazement at the blinding flash and stunning report, and affording no little amusement to his comrades by endeavoring to back over the next table. Every the brass points in the switch board lightning streamed six or eight feet into the room, causing a general stampede and scatterflug among the "lightning boys."

Outside of the office a ball of fire, about a foot in diameter, was seen to leap from one of the wires to another, a distance of several feet.

The zincs of the main battery, upon examination, were found to be "as black as your hat." The pale faces of the operators once more resumed their natural color, and the "twitched smile returned." They were not so badly injured or scared as not to be able to answer the Babel of questions by the large number who flocked in during the day to learn the truth of the circulated reports of death and destruction.

Consumptions Marriage.

The American *Eclectic Medical Review* for May has just been issued and closes the second volume. In point of ability it compares favorably with the other medical journals. The first paper is from the late Professor W. Byrd Powell, on his favorite topic of "Marriage in Contravention of Physical Law." In it he announces a modification of his views in relation to marriages of kindred. He says:

"The opinion is widely spread and deeply founded in the public mind that consanguineal marriage deteriorates the species by exercising on progeny idiocy, such cerebral imperfections as result in insanity, and constitutions so depraved as to produce all the known forms of scrofulous disease. But statistics upon both sides of the Atlantic have failed to sustain the truth of this very general opinion. On the contrary, they show that there are more of the evils complained of outside of the circle of consanguinity than within it, showing that the cause of the evils thus named is more extensive than consanguineal marriage. And of this character is a fact which was communicated to me a few weeks ago by my friend, viz.: Doctor Patterson, superintendent of the Ohio Idiotic Asylum, informing me that although he has been particular in his inquiries as to the progenitors of the idiots brought to the institution, yet he has succeeded in finding but two per cent. of them to have had consanguine progenitors. This single fact is, in my opinion, sufficient to cast a shade of doubt upon the verity of the so-called prevalent opinion of consanguine influence on progeny.

"Some fifteen years ago I was induced to suspect that a physiological incompatibility existed between the sexes in regard to progeny, and the result has been an entire conviction of the truth of my suspicion. This incompatibility prevails extensively in society, and is, I am confident, the cause of all the idiocy, much of the insanity, all of the tubercular consumption of the lungs, and of mesenteric glands of the abdomen, and of all the scrofulous forms of disease incidental to the human race.

He declares that disease will be entailed in the following alliances:

"1. When the parents have both the sanguine encephalic temperament, their children will die young, of dropsy of the brain, or of cerebral inflammation of the meninges.

"2. When the parents are both bilious encephalic, the children will be idiotic.

"3. When the parents are both of bilious, encephalic lymphatic temperament, their children, five out of seven will be idiots, and the remainder will not live two years.

"4. When one parent is bilious lymphatic and the other sanguine bilious encephalic the progeny will die young of tubercular consumption.

"5. If one parent is sanguine encephalic and the other bilious lymphatic, the children will die young of tuberculous disease.

"6. If one parent is bilious encephalic and the other sanguine encephalic bilious lymphatic, the children will become insane."

The Coming Harvest.

Financiers, business men, and the people generally, are now looking anxiously toward the coming harvest. If the crops prove good, there will be no cause for apprehension concerning the financial soundness of the country, but if they fail the blow will fall heavily. So far as the leading crop is concerned, the next three weeks will decide the question. The harvest has already commenced in the wheat growing districts of the South, and about the second week in July it will be quite generally in progress throughout the North. It is gratifying to know that the present prospect for the wheat crop is excellent. By personal observation we know that in the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio the grain is rarely, if ever, been so promising an appearance of a bountiful wheat crop. The extent of land planted with wheat is unusually large, the injury resulting from winter-kill has been uncommonly light, and the yield per acre will consequently be above the average, provided, of course, the season does not prove with before harvest. only fear which farmers now have is with regard to "rust." That evil results from continued wet weather just before harvest, and the injury which it causes is very great. If it not likely, however, that the present crop will suffer from this cause, and it is useless to speculate upon the chances. Our reports from other parts of the country are quite as encouraging as those from the three States before mentioned. All concur in the opinion that the yield will be very large. The corn crop, which is next to wheat in importance, does not promise so very well. It is quite backward, and unless the weather be favorable during the rest of the season, it will be in danger of being caught by the early frosts. It has a good color, however, looks vigorous, and farmers generally believe that it will turn out well. Rye, oats and barley all look well. Potatoes, like corn, are rather backward, but the crop promises to be good. Fruits of nearly every kind are looking well, and a large yield is expected. To sum up the prospect it may be said that all the indications point to a bountiful harvest—unless, indeed, the weather be favorable during the rest of the season, it will be in danger of being caught by the early frosts. It has a good color, however, looks vigorous, and farmers generally believe that it will turn out well. Rye, oats and barley all look well. Potatoes, like corn, are rather backward, but the crop promises to be good. Fruits of nearly every kind are looking well, and a large yield is expected. To sum up the prospect it may be said that all the indications point to a bountiful harvest—unless, indeed, the weather be favorable during the rest of the season, it will be in danger of being caught by the early frosts. It has a good color, however, looks vigorous, and farmers generally believe that it will turn out well. Rye, oats and barley all look well. Potatoes, like corn, are rather backward, but the crop promises to be good. Fruits of nearly every kind are looking well, and a large yield is expected. To sum up the prospect it may be said that all the indications point to a bountiful harvest—unless, indeed, the weather be favorable for uncommonly large crops.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Amenities of Life.—Thus says the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*:—There was a noteworthy, illustrative incident on the railroad out of Springfield the other day. A big, big, but clean and well-dressed "colored brother" entered and sat down by one of the least formerly, ruling race. The white man looked venom at the black one, and hissing out, "Do you suppose I am going to sit by a —— black nigger like you—let me get out," squeezed by into the aisle, and took a vacant seat in front, by the side of a small, pale student lad from Springfield. The latter looked at the new comer, and saying, "Do you suppose I can sit by you, sir, let me pass out," got up, and went back to the just vacated seat by the black man. The party of the first part grew pale with added anger, and said: "Do you prefer to sit by a nigger?" "I prefer to sit by a gentleman." "Do you dare to say I am not a gentleman?" "A gentleman never swears, or insults a man because of his color." "You shall! be taken care of, you impudent jackanapes." When the black spoiler, relieved and suggested, broke in—"I will take care of him, sir." There ensued "a splendid passage of silence," and the car went on, and there was no assault and battery for the Worcester police court.

The naval fleet with the antelope from Anapolis, sailed from Portress Monroe on Monday for the Mediterranean.

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