Little Birdies.

What do birdies dream of?
Flowers and leaves and waving wheat,
Brooks and buds and mosses sweet,
Nooks all hidden from the heat,
Little birdies dream of.

What do birdies sing of?
Morning dewdrops pearly fair,
Sunshine rippling down the air,
Heaven's rich beauty everywhere,
Little birdies sing of.

What are birdies proud of?
Soft-lined houses upon the tree,
Baby birdies, one, two, three—
These, my pet, you still may see
Little birdies proud of!

Farm, Garden and Household.

A HORSE DISEASE.—Within the last few weeks a very fatal and alarming epidemic has broken out among the horses of New York City. It is thought to be the disease known as the cerebro-spiral meningitis. Yet some veterinary surgeons dispute the symptoms. It is evidently a disease of the vertebræ, as the hinder parts of the animal are first affected (paralyzed), the affection gradually advancing along the back to the brain, when the fore parts also give way. The horse continues to eat as though in good health, but if allowed to lie down he never gets up. Therefore as soon as the malady shows itself, the animal is supported by broad canvas supporters placed under the abdomen, just allowing his feet to touch the stable floor. If this course is pursued recovery is possible. There is no treatment yet discovered, that can be relied upon. We hear that the same disease has manifested itself in sections of the country, and that many farmers have lost some of their finest stock by it.

* FRUIT GARDEN.—*Strawberries* ought to be mulched now, if not already done, to prevent the growth of weeds as well as to keep the fruit free from dirt. If the hay or straw used in mulching can be run through a hay cutter, it forms a better material than when uncut. Plants set this spring ought not to be allowed to bear until the next season.

Grape-vines set this season should be allowed to grow but one shoot. Rub off all other buds and keep the single shoot tied up to a stake. Young bearing vines should not ripen more than two bunches to a shoot, as the quality of the fruit will then be much better. Wherever mildew makes its appearance use sulphur applied by a bellows.

Currants ought to be heavily mulched, as it saves time in hoeing during the busy season.

Raspberries.—Allow only three or four canes to grow to each stool, unless it is desired to propagate the variety.

Blackberries.—Canes must not be allowed to grow more than four or five feet; the pinching induces the growth of side shoots, and these should be stopped when eighteen inches in length.

TIMOTHY HAY is much more valuable when cut early than when permitted to become ripe. If seed is needed, leave a portion for that purpose; but the main crop for hay should be cut when in blossom. At this period the plant contains much gum, sugar and starch, which later become changed into dry, harsh, unnutritious, woody fiber. For this reason, cut early in July. There is a very prevalent idea that the blossom causes the hay to be dusty, and injurious to horses fed on it. Heaves are said to be caused by it. This is an error. Any dust made by the dried blossoms must of necessity be shaken off during the handling of the hay, and if it were not so, the dust itself would be harmless unless taken into the lungs, which continued, of course, would be hurtful. There is no necessity for the hay to be fed in such a manner as to allow this. The injurious dust is that caused by damp and mold. This is hurtful, in a high degree, and care must be taken to have the hay put in the barn free from moisture. Timothy hay is very easily cured; we have cut it in the forenoon, and had it well and safely housed before night by having it well-spread and turned during the day. Hay so gotten in will come out green and fragrant, will spend well, and sell well. It is a common idea Timothy is hard on the land. When permitted to ripen its seed, this is true, as of any other grain crop; but when cut early, is not exhaustive. Cutting early, spares the soil, gets the hay out of the way of the wheat harvest in good time, and gives the farmer more nutritious feed for his stock. Try it.—*Hearth & Home.*

HINTS FOR THE SEASON.—In its hints for the season the *Agriculturist* says:

Plaster or *Gypsum* may still be sown with advantage on clover, corn, peas, etc. When the sowing costs more than the plaster, put on two or three bushels per acre; but when plaster is dear, we should not sow more that a bushel per acre.

Beans.—Drill in the beans on good, clean land, or on clover sod, 2½ feet apart, and 10 inches apart in rows, and say 4 beans in a hill; or drill in the beans 2 or 3 inches apart in the rows. The latter plan sometimes gives the largest yield, but it is more work to hoe and pull the crop. Beans may be sown as late as the middle of the month, but the earlier in the month the better.

The Dairy.—Let everything about the dairy be done with unvarying regularity and with scrupulous cleanliness. Tolerate no noise, harsh words or rough treatment. Never hurry or run the cows, or excite them in any way. Milk with a steady, unceasing flow, and leave not a drop in the udder. Next to liberal feed, pure water and clean milking, we place in importance, petting the cows. A dairy farmer must be a gentleman. And the cows like to see a kind-hearted, sensible woman in the yard or stable at milking time! Let every dairy utensil be scalded every day. Mere washing in warm water will not answer. The water must be boiling hot. Nearly all the trouble of the butter not coming, bad flavor, etc., arises from ignorance of or inattention to the necessity of having the water boiling hot. A dirty vessel dipped in boiling hot water for a minute or two is far better than one that has been washed perfectly clean in merely warm water, but not scalded. The hot water penetrates into every pore or crack, and destroys the germs of the fungus that produces the mischief.

Sheep.—Tag all that need it, and wash the sheep as soon as the water is warm, but not earlier. Attend to the washing yourself and recollect that it will be better (at least for the sheep) to allow the washers more coffee than whisky. A little grain for a week or ten days before and after washing, will do much to prevent the sheep from taking cold—and it will start the oil sooner after washing, and they can be sheared earlier. If a shearer is rough with the sheep, kick him out of the barn—figuratively, of course. Fat, long-wooled sheep should be fastened a few hours before shearing. Look out for foot-rot. On the first symptom of lameness, separate the lame sheep, and dress the feet of the whole flock with a strong solution of carbolic acid. There is nothing better than carbolic acid to cure the foot-rot, and nothing so good as a preventive. Lambs troubled with ticks should be dipped in a weak solution of carbolic acid—say a gallon of the crude acid to twenty gallons of water.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—There are probably few persons who have not at some time in their lives had, if not for more than a moment, palpitation of the heart. The disease is dependent on over-excitement of the nerves of this organ. Usually it lasts but a few moments, but cases are on record of its continuing eight days at the rate of 160 beats to the minute. Where not caused by disease of the heart or its valves, it is not a dangerous affection. The best treatment is perfect quiet and composure in a recumbent posture. If it continues long, apply *hot* compresses over the region of the heart, changing them often. To prevent their occurrence, avoid over-exertion, tight clothing, nervous excitement, a crowded or unventilated room, and above all, loading the stomach with indigestible articles of food. We have known many instances of palpitation cured by adopting plain, simple habits of life.

THE family of Warren Wolf, of Londonville, Ohio, were carried down an embankment 75 feet in height by a frightened team. All were seriously hurt.

Summary of News.

OVER 1,000 Chinese emigrants arrived in San Francisco in one day.

RHODE ISLAND proposes to abolish the property qualification for voters.

ONE hundred and fifty Communists were executed in Paris in one day.

MASSACHUSETTS has paid over $600,000 as State aid to soldiers during the past year.

TWENTY-FIVE women were killed and fifty injured by a railway accident near Paris.

THE weather throughout England is fair, but unfavorable to the growing crops.

IT is reported that M. Jules Favre will be appointed French Minister to Washington.

TEN thousand buffalo robes were shipped from Leavenworth, Kansas, for New York.

YELLOW fever is diminishing in Buenos Ayres, the deaths on the 16th of May having fallen to twenty a day.

WORK has been resumed by the Washington strikers; both white and colored laborers receiving $1.50 per day.

GOV. COOKE has received over 1,000 applications for the 136 offices at his disposal in the City of Washington.

A FLOATING grain elevator in New York harbor was damaged $25,000 by fire last week. Partially insured.

Two boys have been arrested in San Francisco for the murder of a Chinaman who was stoned to death in that city.

THREE men were arrested in Port Richmond, Penn., while counting the proceeds of the highway robbery of a boatman.

FOUR hundred new postal money order offices will be established on the first of July, making the total number nearly 3,000.

THE betrothal of the young King Ludwig of Bavaria to the Princess Marie, a daughter of the Russian Czar, is announced.

A DISPALCH from Bombay says a vessel bound from Kurrachee to Kotasir recently foundered near Luckput, and that eighty lives were lost.

A JURY has avarded John A. Coleman, of Boston, $3,500 damages for being ejected from a train on the New York and New Haven railroad.

A NEW disease has broken out among the sheep in Australia, which is destroying them by the thousands. No remedy for it has yet been discovered.

MRS. FAIR, the murderess, shows no change in spirits or health since her sentence to death. Demonstrations of sympathy by many women continue.

LATE advices from Teheran say that the famine in one district of Persia has reached such a state that the starving people have killed and eaten fifty children.

THE schooner Fearless, of Stony Brook, L. I, Capt. E. Smith, capsized in a squall on the Sound, off Mount Misery. The Captain's wife and child were drowned.

THE West Point cadets engaged in the riotous demonstrations last Winter have been publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of War, and go back to duty and enjoyment.

THE insurrection in Columbia has been suppressed, the government army of one thousand men having dispersed the rebel force of eight hundred with "great slaughter."

THE New England fishermen are complaining that on account of the excessive catch this season, the prices of codfish and mackerel have not been so low for many years.

Two colored murderers, John Roseborough and William Harrison, were hanged at Marion Arkansas, last week. Both struggled violently, and had to be carried to the scaffold.

A RUSSIAN corvette has arrived at this country from the Indian Ocean, having started from Russia in 1868, on a voyage around the world for the instruction of a number of young officers.

THE harvest prospects of France and Prussia are discouraging; much of the seed has perished. In the more Eastern portions of Europe, however, the crops promise an abundant yield.

THE Paris *Verite* says that a compromise has been effected by which the law exiling the Orleans Princes from France will be repealed, and their election to the Assembly be declared valid.

THE Marquis of Lorne being virtually debarred from any political preferrment at home, the belief is gaining ground in Scotland that he will shortly come to Canada to rule the New Dominion.

MRS. ANNE TOTTEN has obtained a verdict for $22,000 in a New York court, against Phipp, Evans & Co., brewers, for the loss of her husband, who was killed in the brewery of the defendants by falling through a hatchway.

As a lady was looking at a burning building in Brockville, Canada, a few evening since, she fancied that she saw a man fall through the roof into the flames, and so greatly was she shocked that she fell to the sidewalk dead.

ONE of the disbursing officers of the Post office Department at Washington, F. A. McCartney, has been discovered to be a defaulter to the tune of $30,000. Previous to the exposure McCartney showed symptoms of insanity and was taken to the asylum.

THE city funded debt of New York is given at $49,710,864, the city temporary debt at $10,910,500, and the county funded debt at $21,591,350. The receipts in the city treasury from all sources during the year 1870 amounted to $57,789,405. The expenditures were $61,490,133.

DURING a dispute between two of the crew of the American ship Dexter, off the coast of Newfoundland, Chas E. Haywood killed John M. Gier, by driving a knife through his left lung. Haywood was arrested on his arrival at New York. He claimed to have acted in self-defense.

DURING the year 1870 four hundred and ninety-one vessels of various nations, including Government vessels and yachts, comprising a total tonnage of 436,618 tons, passed through the Suez Canal. Of these, 319 were British and 75 French, while only one carried the American flag.

THE Brazilian Government has presented to the Chambers a bill for the emancipation of all slaves belonging to the crown. Convict slaves are also to become free after seven years' imprisonment, their owners to be indemnified from the treasury. The bill meets strong opposition in the Chambers.

REAR-ADMIRAL L. M. Goldsborough, in command of the Washington Navy-yard, will be placed on the retired list shortly, but will probably remain in command of the yard, as the order of the Secretary, issued about a year ago, forbidding retired officers from holding active commands, has been rescinded.

THE Toronto *Evening Express* says: We have received positive information from private and trustworthy sources that the Indians have come down in force upon the Hudson Bay Company's buildings at Shebandowan Lake, and burned their steamers and buildings, and all the materials, together with all the tools.

BY an order of the Postmaster-General, the great mails between New York, Washington, and New Orleans, are to be changed from the old line to the route of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, running by an air line from Chattanooga to Meridian, Miss., thence over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Mobile, and thence over the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas, Railroad, reaching New Orleans 12 hours sooner than heretofore.

A SINGULAR CASE.—A case has just been tried in the Superior Court of New York, wherein the plaintiff, who is a boarding-house keeper, sues the defendant, the widow of a late boarder of the plaintiff, for the amount of said boarder's bill, including extra charges for the injury, trouble, and fatality of a death in the house. The jury returned a verdict for $58.50, the sum due for board, but absolutely rejected the claim for "extra charges." Doubtless the plaintiff will think after this there is no such thing as justice in the land.

The Population of London in 1871.

The following has been issued from the General Register office in London:

Up to the present date the population of London has, since the year 1861, been estimated for all purposes. Ten years have elasped since the last enumeration, and during those years the metropolis has seen many changes. That it was still increasing was evident, but no space remained open for new houses in the central parishes, merchants, traders, and professional men had left their mansions in the Cities of London and Westminster to reside beyond the boundaries, and many dwellings had been demolished to make room for railways and public works. The births have exceeded the deaths year by year, but the increase of London has for generations been kept up by immigration from the English counties, from Wales, from Scotland, from Ireland, and from foreign parts. Had that tide of immigration been retarded, or had it rolled on in an increasing flood?

The population in the year 1861 was 2,803,989; what was the increase? We have no longer to rely on estimate. The superintendent registers and registrars have by great zeal now furnished the actual numbers of people enumerated in the metropolis on April 3, and, although the returns have yet to be revised at the central office, it is thought right to publish their first results in order to show how far they agree with the estimates on which the rates of mortality are calculated.

Population of London estimated in the weekly tables for middle of year 1871, 3,258,469. Population enumerated as living at midnight on Sunday, 2d of April, 3,251,804. Calculated for that Sunday night, the estimate by the same method is 3,247,631, which differs only 4,173 from the enumerated population.

The population of 3,250,000 lives on both sides of the Thames—extending along its bank from Woolwich up to Hammersmith, and across its stream from Norwood to Hampstead—over 122 square miles; an area rather greater than a square of 11 miles to the side. On an average there are 2,669 persons to a square mile, and, as only a certain number of people live on a given area, it become evident that the usual hypothesis of increase in a geometrical progression would no longer apply to the growth of London, and in consequence the series was calculated in 1865 which has since been used in weekly tables, and of which the number cited above is one. The closeness of the estimate is another example of the constancy of the laws which rule human life and determine English progress.

The increase of the population in the ten years 1861-71 was 447,815. Not many cities in the world have a population equal to this increase of the metropolis of the British Empire in ten years.

Utilizing Coal Dust for Fuel.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* writes:

It is a well-known fact that coal, either bituminous or anthracite, produces in mining, breaking, screening, and handling, an amount of dust, commonly known as slack coal, amounting on an average, to fifty per cent. of the coal production, thus causing a considerable loss to the parties engaged in mining, as but a small portion of this dust coal, and that only of the bituminous coal, is needed for blacksmith purposes, while the anthracite slack is entirely useless. The immense quantity of refuse coal must necessarily be got out of the way, whether dumped into a stream, to be carried off, or heaped on ground which has to be dearly paid for. In the anthracite coal regions, this immense amount of waste is constantly being piled up around the mines in vast, unsightly mounds, burying the mining villages, and sadly encroaching on the limits of many of the chief towns. The amount of this waste cannot be less than fifteen millions of tons, and every year adds to the rapidly increasing dirt bank.

In France, in Germany, in Belgium, and in England, the slack of the bituminous coal has been converted into lumps or cakes of different sizes and shapes by mixing it with coal tar. Monsieur Debaynin, from Paris, started the first manufacture of artificial fuel or agglomerated slack, at Montigny-sur-Sambre (Belgium) about eleven years ago. He possesses to-day two manufactories in Belgium and two in France. He manufactured in 1870 over 1,200,000 of tons; railroad companies used 931,600 tons, the navy used 250,000 tons, and other industries used 70,000 tons.

Among the railroad companies, that of the Paris, Lyons, Mediterranean consumes pressed coal exclusively, requiring 1,200 tons per day. The Northern Railroad Company, of France, between Paris, Amiens, Dunkerque and Calais, does not use pressed coal exclusively, although its daily consumption amounts to 300 tons. The scarcity of coal tar is the only thing which prevents M. Debaynin from erecting other factories and increasing the manufacture of his compressed coal.

Flogging in School.

The *Ithacan* gives the following account of the flogging of a little girl by a brutish school master in the village of Ithaca: "Once the *Ithacan* had occasion to reprove the manager of our schools for his flogging proclivities. Another outrage was committed by him on Wednesday, which we cannot pass unnoticed. The case is that of the unmerciful flogging which Mr. Barney gave Mary Fergerson, a little girl only eight years old. The provocation was trifling at the most, but we eliminate the consideration of provocation. The little girl was captured in her department and dealt such a flagellation as would disgrace the pillory. The school teacher (?) actually used a strap, which in his strong hands and guided by his spiteful temper, fairly flayed his subject. The scene is described by her fellow students as sickening.—One little fellow artlessly relates that it made him dizzy to see the operation.—The child screamed, as well she might. After school she went to an aunt's across the street, when her back was examined by a large number of neighbors, who heard the screaming and came to see how bad the case really was. Her back was literally black and inflamed from the severe blows. Her mother called on Mr. Barney, and he told her he whipped the child so hard because she screamed."

A VALUABLE PLANT.—A plant in Ceylon has a singular provision for the distribution of its seeds. These are contained in a circular head which is composed of spinkelike divisions that radiate in all directions, making a diameter of eight or nine inches. When the seeds are ripe for distribution, these spherical heads with their elastic spines, are blown away by the winds and roll swiftly over the level shore for miles, dropping seeds as they go. If they come to water they float easily, and their spines serve as sails, so that they can cross estuaries. A plant valuable for taking root in the sand and protecting the shores from erasion is thus widely distributed, as it could not be in any other way in a barren, birdless region.

ALKALI IN WATER AND LAND.—J. N. Sloan, of Sedgwick, Kansas, asked the Farmer's Club if there was any cheap and practicable method of removing alkali from water impregnated with it. Nobody knew of any simple way of doing it. Mr. Dewey, of the *Pacific Rural Press*—who was present as a visitor—said that the California farmers found that planting sugar beets in alkaline soils improved them, and made them fit for grain. Mr. Whitney said this was easily explained from the property of the soda salts to circulate through the cellular tissues of plants without assimilation, to which allusion had been made in the discussion about applying salt to land. He believed it was not considered safe to feed roots grown in alkali land to cattle.

The New York Typographical Society recently gave a private exhibition of a curious and valuable collection of specimens of typography, made up by their request, for the library of the Associated Printers of Italy. These specimens are to be shown at a general gathering of printers, publishers, &c., to take place at Saluzzo, for the purpose of erecting a monument to Giambattista Budoni, a famous Italian printer of the last generation.

The New York Police.

The first decided effort made to abolish the night watch and establish a Police Department in New York, so a local paper tells us, occurred in the year 1844 when Mayor Harper came into office. The movement was sucessfully carried out which selected the London system as it then existed as their model, even adopting the style of uniform. The consequence was that citizens received the force with positive disfavor, and the "M. P.'s," as they were called from wearing those letters embroidered on their coat-collars, were constantly reviled and even maltreated by the people. So great was the aversion manifested for the new police that they were unable to preserve the peace. When the old Bowery Theatre was destroyed by fire in 1845, the force on the ground was threatened by the mob, and were only saved from maltreatment by the opportune appearance of Judge Matsell and his Marshals who were permitted by the people to assume control and preserve order. This event led to the disbandment of the force, and the old "Leatherheads" as they were called until the present force was organized a few years after, again rejoiced in their undisputed control of the streets at night. The Department, as at present constituted, consists of a superintendent, 3 inspectors, a drill inspector, 34 captains in charge of precincts, 131 sergeants, 66 roundsmen, 1,828 patrolmen, and 73 doormen, an aggregate of 2,236. There are also a large number of clerks employed in the Central Office. The force is divided into thirty-two precincts, four court squads, a head-quarter detective squad, and a sanitary company. Seventeen patrolmen are on detailed service in banks, hotels, stores and theatres, whose services are paid for by those deriving benefit therefrom.

A Yankee Dairy in Japan.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* writes from Japan: One of the interesting features in Yokohama is the dairy of an American firm, who supplies most of the foreign residents with milk, and occasionally make a few pounds of butter. The dairy occupies a space of 75 by 175 feet, with a yard in the centre and tiled buildings on two sides, which contain some 35 cows. The entire front of the buildings consist of sliding panels, which are removed in the daytime, and the stock in detailment are let out in the sunshine in the yard. The stalls have passage ways running in the front and in the rear, thus admitting of examining and feeding the animals without disturbance, and also keeping them clean. The feed consists of native wheat grass (equal to middlings), boiled potatoes and Japanese hay, the latter in Summer being replaced by fresh grass cut on the adjoining hills and vallies by women. The cows are all American or English stock, the most having been imported from San Francisco. The Japanese take great interest in dairying, and often visit the premises to examine and take notes with view of imitating the establishment in the interior, where they have quite a quantity of foreign cattle to breed in place of the native stock which is very inferior. The Japanese cattle are very diminutive, averaging from 400 to 500 pounds live weight, the cows giving no milk for dairy purpose, and the bulls are used to a limited extent as pack animals.

A FOX'S SHREWDNESS. — The Rev. Charles D. Nott of St. Louis sends to the Independent a story suggested by the remark of Dr McCosh that he "doubts whether the lower animals can abstract, whether they can generalize." "A former pastor of mine," says Mr. Nott, "told me the following: When a boy, he had a fox, which, I regret to say, bore the reputation of possessing far more brain than personal piety. This fox was kept in the yard in a sort of raised den, nicely sodded over, and was confined by a chain that allowed him quite a generous circumference. One evening in the Fall, the farm-wagon, returning from the field with a load of corn, passed near the den, and by chance dropped an ear where the fox could reach it. He was seen to spring out, seize the corn, and carry it quickly back into the den. What he wanted with it was a mystery, as corn formed no part of the gentleman's diet. The next morning, however, solved the mystery for the fox was observed, out of his den, and considerably within the length of his chain, nibbling off some of the corn and scattering it about in full view of the poultry, after which he took the remainder back into the den and awaited events. Sure enough, the chickens came; and, while eating, out sprang the fox, nabbed his man, and quietly took his breakfast in his back parlor. Now it seems to me that this is pretty good 'generalizing.' The fox may not have reasoned upon the most sublime theme imaginable.'

"ITTEE-YAGA."—Spectacles are worn by so many people now-a-days, that we are often inclined to wonder how former generations managed to get on without them before they were invented. The old Greeks and Romans do not seem to have known the luxury; but then, perhaps, their eyes were better than those of the present short-sighted race of mortals. One thing, they had not so many newspapers to trouble them as we have. But spectacles, after all, are not such a recent invention as might, perhaps, be thought. They did not come into use in Europe until about the year 1300, but they are of unfathomable antiquity in China—not, indeed, of glass, but of rock crystal. We affect to despise the humble efforts of the untutored Esquimaux, but even they have had a sort of spectacles of their own long before they ever had an opportunity of seeing any from other lands. They are ignorant of the manufacture of glass, or even of pottery—and they, therefore, cannot construct a lens; but they have constructed an instrument of wood and bone—an eye shade—which is not only a protection to the visual organs, but assists the visual powers of the eyes. The Esquimaux term it *itee-yaga*—"far sight"—the very synonym of our word telescope.

A Race Dying Out.

A letter from Archangelsk, in the Russian *Exchange Gazette* announces the gradual extinction of the race of the Samojedes, who have been reduced from a numerous people to an insignificant tribe of seven thousand persons. This is ascribed by the correspondent to the Samojedes having come in contact with superior races; formerly they were proprietors of large herds of reindeer, while now they have to work for the Russians, who supply them with brandy and other luxuries, which demoralize and impoverish them. Notwithstanding this, adds the correspondent, the Samojedes are not without abilities; some of them have proved excellent men of business, and there is now a Samojede ship captain on the White Sea who knows how to read and write, and speakes the Russian, Danish, German, English, and French languages. The Samojedes have no national songs or traditions, and if, as is all but certain, the race should die out, it would leave nothing behind it to recall its existence.

VERY CURIOUS.—After Susan B. Anthony lectured in Ripon, Wis., she wanted some recreation and amusement, so she took a walk on Sunday around the graveyard there. While she was enjoying the literature of a tombstone, she heard a lot of small boys saying, "That's her." And she thought, "Such is fame." Congratulating herself thereon, even the children of the land knew her, she was accosted by an urchin, who said, "Say, aint you the old woman that walks up on the wire at the circus tent to-morrow?" Susan left that vicinity double soon.

SET ASIDE.—A divorced woman in Boston has had the decree set aside, having shown that it was obtained by fraud. At the trial, the papers in the case showed that she had acknowledged the service of a copy of the writ, but it now turns out that she was not aware that there was a case pending in which she was concerned, and that the use of her name in accepting service was fraudulent, one of the counsel for the plaintiff having procured an officer to serve a copy for the writ on a woman who personated her

Sad Affair at Sea.

Some days since the schooner Little Belle left the harbor of St. John, Newfoundland, bound for the North side of Conception Bay, laden with provisions and a general outfit for the cod fishery. About midway between St. John harbor and the bay, the wind sprung up lively and all the canvas was set upon the schooner in order to run clear of the land before nightfall. The wind gradually increased until it was found necessary to shorten sail. Several squalls struck the schooner, and every soul on board, though inured to the most severe weather, grew much alarmed. As the storm became more furious all canvas was taken off the vessel, and she ran for about an hour before the wind under bare poles. Even then the storm overcome her, and the order to lay to under the wind was given. Another fearful alarm arose at this point, for the wind was sweeping directly against the crags on the lee shore, whither the schooner was drifting at the rate of two miles an hour. After drifting several hours there was no alternative for the crew but to head the vessel toward the safest landing place along the shore to save their lives. About midnight the schooner struck heavily on one of the points of Belle Island Headland, near Portugal Cove, and stove in her bows. As the vessel was filling rapidly the crew strove to get her again into deep water and head her for a beach situated near the point on which she struck. On reaching a few hundred yards seaward the Little Belle went down, and her hardy crew—all fishermen, bound on their summer voyage, were called upon to save their lives. There were but three small punts on board, but these went down with the schooner, as there was no time or opportunity amid the confusion to unfasten the gear with which they were secured to the deck. Forty-five stalwart men leaped for their lives into the mountainous waves that rose furiously around the wreck, and only five reached the shore. The latter were rather cast insensibly by the waves upon the rocks than saved by any superior exertions of their own. On the following morning the scene of the catastrophe swarmed with fishing smacks and smaller boats in search of the bodies of the unfortunate crew of the ill-fated Little Belle. Eleven bodies were found floating near the shore, three of whom were indentified by witnesses of their discovery. Grappling was commenced on all sides, and late in the evening two more corpses were brought to light as evidences of this heart-rendering calamity. A later account of this terrible disaster announces that two women, named Mary McGrath and Mrs. Litburn, left St. John as passengers on board the ill-fated schooner. All but one of those who are missing or drowned, leave wives and families behind who are dependent on them for the means of living through the long and profitless winter of Newfoundland.

The Last Stoic.

A paper called the *Guard*, of Centralia, Missouri, has what it esteems the unimpeachable authority of a gentleman lately arrived in that vicinity from Texas for the following story of a recent extraordinary occurrence in the Indian country of the last named State. A noted brave of the Choctaws having wantonly slain another member of the tribe, and been arrested, tried, and sentenced to be shot therefor, asked of the counsel of sachems that had condemned him the privilege of absence for twenty days to visit his relatives and friends and prepare himself for death, pledging his word of honor that he would return punctually at the expiration of the allotted period, and undergo his sentence like a warrior. Without the least hesitation his petition was granted, and mounting his pony, he galloped off without guard or bail. The twenty days passed on, the hour named for the execution arrived, and the warriors gathered to witness the last act of justice beheld the condemned brave galloping duly towards the fatal spot, in company with three sisters and as many brothers. The family party seemed to be in the gayest possible humor, chatting, and even laughing, as they approached; and when some one suggested that the coffin which had been furnished for the occasion was not long enough, the doomed Indian, at the request of one of his brothers, cheerfully laid himself in it to settle the question. All being ready at last, the same stoic seated himself comfortably upon the ground, and one of his sisters bound a handkerchief over his eyes, after which, with a sister holding him by one hand and an Indian "sheriff" by the other, he coolly awaited the death shot. The executioner, rifle in hand, stood in an old house some ten feet in front of the condemned, and, in making ready to fire, allowed his weapon to explode prematurely. The ball went wide of its mark, whereupon a brother, apparently inspired by a new idea, marked a target with spittle and gunpowder upon the prisoner's breast. Again the rifle was discharged the ball, with exact accuracy, pierced the prepared mark, and the murderer fell back stark and dead. Of all the beholders of the grim scene, only the poor mother of the slain criminal was unstoical enough to shed tears, and her exhibibjion of emotion was deemed disgraceful to her as the mother of the last of the stoics.

The Cost of Bull Fights.

Some industrious and ascetic statistician has visited Spain and interested himself in the bull-ring. Here are some of the results of his researches. In 1864 the number of places in all the taurine establishments of Spain was 509,283, of which 246,813 belonged to the cities, and 262,470 to the country.

In the year 1864 there were 427 bull-fights, of which 294 took place in the cities and 133 in the country towns. The receipts of ninety-eight bull-rings in 1864 reached the enormous sum of two hundred and seventeen and a half millions of reals (nearly $11,000,000). The 427 bull-fights which took place in Spain during the year 1864 caused the death of 2,989 of these fine animals, and about 7,473 horses,—something more than half the number of the cavalry of Spain. These wasted victims could have ploughed three hundred thousand hectares of land, which would have produced a million and a half hectolitres of grain, worth eight millions reals; all this without counting the cost of the slaughtered cattle, worth say seven or eight millions, at a moderate calculation.

THE DEATH OF VALLANDIGHAM.—A very general sympathy was expressed for Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, whose life was put in peril by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hand, and the announcement of his death soon followed. Mr. Vallandigham's position in politics has always attracted attention to him, in the West at least. And his recent movement in Ohio has added to this notoriety. Vallandigham was forty-nine years of age. He was well educated, and had been a lawyer in good practice for about thirty years. He was twice in the Ohio Legislature. For two years he was an editor, and he served in Congress two terms. In 1863 he was arrested and banished to the South. He escaped to Bermuda, and thence to Canada.

CHINESE COMPLICATIONS.—A dispatch from Admiral Rodgers has been received, giving an account of a fight between the Chinese on the Corean peninsula and the combined American and European forces. Admiral Rodgers was conveying to Corea a number of Coreans, whom he had rescued from shipwreck. The boats' crews from the French, English, Prussian and American vessels on this mission were fired upon by the Chinese. A fight ensued, in which the Chinese were punished, and admiral Rodgers intimates that the conflict would be renewed.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Observer* corrects "a slight error." It says it intended to announce, in speaking of a recent marriage, that the bride's dress cost $7,000, and that her bridal presents amounted to $200,000. The types make out, however, that the dress cost $7, and the presents $200.

THE crew of the Russian war steamer Boyarin saved the brig Cullew from destruction by fire in San Francisco harbor.

A Triumphal Entry.

The German troops have made their grand entry into Berlin. The troops detailed for this triumphal procession were the Prussian Guards, some Southern detachments, and five out of every regiment that has taken part in the campaign. The troops were quartered in the towns and villages near Berlin, and make their first appearance in the capital only on festal day. At their head the Emperor passed the gate and rode down the Via Triumphalis, constructed in honor of the occasion. All the way, from the Tempelhof Feld to the Palace the troops passed between two rows of cannon taken from the enemy, and varied here and there by gigantic trophies, composed of gun barrels and flags. No less than 2,000 pieces were placed at the disposal of the municipal authorities for this purpose. A perfect forest of French standards and eagles preceded the victorious army, in addition to which many of the enemy's colors were carried before the regiments which have taken them. At the Brandenburg gate, with its famous portal, the Emperor and the returning warriors were received by civic deputations, and—*more Germanico*—by 100 young ladies in white, strewing flowers and distributing laurel wreaths. Within the gate, on the Pariser Platz—so called after the first capture in 1813—platforms were erected for the accommodation of no less than 13,000 persons. Other platforms were placed in the Ascanische Platz, in the Waterloo Quay, and in divers localities.

How to See Down a Well.

It is not generally known, says the Lancaster (Penn.) *Intelligence*, how easy a matter it is to explore the bottom of a well, cistern, or pond of water by the use of a common mirror. When the sun is shining brightly hold a mirror so that the reflected rays of light will fall into the water. A bright spot will be seen at the bottom, so light as to show the smallest object plainly. By this means we have examined the bottoms of wells fifty feet deep, when half-full or more of water. The smallest straw or other objects can be perfectly seen from the surface. In the same way one can examine the bottom of the ponds and rivers, if the waters be somewhat agitated by winds or rapid motion. If a well or cistern be under cover, or shaded by a building so that the sunlight will not fall near the opening, it is only necessary to employ two mirrors, using one to reflect the light to the opening, and another to reflect it down into the water. Light may be thrown fifty or a hundred yards in the precise spot desirable, and then downward. We have used the mirror with success, to reflect the light around the house to a shaded well, and also to carry it from a south window through two rooms and then into a cistern under the north side of the house. Half a dozen reflections of light may be made, though each mirror diminishes the brilliancy of the light. Let any one not familiar with the method, try the experiment. It will perhaps reveal a mass of sediment at the bottom of the well that has been little thought of, but which may have been a frightful source of disease by its decay in the water.

The Horrible Famine in Persia.

A correspondent of the Levant *Herald*, writing from Tabreez, gives an account of the famine, which goes to confirm the later telegraphic news of the extremities to which the people have been reduced. The writer says:

The details which reach us here of the destitution and misery which the drought of last year has caused in the central and southern provinces of Persia are fearfully heartrending. That the people are dying of hunger even in the streets of the capital, is a minor phase of this terrible calamity. In Khorassan parents are selling their children as slaves to the Turcomans in order to keep them alive, and in Ispahan, as is said, men have been seized in the act of digging up the corpses to serve as food for their starving families. In Shiraz-Kerman and Yezd the wretched sufferers endeavor to support life on the grass and roots which they may find in the neighborhood, and, as might be expected, pestilence follows hard on the footsteps of famine; between them, the half of the kingdom of Persia is being rapidly depopulated.

Destructive Tornado.

A terrible tornado passed through the towns of Paxton, Holden, and West Boylestown, Mass., demolishing every building in its track and tearing up trees by the roots. The first account of it received, was of its appearance in the town of Paxton, where it demolished the barn of L. N. Parhurst and blew off one gable of his dwelling-house. From there it went in a North-easterly direction, and blew down the buildings of Mr. Bigelow on the old town farm. Thence it went through the woods, sweeping all before it, and striking the house and barn of Lewis Martin, in Holden, entirely demolishing both. The village of Holden was next taken in its destructive march, and five barns, three houses, and one carpenter-shop were blown down. Three persons injured, one, Charles Burrett, seriously. A strip of heavy stone wall, some twenty rods in length, was completely blown over, and large trees were blown thirty rods, with upward of a ton of earth upon their roots. The tornado took but a moment for its work, and was accompanied by thunder, lightning, and rain. At Oakdale many trees were blown down.

Stock of Spirits in the United States.

The returns of the assessors throughout the country to May 1, 1871, show the stock of spirits in the U. S. as follows: Foreign and domestic spirits of all kinds out of bond, 31,700,421 gals.; domestic spirits in bond, 6,649,845 gals.; foreign spirits in custom warehouses, 1,201,454 gals.; total, 39,641,720 gals. Twenty-nine of the least important districts are yet to be heard from. The amount of distilled spirits in the country, Nov. 15, 1870, was 45,637,993 gals., from which it will be seen there was an increase of 5,996,214, gals. of spirits in the country on the 1st of May last as compared with the number of gallons in the country at the same period in 1870.

BEREZOWSKY, the Pole who tried to assassinate the Emperor of Russia in Paris during the Exposition, was a few weeks ago a Lieutenant in one of the Belleville battalions of the National Guard; it is, however, unknown what has become of him since.

THE following important testimonial from our friend, Col. Nott, of the Court of Claims, will be interesting to many of our readers who suffer from that distressing complaint, the asthma:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan., 1869.

MESSRS. W. H. FARNHAM & CO.: I deem it my duty to certify to you the effects of your valuable asthma remedy.

I am afflicted with chronic spasmodic asthma; beginning in early childhood, baffling some of the best medical talent in America and England—eluding the three schools of allopathy, homeopathy and hydropathy, and singularly returning after an intermission of fifteen years. Your remedy, forced upon my sceptical attention by an intelligent friend, has given to me complete and wonderful relief. I cannot say that the disease is cured, but it is reduced to symptoms. I may add, what I do not notice in your statement, that the remedy produces no ordinary medicinal effect—no nausea, no counter irritation; the paroxysm simply ceases.

Since relieved by it, I have brought it to the attention of several asthmatic sufferers. Among these I may note Judge Olin, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and ex-Secretary Stanton. With Judge Olin the disease was slight, and the relief has been complete and apparently permanent. With Secretary Stanton the disease was deep-seated and severe, and the remedy has been less effective as a permanent cure, but equally complete in giving to him, upon each application, entire relief.

I am, very respectfully,

CHAS. C. NOTT,
Judge U. S. Court of Claims.

Farnham's permanent cure for the asthma guarantees relief in five minutes; is sold by druggists at $2.00 per box, and sent by mail, postage prepaid on receipt of price, by W. H. Farnham & Co., Inventers and Sole Proprietors, 210 Broadway, New York. P. O. Box 2842.

The Horrors of Paris.

The details of the horrors of Paris during the late seige are sickening. Near the Pare Monceau says a writer a melancholy episode occurred. A husband and wife were seized and ordered to march forward toward the Place Vendome, a distance of a mile and a half. They were both of them invalids, and unable to walk so far. The woman sat down on the curbstone and declined to move a step, in spite of her husband's entreaties that she would try. She persisted in her refusal, and they both knelt down together, begging the *gendarmes* who accompanied them to shoot them at once, if shot they were to be. Twenty revolvers were fired, but they still breathed, and it was only at the second discharge that they finally sank down dead. The *g