The Happy Valley.

In the heart of the long bare uplands
It lies like a river of green ;
And the trees each slope descending
Leave a flowery sward between :—

A flowery path for the children,
With the oak and the thorn on high ;
Coverts to tempt the boldest,
And shelter-spots for the shy.

Come, Love, to the happy valley,
Where the turf slopes smooth and dry ;
At our feet the laughing children ;
Above, the laughing sky.

Life has no hour more golden
Than thus on the grassy slope ;
While we blend the age of reason
With the dearer age of hope ;—

For childhood is of the valley,
Haven'd from tempest and heat ;
With flowers beyond its grasping,
And flowers beneath its feet ;

Mid-age has the long bare uplands,
Bare to the heat and the rain ;
Come, love, to the happy valley,
Children with children again.

Farm, Garden and Household.

A REFRESHING SUMMER DRINK.—A friend states that the most thirst-quenching drink that he found during the unusually hot Summer was strong cold black tea, to which lemon juice and sugar were added in quantities to suit the taste. We have often used cold or iced tea, and found it an exceedingly grateful Summer beverage.

A HORSE'S PETITION TO HIS DRIVER.—Up the hill whip me not ; down the hill, hurry me not; in the stable, forget me not; of hay and corn, rob me not; of clean water, stint me not ; with sponge and brush, neglect me not ; of soft, dry bed, deprive me not ; if sick or cold, chill me not ; with bit and reins, oh ! jerk me not ; and when you are angry, strike me not.

CARE OF A HORSE.—If caught in a shower, and you get your hat wet, brush it before it is dry. And so of the horse. When he comes in wet with perspiration smooth his hair with a coarse brush—a common broom is better than nothing—in the direction you wish it to lie when he is dry. The animal will feel better, and it will be only half the trouble to clean him the next time he needs it.

PIE-CHERRIES — To BOTTLE. — Stone them, allowing the juice to drop with the cherries. To a pound of fruit add nearly or quite a half pound of brown sugar. Let them stew until the sugar is reduced to a syrup, or until they look a little glazed. Now bring to a lively boil, and they are ready to bottle. Remember the invariable rule for all bottled fruit : seal quickly while boiling hot.

CORN FOR SOILING.—Select land near the barn-yard, and make it as rich as possible. It can not be too rich. Never sow this crop broadcast. Prepare the land, and mark it one way as for other corn ; then drill in the seed, at the rate of four bushels per acre ; or if you have no drill, plow out a shallow furrow, and sow the seed in the furrow. Keep the land clean and mellow by the frequent use of the cultivator.

RED RASPBERRY VINEGAR.—Put a quart of good vinegar over two quarts of berries. Let them stand over night, strain, and pour the juice over two more quarts of berries ; stand over night, then strain again. To every pint of juice allow a pound of white sugar. Let it come gently to a boil, and bottle for use in small-necked bottles. One tablespoonful to a glass of ice-water makes a refreshing summer beverage, and is also excellent for invalids.

SALT FOR THE CORN-GRUB.—The corn crop has several formidable enemies to contend with, and among them is the grub, which sometimes literally destroys whole fields or damages the crop seriously. One of the best and most convenient remedies—perhaps the very best ever suggested—is the application of salt as soon as the plant makes its appearance above ground, prepared and used in this way : Take one part of common salt and three parts of plaster or gypsum, and apply about a tablespoonful around each hill. It will be found to be a sure protection. The mixture should not come in contact with the young plants, as it may destroy them. This method has been tried over and over again by some of the best farmers of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Jersey, and when properly applied has never failed to be perfectly successful. We hope our farmers, who have reasons to fear the depredations of the grub the present season, will try this mixture, leaving a few alternate rows of corn without the salt, and communicate to us the result. The application also acts as a first-rate fertilizer, and will more than pay for itself in benefiting the crop.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE COW'S INTELLIGENCE.—That cows have memory, language, signs, and the means of enjoying the pleasant association, combining for aggressive purposes, have been recognized, but scarcely to the extent the subject merits. Traveling in Italy, many years ago, we visited some of the large dairy farms in the neighborhood of Ferara. Interpersed among much of the low lying, unhealthy land, remarkable for the prevalence on it of very fatal forms of anthrax in the summer season, are fine undulated pasture lands, and the fields are of great extent. We happened to stop at a farm house one fine autumn afternoon when the cows were about to be milked. A herd of over one hundred were grazing homeward.

The women took their positions with stool and pail close to the house, and as the cows approached, names were called out which, at first, we thought, were addressed to the milkmaids. Rosa, Florenza, Giulia, Sposa, and many names, which were noted at the time, were called out by the overseer or one of the women, and we were astonished to see cow after cow cease feeding or chewing the cud and make direct, sometimes at a trot, for the women that usually milked her.

The practice, we found, was not confined to one farm ; all the cows on each farm knew their respective names, and took up their position, just as readily as the individual members of some large herds in this country turning from the fields to take up their places in the sheds. —*London Milk Journal.*

In the Face of Death.

It is said that Dr. Tony-Moilin, who played an important part in the recent events in Paris, was permitted before being shot by sentence of a court-martial to marry a young lady with whom he had been living and who was near her confinement. The marriage took place at three o'clock, and by five in the afternoon the doctor was dead. Whether this occurrence really took place or not there can be no doubt it is a very touching story and will not be forgotten by novelists in after days. The marriage was hardly more singular in its attendant circumstances, says an English journal than one recorded in the *Annual Register* for 1808, in the chronicle for the month of March in that year. "A striking display," it is said, "one of the omnipotence of love occurred at the High Church, Hull, a few days ago. A young woman having given her heart to a sailor, who was impressed and carried on board the tender by the interference of her friends, resolved nevertheless to marry the object of her choice. He was accordingly brought on shore, and escorted by the press-gang to the church, from whence, after the marriage ceremony, he was again conveyed to the tender.

BITTEN BY A SNAKE.—The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Union* says : On Monday evening at 10 o'clock as Mrs. Mary M. Cooper, residing near the foot of Adams street, adjoining the marsh, was attempting to reach a piece of paper from beneath the bed, she was bitten upon the hand by a moccasin snake coiled upon the floor. The snake was nearly a yard in length, and struck with such rapidity that the fangs penetrated in four different places before the hand could be withdrawn ; twice upon the top and twice upon the ball of the thumb. The whole arm and right breast were swollen fearfully, and have turned a motly color. The attending physician has no hope of Mrs. Cooper's recovery. The snake was heard upon the roof of the house the night previous, probably in search of rats.

SALMON are very abundant in Nova Scotia and large quantities are being shipped to the United States.

Summary of News.

A GENERAL revolution is imminent in Mexico.

A NEW Government loan has been issued in Paris.

THURLOW WEED has gone to Europe on a visit.

THERE were 321 births and 450 deaths in New York last week.

THE wheat harvest in Maryland, promises an abundant yield.

THEODORE HOFFNER was killed by the falling of a wall in Brooklyn.

IN New York 1,848 persons were arrested by the police last week.

THE population of Brooklyn, N. Y., is 246,611 white and 4,765 colored.

OF National Bank Notes in the U. S., $317,000,000 are in circulation.

FOURTEEN persons were accidentally drowned at Moray Firth, Scotland.

A JOURNAL to look after American interests has been established in Mexico.

THE French Government wants to buy 2,000,000 pounds of tobacco very cheap.

MEXICO is preparing for an invasion from the Western States. Unnecessary.

A DR. in New York was fined heavily for torturing cats in killing them with a club.

A FRESHET in the Columbia river has flooded a portion of the City of Portland, Oregon.

ADVICES from Central Arizona report fresh discoveries of gold and silver deposits.

THE Nova Scotia giantess, Miss Annie Swan, has been married to a Mr. Bates, in England.

SEVERAL boys have been arrested in Newark, N. J., for injuring people with pea shooters.

THIRTEEN young ladies graduated from the Tennessee State Female College a few days ago.

NEARLY 20,000 insurgents have been tried by Court Martial and shot in Paris. So a despatch says.

THE Pope's jubilee was celebrated with great ceremony and enthusiasm in all parts of Ireland.

THE Greek government has forwarded an immediate recall to Mr. Rangabe, its envoy to Washington.

HENRY CLAY'S old home, Ashland, has been purchased by the University of Kentucky for $90,000.

A COLONY of one thousand Alsatians is expected to establish themselves in the vicinity of the capital of Mexico.

THE wheat crop in Pennsylvania and New Jersey is declared to be at least ten days earlier than it was last year.

A GANG of men, supposed to be Fenians, broke into an armory at Mallow, Ireland, at night, and carried off 120 rifles.

LATEST reported balance in U. S. Treasury, gold $90,500,000, currency $3,750,000, certificates $16,000,000.

THE French Government has appointed Jules Ferry as Minister to Washington, in place of Mr. Treilhard, who will return to France.

THE Apaches recently made a raid within sight of the City of Prescott and run off with nearly 200 head of cattle and killed several men.

THE jubilee of Pope Pius IX. was celebrated at Rome with great pomp, and thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the world were present.

ACCORDING to information at the Indian Bureau, the Indians everywhere are quiet with the exception of those in Arizona and Northern Texas.

THE Third Auditor of the Treasury has within a year disposed of 10,000 army officers' accounts, which had for various reasons been suspended.

THE Yankee Princess, Salem-Galm, has offered 5,000 francs for the body of her late husband, the Prince, killed in a cavalry charge at the battle of Gravelotte.

A PARIS correspondent of the London *Times* writes that the International Society, from which sprang the Paris Commune, numbers 2,500,000 members in Europe.

THE Chief of Police of St. Louis, having succeeded in breaking up the keno houses, has given notice to the faro banks that they must close within a specified time.

THE construction of the tower for the East River Bridge progresses rapidly. Nine courses of masonry have already been laid, rising to a height of twenty feet above the water.

THE beneficiaries under the act of last session, giving pensions to the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, number about 26,000 whose claims have already been admitted.

FOR the past two months the Department of State has issued on an average 60 passports a day, many of them to Germans and few to Frenchmen returning to their respective countries.

IT is officially announced that the Russian Prince Alexis and his cortege will leave St. Petersburg next August and arrive in the United States in the latter part of September or early in October.

THE American yacht Enchantress arrived at Southampton. Eight of her crew have been arrested for mutiny, and one of them has been committed to prison on the charge of stabbing an officer.

GEN. GREGG, commanding the District of New Mexico, has been instructed to prosecute with the utmost vigor the Mexicans lately captured while engaged in illegal traffic with the Indians on the Texas border.

THE Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State of New York, having been invited to lay the cornerstone of the new Capitol, at Albany, all Masons participating in the ceremonies will appear as Master Masons.

AN unknown man hired a small boat in Cincinnati, and rowed out into the lake, when he was seen to kneel on a seat as if in prayer, and then jump overboard. The boat was recovered, but the body of the man has not been found.

MRS. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM came to Cumberland, Md., to attend the funeral of her deceased brother, Hon. John V. L. MacMahon, and upon hearing of the death of her husband, she became completely distracted. She was taken to Dayton.

A MAN named Grant, living two miles from Ludlow village on the road to Weston, met with a singular and fatal accident one day last week. Going to the pasture after his cows, he set a dog on them, and the animals, frightened, ran over the bars and over the man, knocking him down and injuring him so that he died instantly.

COMETS.—No one doubts, remarks Professor Newton, that comets are chiefly composed of very light vapors ; though some of the larger ones may have a solid nucleus. "If, as intimated, certain observed cometary phenomena indicate that these vapors, like the solar vapors, are arranged for a certain depth, at least, in envelopes, which are liable to be greatly expanded, or even wholly expelled, by the increasing amount of heat received from the sun, we have in the probable physical structure of comets another indication that these bodies were originally detached from the sun's photosphere, in addition to that furnished by certain features of the cometary motions."

ENJOYMENT OF LIFE.—Two wealthy gentlemen were lately conversing in regard to the period when they had best enjoyed themselves. "I will tell you," says one, "when I most enjoyed life. Soon after I was twenty-one, I worked for Mr.——— laying stone wall, at *twenty cents per day.*" "Well," replied the other, "that does not differ much from my experience. When I was twenty, I hired myself out at seven dollars per month. I never enjoyed myself better since." The experience of these two individuals teaches, first, that one's happiness does not depend on the amount of his gains or the station he occupies ; second, that very small beginning with industry and prudence may secure wealth.

Linen collars are now worn square instead of pointed back and front, and are trimmed with lace insertion and edging.

New York City Statistics.

The Board of Education report in their jurisdiction 237 schools ; the receipts of the year at $2,784,049.56 ; disbursements at $2,733,591.58. The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections show their cost to the city, $1,922,118.60. Dispensed subsistence to 46,649 persons in hospitals ; almshouses and asylums, 33,032 ; schools, 1,741 ; prisons, etc., 71,847, and 34,804 furnished with employment ; total 188,073. The report of the Police Department shows that the force numbers 2,325, which gives one policeman to only about every four hundred inhabitants, computing upon the last census. (London has 10,000 policemen.) The Mayor says the time is at hand when 700 or 800 more patrolmen must be employed. During the past year the police made 75,692 arrests ; returned to owners of stolen property, $1,277,036 ; 5,933 children have been found and restored to their distressed parents, and 141,780 destitute and homeless wanderers have been comfortably supplied with shelter at the stationhouse. A part of the commercial aspect of the city is thus presented : 22 square miles and 29 miles of water front ; streets and roads, 460 miles ; 19,000 gaslights at the city expense ; 340 miles of Croton water pipes and 275 miles of sewers ; 1,000 horse cars, 267 omnibuses, 12,000 licensed vehicles; 16,250 vehicles, besides omnibuses, pass Broadway, at City Hall, every twelve hours ; 40,000 horses in daily use ; in ten months prior to May 1, 1871, $284,000,000 worth of foreign merchandise (exclusive of specie) was imported, and $120,000,000 received for duties on imports, while the value of exports (exclusive of specie) was $251,000,000. Nearly sixty per cent. of the business people of the city own or rent their homes in the adjoining country, as the city is not large enough for its immense population.

Trouble with the Indians.

If we may rely upon what a correspondent says, we are to have trouble with the Indians this Summer. Writing from Fort Sill to the Governor of Texas, the correspondent says :

Since my arrival here I have been careful to collect information in reference to the movements of Indians on and off these reserves, and would state to your Excellency that it is evident, during the coming Summer, that there will be witnessed the most extensive ravages of the frontiers of Texas of any preceding. Almost all the Indians of this agency and the Cheyennes of another, have left, and are now on the war-path. We learn from Indians that are coming in frequently that other bands of Comanches, who do not belong here, are also acting, and that the Plains are black with Apaches. Upon being interrogated as to the numbers of the Apaches, these friendly Indians pointed to a large valley near by of more than a thousand acres, and said that would not hold them. Constantly increasing depredations on the northwestern frontiers corroborate their statements. The Apaches have been coming down the waters of the Colorado and further south, and it is most likely the depredations committed at the far South were by them. We learn also there is a rendezvous west of the reservation in what is called Run Island of Texas. There traders from New Mexico meet the Indians and furnish them with arms and ammunition in exchange for horses and cattle.

A New Dish

One fine day an English gentleman expected a few choice friends, and calling up his French cook, desired him to prepare some new delicacy for dinner, something entirely new, and to surpass himself in the manufacture thereof. The poor cook was sadly perplexed. He had already tried everything with thirty or forty different sauces, and as he was afraid he might lose his magnificent position if he did not comply with the wishes of his eccentric master, he taxed his brain, until, finally, reckless and desperate, he hit upon something. At dinner the nobleman spoke to his friends of his cook's talent, and all the guests were very anxious to taste the new dish. It appeared in due time, magnificently and stylishly arranged, was cut up and passed around. A tender, delicate flavor, with a rich, delicious sauce. "What can it be?" said the host, "Chicken," remarked a guest. "No, venison," said another. "Impossible—it's game." No one could decide, so the unhappy cook was ordered up and asked what the delightful viand was. "Mon Dieu ! Monsieur, you will be angry with me if I tell you ?" "Nonsense, tell us what it is!" "I shall lose my place." "You will not—speak out." "Well, sir, I could not invent anything new, so I took a pair of your old riding breeches, stewed, spiced and cooked them. I hope you did not find them tough, the sauce improves such material wonderfully." The cook was ignominiously put out.

A Dead Shot.

A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes as follows : I notice your statement of Recorder Hackett's shooting a clam-shell held by Mr. James G. Bennett, Jr. Your informant is in error. I was on board the yacht Dauntless on a late yachting cruise. Mr. Bennett was in command with four invited guests, among whom were Recorder Hackett, of New York, and Mr. John G. Hecksher of Newport. Whilst at sea, and a heavy swell on, I saw Mr. Hecksher take a clam-shell and hold it between his fore-finger and thumb and stand at 22 yards, or 60 feet, from the Recorder, who had in his hands a Ballard rifle : and I heard Mr. Bennett give the word to the Recorder—one, two, three—who then fired, and I saw the clam-shell break in numberless pieces, fragments striking Mr. Hecksher on the hand and neck, just drawing blood. I then saw Mr. Bennett's valet hold a corkscrew in his hand, and at the same distance and at the word saw the Recorder shoot it out of his hand. I also saw the Recorder kill a poke, flying, with his rifle at 71 yards, nearly cutting his head off at Cobb's Island, Virginia, and afterwards saw him shoot two gulls on the wing. These feats were witnessed by upward of twenty persons.

A Whole Family Killed.

A Missouri paper gives an account of a sad accident which occurred near Johnstown, in that State, by which four persons were killed—a father, mother, son and an infant child. From the meagre report we gleam the following facts : Mr. Bottles and family were returning from church in a two-horse wagon. In crossing Deepwater the horses became frightened and ran away dragging the son, who was driving, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. In going this distance from the creek it appears that the mother jumped out, after throwing out her infant child. In the afternoon a traveler from Germantown discovered the lifeless body of the son near the road. Soon after he found the woman with her neck broken, and the child lying near her, alive, but almost dead from the effect of the heat. Further on he found the wagon upon the dead body of the father. The child has since died.

SERENADING.—They still have a way of serenading newly-married couples, and extorting bounteous collations, that is not always agreeable. One party in Bethel, Me., were serenaded several nights last week, and refused to invite the young ruffians in. They probably supposed that one of the privileges retained by them, even when married, is the choice of their own guests. The boys, however, thought otherwise, and finally made an assault upon the couple as they were walking in the street in the evening. The bridegroom defended himself and his wife as well as he could, until one of the assaulting party threw a stone, which struck the bride over the eye, and knocked her senseless.

A LONG WALK.—Weston has reason to congratulate himself upon the successful performance of the feat of walking 400 miles in less than five days. The thing appears to have been done fairly and without any extraordinary effort, the pedestrian being comparatively fresh at the conclusion of the performance. The fact that the feat was accomplished without any resort to stimulants is particularly valuable as a text for temperance sermonizers.

A Talk With the Inebriates.

A writer in *Appleton's Journal* describes a visit to the temporary asylum for inebriates on Ward's Island, as follows:

The building, ostensibly the Soldiers' Retreat, is also a public asylum for inebriates who can pay, or whose friends are willing to pay, for their keeping. It is under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, but as all the inmates, except the soldiers, have have to pay or be paid for, it cannot be truly called a charity institution. There are none of the class called common drunkards here. A man found intoxicated in the street and committed for drunkenness, is sent to Blackwell's Island and compelled to work. None go to the inebriate asylum but those who can pay or be paid for, as has already been said. Those who become a public charge are placed on the same level with convicts, and required to labor as they do. And if any inmate of the asylum runs out of funds before his term expires, and no one comes forward to pay his weekly board, it is a rule that he, too, shall be sent down to Blackwell's Island, put on prison fare, and obliged to make return for it in work. The enforcement of this rule is frequent, but not invariable.

Each man pays his way as he would at a hotel or boarding-house, and is entitled to privacy if he desires it. No visitor is allowed to pass beyond the reception-room—at least, he cannot enter any other apartment, though he may view several others at a distance sufficient to prevent possible recognition of some person whom he may know, and who may prefer to be unseen. We drop into conversation and learn much that interests and surprises. The substance of it is noted in memory.

"A pretty comfortable place, isn't it?"

"Yes ; capital. We have every thing we want. It would have been well for most of us if we had come here long ago. Nothing to do but to amuse ourselves and pass the time as pleasantly as we can."

"How do you manage that ?"

"There are various ways. Down there, you see," (nodding toward the end of a long corridor, leading to a spacious, well-lighted room), "is the library. After breakfast we go there and read the papers. All the city papers are on file, and we know what is going on everywhere better, perhaps, than you do ; for you have little time to read, while we have plenty. The library is well supplied with books besides, and we have free access to them all day. We could not be better supplied with reading matter by the Merchantile Library than we are here."

"You have recreations, too, I suppose ?"

"Certainly. There is the billiard-room. Those who wish to play may do so any time they please. You can hear the balls now. They are hardly ever still. When we tire of billiards, we have dominoes, checkers, and chess—almost every game, in fact. It is easy to fill up the day in the library, playing billiards and checkers, or strolling around outside.

"But you cannot leave the Island."

"No, unless the doctor gives a pass, and at any rate we are better off here. Those who do go to the city occasionally, gain nothing by it.

"Do they all pay the same amount ?"

"On, no. Those who pay $5 a week sleep in a ward—about a dozen in one room. Some have rooms to themselves, and pay $10. The rooms are well furnished, and as comfortable as hotel parlors. A few rooms *en suite*, and their meals are taken to them. These pay $20 or $25. They would not be better off in a fashionable house in Fifth avenue."

"They must have the means to pay so much."

"Means ! Why some of the men in this place are rich. But they can't control their money. Before any man comes here, some one must make an affidavit that he is incapable of managing his affairs, and the person must be one who has a great interest in him. While he remains here, his property is under the control of those who have him committed. They pay for him, unless he has money in hand to pay for himself. and if his property warrants it, and they are generous, he gets the best accommodations, and fares a great deal better, perhaps, than before he came."

Married Without Knowing It.

The most perplexing predicament in which Mr. Cooper, an English trader in China, found himself involved was his unconscious marriage to a native maiden. Here is the story : He was just halting for breakfast, after leaving the Thibetan town of Bathang, when a group of young girls, gaily dressed and decked with garlands of flowers, came out of a grove and surrounded him, some of them holding his mule, while others assisted him to alight. He was then led into the grove, where he found a feast being prepared, and after he had eaten and smoked his pipe, the girls came up to him again, "pulling along in their midst a pretty girl of sixteen, attired in a silk dress, and adorned with garlands of flowers." "I had already noticed," Mr. Cooper continues, "this girl sitting apart from the others during the meal, and was very much astonished when she was reluctantly dragged up to me, and made to seat herself by my side ; and my astonishment was considerably heightened when the rest of the girls began to dance around us in a circle, singing and throwing their garlands over myself and companion." The meaning of this performance was, however, soon made clear to Mr. Cooper. He had been married without knowing it. At first, he tried to escape the liability entailed upon him ; but such an outcry was made by all the people round that he was forced to carry off his bride. He managed to get rid of her before very long, by transferring her to one of her relations ; but even that was not treated as a dissolution of the marriage. On his way back he was joined one day by a Thibetan dame, of about thirty-five years old, who announced herself as his wife's mother, and said she had come, with the consent of her husband, to supply her daughter's place. We can well imagine Mr. Cooper's surprise at meeting with this novel proposal on the part of his mother-in-law.

DISGRACEFUL.—They have a pleasant usage in one of the English factories where a number of girls are employed. A girl who is too long in finishing her work at one of the frames receives a sound flogging on the bare back with a leather strap, under the direction of the forewoman. One of the girls who was twice whipped in this way lately took legal proceedings against the forewoman. The latter, however, proved that it was the regular custom of the establishment, and that every girl was engaged on the condition that she was liable to be flogged for the neglect of work. The magistrate therefore, dismissed the complaint—perhaps, in the words of Mark Antony, "Hence with thy stripes !" The attention of the Government and the House of Commons certainly ought to be drawn to this extraordinary system of barbarism.

RED TAPE.—A foreign brig came into Pensacola, Fla., in January last, in distress, her Captain having died on the passage. The vessel was unseaworthy ; was abandaned by owners, sold under decree of court upon libel for seamen's wages, bought by American citizens and repaired at a cost of over $5,000. On an application for American papers, the Secretary of the Treasury finds himself compelled to refuse the application. Under the law, American papers can only issue to foreign-built ships when wrecked in waters of the United States (unless captured in time of war, &c.) This vessel, although as worthless as a wreck, was not technically wrecked, within the meaning of the law.

A married man was recently urged by an insurance agent to take out a policy for the benefit of his wife to the amount of twelve or fifteen thousand dollars, and a long discussion ensued, which was ended by the husband, who said, "No, a widow with more than ten thousand dollars would be a dangerous legacy to leave to posterity."

The Polar Sea Expedition.

The Polaris, Capt. Hall's vessel bound for the Polar Sea, is a trim vessel of about 400 tuns measurement. Her sides have been greatly strengthened, and her bows are sheathed with iron and terminate in a sharp iron prow, with which to cut the ice. Her engine is very powerful and occupies very little space. One of the two boilers is arranged to use whale oil for fuel. The vessel is heated by steam. The Polaris has also the rigging of a fore-topsail schooner, and can depend on her canvas, if necessary. A new life-preserving buoy, placed at the stern, can be lowered by touching a spring in the pilot-house, and an electric light on the buoy will render it conspicuous on the darkest night.

Capt. Hall is a native of Cincinnati, where he was for some time a journalist. In 1860 he sailed in search of Sir John Franklin, getting up an expedition by his own exertions and through the liberality of private citizens. Objection has been raised to his commanding the present expedition because he is not a man of thorough scientific training and liberal education, and it cannot be denied that the expedition is not strong in its corps of scientific men. Yet Capt. Hall is in many respects admirably suited for the task before him. He has been thrice a resident of the polar regions, once for two years and three months, and once for over five years. He is thoroughly acquainted with the known regions of the North, and prepared to guard against the trials before him. He is, too, a thorough navigator, and has applied his leisure time of late years to the study of the sciences, so that, while not professing to be capable of sustaining all the demands upon the voyager into unknown regions, he is, as a captain, far superior to those generally called to his place.

The Chief of the scientific corps is Dr. Emil Bessells, a member of the late Prussian Polar expedition. He is a graduate of the University of Heidelberg, and is recommended by Dr. Peterman and Prof. Agassiz. The appointment of an astronomer has rested with Prof. S. F. Baird of the Smithsonian Institute, and Mr. Hilyard of the Coast Survey, and they have decided on a young graduate of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., now attached to the Coast Survey. His name is not yet announced. The meteorologist is Sergeant Meyer of the Signal Corps, who had been stationed at St. Louis.

The first mate of the vessel is Mr. Hubbard C. Chester of Noank, Conn. He has had twelve years' experience in Arctic life. The second mate is Mr. Wm. Morton of the Kane expedition, the discoverer of the Open Polar Sea. The sailing-master is Capt. O. S. Buddington of Connecticut, who has been an Arctic navigator for 22 years. Besides these are two engineers, Emil Schuman and John Willson, a cook, a steward, a blacksmith, a carpenter, 12 seamen, and Joe and Hannah, the Esquimaux.

Capt. Hall will depend both on boats and sledges when the ice region is reached. His canvas boats have been already described. They weigh 250 pounds each, and easily carry 20 men. The framework is of hickory and ash, over which, when used, is stretched a covering of canvas made water-proof. These boats can be taken apart and folded by two men in eight minutes. On the ice the boat is folded and carried on the sledge. When water is reached the boat receives the sledge and its contents. One of Dr. Kane's old sledges is on board, but it is not intended for use.

The officers' cabin is neatly fitted up. The births are hung with lilac red curtains. A parlor organ, black walnut table and chairs are the principal furniture. The captain's cabin is in the center of the ship. When in Winter quarters the whole upper deck will be inclosed, and the entire ship fitted up as a fortress against the cold.

Capt. Hall will touch at Newfoundland to obtain part of his dogs, and will steer thence to Lisco, Greenland where he will establish a rendezvous. From here he proposes to sail due west to Jones' Sound, through which he will attempt to pass north of the Pole. Should he find this impracticable he will choose a more easterly course, but avoiding as a wintering place any harbor facing the north, as the drift ice, moving south, presses into such harbors, and, as in the case of Kane, makes exit impossible.

Capt. Hall hopes to reach latitude 80° or 81° before going into Winter quarters. Dr. Kane reached only 79°. During the Winter the men will be training themselves for an Arctic life, and early in April the sledge journey will begin. The captain wishes to acclimate his men thoroughly, believing that the failure of most previous expeditions and the loss of many lives have occurred from a dependence on provisions taken from home, rather than on the natural products of the land in which they travel. Raw meat and oil are necessary to an Arctic life, and it is believed that a thorough training will render the crew as capable of enduring the Arctic cold as are the native Esquimaux. A storeship will accompany the Polaris to Disco. As the expedition expects to remain north at least five years, if its objects are not sooner accomplished, it may be necessary to return to Disco and take a new departure. The principal article of food taken from home is the pemmican, a preparation of dried fresh meat, which combines more nutriment in a smaller space than any other known preparation. This will be depended on largely in the sledge journeys.

A Long and Weary Search.

Two years ago a Mr. Nelson married a respectable young girl of Lawrence, Mass. Two months ago he ran away with another woman, and as a natural consequence went to Chicago. The wife sold out what little furniture she had, and with her infant started for this modern Babylon. She was, however, just too late, as he had gone to Detroit. To Detroit she went, and there she learned that the truant scamp had gone to Jackson, Mich. Her money having been expended, she set out on foot, and arrived at Jackson only to find that he had gone to Missouri. Mrs. Nelson set out on foot, carrying the child in her arms, and did not pause for even a day's rest until reaching Livingston county, Mo., always a few days behind the pair, who were making for a relative of Nelson's near Downs, in the above-named county. Mrs. Nelson arrived to find that the two had departed the day before for Kansas, and at this point her courage gave out. She had been without money for a week, her clothing soiled and torn, her food and lodgings were the gift of farmers, and she made up her mind not to follow the husband further. Failing to be provided for otherwise, she took the child on her arm and started for Jackson, walking every mile of the way, and begging food and a place to sleep. At Jackson she was forwarded to Chicago by the poor-master, and the same official in Chicago forwarded the pair to Detroit again, where she told her sad story, and was kindly furnished with means to take her back to Massachusetts. This poor woman, with a heart worthy the affection of an angel, said it was not her intention to prosecute her husband, but try to redeem him if she could. She traveled over 2,000 miles alone and without money to regain his love, and unable to pour her heart into his, she returns to the town of her former happiness with her young life blasted by the villainy of a man and the perfidy of a woman.

SHORT.—An amusing incident took place the other day at a trial. The counsel had just risen to state the case for the plaintiff, and got no further than : "May it please your honor and gentlemen,——" when he was interrupted by a small juror, whose head was just visible above the box, with : "Cut it short !" To him straightway, the barrister turned : "Sir, I will cut it short ! Sir, I will cut it almost as short as you are !" He was not interfered with any more by the little juror.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* states that shad are not only decreasing in numbers in the Northern rivers, but are also decreasing in size year after year. Formerly, shad weighing from eight to ten pounds were common, while now few are taken anywhere that weigh over six or seven pounds.

The Horse Plague.

The plague amongst the horses of the car stables of New York and vicinity continues. It is pronounced by authority, says a New York paper, as like in character to spotted fever, and similar to that which some years ago wrought much disaster in several States. It made its appearance this year first in the stables of the Second Avenue Railroad, the Superintendent of which thought it might be owing to adulterated food. To this end he had the feed analyzed, but failed to find the cause in this. It is now claimed that the medical director of these stables has thoroughly satisfied himself of the nature of the disease, and adopted the most successful treatment.

Dr. A. F. Liautard, Superintendent of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, held a post-mortem examination upon the first case. The spinal column was found to have been paralyzed from the lateral extremity to the middle of the back. The marrow on the upper part was in very nearly its ordinary normal condition. The lower part, however, was discolored with a bloody matter, and a yellow liquid—like that from under a powerful blister. The other portions of the body were affected only in a nervous sympathetic manner. There were but two horses on this line that actually died of this disease. The others were put out of their misery as soon as their cases became hopeless. Some appeared to be affected in their nerves and beat their heads with frantic violence against the stalls. With those symptoms, recovery is doubtful, and even if possible, would be in an incurably crippled condition.

As it is claimed that but two horses of this line have died, owing to the successful mode of treatment, it may be well for the sake of our horse-owning readers to give this : A strong mustard plaster is applied to the spine until it is thoroughly blistered. Warm water bathing and oil-dressing follows. Liniment is applied to the legs, and the usual operations of the system produced by injections and cathartics. Of the 137 cases here, ten were males and the rest females. As soon as they were able they were sent to the pasturage in Westchester County, where their recovery was rapid. All but eighty-three have returned, and are now in active service, as well as ever.

The Navy at Work.

Corea, where the United States navy has recently made an attack, is a peninsular 400 miles long and 150 broad, with a population of ten or twelve millions, an army of 640,000 men, and a navy of 200 vessels. When Admiral Rodgers sailed on the *Colorado*, in April, 1870, it was well understood on shipboard that the American squadron in Chinese waters, assisted by the squadron of European Powers, was to make an attempt to bring the Coreans to terms for their acts of piracy and inhospitality to the sailors of all Christian nations who were so unfortunate as to fall into their hands. The recent war in Europe changed these plans of co-operation, and we were informed some months ago that our squadron would "play a lone hand," in the Corean game. It seems, however, that Admiral Rodgers was accompanied by vessels of other Powers. His special mission was to return to Corea a number of shipwrecked sailors of that land and so teach the Coreans decency by indirection. They fired upon the expedition, however, and showed no disposition to respect American philanthropy. Whereupon the Admiral made for the Chinese, drove them from their forts and knocked those defences about their ears. He next proposes to land and give the Coreans a taste of the field quality of Yankee tars and marines. The *Colorado* is prepared for just this emergency. Stowed away in her hull, when she sailed, was a neat and elegant assortment of field artillery, and other munitions of war suitable for duty on land. These were prepared for the Buddhists, who have ere this had an illustration of what civilization can do for the opening of new countries. The Coreans will receive the treatment due to their well-known character.

Base Ball Clubs.

A Chicago paper hits base ball clubs a gentle tap. After stating that they are generally "young men from nowhere in particular," with "no moral character that anybody knows of," it says "they go into a game with another club, on which game there are staked immense sums of money. Suppose it is said to one of them, 'Drop the ball at a critical part of the game, and you shall have $500 for it,' why should he not do it ? It is a simple error, which nobody can prove to be intentional. He can earn $500 just as well as not, and nobody can accuse him of it. In truth, there is no game in existence which can be 'sold' with so few chances for detection, or in which a player can enrich himself faster by a single act of treachery. * * * Why should not catcher, or short stop, or third base drop or overthrow a ball, when a heavy sum of money can be made, and yet the act be charged to accident or ill-luck ? To suppose that nine men of the kind who play base ball can be gotten together who are, every one of them, absolutely proof against selling out, is to entertain a pure absurdity." It has often been asserted by men who ought to have known better, that base ball was one of the most harmless games that can be gotten up. But when any game arrives at that point, where betting is indulged in, its members immediately become corrupt. This base ball matter, a school-boys' play at best, is well enough for a pastime for young men, but when they make a business of it, and go bumming around the country as many of them do, the moral effect is disastrous.

REMOVAL OF U. S. LICENSE.—On May 1, 1871, United States license on the following lines of business was removed: Apothecaries, architects, assayers, auctioneers, boats, barges, &c., bowling alleys, billiard tables, all kinds of brokers, including stock dealers, builders and contractors, butchers, claim agents, circuses, confectioners, conveyances, retail dealers, wholesale dealers, whose annual sales are not over $50,000, dentists, eating houses, exhibitions not otherwise provided for, express carriers and agents, gift enterprises, grinders of coffee and spices, horse dealers, hotels, insurance agents, intelligence office-keepers, juglers, lawyers, livery stable keepers, lottery ticket dealers, manufacturers, miners, patent agents, peddlers, photographers, plumbers and gasfitters, physicians and surgeons, real estate agents, theatres, museums, concert halls, stallions and jacks.

SLAUGHTER BY WHOLESALE.—It was a dangerous thing to expose a dirty hand after the Versailles troops got possession of Paris. The soldiers examined every man they found, and if his fingers betrayed that he had been handling cartridges he was shot without further ceremony or inquiry. The courts martial at Versailles were thus saved a good deal of trouble, but the French army gained little in point of humanity. If it is ever known how many innocent persons suffered death during these dreadful days, the list will be appalling.

A FRIGHTFUL TORNADO.—A terrible tornado swept over South-western Kansas. The town of El Dorado was nearly destroyed. Over a hundred houses were demolished, involving a loss of $60,000. The storm did great damage to the crops, and fences were blown down and houses unroofed in all directions. It was the severest storm on the Plains.

We understand, says the Montreal *Star*, that the Bank of Montreal is laboring under a great calamity—it has so much money in its coffers that the officers are at their wit's ends for means for its profitable employment.

A BUENOS AYRES dispatch of May 26, says the yellow fever is disappearing, and the city begins once more to wear an appearance of activity.

THE steamship Colliugwood, from Liverpool for Bombay, is believed to have foundered at sea with all on board, 30 in number.

THE Iowa Republicans have nominated Col. C. C. Carpenter for Governor.

The Magazines.

SCRIBNER'S.—The July number of *Scribner's* sparkles with the dew of literature and happy illustrations. We have an article at the outset, by J. T. Headley, on Philadelphia, that city of pleasant homes and pleasant people. Next we have "Jaunts in Japan," by W. H. Halleck, abounding with descriptions of the luxuriant semi-civilization of that island. Then come "The Gunpowder Plot," a fourth of July episode, by Edward Eggleston ; "Back Log Studies," by Chas. Dudley Warren ; "Free Trade and Protection," by Horace Bushnell ; "A Fete Day at Malmaison," by Louisa Bushnell; "Samson's Riddle Solved," by R. W. Wright ; "A Plea for Chinese Labor," by Abby Sage Richardson ; "My Husband's First Love," by Julia C. B. Dorr; "Edson's Mother," by Susan Coolridge ; and "Wilfred Cumbermede," the fictional mainstay of the magazine, by Geo. M