

PASSPORTS.

WHAT THEY ARE, AND HOW TO GET THEM. THE NUMBER OF PASSPORTS ISSUED AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT—HISTORY—HOW TO PROCURE A PASSPORT—WHAT IT IS WORTH—THE STATUS OF NATURALIZED AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The number of American citizens visiting Europe, this year, as shown by the register of the Passport Bureau at the State Department, is greater than during either of the four or five previous years.

The following table shows the number of passports issued at the State Department during each of the first six months of the past three years:

Table with columns for years (1870-1872) and months (Jan-Jun). Rows show total number of passports issued and the number of citizens who have returned to the United States.

WHAT A PASSPORT IS, AND HOW TO GET ONE. Citizens of the United States on going abroad should not fail to secure passports. They may be had of the Government for the asking, the only necessary expense being the 75 cents or \$1 which the notary may properly charge for availing the applicant.

When the applicant is a native citizen of the United States he must submit an affidavit of the fact, signed by himself, and giving the age and date of birth. This must be attested by some other citizen who is personally known, and to the best of whose knowledge and belief the declaration made by him is true.

married to citizens of the United States. It has been decided that the state of marriage conferred citizenship on the wife, whether the husband had been naturalized in the United States before or after the marriage.

The explanatory protocols annexed to some of the treaties, it is expressly stated that the words "resided uninterruptedly" are to be understood not to require a continued bodily presence, but are to be construed in a legal sense, and, therefore, a transient absence, a journey, or the like, by no means interrupts the residence.

The treaties referred to generally contain a provision that "the declaration of an intention" to become a citizen of one or the other country, has not for either party the effect of naturalization. Independently of the treaties, and long before them, the issuing a passport to a person who has not completed his naturalization, was and is prohibited, under penalties, by act of Congress.

LIABILITY FOR MILITARY SERVICE. The State Department does not undertake to give information in respect to the statutes of limitation on prosecutions for criminal or military offenses, or other remissions of punishment allowed by the domestic jurisdiction of foreign Powers, or any of them.

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must be inscribed on the list of their last place of residence in Italy. The Russian subject cannot emigrate, or become naturalized in a foreign country, without the permission of the Emperor.

THE REIGN OF THE EARTHQUAKE—THE BEAUTIES OF THE FALLS—THE TIME FOR TOURISTS. YOSEMITE VALLEY, May 7.—The solons of our State Capitol have disbanded—disintegrated from the awful majesty of Senate and House to common men, who have betaken themselves to their taverns and ranches without giving us one Yosemite law, save a paltry \$1,000 appropriation for salary of Guardian.

THE MANNERS OF THE EARTHQUAKE. Since March 25, we have enjoyed, on the average, about a dozen shocks per day; most of these consisted of a few moderate horizontal thrusts or jars, kept up for 15 or 20 seconds, with rarely a mingling of twisting motions and slow, feeble, jerks.

THE WATERFALLS. These forty days of earthquake ague have made no visible alteration in the health of the valley. Now is the birth-time of leaves; the pines are retassled, and the oaks are spraved with young purple.

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AN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

THE AIMS OF VALE COLLEGE. CONNECTICUT MINISTERS AND LIBERAL LEARNING—VALE COLLEGE ESTABLISHED FOR SCIENCE AND ARTS—THE SPIRIT, SUCCESS, AND AIMS OF THE COLLEGE—A HIGHER LEVEL OF STUDY—A SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY AND ELUOQUENCE.

It was widely felt, last year, among the alumni and friends of Yale College, that the thought and the utterance of thought, and eloquence, in the method of instruction, and discipline, and the aims of the college, should be more and more of a study, and that the college should occupy a secondary place in an ideal system of superior instruction, coming in at the penalty, rather than the preventive, of inattention and unfaithfulness.

From this point of view it becomes of some interest to recall some of the figures of Connecticut ministers who have been at the head of the affairs of Yale. President Clapp, for example, whose rule extended from 1789 to 1795, was one of those ministers who proved a very shrewd and enterprising head of the college, always projecting forward, and steadily carrying out, the aims of the college.

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AGRICULTURE IN COLORADO.

A NOVEL PHASE OF WESTERN FARMING. TRANSPLANTING TREES—BUSHES OF NUTS PLANTED. (FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.) GREELEY, COLORADO, May 25.—In Illinois a man living on the prairie used to say he lived two, five, or ten miles from a tree. That is nothing to what it was with us, for in direct lines East and South, it was probably 500 miles to a tree.

The unfilled tenderness of the College are now chiefly in the direction of philosophy and eloquence, and thought and the utterance of thought, and discipline, and the aims of the college, should be more and more of a study, and that the college should occupy a secondary place in an ideal system of superior instruction, coming in at the penalty, rather than the preventive, of inattention and unfaithfulness.

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PERSONAL.

Agassiz is styled, by The Lima (S. A.) Patria, "the Columbus of the scientific universe." Mr. Littlefield, the witness who discovered and exposed the murder of Dr. Parkman, in Boston, 22 years ago, died, on the 10th inst., at the residence of Miss Denning and James Fleming.

A constable in London was lately fined \$1 25 for assaulting Miss Meteyard, the author of the "Life of Wedgwood" and other books. Miss Meteyard was walking on Hempstead Heath, and had a few ferns in her hand. The constable approached her and snatched the ferns, and she, in a fit of anger, struck him on the head with a book.

A Ballarat paper gives this narrative of Professor Gladstone's visit to Australia: "Gladstone, as Sally Scruggs, and Mr. Laclian McGowan as Tom Tapp, were indulging in the top of their bent in those caricatures of stage business, when Mr. McGowan having performed a comical pirouette, approached Miss Gladstone and inquired a kiss upon the cheek. She, however, being a woman of high character, she would not deign to do so, and the sound produced might be said to reverberate throughout the theater. Mrs. Gladstone, apparently taken by surprise, inquired, 'Why did you do that?' Mr. McGowan looked a little flustered, paused, and half apologetically replied, 'Oh, it was a piece of gag. Mrs. Gladstone is a very good actress, and there is no occasion for gag. The sentiment was applauded, and the business of the piece proceeded. It is a pity that Mrs. Gladstone is not a more successful actress, for she is a very good actress, and there is no occasion for gag.'"

A new piece, called "The Yellow Prince," done in it by the Comique, was written by M. Louis Gallet, the music by M. Camille de Saint-Saens—has a pretty plot. The story runs thus: "Kornelia, a young actress, becomes enamored of a Japanese picture representing a beautiful princess, while his cousin Lena secretly adores him. He fancies that he has discovered the secret of a beverage possessing the power of restoring the dead to life, and he has been endeavoring to make it. He drinks, and in a sudden hallucination believes himself in Japan, Lena appearing to him in the rich costume of a Japanese princess. He is seized by the young girl, who joyfully receives his avowal, although she cannot understand the sudden change in her appearance, the spectator alone being made to share the illusion of the student. The whole of the story rests upon the scientific question of the change in her appearance, the spectator alone being made to share the illusion of the student. The whole of the story rests upon the scientific question of the change in her appearance, the spectator alone being made to share the illusion of the student."