FAIR PLAY SUPPLEMENT.

STE. GENEVIEVE, JULY 18, 1872.

GENERAL PARAGRAPHS.

Incidents and Accidents.

—A little boy named Gallie Miller, was drowned while bathing, on the 28th ult., near Milwaukee.

—John Hogan was the victim of a derrick accident, in Chicago, on the 28th ult. He was mortally injured.

—Edward Pringle, a post office robber, in Boston, was sentenced to three years imprisonment, on the 29th ult.

—A fire in Kenton, Harden county, (O.,) on the 30th, destroyed $6,000 worth of property.

—A colored man named George Smith, accidentally shot and killed himself, on the 1st of July in Little Rock, Ark.

—A woman fell from a fifth story window, in Cincinnati, on the 2nd, and broke her back.

—On the 25th ult. John Hopkins and Thos. Hunt were mortally injured by a premature explosion, at the Crane Iron Works, in Catasuqua, Pa.

—James Warnock, of the law firm of Lincoln, Smith & Warnock, died after a few moments illness, in Cincinnati, on the afternoon of the 2nd.

—In Albany N. Y. June 30th, seven loaded oil cars caught fire from a passing engine, and were entirely destroyed. The loss was heavy.

—The wife of Ezekiel Daniels, of Aurora, Ind., aged about seventy years, was killed recently by being thrown from a wagon, by a runaway horse.

Dick Allen, an engineer on the Union Pacific railroad, was run over and killed by a locomotive on the Denver and Rio Grande road.

—The mail train of the Midland road ran off the track, recently, at Port Jervis, N. Y., crushing through a milk depot, injuring eight persons, but none fatally.

—Frank Milton, aged sixteen, was drowned in the Wabash river, near Terre Haute, Ind., on the evening of the 28th ult. He slipped off a log and was drowned, before aid could reach him.

—Twenty cases of sunstroke where death ensued were reported in Boston, on the 1st inst. Eight cases in Philadelphia, and twenty eight in New York, on the same day, resulted fatally.

—The Matamoras and Wheeling packet Hope collapsed a flue, near New Martinsville on the 2nd inst, scalding one man fatally, and seriously injuring thirty or forty others.

—A Geneva Lake (Wis.,) dispatch says Mrs. Louis Wicks, living at Springfield, Walworth county, killed her child and then cut her own throat, a few days since. No particulars given.

—A man giving the name of Wm. E. Davis was arrested at Albany, N. Y., on suspicion of being Edward Duffy, who is charged with murder, in Springfield, Ill. He was committed, and the Springfield authorities notified.

—While the workmen were engaged in preparing the caisson to the pivot pier, at the bridge in St. Joseph, a portion of the supports gave way and five men were precipitated into the river. Four were rescued; but J. C. Lee, of Leavenworth was drowned.

—Irvine Bell, foreman, and John Lee, laborer, at the gravel pits near the head of Shelby Street, Louisville Ky., were struck by lightning, several days ago, and Bell was instantly killed. Lee died in five minutes. Their clothing and shoes were torn to pieces, but not a mark was discovered on their persons except on Bell's face and neck, which were much discolored and almost black.

—During the performance of a dance at the Metropolitan Theater, Boston, on the 30th ult, Charles Brown, a banjo player, shot a man named Keegan, a song and dance man. It was supposed the musket which Brown discharged at Keegan contained only powder, but the ramrod had been carelessly left in the barrel. The rod entered Keegan's head, inflicting a dangerous wound. The shooting was perfectly accidental.

—Reuben Fellows, residing on what is known as "Ten Sections," Miami county, Kan., a lad twelve years old, had taken his father, who is a carpenter, some miles distant to his work, and was returning home riding one horse and leading the other, and very thoughtlessly tied the halter strap of the led horse around his wrist. From some cause the animals became frightened and the boy was thrown against a stump and killed, his body being terribly mangled by being dragged over the rocks.

—Two butchers of Royalton, a small village near Cleveland, having a grudge against a farmer named Conrad Schwetzer, living in Parma township, seven miles from Cleveland, Ohio, went to his house recently, when they found no one at home except a child about nine years old named Betty Walter, a granddaughter of Schwetzer, seized the child and poured coal oil on her clothes and set them on fire. The shrieks of the child brought her grandmother to the house, but she was so badly burned that she died in a few hours. Before her death, however, she told who the fiends were who committed the terrible act.

—A mother of seven children was murdered by her two sons, aged 12 and 16 years, at their own home at West Point, Iowa. The lady, Mrs. Washer, had parted from her husband, Doctor Washer, some time before, and on learning of her husband's absence from home, took this opportunity of visiting her children. She expressed a desire of returning to her home, but the two sons prevailed upon her to remain until next day, promising then to take her home. She stayed, and at six o'clock in the morning the two boys murdered her, stabbing her in the back, breast, and throat. After killing her, they dragged her body to the barn and covered it with hay. The youngest son then started on horseback for Fort Madison to telegraph to his father, who was at Keokuk, to come home as one of the children was very sick. He then returned home. The two boys reported in the afternoon, the killing of their mother, and stated it was in self defense, and gave themselves up. They are in safe keeping.

Scientific and Industrial.

—Weaving threads into bank note paper is not a modern invention, colonial currency having been printed on paper thus prepared, in 1776.

—A French silk factory settlement, called St. Etienne, is being established on Staten Island. The colonists, who are all silk weavers, are employed by an association of French capitalists, in New York.

—It is mentioned as a curious fact, by old woodsmen, that the beech and sycamore trees are never struck by lightning, though found in close proximity to oak, hickory, and trees of other species, that have been seamed or torn to pieces by the subtle fluid.

—The Norfolk (Va.) *Journal* announces to the scientific world, that the welding of copper, which has occupied the skill and science of the world for centuries, without success, has been discovered by Mr. George Davis, of that city.

—The New York *World* objects to the erection of a statue to Elias Howe, Jr., the inventor of the sewing-machine needle, in Central Park, because the friends and heirs of other inventors will be asking similar commemoration for them, and room will have to be made for the Feed statue, and the hemmer statue, and the Lock-Stitch statue, and the Treadle statue.

—A new method of producing anæsthesia with morphine has been discovered. In this method, hypodermic injections of the chlorhydrate of morphine are given, followed up with light inhalations of chloroform. The anæsthesia, in this case, is not attended by sleep, and it leaves the action of the mind, the senses, and the voluntary muscles intact.

—France has the most farms and the smallest subdivisions of land, of any country in the world, and, in consequence, the most carefully cultivated fields. Thousands of families derive a living from farms of less than ten acres each, of which every foot is closely cultivated with crops of grain, colza, or roots, above which another crop of orchard fruits ripens. Six millions of acres of land are occupied by vineyards.

—An ingenious apparatus has been invented by a French physician by which the heart is made to register photographically its own pulsations. Such, it is said, is the peculiarity of the apparatus, in its adaption to different uses, that it may be modified so as to register the variations of the respiration, the irregular action of coughing, and similar physiological and pathological phenomena.

—Catoptric lamps, or lamps provided with reflectors, are being introduced in London for lighting the streets. The reflectors are so placed in the top of the lamp that those portions of the light ordinarily passing skyward are made to illuminate the foot-ways. The light is evenly distributed; and from the same jet, as shown by the photometer, three times as much illuminating power is obtained as by the old-fashioned lamp.

—M. Figuier believes that a plant has a sensation of pleasure and of pain. Cold, for instance, he says, affects it painfully. We see it contract, or, so to speak, shiver under a sudden or violent depression of temperature. An abnormal elevation of temperature, evidently causes it to suffer, for in many vegetables, when the heat is excessive, the leaves droop on the stalk, fold themselves together, and wither; when the cool of the evening comes the leaves straighten, and the plant resumes a serene and undisturbed appearance. Drouth causes evident suffering to plants, for when they are watered after a prolonged drouth they show signs of satisfaction. The sensitive plant, touched by the finger, or only visited by a current of unwelcome air, folds its petals and contracts itself.

—An allusion was made recently to the export of flour from the United States to Great Britain, and its return in the shape of fancy biscuit. We now reverse the picture, to describe how the growth and manufacture of silver and plated ware in this country is such as to enable it to be sold in England in competition with the productions of Sheffield and Birmingham. This is like "sending coals to Newcastle," but nevertheless it is a fact. One "britania company," at Hartford, Connecticut, is frequently in receipt of large orders, running as high as $5,000 for their fine plated ware, from leading London and Liverpool houses. English dealers, after testing the plate and quality of these goods, admit that they cannot compete with the American prices. Large orders have also been received from Paris, and Barcelona, Spain. The Spanish and South American trade are also heavy purchasers. The exportations of the above company alone exceed $100,000 annually.

—Not long since an account was given of a remarkable human skeleton found at a depth of twelve feet in the earth of a cave, of the reindeer period, in Laugerie-Basse, Dordogne, France, and we now have a notice by Reviere of a skeleton of about the same age, found in a bone cave near Mentone, in Italy, on the 26th of March last. The cave itself had been frequently explored in the interest of archaeology, numerous interesting specimens having been discovered of marine and lacustrine shells, various bones, bone implements, teeth and jaws of cave bears and pachyderms, ruminants, etc., etc. The skull was covered with numerous perforated shells of the genus *Nassa*, as also with certain perforated teeth of the deer. A pointed bone implement was laid upon the skull, and behind it two flint arrow-heads. The bones had maintained their shape tolerably well, although somewhat distorted by the superincumbent pressure. Around the skeleton were various implements of unpolished flint, an awl, the incisor bones of oxen, deer, pig, etc., and various shells.

—Among the recent interesting matters connected with the progress of astronomical science, is a German invention—a polariscope connected with a telescope. In the polariscope, as it is called, a ray of light may be made to disappear and reappear alternately, by turning an eye-piece of Iceland spar, tourmalin, or other proper material around its axis, through an angle of ninety degrees. This disappearance and reappearance is gradual, and the angle of rotation from zero to ninety degrees, may therefore be used as a measure of the intensity of the light—a stronger light requiring more rotation to be toned down to a certain standard, than a weaker light. The principle on which this new instrument is based, is the property of the light that, when once reflected under certain angles or refracted by certain media, it becomes incapable of being reflected or refracted again except under certain conditions; the rotating eye-piece of the polariscope procures an alteration of these conditions, and therefore it is equivalent to a measure of light. The most interesting result of these measurements is the determination of those long-studied phenomena—the determination of the periods of the variable stars, and the intensity of their light at different periods.

—Physiological Action of Quinine.—The physiological action of quinine has lately been the subject of a detailed experiment by Binz, who found it to have extraordinary power in arresting the process of fermentation and putrefaction, and to be a powerful poison for low organisms or, in other words, for all moving bodies consisting of protoplasms. It appears to kill fungi and bacteria, which accompany fermentation and putrefaction, and puts a stop to these processes. It arrests the motion of the white blood corpuscles, and thus prevents them from making their exit from the blood vessels. It, therefore, diminishes or arrests the formation of pus in inflammation, pus consisting, in a great measure, of an accumulation of white corpuscles which have issued from the vessels. It also destroys the power of certain substances to produce ozone. The red corpuscles have this power, and, by depriving them of it, quinine, when present in the blood, must diminish the change of tissue in the body, and thereby lessen the production of heat. It is also found that quinine lessens oxidation in the blood; other substances, such as snake poison, increasing it. When putrid fluids are injected into the circulation of an animal its temperature rises; but, if these are previously mixed with quinine, this rise is arrested or very much diminished. According to Zuntz, the use of quinine has a marked influence upon the excretion of urea, the amount diminishing very greatly.—*Harper's Magazine.*

School and Church.

—Jay Cooke, the banker, has recently built a beautiful church at Girardville, Pennsylvania, and deeded it to the Methodist church.

—Nineteen Catholic priests, who intend to labor among the freedmen of the South, came over from England in one ship lately.

—The best paid preacher in the world, is said to be the rabbi of the great Berlin Synagogue, Germany. He receives $20,000 per annum.

—The Wesleyans of England, during the past year, have decreased about 300. As a large increase was anticipated, the result is very perplexing.

—New Britain, Conn., with a population of only 7,000, has a church which cost $100,000, and all paid for. It belongs to the Congregationalists.

—A Baptist church, of sixteen members, was recently organized at Salt Lake City. It is served by the Rev. Sewall Brown, who is also pastor of a church at Evanville, Wyoming Territory.

—Not more constantly is the sun pouring forth its beams, or a flower exhaling its fragrance, than the Christian is radiating or exhaling influence from his character, upon those around him.—*Rev. Hugh MacMillan.*

—The efforts of the Indiana Baptists, to resuscitate Franklin College, meet with encouragement. Enough money has been secured to buy the property and resume instruction.

—The Rev. S. A. Bronson, D. D., has resigned the professorship of ecclesiastical history in the Theological Seminary at Gambier, Ohio, and taken charge of Grace church, Mansfield, Ohio.

—The graduating class at Princeton college this year is the largest ever sent out from the institution. The college is to have a new library building, the gift of John C. Green of New York, to cost $120,000.

—The London *Athenæum* says a corrected reissue of Mr. Lever's complete works, with an autobiographical introduction to each novel, was in preparation at the time of his death; and it is to be hoped that the work is sufficiently far advanced to allow of the edition being produced.

—It is said that the corporation of Yale college is now considering the immediate erection of the Peabody museum. The number of the archaeological specimens, already collected, is now so large as to demand some safe place of deposit, to keep them from destruction.

—It seems that Williams College is suffering from the evils that have afflicted the Western institutions. The multiplication of rival colleges, and the extension of the means of those before in existence, have left it in the shade, so that there is some talk of removing the institution to Pittsfield, Mass., that in a thriving city it may regain its old prominence.

—At a meeting of the trustees of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Va., in June, 1871, a fourth professorship was established—of apologetics—and the full title of the professorship, we understand, was not completed. At the late meeting of the trustees in Norfolk, Va., this professorship was filled by the election of the Rev. D. McEchinney, late Professor of Systematic Divinity in the Theological Seminary of Gambier.

—The Church Reform Association of England, of which Lord Shaftsbury is a leading spirit, has adopted a declaration of which the following is a summary: They accept the Bible as a sole rule of faith, but regard the articles and formularies of the English Church as substantially accordant with the Bible, and therefore discourage any changes calculated to affect the dogmatic teachings of the Church.

At the recent union meeting of the three religious societies of Harvard College, Rev. Edward E. Hale said that the two greatest miracles of the times are the grand success of the Methodist movement, which saved Protestantism to the world, and the American Board of Foreign Missions, which is fulfilling Christ's command, to preach the gospel to every creature; both of which movements originated in the consecration of college students.

—The Dunkers, or German Baptists, as they are sometimes called, were in session in large numbers at Smithville Ohio, not long ago. The body discussed the question: "What shall be done with a brother who gets his life insured, and insists that there is no wrong in it, and refuses to withdraw his policy?" The committee to which it was referred answered: "Bear with him until the annual meeting decides." We are told by the report that the decision was spirited and lengthy.

—The telegraph reports that the Protestant Synod lately held in Paris, has just passed through an unusually animated discussion, which resulted in a schism of the church. M. Guizot, the leader of the Orthodox party, maintained the authority of the Scriptures, while the Rev. M. Coquerel, who is at the head of the Liberal party, justified certain divergencies relative to the divinity and resurrection of Christ. The Liberals, demurring at the action of the Orthodox majority, withdrew from the Synod.

Foreign Items.

—A new street in Paris has been named *Rue Alexandre Dumas.*

—A revolt at Lima, Peru, has been suppressed by the troops.

—Professor Agassiz and party left Callao on the first of June for the north.

—Rochefort was sent to New Caledonia in the dress of a common convict.

—Young Don Carlos of Spain is a passionate card-player.

—The woman Clarisot, and the man Phillipe, both Commune murderers, have been sentenced to execution at Paris.

—The small-pox continues spreading in Chili, and the Chilian Congress is about passing a compulsory vaccination law.

—The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Henry Forrester, better known by his *nom de plume* "Alfred Crowquill."

—The Danish Government pays annually sixteen thousand dollars in pensions to meritorious Danish authors.

—It is said that the ladies of the congregation of a popular English preacher are subscribing for a fund to procure him a divorce.

—London publishers are quarrelling furiously over one of Mark Twain's books. Mark Twain's writings are usually provocative of good humor.

—Mr. Ullman, the well-known *impressario*, is in London. His concert business, during the past twelve months has netted the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars.

—M. Henri Rochefort has addressed a letter of adieu to M. Victor Hugo. They mingle their tears, and Victor is about to write some poetry on it.

—There are now four hundred and fifty Odd Fellows in Germany. The first lodge in Germany was opened at Stuttgart, in 1870. Active efforts will be made to open branch lodges in all German cities.

—The Madrid government has ordered large reinforcements of troops to Catalonia, to be in readiness to act promptly should any disloyal demonstrations be made.

—The Burmese Embassy, now visiting England, brought some splendid presents for Queen Victoria, amongst them a gold necklace of beautiful workmanship, weighing several pounds.

—Central America advices state that the government of Gautamala has ordered the confiscation of all the property of the Jesuits, and also ordered the expulsion of the Jesuits from their territory.

—Offenbach has, it is reported, declined an offer from this country to give one hundred representations of his best operettas for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

—Schubert's statue was inaugurated in Vienna on the 15th ult., with a performance of his works, including two movements of his unfinished symphony, the *adagio* of the Quintet in C.

—The ex-Emperor of the French, on the recommendation of his medical advisers, proposes to pass the month of July at Krankenheil, in Bavaria, should the Bavarian Government not raise any objection.

—Four thousand five hundred Jews have left Roumania in consequence of the recent raids upon them in that country. The Emperor of Russia refuses to admit them to his territories, and they have now found an asylum in Turkey.

—Victorien Sardou is at present at work upon a tragedy, whose leading character is Robespierre. Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette appear in it. It is considered doubtful if the police will allow it to be performed in Paris.

—The German Parliament has 350 members, of whom 113 are National Liberals, 62 Clericals, 52 Conservatives, 45 Progressists, 36 Moderate Imperialists, 31 Liberal Imperialists, 13 Poles, and 2 Socialists.

—Stout ladies may take some comfort from this *bon mot* of foreign extraction. A gentleman was praising the beauty of a rather meager young lady, and in his polite frenzy he called her "a perfect Venus." "A Venus *de mille os*," remarked a by-stander.

—It is stated that Mr. Carlyle was offered one thousand pounds to write a description of the Derby Day, to which his name might be appended. It was for a country paper, and it seems that that journal can afford bullion indeed for its London letter-writing.

—The Parisians are forming a "Moliere Club," on an original and rather narrow basis. To become a member, it is absolutely necessary to be an actor or dramatic author; and candidates must have an actor and one dramatic author to propose them. The club-house is the so-called "house of Moliere;" the house, that is to say, built where Moliere's house stood.

Diseases in Calves.

Several have inquired about a disease to which young stock, particularly calves, have been lately subject. The symptoms are, falling off from feed, rough coat, bloodshot eyes, dry nose, a cough, and a highly fevered condition. On examination after death, small thread-like worms are found in the air-passages. It is often supposed that these worms are the cause of the trouble. This is a mistaken idea. This complaint is undoubtedly influenza, and the consequence of exposure to damp and cold, with an enfeebled state of the system. It is not necessarily fatal, if proper attention be given. Warm gruel of bran, middlings, or oatmeal is of service, a warm stable is necessary, and generally a careful restorative treatment will bring about a cure. The worms seem to be one of the last results of the disease, and are found not only in the air-passages, but also in the lungs. This complaint prevailed amongst the lambs last spring, and some of ours were attacked, but recovered by the administration of a little warm gruel, with a few drops of peppermint-water added, fed to them with a spoon. We notice that it has also been very prevalent amongst young stock in England, of late, but readily yielded to treatment similar to that we have suggested above. Prevention would be by means of warm shelter and generous feeding.

Love in Heaven.

The following are a few excerpts from Swedenborg's writings on the subject of love in heaven. In reading them, it must be borne in mind, that, in the Swedenborgian theosophy, "angels are no more than glorified men and women." The italics are Mr. White's: —

"The loves of heaven are love to the Lord and love to the neighbor, and it is the nature of those loves to communicate delight. Love to the Lord is communicative, because the Lord's love is *the love of communicating all that he has to his creatures*; and the same love is in each of those who love him, *because* the Lord is *in them*. Love to the neighbor is of a similiar quality. The whole business of those loves is *to diffuse joy*. * * * * *

"The celestial angels, above all the rest, love to be led by the Lord, as little children by their father. They are nearest to the Lord, and live, as it were, *in* the Lord. They appear simple outwardly, and before the angels of the interior heavens, as little children, and naked. They also appear like those who are not very wise, although they are the wisest of the heavens.

"From all my experience, which has now continued for many years, I can declare and solemnly affirm, that the angelic form is in every respect human; that angels have faces, eyes, ears, breasts, arms, hands and feet; that they see, hear and converse with each other; and, in a word lack no external attribute of man, except the material body.

"I have seen angels in their own light, which exceeds, by many degrees, the noonday light of the earth; and in that light I have observed all parts of their faces more distinctly and clearly than ever I did the faces of men on earth. It has also been granted me to see an angel of the inmost heaven. His countenance was brighter and more resplendent than the faces of the angels of the outer heavens. I examined him closely, and found him a man in all perfection. * * * * *

"A man is equally a man after death, and a man so perfectly, that he knows no other than that he is still on earth: He sees, hears, and speaks as on earth; he walks, runs, and sits as on earth; he eats and drinks as on earth; he sleeps and wakes as on earth; he enjoys all delights just as on earth: in short, he is a man in general and every particular as on earth; whence it is plain that death is a continuation of life, and a mere transit to another plane of being.

"Nevertheless, the difference between the life of earth and of heaven is great; for the senses of the angels are far more exquisite than those of men. All that we have and enjoy, the angels have and enjoy, but in a delicacy and perfection far beyond our gross and sluggish perceptions. * * * * * *

"The angels are forms of love, and their beauty is ineffable; love beams from their countenances, inspires their speech, and vivifies their every action * * * From every spirit (and indeed from every man) there emanates a sphere, an air, an *aura*, impregnated with his life, and by which his quality is made sensible. This aroma, this atmosphere, in the case of the angels, is so full of love, that it affects the inmost life of all who draw near them. * * *

"Death, leaving human nature unaffected, leaves sex unaffected. Angels are men and women, with all the passions of men and women; and consequently marriage is the rule of heaven. Marriage in the heavens is the conjunction of two into one mind. * * * *

"They who have lived in the chaste love of marriage are above all others in the order and form of heaven after death. Their beauty is surpassing, and the vigor of their youth endures forever. The delights of their love are unspeakable, and they increase to eternity; for all the delights and joys of heaven are collected into wedded love. No language can describe the delights of those angels."

To these passages it may be added, in brief, that, according to Swedenborg, love always begins from the woman, though she does not know it.

Sensible Advice to Those About to Marry.

My advice is to marry as quickly as possible, for none but those who are, unhappily, versed in such matters can be aware of the manifold minor, to say nothing of of major evils, which a long engagement entails. The position of an affianced pair, after a time, becomes almost ridiculous. Premature congratulations are poured forth by some over-enthusiastic friends, while others cease to believe in the reality of an ultimate settlement, and become suspicious of the sincerity of your professions, and almost personally affronted at your delay. Then the difficulty of sustaining, with appropriate effect, the character of an engaged man is something enormous.

I say nothing of the difficulty which a lady in that delicate position has to encounter, for we all know that they experience but little difficulty in making themselves perpetually agreeable—at least before marriage; but with regard to a man, think of the amiable and excusable deceptions he is forced to be guilty of; the real distaste, but professed pleasure, with which he accompanies the "beloved object" to the festive board of some oppressive family friend, where, for two hours at least, he has to sit, the observed of all observers, next to the idol to whom he has been paying unceasing devotion for the greater portion of the day, and to whom now he has to make himself comfortable—having exhausted every scrap of news, every conceivable subject of conversation! He is afraid to venture upon any tender aside for fear he should be thought silly; or to keep much to generalities for fear he should be considered slow.

I have, indeed, remarked engaged couples who have been content to sit in blissful silence, wrapped in contemplation of their approaching happiness; but such a state of quiescence is rarely observable, and can scarcely be preserved to an indefinite period.

One of my earliest recollections of such a couple is when they are sitting in this state of tranquil calm, and forming a very limited hand-in-hand mutual insurance company, of their own, but their example is scarcely to be quoted, as the partnership was shortly after dissolved forever, and the lady and gentleman are at present thousands of miles apart, and each belonging to another firm.

It is impossible for a man of business not to sympathize with an eminent physician, who informed his future wife that he had no time for courtship; but that if she would marry him, and be ready on a certain day, he would be happy to meet her at the church and make her his bride. —*Temple Bar.*

Glass.

Nothing is known to a certainty regarding the invention and early history of glass; but it is supposed that as the volcanic lavas often cool into rude crystals, the ancients were induced to imitate them, and so became masters of the art. The name "glass" is derived from an old German word, signifying to shine or glisten. That the Egyptians understood the manufacture of glass at an early period is proved by relics found with mummies more than three thousand years old, among which are richly-carved vases and urns, paintings on glass, and artificial gems, in which amethysts, emeralds, and other precious stones, were imitated so successfully as to deceive the practiced eye. For many years, in ancient times, glass was applied to ornamental purposes only, and much ingenuity and skill were exercised to find substitutes for the useful purposes for which we now employ it; for windows the inhabitants of eastern countries used linen or paper rendered transparent by being soaked in oil; the Chinese shaved horn, split oyster shells; the wealthy Romans, thin sheets of agate or mica. Among the Esquimaux of our day, large blocks of ice are inserted in their snow-huts to admit the light. In the fourth century, glazed windows were introduced into houses, and were justly considered a great luxury; before the invention of glass mirrors, plates of highly polished metal were used, specimens of which are preserved in many families as heir-looms. The rich wines of antiquity were kept in rough stone cups; as the art of glass-making became more generally understood, it was applied to useful articles, and these rude utensils gradually disappeared. In a liquid state, glass can be blown or wrought into any form or shape, from landscapes enclosed in paper weights, to any dresses composed of threads as fine as the spider's web. Without the aid of glass, the investigations of science could not have been pursued—as the telescope, microscope, and all other optical instruments, as well as the thermometer and barometer, depend entirely upon it for their various uses. To no other invention are we more indebted both for luxury and utility, than glass.

Death Syringes.

There are romances as well as tragedies of the Commune which are now coming to light, and among them are some which threatens to test the acumen of the antiquarians who may seek, a century hence, to write the history of this uprising, says the Paris correspondent of the Boston *Post*. The part which petroleum played in the great destruction will never be fully known, and equally strange will then appear the stories of the little "death-syringes" which were to exterminate the invaders amid their successful occupation of the city. It is established before the committee of inquiry that instruments answering to the ancient poire d'angoisse were made and distributed for use upon the Prussians. They were—although no one has been found who has seen them—little India-rubber tubes, filled with prussic acid, armed with a short and sharp "fang" which would at once inflict a wound little noticeable, and inject a drop of the instantaneous poison beneath the skin of the victim. In the form of a thimble, worn on the taper finger of a virtuous Parisienne, these weapons were to deal with every galant embrace a Prussian might gain from his fair enemies. No less than 20,000 of these infernal machines it is said, were made, and perhaps it is well that Bismarck restrained his army of occupation within strict limits, and prevented that familiar intercourse of victors with the vanquished for which the female portion of Paris was so well prepared.

Tichborne.

The "claimant" is still starring it in the Provinces. Wherever he goes he is welcomed as if he were a prince. He drives through the street in splendid coaches, attended by liveried servants, decorated with rosettes; he makes speeches at crowded meetings, which, each paying from half a crown to five shillings a head, bring him in a goodly number of shillings; and so that sensation is kept alive for the day when he shall appear in the criminal dock, at Newgate, to answer the charge of perjury. The most curious item about the case has been the appearance of a newspaper in London, devoted to his interest, entitled *The Tichborne Gazette*. It is filled with items of the trial, jokes about the Judge, jury, and the Attorney General, and with all manner of gossip about the "claimant," and sensational rumors about forthcoming witnesses who are to identify him as Sir Roger. Meantime, the question is beginning to arise whether he will ever be ready for a trial or not.—*London Cor. Cin. Commercial.*

Marshals of France.

A historical fate impels Marshals of France to be executed when they have been called upon to answer for their acts, and so Marshal Bazaine has the disadvantage of precedent against him, and although Goldsmith's saying that "precedent never sanctifies injustice" may be true enough, yet it often happens that men meet punishment merely because others have done so. Francis I. created the office of Marshal, and since his time but five men who have held the position have been regularly tried for their lives, and all have been executed. First Marshal de Retz was hanged and his body burned in 1440. 1602 Marshal Biron was decapitated in the Place de Greve for conspiracy against Henry IV. Marshal de Marcillac died in 1832 on the scaffold for conspiracy and rebellion against Cardinal Richelieu; in the same year Marshal de Montmorency suffered the same fate, and in 1815 Marshal Ney was shot because he would not be guilty of treachery to Napoleon.

—Seventeen pleasure trips to the United States have been arranged in Germany. The average expense for the whole trip, including ten days' sojourn in this county, is three hundred thalers. The visitors will arrive in this country mostly in August. They start from Cologne and Hamburg.