

gress in regard to the abolition of sailor's grog, and General Grant's temperance order in the army of the Potomac, we may perhaps look for total abstinence some of these days. George Washington Morell is one of our Brigadier Generals—and Major Generals, too, for that matter—were as moral as George Washington.

As the rebels seem to have thrown the Lees of their society into the war, the mechanics and tradespeople are not remarkably well represented. There are two Coopers, a Gardener, a Leadbeater and a Taylor or two. The rebels have their Parsons, and we have our Pope. The only workmen represented among our Generals, are the Potters and Taylors, always excepting the Smiths; and the Confederates, by the way, have them too.

We don't see how the enemy can want food as long as they have Hogg, Mouton and Greens. On the other hand, if we should ever get out of beef, we can fall back on our Viole. We hear that General Pike, who resigned the Confederate service some time ago, is making overtures for pardon. His case will probably be turned over to Provost Marshal-General Fry.

There has been a great deal of talk about National banks, carried on through the Treasury Department. It will not, however, escape notice that the War Department also has its National Banks located in Louisiana and Texas.

If the Administration fails to put down, cut to pieces, and bore out this internal rebellion it will not be for the want of tools. We have Sickles, and we have Shears, nor must we forget old Barlow. We don't just now remember much that has been done by our Augur, but we have had several that would not bore. We might make some sharp remark about General Blunt, but punning disagrees with us.

The Rebels have a General named Tremble. He must be a relative of our General Ricketts. They also have a General Withers; we hope he will be wrung. "Let the galled jade wince," General Wise is a well-known Confederate. We can beat that; we have General Solomon. There is, we believe, only one General Cheatham in the enemy's forces by name, though a large number in point of fact. We are afraid there is more than one General Hooker in the Federal ranks.

The Confederates say they are fighting for their homes. Until recently Holmes was fighting for them, but none to hurt. Jeff. Davis has just put a Price on Arkansas land, but we reckon Red River will run redder yet if he stays in that vicinity. They say the stream is coming up, but it is Rank, and the latest quotations reported Steele going down.

They have a General in the South named Corse. He had better go to Toombs.

The Secesh have buried two Garnetts. The Federals have a brilliant Stone yet above ground.

To us it has always seemed singular that Briggs and Wessels should not be in the Navy. Well, let that pass. It is a matter for Welles.

The Rebel army is bad off for shoes. Part of it was one time Frost-bitten. Our army might be able to get along without Schurz.

We have a Couch and the enemy a Pillow. If they were together, we reckon the former would be on top.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

It not unfrequently happens that distressing and serious results are occasioned by the accidental employment of poison; and it has occurred to us that we might possibly do a service to some of our readers by presenting them with a brief list of the most common poisons, and the remedies for them likely to be close at hand:

Acids—These cause great heat and sensations of burning pain, from the mouth down to the stomach. Remedies: Magnesia, soda, pearlash or soap, dissolved in water; then use stomach pump or emetic.

Alkalies—Venegar is the best remedy. **Ammonia**—Lemon juice or vinegar; afterward milk and water, or flax-seed tea.

Alcohol—First cleanse the stomach by an emetic; then dash cold water on the head, and give ammonia (spirits of hartshorn).

Arsenic—In the first place evacuate the stomach; then give the white of eggs, lime-water or chalk and water, charcoal, and the preparations of iron, particularly by drate.

Lead—White lead and the sugar of lead. Remedies: Alum, cathartics, such as castor oil and epsom salts, especially.

Charcoal—In poisons by carbonic gas, remove the patient to the open air, dash cold water on the head and body, and stimulate nostrils and lungs by hartshorn, at the same time rubbing the breast briskly.

Corrosive Sublimate—Give the white of eggs freshly mixed with water, or wheat flour and water, or soap and water, freely.

Belladonna, or Henbane—First emetics, and then plenty of vinegar and water, or lemonade.

Nitrate of Silver (Lunar Caustic)—Give a strong solution of common salt, and the emetic.

Opium—Give a strong emetic of mustard and water, then strong coffee and acid drinks; dash cold water on the head.

Laudanum—Same remedies.

Nux Vomica—First emetics, then brandy.

Oxalic Acid—Frequently mistaken for epsom salts. Give chalk, magnesia, or soap and water, and soothing drinks.

Prussic Acid—When there is time, administer chlorine in the shape of soda or lime; hot brandy and water; hartshorn and terpentine are also useful.

Tobacco—First an emetic, then a stringent tea, then stimulants.

Tartar Emetic—Give large doses of tea made of galls, Peruvian bark, or white oak bark.

Verdigris—Plenty of the white of eggs and water.

In almost all cases of poisoning, emetics are highly useful; and of those, one of the very best, because most prompt and ready, is the common mustard flower or powder. A teaspoonful of which, stirred up in warm water, may be given every five minutes till free vomiting can be obtained.

Emetics and warm drinks, such as milk and water, flax-seed or slippery-elm tea, chalk water, etc., should be administered without delay. The subsequent management of the case will, of course, be left to a physician.

THE SCIENCE OF HISTORY.

GLACIAL EPOCH—SAD FATE OF THE EARTH.

Among lectures delivered at the Royal Institution in London recently, two may be cited as remarkable, namely, Mr. Froude's and Dr. Frankland's. Mr. Froude, who is widely known as an able historian, lectured on the *Science of History*, apparently to prove that there can be no such thing as a science of history, because of the impossibility of educing the laws of human motives and actions as in physical science the laws of natural phenomena, are educed by observation, and that which will be can be predicted by what has been. "Whether the end be seventy years hence, or seven hundred," said the lecturer in his peroration; "be the close of the mortal history of humanity as far distant in the future as its shadowy beginnings seem now to lie behind us—this only we may foretell with confidence—that the riddle of man's nature will remain unsolved. There will be that in him yet which physical laws will fail to explain—that something, whatever it be, in himself and in the world, which science cannot fathom, and which suggests the unknown possibilities of his origin and his destiny."

Dr. Frankland's lecture was on the *Glacial Epoch*, that period in the earth's history so often referred to by geologists, when ice, in one form or another, covered so large a part of the surface. As the audience had been surprised, on a former occasion, by being told that there never had been such a thing as boiling water, so were they surprised when Dr. Frankland gave forth, as the argument of his lecture, that "the sole cause of the phenomena of the glacial epoch was a higher temperature of the ocean than that which obtains at present." It sounds like a paradox to say, the hotter the sea, the more ice will there be on the land; but hear the new theory propounded by Dr. Frankland: Nature's apparatus for producing ice on a great scale are an evaporator, a condenser, and a receiver. An ocean at a high temperature is a grand evaporator; the dry air of the upper regions of the atmosphere into which the warm vapor ascends, is the condenser; the mountains, which were probably one-fourth higher in the glacial epoch than now, are the receivers. The evaporation from the ocean being enormous, there was a constant precipitation of condensed vapor on the mountains, where it froze and accumulated in the form of ice, crept down the sides of the mountains, and overspread the whole of the land; and these overwhelming masses of ice it was which left their traces on rocks, along the sides of valleys, and transported huge boulders from far distant regions, and furnished for scientific students some of the most remarkable of geological phenomena. As the earth cooled more and more, the evaporation from the sea diminished, and in proportion as supply failed on the receivers, the ice and snow disappeared from the valleys and lowlands, and the present state of things prevailed. The cooling process is still going on, and when it has fallen to a certain amount, stupendous cracks and rents will take place in the granite which constitutes so large a portion of the shell or crust of our globe, and the pleasant and fruitful earth on which we live will become even as the moon. Such, Dr. Frankland says, is the fate in store for us. He believes that the moon has gone completely through her cooling, and that the ocean which once flowed over its surface has been entirely swallowed by the cracks occasioned by the cooling. The gulfs formed by the cracks he calculates as fourteen and a half million cubic miles in capacity—room enough and to spare for the unfortunate moon's ocean, supposing the quantity of water to have been the same in proportion as that on our earth. "It is a melancholy prospect; but Dr. Frankland says, 'If such be the present condition of the moon, we can scarcely avoid the conclusion, that a liquid ocean can only exist upon the surface of a planet so long as the latter returns a high internal temperature. The moon, then, becomes to us a prophetic picture of the ultimate fate which awaits our earth, when deprived of an external ocean, and of all but an annual rotation upon its axis, it shall revolve round the sun an arid and lifeless wilderness—one hemisphere exposed to the perpetual glare of a cloudless sun, the other shrouded in eternal night.'"

MR. BRIGHT ON LORD PALMERSTON.

Mr. Bright denounced the whole policy of the English government, declaring that it had been wrong for thirty years, and concluding with the following severe censure of Palmerston:

"Here we are, a small island on the opposite side of the globe, with a population so limited that we are told we have not an army that we could transport to Denmark [here, here,] yet still we are somehow to take within our great ambition this vast empire of three or four hundred million persons; we are to influence the dynasty that shall sit on its throne; and, in point of fact, we are to direct the whole affairs of the country just as we should those of some small neighbor close to our shores. I do not know how such an idea ever got into any man's head, but having once entered in, and having taken absolute possession of the noble viscount, I suppose at his time of life he cannot get rid of it. [A laugh.] I protest against it, however, and the noble lord should take the advice recommended by several honorable members tonight of abstaining religiously from the slightest intermeddling between the two parties, of teaching—I will not say the merchants, but that other class which are not included in the list of British merchants—namely, those rude and unprincipled adventurers who abound in China, that it is not the intention of the English government that the English army and navy should take any steps to defend them from whatever misfortune may happen to them. [Hear, hear.] It is a monstrous folly that the population of this country, so hard toiling and so suffering, in comparison with those who sit here, should be taxed year after year, as millions of them are taxed, to carry on a policy that for thirty years has covered us with discredit, and which has wholly failed, and that this policy should be carried on only to please the curious crotchets of the noble lord at the head of the government—a crotchet which is not participated in, as I believe, by a single member of his cabinet, which this House is willing wholly to repudiate, and which I believe in every society in England where it is discussed, receives the condemnation that this house has passed upon it to-night. [Hear, hear.] I hope that when the noble lord sees this entire failure of his plans and of his prophecies, he will for once come to the conclusion that he is not infallible [a laugh] and that the united good sense and wisdom that springs from discussion, and which have been shown by this discussion, ought rather to govern a great question of foreign policy like this, than the prejudices which the noble lord has so passionately cherished for thirty years, that at last they have got the better of his reason and his judgment." [Cheers.]

THE FREMONT PLATFORM.

The following is the platform of the Fremont-Cochrane radicals adopted at the late Cleveland Convention.

1. That the Federal Union shall be preserved.
2. That the Constitution and laws of the United States must be observed and duly obeyed.
3. That the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms and without compromise.
4. That the rights of free speech and press, and the *habeas corpus*, must be held inviolate, save in districts where martial law has been proclaimed.
5. That the rebellion has destroyed slavery, and the Federal Constitution should be amended to prohibit its re-establishment, and to secure to all men absolute equality before the law.
6. That integrity and economy are demanded at all times in the administration of the government; that, in time of war, the want of them is criminal.
7. That the right of asylum, except for crime, and subject to law, is a recognized principle of American liberty; that any violation of it cannot be overlooked, and must not go unrebuked.
8. That the national policy known as the Monroe doctrine has become a recognized principle; and that the establishment of an anti-republican government on this continent by any foreign power, cannot be tolerated.
9. That the gratitude and support of the nation are due to the faithful soldiers and the earnest leaders of the Union army and navy, for their heroic achievements and deathless valor in defence of our imperilled country and of civil liberty.
10. That the one term policy for the Presidency adopted by the people, is strengthened by the force of the existing crisis, and should be maintained by constitutional amendment.
11. That the constitution should be so amended that the President and Vice-President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people.
12. That the question of reconstruction of the rebellious States belongs to the people, through their representatives in Congress, and not to the Executive.
13. That confiscation of the lands of rebels, and their distribution among the soldiers and actual settlers, are measures of justice.

—Two millions worth of diamonds were imported into the United States the last year.

—The State of New York has nearly 120,000 men in the field. During the whole of this contest it has furnished one-fifth of our armies.

—Parson Brownlow says: "We are glad to hear that the wheat crop is good in the rebel State of Georgia. The Union army will be there in time to harvest it."

—It is a penal offence to give an exhibition of ventriloquism or slight of hand in Vermont.

[From the National Intelligencer, June 27] GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY—ITS FULL AND EFFICIENT CONDITION.

The report which the President makes of the Army of the Potomac, on his return from his visit to General Grant's headquarters, is very satisfactory, and re-assuring for all who may have felt uneasy on that score, after the exhaustive battles which he has been fighting, almost without intermission, during the last forty days—almost indeed from the day he crossed the Rapidan—and proves that the War Department has, as the Secretary stated two or three weeks ago, exerted itself most commendably in forwarding reinforcements to General Grant, which, it is said, have amounted to not less than sixty thousand men. The information, however, to which we allude, as having been brought by the President from the army is found in the *Republican* of Friday evening, on announcing the President's return to Washington, and, coming from that paper, may be deemed authentic. It is as follows:

"FROM THE FRONT.—We learn a fact with regard to the situation which must be gratifying to every loyal citizen to know. It is, that General Grant, in all his interviews with the President, while the latter was at the front, never complained that he did not have men and supplies enough. He never hinted that he wanted another man or a single thing more than he now possesses. The army is in a perfect condition, and in excellent health and spirits."

TERRIBLE STORM AT MUSCATINE, IOWA.

MUSCATINE, IOWA, June, 18.

The storm last night was the most severe experienced for a number of years. The lightning was fearful and the rain fell in torrents, accompanied by hail, some of the hailstones being nearly as large as hen's eggs. A large amount of glass was broken in the exposed situations, and it is feared that the fruit and growing crops have suffered materially from its effects.

The rain fell in such quantities that the drains and culverts soon became gorged, and the water, directed from its proper channels, poured down Iowa avenue in a torrent, flooding nearly all the cellars, and tearing up the plank walks, undermining some of the buildings, and doing many thousand dollars' worth of damage.

J. H. Connet & Co., druggists, corner of Iowa avenue and Second street, lost such of paints, oil, drugs, liquors, etc., as was stored in their cellar, and was vulnerable to an attack by water. Their loss is perhaps \$2,000. Rothschild & Co., next door, are severe losers in the provision line.

The railroad bridge over Papoose creek had an abutment washed away, by which accident trains will be delayed probably until to-morrow afternoon.

A JUDGE'S CHARGE.—Judge Jonas Jones recently delivered the following charge to the Jury, in the case of Elim Crunch, for stealing. "Jury, you kin go out, and don't show your ugly mugs here till you find a verdict—if you can't find one of your own, git the one the last jury used." The jury retired, and after an absence of fifteen minutes, returned with a verdict of "Suicide in the ninth degree and fourth verse." Then Judge Jonas Jones pronounced on Elim Crunch this sentence: "Elim Crunch, stand up, and face the music. You are found guilty of suicide for stealing. Now this court do sentence you to pay a fine of five shillings, to shave your head with a baggonet, in the barracks, and if you try to cave in the heads of any of the jury, you'll catch thunder, that's all. Your fate will be a warning to others; and in conclusion, may the Lord have mercy on your soul. Sheriff get me a pint of red eye."

THE ALLATOONA MOUNTAINS.—Any person with an agile imagination can get an idea of the nature of the Allatoona range of mountains, in Georgia, by following these directions, which are given by an army correspondent: "Imagine ten thousand hills of various sizes (none of them very high) all flung irregularly upon a vast parallelgramic area, a hundred miles long and from six to fifteen broad; strew the sides and summits of these hills with a million wagon loads of fragments of quartz and flint; have all sorts of impassable and impossible gorges and ravines, running in all possible directions among the hills; then cover the entire tract with a pretty plentiful growth of pines and scrub-oaks—and behold, you have the Allatoona mountains."

Geographical.—What country of Europe should have the largest capital? Ireland; because its capital is always Dublin (doubling.)

—"When I am a man," is the poetry of youth; "when I was young," is the poetry of old age.

—It is proposed to use the steamship *Great Eastern* in laying the Atlantic cable, which will weigh six thousand tons.

—The *Herald* says New York "wants a few good city missionaries, even if we have to import or raffle for them."

—It is stated that the late Mr. Thackery sent in two comedies to London managers, and never heard anything more of them.

—Sir William Temple said: "The greatest pleasure is love; the greatest ease is sleep; the greatest medicine is a true friend."