

CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

The deceased Cardinal, who was of a middle class Italian family, was born in April, 1808, so that at the time of his death, he had completed his seventieth year. He was raised to the Cardinalate in 1848, a year after the accession of Pope Pius to the chair. He had served with distinction under Gregory XVI., and soon his advance to the Cardinalate was followed by his promotion to the highest positions under the chair itself. In 1848, when the Romans desired to join the King of Sardinia against the Austrians, Pope Pius hesitated, and Antonelli's Ministry, as it was called, resigned; but the Cardinal was not long out of power, and from 1850 to his death yesterday, he held the uninterrupted confidence of the Pope. His life was, therefore, an eventful one. He saw Rossi, the Pope's Minister of Justice, assassinated in 1848, and was put to the test as a statesman by the insurrection in that year. It was Antonelli who in 1849 drew up the Pope's appeal to the powers against the action of the Roman National Assembly in deposing the temporal power and adopting a republican form of government. It was he who succeeded in bringing the French troops to Civita Vecchia whence they marched into Rome under Oudinot, and dissolved the Republican Assembly. In 1850 the Pope was once more King of Rome, and Antonelli, who had outmanoeuvred the Roman leaders, became Foreign Minister. In that capacity he drew up and countersigned the famous bull issued in that year establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England. For nearly a decade Antonelli's lot was peace, but in 1859 the insurrection in the Romagna country brought him face to face with the Sardinian King again. In 1865 he issued warrants of excommunication against all and sundry, and from that time until the final overthrow of the temporal power by Victor Emmanuel, his public life was a constant struggle with Italian statesmen from Cavour to Gitchin. Cardinal Antonelli was transacting business with the Pope on Sunday, when he was seized with a severe attack of gout in the chest; he was immediately carried to his apartments. He refused to believe death was approaching. At last he consented to receive the sacrament, but was unable to swallow. He expired at 7.15 on Monday morning, shortly after sending a message to the Pope asking for his blessing and imploring pardon for all the faults he might have committed during his administration. The fortune left by the Cardinal will be divided among the members of his family. His fine collection of gems, antiquities, works of art, &c., are bequeathed to the Vatican Museum.

MARGINALIA.

The choir of Salisbury Cathedral, in England, has just been reopened, after having been under restoration for years. As long ago as the summer of 1863, the work began with the expenditure of £19,000 upon the fabric, under the guidance of Sir Gilbert Scott. The first step was naturally to secure the stability of the famous spire. This has always been vaunted as the highest spire in England, and as one of the highest in Europe. The sudden collapse of the Chester spire some years ago caused some anxiety as to the condition of its far handsomer sister at Salisbury. It was found by experiment that no movement of the apex had taken place for at least three hundred years; but assurance was made doubly sure by girthing the tower with steel bands, and joining its angles by diagonal steel crossbars.

At the recent convention of the Oriental Congress at Marseilles, Mous. De Lesseps, alluding to the submarine tunnel between France and England, and the creation of a sea in the desert of Sahara by an influx of Mediterranean waters, spoke of the projected grand Central Asia line of railway to unite Europe and Asia, by running to Petchauer in Anglo-India. He said that the scheme had received the approval of the Russian Emperor, and that the preparatory surveys would soon be completed. The railway outpost from Europe is now Orenbourg, upon the river Oural, in Asiatic Russia, and the line in question will reach Petchauer by way of Samarcand. Between this latter point and Orenbourg there are numerous large towns, notably Tashkend, with a population of 150,000, but between Samarcand and Petchauer the country is very sparsely settled until Indoukouch, the ancient Indian Caucasus, is reached. The work is stupendous, but offers far fewer engineering difficulties than were required for cutting the Isthmus of Suez. This work required the invention of new instruments.

VARIETIES.

ANTONELLI'S FORTUNE.—Cardinal Antonelli was by far the wealthiest Catholic ecclesiastic, if not the wealthiest of all Italians. His fortune is variously estimated at from 10,000,000 to 35,000,000 francs, independently of his rare and priceless collection of works of art, ancient coins, ancient statuary, and other articles of *virtu* worth not less than 20,000,000. The Cardinal possessed one of the finest assortments of precious stones to be found in Europe, and could boast of diamonds of all shapes of the purest water, incomparable emeralds, pearl and turquoises, the richest laces, and the matchless marvels of the loom of the last period. His business for many years was to transact all the temporal affairs of the Papacy as Secretary of State to the Pope, President of the Council

of Ministers, Prefect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces, of the Sacred Congregation of Loreto and of the Consulta. His work was quite as much that of a banker as of a diplomatist. He inhabited a noble palace on the summit of the Quirinal Hill. Although receiving with other Cardinals a salary of \$4,000 per annum, he was provided with so many wealthy benefices that he accumulated an immense fortune. He had a chaplain and confessor, a little court of his own, a scarlet-trimmed coach emblazoned with ecclesiastical heraldry, and a guard wearing cocked hats and knee-breeches.

The celebrated old Paris prison of St. Pelagie is to be demolished. It was built in 1665 as a convent for penitent women and turned into a prison in 1790. Madame Beauharnais, afterward the Empress Josephine, and Madame Roland, were both incarcerated there during the reign of terror. The latter wrote her *Memoires* there before going to execution. Under the restoration, the poet Beranger was one of its inmates on account of his audacious attacks on monarchy. Under the government of Louis Philippe, Barbes was a prisoner there, and, during the Commune, Chande, who fell by the bullets of the Federalists, crying, "Vive la République!"

Two hundred and thirteen horses have trotted in public in 2:26 or better, Goldsmith Maid leading with 2:14. Lulu trotted in 2:15; Smuggler, 2:15; American Girl, 2:16; Occident, 2:16; Gloster, 2:16; Dexter, 2:17; Hopeful, 2:17; Judge Fullerton, 2:18; Red Cloud, 2:18; Nettie, 2:18; Lady Thorne, 2:18; Lucy, 2:18; Maud, 2:18; Great Eastern, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19; George Palmer, 2:19; Thomas L. Young, 2:19; Lucille Goldust, 2:19; Amy B., 2:19; Flora Temple, 2:19; and Camors, 2:19. Four have records of 2:20, six have records of 2:21, seven have records of 2:21, seven have records of 2:22, ten have records of 2:22, seven have records of 2:23, eleven have records of 2:23, sixteen have records of 2:24, thirteen have records of 2:24, twenty-five have records of 2:25, nineteen have records of 2:25, and twenty-six have records of 2:26.

BLISS.—As Sheridan Knowles was walking one day with a brother dramatist, he was accosted by a gentleman in these terms: "You're a pretty fellow, Knowles! After fixing your own day and hour to dine with us, you never made your appearance!" "I couldn't help it, upon my honour!" replied Knowles. "How are you all at home?" "Oh, quite well, thank you. But, come now, will you name another day and keep your word?" "I will—sure I will." "Well, what day? Shall we say Thursday next?" "Yes, Thursday be it." "At six?" "At six. I'll be there punctually. My love to 'em all." The friend departed, and Knowles, relinking his arm with that of Bernard, said, "Who's that chap?" not having the least idea of the name or residence of the man he had promised to dine with, or the interesting family to whom he had sent his love.

ASABREUR.—Lord Tweeddale's death removes from the roll another of the heroes who made the modern reputation of the British soldier. He was a fine swordsman, and in the Peninsula he had a special sabre made for him of extra length and weight, wherewith he slashed away in very heroic fashion. He was a great boxer too, as to which there is this story well and truly told. One day, when he was driving a gigantic costermonger, riding, as is their wont, upon a barrow behind the most diminutive donkey possible, stopped the way, as is also their wont. On being called upon to move, he flatly refused, and jeeringly offered to fight for the road. Lord Tweeddale, nothing loath, got down, fought him there and then according to science, and in five minutes reduced him to a pitiable state. The costermonger then gave in, and, wiping the blood from his face, said, "Well, I'm blessed if I thought there was anybody but Lord Twiddle as could lick me!" "Ah," replied his lordship, who by this time had remounted his box, "I am Lord Tweeddale!" "Then, blow me it's not fair! If you'd said so at first, I'd 'a let you pass."

AN INGENIOUS DETECTIVE.—The following anecdote is told of an old Bow Street runner of the name of McManus. He was sent for to inspect a house which had been entered by burglars. After careful examination of the locks, he pronounced that it was so cleverly done that it could have been effected by only one of three or four men who were skilled in such work. Thereupon he returned to town, and visited one of the houses where thieves resort. Entering into conversation with those he found there, he asked, casually, "Where's such a man?" adding "I don't see X." And presently it came out that one man whom he knew by name had not been seen since the day of the robbery. His next step was to visit the different coach-offices, and, after some inquiries made in vain, he at last discovered that a man like the one in question had gone down with luggage to Oxford the day after the robbery. He took his place for the next day, and when arrived at Oxford set about tracing him in this way. He dressed himself very shabbily, and visited the different little inns in the outskirts of the town, saying at each—"I want a pot of beer for X," naming the man he wishes to find. He was met with "We don't know such a person here." To which he replied, "Oh, it's a mistake then! No matter." And so on, till at last the answer was, "We'll send it." "No," said he, "that won't do; he's in a hurry, and I'm to go with you." He went, and found his man, and some of the stolen property in his possession.

WEBSTER AS AN ORATOR.—It was my good fortune often to hear Webster at Faneuil Hall in his palmiest days. I have seen him when every nerve was quivering with excitement, when his gestures were most violent, when he was shouting at the top of his clarion voice, when the lightnings of passion were playing across his dark face as upon a thunder-cloud. I marked the terrible effect when, after repeated assaults—each more damaging than the preceding—upon the position of an opponent, he laughed with superhuman strength the thunder-bolt that sped straight to its mark and demolished all before it. The air seemed filled with the reverberations of the deep-mouthed thunder. In a speech which he delivered in Boston shortly after "nullification" times, I remember his referring to Hayne's speaking of "one Nathan Dane." Mr. Webster always considered Dane as the author of the celebrated Northwestern Ordinance, by which that large territory was consecrated forever to freedom. He exclaimed very scornfully, "Mr. Hayne calls him one Nathan Dane! I tell you, fellow-citizens, that as the author of the Northwestern Ordinance, Nathan Dane's name is as immortal as if it were written on yonder firmament, blazing forever between Orion and Pleiades." It is impossible to give an idea of the effect which Webster's delivery of these words produced. Throwing back his head, raising his face towards the heavens, lifting both arms in front of him, and pointing upwards to the over-arching sky, so magnificent was his attitude and so thrilling the tones of his voice that we almost seemed to see the starry characters shining in eternal lustre upon the firmament. The effect was sublime. I have never seen it equalled upon the stage, not even by the greatest actor.

WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD?—How many thousands of parents ask themselves this question, as they see their children becoming more emaciated and miserable every day. A correct reply to the question would be *Worms*; but they are seldom thought of, and the little sufferer is allowed to go on without relief until it is too late.

Parents, you can save your children. *Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles* are a safe and certain cure; they not only destroy the worms, but they neutralise the vitiated mucous in which the vermin breed. Do not delay! Try them! Take no other kind offered you.

One of the finest assortments of rich furs ever shown in Montreal, and made up in the latest and most fashionable styles, is now on exhibition at A. Brabadi's well-known Fur Emporium, corner of Notre Dame and St. Lambert Streets.

It would be impossible, unless in a very extended article, to do justice to the quality and elegance of these goods. We can but say that all who may require furs of any description will consult their interest by calling on this firm and compare qualities and prices before buying elsewhere, either at auction or private sale.

THE ROYAL SEWING MACHINE.—The Gardner Sewing Machine Company, of Hamilton, Ontario, manufacturers of the Light Running Royal, have reason to feel proud of the great success which attends the sale of their highly popular machine. Though first introduced to the public only two or three years ago, the Royal won for itself a foremost place among the many different sewing machines. The demand for it has so continually increased that the manufacturers have several times been compelled to increase the capacity of their factory, and even now, though they can turn out 500 machines weekly, they have always orders ahead. The agents of the Royal are met with in almost every town, village and hamlet throughout the Dominion, and the Royal is exported in quantities to Great Britain, Europe, Germany, South America, Australia, and many other parts of the world. The advantages of the Royal are simplicity of mechanism, durability, and its adaptability to every different size of thread. The Royal was awarded a large number of first prizes at this season's fair, a list of which is to be found in our advertising columns, and it was a prominent feature at the London and Provincial exhibitions, where, though no prizes were offered for competition, the samples of work done on the Royal were admired by thousands. This large increase of the Company's business has necessitated the opening of a branch wholesale and retail depots at London, Eng., Liverpool, Eng., London, Halifax, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Victoria, B.C., and this city. The great success that attends the sale of the Royal is in a great measure due to its extreme simplicity, light running, and the great variety of work it performs; all the motions are derived from the main shaft, which is very large and strong. It has no cogs nor noisy cams. The shuttle holds fifty yards of thread, and the new braider is one of the nicest and most complete things we have ever seen. We today paid a visit to their show-rooms in this city and were much struck by the beautiful way they finish their furniture; in fact, we have never seen anything like it. Mr. Edward Harney, who is the manager in the city, will have much pleasure in showing the merits of the "Royal" to all persons who will favor him with a call, and we have no doubt that after they have seen it and compared it with other machines, they will at once leave their orders with him. The address is 447 Notre Dame street, Pariseau's old stand.

DOMESTIC.

EGGS.—If you desire to be certain that your eggs are good and fresh, put them in water; if the butts turn up they are not fresh. This is an infallible rule to distinguish a good egg from a bad one.

POTATOES SAUTEES AU BEURRE.—Cut the potatoes with a vegetable cutter into small balls about the size of a marble, put them in a saucepan with plenty of butter and a good sprinkling of salt; keep the saucepan covered, and shake it occasionally until they are quite done, which will be in about an hour.

MACCARONI SOUP.—Boil a couple of ounces of macaroni (broken up in convenient pieces) in a pint of stock free from grease, to which add a good pinch of salt; when cooked (ten or fifteen minutes), drain them and put them into the soup tureen containing one quart of well-flavoured clear stock boiling hot. Grated Parmesan to be handed round with it.

RICE SOUFFLE.—Pick and wash a teacupful of rice; put it into a saucepan with a point of milk sweetened to taste, and a pod of vanilla; let the milk boil till the rice is thoroughly done. When cold, remove the stick of vanilla, and work in the yolks of six eggs one by one; then stir in the whites of eight eggs whipped to a stiff froth. Pour the mixture into a plain cake mould, put it into the oven at once, bake for about half an hour, and serve in the mould with a napkin pinned round it.

POTTED MEAT.—Remove all gristle, hard pieces, and fat from some cold roast or boiled beef, and any remnants of tongue or ham; mince it very fine, and pound it in a mortar with a little butter, a little gravy well freed from grease, and a spoonful of Harvey's or Worcester sauce; beat it to a smooth paste, seasoning during the process with pounded clove or allspice, mace, or grated nutmeg, salt, and a little cayenne; put it into pots, press it close down, and cover it with clarified butter.

RICE SOUP.—Rice soup, with which the Savoyards habitually regale themselves, consists of a tolerable quantity of rice well washed with both hands in several successive cold waters, and then cooked over a gentle fire, in as small a quantity of water as possible, with cream. Care must be taken not to stir it while cooking, for fear of breaking or spoiling the form of the grains. A fresh quantity of cream, very hot, may be added, but only in moderation, and then over the whole squeeze through a piece of fine muslin a dozen tomatoes, which have been previously dissolved over a slow fire. Add pepper and salt to taste, and eat smoking hot.

SCIENTIFIC.

DR. JANSSEN is devising the construction of an automatic photographic revolver, which will take a photograph of the sun, when visible, every hour each day of the year from sunrise to sunset.

TAKE a sheet of stiff writing-paper and fold it into a tube an inch in diameter. Apply it to the right eye and look steadfastly through it, pressing the eye on any convenient object; keep the left eye open. Now place the left hand, held palm upward, edgewise against the side of the paper tube, and about an inch or two above its lower end. The astonishing effect will be produced of a hole, apparently of the size of the tube, made through the left hand. This is the hole in which we propose to materialise another and smaller hole. As we need genuine aperture, and it would be inconvenient to make one in the left hand, let a sheet of white paper be substituted therefor and similarly held. Just at the part of the paper where the hole, equalling in diameter the orifice of the tube appears, make an opening 1/4 inch in diameter. Now stare intently into the tube, and the second hole, defined by its difference of illumination, will be transparent. The illusion, for of course it is one of those odd pranks our binocular vision plays upon us, is certainly one of the most curious ever devised. Besides, here is the actual hole clearly visible, and yet there is no solid body to be seen to define its edges. It is not a mere spot of light, because, if a page of print be regarded, the lines within the boundaries of the little hole will not coincide at all with those surrounding it and extending to the edges of the large apparent aperture. Each eye obviously transmits an entirely different impression to the brain, and that organ, unable to disentangle them, leads us in the palpable absurdity of a materialised hole.

ROUND THE DOMINION.

Good sleighing in some parts of Nova Scotia.

The Quebec Legislature opened on the 10th.

Vaccination is proceeding satisfactorily in Montreal.

The Ontario centennial exhibits are to be shown in Toronto.

The contract for section 15 of the Pacific Railway has not yet been awarded.

A number of coasters went ashore on Anticosti during a heavy gale on October 19th.

Thirty wrecks are reported to have occurred on the Newfoundland coast since October 1st.

Twenty-five miles of rails have been laid on the section of the Pacific railway near Prince Arthur's Landing.

The new Canadian loan of twelve million dollars, put upon the London market, has been rapidly taken up.

Operations are being carried on actively in the lithographic stone quarry in Marmora, and large blocks are being prepared for shipment.

It is said that a meeting of the Bishops of the Church of England of the Province of Quebec has been called to consider the expediency of forming a new diocese, with Ottawa as its centre.

ROUND THE WORLD.

The inhabitants of the Basque provinces in Spain have been required to immediately deliver up all arms in their possession.

The Khau of Khiva is reported to have offered to cede the remainder of his territory to the Russian Government, owing to the complaints of his subjects.

Montenegro is negotiating with the Porte for prompt conclusion of peace, as she finds herself unable to maintain her troops in their present position during the armistice.

The prompt action of the Government in establishing relief works in the Sholapour district has averted the fears of famine; there is now plenty of grain in the district.

The great American Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia was formally closed by the President of the United States at 35 minutes past 3, on the 10th. The estimated cash admissions are over eight millions persons, the cash receipts being more than \$3,500,000.