

BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

A St. Louis woman says that a good waltzer never shows her ankles.

A little girl who wanted to be very good during Lent proposed to give up going to school.

THE newest floral sentiment. "If you wish for heart's ease, don't look to marigold."

WHY is a young lady like a bill of exchange? Because she ought to be settled when she arrives at maturity.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT has foresworn fast trains. He is saving up money now to pay for silken trains.

EVERY married woman is personally acquainted with a man who will sit right alongside of a stove and let the fire go out.

A young Philadelphian, threatened with a breach of promise suit, says—"Sue away; contracts made on Sunday ain't legal."

As long as a woman can attend an auction and buy three links of rust-eaten stove-pipe for sixty cents, she will not worry about suffrage.

A Saratoga philosopher says a single woman, as a general thing can be told from a wife, and yet he has known many a girl to be taken for a wife.

AFTER a play a young Frenchman said to his friend, "I could play the lover better than that myself." She replied, "Then why in heaven's name don't you?"

A lady of rank complaining that her husband was dead to fashionable amusements, he replied, "But then, my dear, you make me alive to the expense."

AFTER the clergyman had united a happy pair not long ago, an awful silence ensued, which was broken by an impatient youth exclaiming, "Don't be so unspeakably happy!"

AN experienced old stager says, if you make love to a widow who has a daughter twenty years younger than herself, begin by declaring that you thought they were sisters.

BACHELORS are not entirely lost to the refinement of sentiment, for the following toast was given by one of them at a public dinner:—"The ladies—sweet briars in the garden of life."

JOHN asked Julia if she would have him. "No," said she, "I will not have you;" but before John could recover from the shock, she archly put in, "but you may have me."

"I wish I might die," sighed a sentimental maid, as she stood rubbing the shoulder of her dress with benzine; and yet the very next time he came she let him lay his head right on the same spot.

"No, GEORGE," she said, in response to his question, "it is not true that a string of new belt-buckles in a show window would make any woman lose a train; but," she added, musingly, "sometimes she might have to run a little."

IT is lamentable to think that so many young ladies of comparatively good bringing up, will, after their forefinger becomes girdled with a pearl engagement ring, become so unladylike as to keep continually poking it in everybody's face with whom they come in contact.

IT is agreed by doctors that American women live longer than those of any other country. They are leaner and wirier, and of late years have worn something like sensible garments, of which the most sensible are thick-soled boots. As for the hat, there is not much to say on that head.

ONE of the trials of woman's life is keeping dinner waiting for her husband. An elderly Danbury lady has a remedy for this. She says she sits down to eat as soon as the meal is ready, and then he is sure to come. "A watched pot," she gracefully observes, "never boils."

A married man falling into misfortune is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, chiefly because his spirits are soothed and retrieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding that although all abroad he is dark and humiliated, yet there is a little world of love at home over which he is a monarch.

SEVERAL fashionable celebrities in Paris have set the example of wearing the Greek costume for evening dress. A correspondent says the innovation will not prevail, for the age is too artificial. The utter simplicity of the costume, the grace and dignity it requires in the wearer, the scope it gives to ostentation and pride of purse, will preclude its universality.

WITH a white chip bonnet, paper of pins, and box of miscellaneous feathers, lace, ribbons, and flowers, any girl of the period, with a small stock of ingenuity, can convey the impression to the public at large that she has half a dozen bonnets this season. A very fashionable shape is that made by sitting down or stamping on an ordinary shape, and then putting in some large roses.

A young gentleman in New York lately made an evening call upon a young lady, and got rather shabbily treated. It was getting along towards nine o'clock, when the young lady inquired the time of evening. "Five minutes to nine," was the reply. "How long will it take you to go home?" "Five minutes, I should judge." "Then," said the young lady, "if you start now, you will get home at just nine o'clock."

EVERY woman has a right to be of any age she pleases; for, if she were to state her real age, no one would believe her. Every man has a right to wear a moustache who can. Every woman who makes puddings has a right to be-

lieve she can make better puddings than any other woman in the world. Every man who carves has a decided right to think of himself, by putting a few of the best bits aside. Every woman has a right to think her child the "prettiest little baby in the world;" and it would be folly to deny her this right, for she would be sure to take it. Every young lady has a right to faint when she pleases, if her lover is by her side to catch her.

HEARTH AND HOME.

INDIFFERENCE AT HOME.—Ingratitude and indifference sometimes mar the character of men. A husband returns from his business at evening. During his absence, throughout the livelong day, the wife has been busy with mind and hands preparing some little surprise, some unexpected pleasure to make his home more attractive than ever. He enters, and seemingly sees no more of what has been done to please him than if he were blind. Many a loving wife has borne in her heart an abiding sorrow from causes like this, until, in process of time, mutual indifference spreads its pall over the household.

ACCURACY.—The truly accurate man neither despises minuteness nor makes an idol of it. He is broadly general where a general statement is what is needed. He is minutely detailed where minute detail is what is needed. But, whether general or detailed, he is always careful that what he says conveys at once a clear idea and a true idea. D-tails will sometimes make a statement more clear, sometimes less. He acts accordingly. It might perhaps not be too much to say that details sometimes make a statement truer, sometimes less true. In this case he acts accordingly also.

THE HOUSE.—Mr. George Dawson, in a lecture at Birmingham, said that the office of a man's house was not only to give shelter, food, and meat, but also to surround his children with those fair sights and sounds by which the sense of beauty might be developed. There were houses in that town in which not a poem was read nor a song sung throughout the year, and yet people wondered why their children were vulgar. The beauty of towns was one of the most neglected duties and one of the most deserving. If a town was beautiful, people took pride in it, liked to live in it, and were sorry to leave it. In Birmingham they wanted a new society, to be called the Beauty Society.

GOOD RESOLUTIONS.—Human nature is the same now that it ever has been. The same laws govern our existence; the same conditions regulating success and failure are just as applicable to us as they were to our progenitors. There is still the oft-repeated history of a wasted life; here and there, scattered thickly all through this earthly vineyard, we find drones, sluggards in human form, who are subsisting on the goodness of a plentiful giver, yet giving nothing in return, not even a symptom of gratitude. And why this listless life, without any noble aim or heavenly aspiration? We are told there is something good in every heart, and truly do we believe that the wise Deity, who formed man in his own likeness, a little lower than the angels, placed in that heart a strong reminder of the fact that there is a creator greater than the creature; that there is something better beyond this life to satisfy the unrest of the human heart, and fill that "aching void," and continued longing for something in the future, which nothing earthly can do. Why are we, then, so constantly found wandering from what we know to be the path of duty to Heaven and man? Is it not because our good resolutions are not kept and lived out in our daily life? Man resolves and resolves, then dies the same. It is only when we resolve by the aid of a higher strength, and stand determinedly upon that resolution, that we succeed.

CHILDREN AND STUDY.—It is a moot point as to when children should begin to study. That they should not begin too early, however, is the opinion of those deemed most competent to judge. Spurzheim asserts that experience has demonstrated that, of any number of children of equal intellectual power, those who receive no particular care in childhood, and who do not learn to read and write until the constitution begins to be consolidated, but who enjoy the benefit of a good physical education, very soon surpass in their studies those who commence earlier and read numerous books when very young. The mind ought never to be cultivated at the expense of the body, and physical education undoubtedly ought to precede that of the intellect, and then proceed simultaneously with it, without cultivating one faculty to the neglect of others, for health is the base, and instruction the ornament, of education. Hufeland states that intellectual effort in the first years of life is very injurious. All labour of the mind which is required of children before their seventh year is in opposition to the laws of nature, and will prove injurious to the organization, and prevent its proper development. It is necessary that we should not begin to exercise the faculties of the mind too early; it is a great mistake to imagine that we cannot commence their cultivation too soon; we ought not to think of this while Nature is wholly occupied with the development of organs, and has want of all the vigour of the system to effect this object. If children are made to study before this age, the most noble part of the vital force is withdrawn from perfecting the organization, and is consumed by the act of thought, from which it necessarily results that the bodily development is arrested or disturbed, digestion is deranged, the humours are deteriorated, and scrofula is produced.

WISE EXPENDITURE.—When a young professional man of limited designs to marry, he naturally desires to win a prudent, economical wife, and, with that idea in his mind, often fondly imagines he is acting wisely in choosing a wife from a family poorer than his own. He fancies that a young lady brought up with few luxuries will be simple in her ideas. He calculates that, having never had money to spend, she will be moderate in her expenditure; that being a poor man's daughter, she is the better fitted for the part of a poor man's wife; and that, having lived in a household supported on, say, three hundred a year, she will be easily able to make both ends meet where there is two thousand. He could hardly make a greater mistake. There are brilliant exceptions, no doubt; but the girl who has never had any money to spend, and who has never seen money spent, has no idea how to spend it when she has it. She fancies that an additional two hundred a year will buy a multitude of luxuries heretofore unattainable, and launches out into a series of extravagances, which soon awakens her husband to a sense of the mistake he has made. We do not believe in marrying for money; but a man with a small income consults his future comfort to much better purpose by choosing a wife where there is money, even if he is not to have any share of it with her. If she has seen her father give a hundred pounds for a picture or a house, she at least knows how much such things cost; and if, as in most families of the kind, the young ladies have a regular allowance, she is able to tell how much will be required for dress, and how impossible it will be to have any of the things which an inexperienced wife will wish for and perhaps expect. She has also the advantage of knowing how little married happiness really depends upon such things, and how small is the gratification to be obtained from possessing them. Accustomed to several servants, she understands how to manage them, and knows what care will be needed to get the work of even a small house done by two; and so she helps them as much as possible. Servants like a mistress of this sort, and respect her, even if she is not a good housekeeper; while, so far from trying to impose upon her inexperience, as they might impose upon one unused to their management, they endeavour to be careful and saving in their own department. But such mistresses are rare, and the man who has one of them for a wife is fortunate.

THE GLEANER.

A direct descendant of the Prophet Mahomet is now in Paris on a diplomatic mission from the Sultan of Morocco. El-Hadj-Abd-el-Slam descends from Mahomet's daughter Fatima.

DON CARLOS is about to take up his abode at Twickenham, having, it is rumored, purchased from the Duc d'Aumale Orleans House, together with the surplus furniture and effects left by the Duke.

IN the eighteenth century snuff-taking was a general habit. Did Marie-Antoinette take snuff? Probably, but Queen Charlotte certainly did. Captain Gronow, as an Eton boy, beheld her Majesty walking with the King upon the terrace at Windsor, "her royal nose covered with snuff both within and without." The great Napoleon carried snuff in his waistcoat-pocket, and took prodigious quantities. George the Fourth carried a box, but only made believe to apply the powder to his nose. He was an impostor even in the matter of snuff-taking. At the regimental mess-tables of the time snuff-boxes were sent round with the decanters after dinner. Mrs. Siddons and Mrs. Jordan, the Tragic and Comic Muse, were both persistent snuff-takers, even on the stage while employed in the representation of the most important characters. Gentlemen of fashion formed collections of snuff-boxes and "cellars" of snuff, stored in canisters and prized like wine. Lord Petersham was supposed to possess a box for every day in the year. Of a light blue Sevres box he was wont to say, "Yes, it's a nice one for summer, but it would not do for winter wear." His sitting-room was like a tobacconist's shop; jars with names in gilt letters of various kinds of snuff were ranged against the walls with the necessary apparatus for moistening and mixing. "Lord Petersham's Mixture" long remained an esteemed snuff, and favour was won by a scented snuff, "Prince's Mixture," so called in honour of the Regent. A snuff-box known as "No. 45" long signalled the popularity of Mr. Wilkes; "Hardman's No. 37" was the snuff used by Sir Joshua Reynolds, who took it profusely, powdering his waistcoat with it, letting it fall in heaps upon the carpet, and even upon his palette, so that it became mixed with his pigments and was transferred to his pictures.

OUR PICTURES.

We give place to the portraits of two female notabilities who have long occupied a large space in the French literary world of our epoch. A sketch of Madame Collet appeared in our last issue. Of Daniel Stern there is mention in our interesting Paris letter, and there is only need to add that she was further distinguished by a number of historical and sentimental works of high merit. There is a lively sketch of the recent inundation of the Seine at Paris and two half pages are devoted to as many pretty works of art—the Doge's Wife and the Vendor of Statuettes. Our other illustrations will be found fully described under separate heads in different columns of the paper.

MAN'S ALLOTTED SPAN.

The determination of threescore and ten years as the allotted period of human existence is doubtless in a considerable degree owing to that period having been adopted by the Royal Psalmist; but modern science, while it has postponed somewhat the average termination, has also still more largely prolonged the hypothetical duration of life. Flourens, reasoning from the time required for the full physical development of a human being, as compared with that taken by other animals, fixes the natural limit at 100 years, and this is also the period fixed by Dr. Farr as man's natural death-time, although at present he finds, as the result of ten years' approximately accurate and complete registration, that this limit is scarcely reached by one English child in a hundred thousand. In some districts, of which the town of Liverpool is an exceptional example, the proportion is much below this. In this, however, as in many other respects, we are far in advance of our ancestors.

ROUND THE DOMINION.

THE Toronto Globe appears in new type. KINGSTON has a Workingman's Temperance Association.

EIGHTEEN vessels are in course of construction at Quebec.

ABOUT twelve million dollars are invested in Nova Scotia coal mines.

THE revenue of Newfoundland last year was \$630,000, and the expenditure \$66,000 in excess of revenue.

At a meeting of the Ottawa Stonecutters' Union, it was arranged that \$3 per diem for a day of nine hours should be the rate of wages.

THE new post office at Montreal will be put into use next month, the removal taking place gradually. There will be 1,500 lock boxes.

A number of torpedo boats, constructed at Chatham, have been sent out to Canada lately to the order of the Canadian Government.

MR. DICKEY's motion in the Senate censuring the Government for not making more speedy progress with the Pacific Railway, was carried on a division by 34 to 24.

BUSINESS in Toronto has revived a little and great activity is found in clover seed. It is said that about \$40,000 have been brought into the country from this source since January.

ABOUT \$20,000 worth of bass have been caught in the Miramichi river this winter. The increase is due to the protection of spawning grounds in the spring and summer.

A number of Methodist ministers of London, Ont., profess a wish to be taxed like other people, so as to give them an unquestioned right to discuss public matters, especially the liquor traffic.

A GOOD proposal is made by some Halifax philanthropists to have a training ship in the harbor to receive boys who have been brought before the police courts, and train them for seamen.

THE usual spring emigration of young men and women from Nova Scotia to the States has commenced. Numbers are going from the shore districts, many of them fishermen, to join the Gloucester fishing vessels.

TWO pieces of quartz weighing respectively 20 and 35 ounces and valued at \$1,100 were recently obtained from a Nova Scotia gold mine. They will be exhibited in the Canadian mineral department at Philadelphia.

THE latest reports from Newfoundland are not encouraging relative to the prospects of the seal fishery. Many of the vessels are still in sight off the shore from the effects of ice and adverse winds. Several sailing vessels had been crushed by ice and sunk.

SHIPBUILDING in Nova Scotia does not seem to be affected by the dullness in shipping, for in the village of Maitland, on the Basin of Minas, no less than four ships, five barges and two brigs are under construction, giving a total measurement of 10,700 tons, which at \$40 per ton is \$428,000. Other yards seem to be doing quite as well.

A MAGISTRATE in Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia, has been removed for violating the Provincial Statutes which prohibit a magistrate from being engaged in the liquor trade. And a law was before the Legislature of that Province to make liquor dealers responsible for any damage by drunken persons who have purchased the article from them.

ROUND THE WORLD.

THE iron trade in England grows duller.

THE whole of Bosnia is now in open revolt.

CARLIST depots of arms still exist in Biscay.

YELLOW fever is committing fearful ravages in Rio Janeiro.

THE Connecticut elections resulted in a complete victory for the Democrats.

THE headquarters of the American army have been re-established at Washington.

THE French Government will support the Khedive in raising a new loan to supersede the floating debt.

THE assizes throughout Ireland generally indicate a very great decrease in crime. Agrarian outrage would appear to have completely died out.

THE Russian press severely criticizes Mr. Disraeli's speech on the Royal Titles Bill, and especially that part of it in which he referred to Russia's conquest of Tartary.

SCIENTIFIC.

THE Smithsonian Institute is making a collection of specimens of all the animals of the United States that are hunted or trapped for economical purposes; and also of the different apparatus used in their capture by hunters, trappers, and sportsmen.

IN Vienna the other day, Dr. Rosenthal delivered a lecture on the use of electricity as a safe means of detecting suspended animation in cases of apparent death. A corpse immediately after death can be so influenced by the electric current that it will appear to breathe, the breast will heave, and the face assume expressions of joy or pain. But where death has really come all this will cease at the end of two or three hours, and the electric current is then powerless; while, on the other hand, in case of only apparent death, electricity continues potent until animation is restored. So, if a movement of the muscles is seen three hours after the commencement of the electric treatment, it is certain that life is not extinct.