

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 29.—The police have arrested Lutz, the leader of incendiary under the Commune.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN FRANCE.—"What a grand thing it must be to belong to a people that has the fear of God, has faith in religion, and is not ashamed to show that faith." So commented a Frenchman on the magnificent spectacle in London on Thanksgiving Day.

That these words express a conviction which is gradually forcing its way in France, we have evidence on all sides. The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:—"A great religious revival has disturbed the face of France within the last thirty or forty years. It began about the same time as the Tractarian movement of England, and it was led by de Lammenais, Lacordaire, and Montalembert."

SCIENCE AND INSANITY IN FRANCE.—It is impossible, says the Pall Mall Gazette, not to be struck, in reading the *Faits divers* of French journals, with the perpetual suicides which are daily recorded by the press.

ADMIRAL SAISSSET showed that the gold of Bismarck has replaced the gold of Pitt, that enemy of the human race. He mentioned that he had been assured that M. de Bismarck had distributed 24,000,000 francs to gather together all the scoundrels of Europe for the affair of the Vendome Column.

BELGIUM.

THE so-called Liberals have failed, after a severe Parliamentary struggle in carrying their Bill to abolish clerical inspection of communal schools. This inspection was a part of the Belgian Constitution, and was enacted by the law of 1842 on primary education.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 29.—A Republican Society, *La Vanguardia*, Advance Guard, having for its object the influencing of the policy of the kingdom, has been formed in the city, and is already energetically engaged in making preparations for carrying out its purpose.

FOLLOWING INvariable Catholic custom, the ecclesiastical authorities in Spain have been compelled from time to time to refuse permission for the burial of heretics and infidels in consecrated ground. A Ministerial circular has been published which orders the reservation of a portion of all cemeteries for the interment of non-Catholics.

tical seizure of consecrated ground would be a breach of contract with the dead, no less than an act of gross outrage and persecution against the living.—*Catholic Opinion*.

ITALY.

ROME, March 27.—The Pope yesterday gave a long audience to the Prince and Princess of Wales. He desired them to convey to the Queen of England his thanks for her constant evidence of sympathy, and praised the people of Great Britain for their piety.

AS the Pope has now remained for 18 months a virtual prisoner in the Vatican, it is clear that he does not desire to quit it merely for the sake of striking a blow at the usurping Government. No doubt his departure would be a blow to it, and a heavy one; but as long as his remaining in Rome is morally possible, so long will the Pope refuse to sacrifice the obvious ecclesiastical advantages of a residence in his own city.

OUTRAGE TO ECCLESIASTICS IN ROME.—A Garibaldi demonstration took place lately at the Porta Pia. After singing Garibaldi's hymn, the band of ruffians took up the cries—"Death to the Monks!" "Death to the Priests!" "Death to the Pope!" &c.

OPRAGES AGAINST PRIESTS AND MONKS.—The following list of crimes committed within the last few days on priests and religious is taken from the intelligence supplied to me. If not all reported in the Roman papers, the facts are, nevertheless, perfectly authentic.

THE WAR ON THE CATHOLIC PRESS.—The uncompromising Catholic Roman newspaper, the *Observatore Romano*, has received another heavy blow from Government.

SWITZERLAND.

A CHECK TO SWISS LIBERALISM.—It appears after all that the Reds are not to have it all their own way in Switzerland. The Council of the States has had the good sense to refuse to accept that portion of the new constitution which prohibits the erection of new or the restoration of abolished conventual establishments.

CANTON BERN AND THE BISHOP OF BALE.—"The *Liberty* of Fribourg records the last incident of the campaign against the Church which is being carried on by the Government of Canton Bern."

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 29.—The Prince Imperial of Germany will visit Queen Victoria at Baden, where she is stopping, after Easter.

THE ANTI-CATHOLIC CAMPAIGN IN SAXONY.—One of the Saxony deputies a Herr Ludwig has asked the Minister for Religious Affairs to order the expulsion of the Catholic Sisterhood from the Orphanage of St. Joseph at Dresden, an institution under the protection of the Queen Dowager.

LEARNING FROM AN ENEMY.—Professor von Sybel terminated his lecture at Bonn on what the Germans may learn from the French by saying:—"It would be most dangerous for our safety not to appreciate the valor of our neighbors, and to look upon them as a used-up people."

JAPAN.

THE most barbarous persecutions of Christians are reported from Fugasaki, Japan. The Prince of Soga is the instigator, and a high official from the Mikado Court, the superintending torturer.

SALT AND ASHES FOR HORSES AND COWS.—Some years since I was engaged in work that required the use of a great number of horses. I was always treating one or another for colic.

FROM that time all colic ceased, and I had no more trouble with it. The horses were worked very hard, and had very little time to feed, especially at noon and from some cause I felt convinced that there was too much acidity in the stomach.

WHERE this ailment only occasionally attacks horses, I have found the use of salt and water, given from a black bottle, and carefully administered to avoid choking, very efficacious.

I HAD a most excellent cow, that would blow at any time when she ate too much clover or grass, especially when taken into the stomach wet, as well as when young and succulent; and this remedy was always at hand, and always successful.

WINE AND SOCIAL PRESSURE.—One who makes a careful study of the drinking customs of America, and the phenomena of intemperance in general, will soon discover that the *epi-root* of the evil tree of drunkenness is the fashion, old but venerable, of regarding alcohol in some form as the established and proper symbol of hospitality and social good fellowship.

THE young American usually learns to use wine and spirits, not because of any insinuating appetite for alcohol, but because of its pleasant taste, not because he finds himself in company where social drinking is fashionable, and he wishes to imitate, or fears to offend, his associates and superiors.

BUT how can this spell be broken? How can this fountain of drunkenness be sealed—this social pressure be removed? How can alcohol be displaced from the position it has so long held as the accepted emblem of hospitality and social cheer, and remanded to its proper place on the druggist's shelf?

A PRACTICAL answer to these questions is given by a vast and daily increasing number of thoughtful men and women, in this and in other countries, who, without ostentation, but with conscientious firmness, make it a rule of life never to offer or accept, as a beverage, anything that can intoxicate.

OF all the devices for exerting social pressure in favor of the formation of drinking habits, none is more cruelly ingenious than that of offering wine and liquors at the hands of ladies on New Year's day to masculine callers.

THE change in public sentiment in this regard has been wonderful. The situation is most encouraging; and we sincerely believe the reform should not and will not pause until, among all classes, it shall be considered not only unfashionable but disreputable to put the bottle to a neighbor's lips.

IT has been able to hold its place so long is surprising to one who has seen the ruin it has wrought. Not hundreds but thousands of vanquished, helpless inebriates can trace their downfall to a round of New Year calls, in which they drank, and drank again—not because they wanted the wine, but because it was proffered by the hand of woman.

MARK TWAIN AS A REPORTER.

I reported on a morning newspaper three years, and it was pretty hard work. But I enjoyed its attractions. Reporting is the best school in the world to get a knowledge of human beings, human nature, and human ways.

A reporter has to lie a little, of course, or they would discharge him. That is the only drawback to the profession. That is why I left it.

STOP! YOUNG MAN.—Do you know the character of that house you are about to enter? That is a dram shop—a fashionable dram shop—a place where you may take the first step in your downward career.

A FEW years ago a butcher of Gaen bought a calf of a cattle-jobber in the environs. Half a gallon of cider was to clench the bargain, and the butcher jocosely observed, in conversation, among other things, that he meant to smuggle the calf into town in broad daylight, and to pass the *octroi*, or customs barrier, publicly, without paying.

A RIDDLE asked the Club whether it would injure pear trees to cut of the top when they grew too high. A. S. Fuller said it would not injure them any more than cutting off a limb. Mr. Smith said he had severely injured a pear tree by cutting off the top in the spring, after the growth had started, but since then had topped others in the winter without injury.

HORTICULTURAL HINTS.

- 1. When fruit trees occupy the ground, nothing else should—except very short grass.
2. Fruitfulness and growth of the tree cannot be expected the same year.
3. There is no kind of plumb that the curculio will not take, though any kind may sometimes escape for one year in one place.

COST OF FOOD FOR HENS.—Repeated experiments by ourselves and others show that one bushel of corn per year is sufficient to keep one fowl which runs at large, in addition to the insects and other things obtained by foraging. Hens that are shut up should be allowed no more grain than those at free range; but they should be given grass in summer, mowed often so to keep short and tender, and in the winter raw cabbage or boiled potatoes, or fresh vegetables of some kind.

appetite. It is not to be expected that a Cochon and a Bantam will prove equal in feeding capacity. A great yield of eggs is accompanied by a great consumption of food; and more than large hens that lay sparingly. Also a breed which, like the Brahma, tend to fatten, will, if given all which they will eat, consume, in proportion to their size, when not laying, than a less plump variety, like the Spanish, will under the same circumstances.

DEPTH TO PLANT SEEDS.—The proper depth to plant seeds is a question of considerable importance and one which, like many other similar questions relating to plant growth, cannot receive a definite answer that would be of general or universal application. In dry, sandy soils, situated in dry climates, a deeper covering would be required than would be the reverse of these conditions.

SPRING WORK.—The first work in the spring, when the snow begins to melt, is to let off any water that accumulates on the surface. No matter how carefully the dead furrows and outlets may have been made in the fall, there is always more or less to be done in the spring, to provide free egress for the water.

THE GRATEFUL CLIENT.—A New York lawyer, who procured the acquittal of a man who was under arrest for assault and battery, was waited upon the next day by his client and most gratefully thanked for his services.

REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Take half a tuncup of blood-warm water, and dissolve sufficient salt in it so that it can be tasted. Then pour in the palm of the hand and snuff into the nostrils. Two applications a day will soon produce good results.

HLEN CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, one cup of sweet milk, half a cup of butter, three eggs, two teaspoonsful of cream tartar, one teaspoonful of soda. Beat the whites of eggs separately. Make half into fruit by adding spices and fruit.

TREATMENT OF SOFT CORNS.—A small-piece of sal-ammoniac dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of spirits of wine, and the same quantity of water. Saturate a small piece of linen rag, and place it between the toes, changing it twice a day.

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Address, REV. C. VINGENT, President of the College. Toronto, March, 1 1872.