

the family is not mentioned. A very interesting meeting has been held at Unruh to test the practical results of the anti-infanticide measures taken three years ago. The leading Sikh Sudars and other influential natives were present, and gave most satisfactory evidence of the success of the measures. All the chiefs present renewed their engagements to use every effort for the suppression of infanticide, and these men seem to have a habit of keeping their promises. Still it is found that there must be special legislation before the practice can be effectually put down.

THE CAMEL.—The camel, as everybody knows, kneels to receive his load and his rider, and the burden he can rise with is said to be the measure of what he is able to carry. The Bedouins often climb to the saddle without bringing the camel to his knees or even stopping him, by putting one foot on the callous of the knee, and so clambering up by the neck and shoulder. But I recommend no such experiments to you. You will find mounting in the ordinary way ticklish enough in the beginning, and you run considerable risk at first of going off by a very illogical *a priori a posteriori* movement as the animal rises. It is a "bad eminence" to fall from, and until you have had considerable exercise in this sort of slack rope exercise it is good to hold on to the saddle pike both fore and aft, while the dromedary is unbalancing his joints, and working his traverse upwards. Further, see that your attendant keeps one foot on the camel's knee until you are well poised and balanced, for he is apt to start up when he feels the weight of his rider; and in this case you may very likely go up on one side and come down on the other. When all is ready, you give the signal, your Arab releases the camel, a sudden jerk from behind pitches you upon the pommel as he raises his haunches, and then a swell from the stem throws you aft, and so on zig-zag, until he is fairly up. When, after a little more rolling, while he is posing and steadying, backing and filling, and getting his feet in marching order, he steps off, and you are at last under way, on your quest of Mesopotamia, Arabia Petrea, or the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon.—*"The Camel; his Organization, Habits, and Uses,"* by G. P. Marsh.

The last will and testament of Anna Kinsly, an aged lady, a communicant in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y., who died on the 24th ult., without any heirs, was proved a few days since, and contains the following bequests:—

To the Benevolent Association of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, \$1,500; to the Female Employment Society in Court street, \$1,000; to the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen, New York, \$1,000, to the Church Charity Foundation Society, of Brooklyn, \$1,000, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum of said Foundation, and \$1,500, for the benefit of the Aged Home of said Foundation; to the Orphan Asylum Society, of Brooklyn, \$1,000, to the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, of Brooklyn, 2,000, to be applied to increase the pay of their rural clergy; \$1,000, for the China Mission, and \$1,000, for the African Mission, to the Benevolent Association of the City of Brooklyn, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, \$1,500, to be applied for the benefit of the Brooklyn City Mission; \$2,000, for the education of young men for the Ministry; to Convocation of the County of Kings, of the Protestant Episcopal Church Extension, \$1,000; to the Trustees of the Fire Department of the village of Brooklyn, \$1,000; to Susan Waring \$500; to Cornelia Waring \$1,000. The proceeds of her furniture to be given to such poor persons as her executors may select. To the Five Points mission \$1,000. Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, D.D., Rector of the church of the Holy Trinity, and N. B. Morse are appointed her executors.—*Calendar.*

SOUND SLEEP.—Any man who can bound out of bed as soon as he wakes of a mid-winter's morning, is worth something; no fear of his not making his way through the world creditably, because he has the elements of a promptitude, decision and energy, which guarantee success. To invalids we make a comfortable suggestion worth knowing. If you have force of will enough to keep you from taking a second nap—and it is the "second nap" which makes its baneful influence felt on multitudes—it is better for you to lie awhile and think about it, until that feeling of weariness passes out of the limbs which you so commonly feel. But to sleep soundly, and to feel rested and refreshed when you wake up of a morning, four things are essential:—

1. Go to bed with feet thoroughly dry and warm.
2. Take nothing for supper but some cold bread and

butter, and a single cup of weak, warm tea, of any kind.

3. Avoid over fatigue of body.

For the hour preceding bed-time, dismiss every engrossing subject from the mind, and let it be employed about something soothing and enlivening in cheerfulness.

Great fears are entertained of the cattle epidemic which is raging in Central Europe, speedily reaching England:—

It has already reached Königsberg, where one proprietor is said to have lost 300 head in a night; and the mass of its arrival in Hamburg, whence cattle are weekly imported to the English markets, must now, in all human probability, be but a question of days. In 1745 the same, or a like epidemic, was introduced into England by means of two calves from Holland, and in the second year after its introduction over 40,000 cattle died in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, and almost as many more in Cheshire. During the third year remuneration was given by the Government, who had ordered the destruction of diseased cattle, for no fewer than 80,000 head, while twice as many more, according to the report of one of the commissioners died of the malady. In the fourth year it was equally fatal, nor does it appear to have completely disappeared till eight years after. On the Continent every exertion is being made to arrest the progress of the disease; military detachments are charged to destroy all that become infected. In Prussia, if only one of a herd should be attacked, the authorities order the whole to be slaughtered; the *cordon sanitaires* are established along the frontiers to prevent the ingress of cattle from districts in which the disease exists. Our Government, it is suggested, should lay an immediate embargo on all cattle and raw hides imported from infected districts of the Continent.

Never perhaps was the spirit of absolute and unqualified submission to Rome so universally felt and enunciated by the French Episcopacy as at the present day. A short time ago a curé of the diocese of Meaux, in an official position, forwarded to Rome a declaration from himself and his brethren, voluntarily pledging themselves henceforth to accept from Rome without enquiry, condition, hesitation, or examination, whatever commands either of doctrine or practice emanated from the Holy See. An Italian writer, the Abbé Margotti, in a recent work, entitled *The Victories of the Church during the Pontificate of Pius IX.*, boasts that Rome has of late years vanquished all her enemies around, that Pius IX. has successively and successfully combated the "hypocrisy of liberalism," the "opportunism of demagogism," the "fury of heresy, seeking to renew in England the shameless scandals of Henry and Elizabeth," and finally, "modern diplomacy, which resumes in itself alone all the dissimulation of hypocrisy, the fury of demagogism, and the sophism of heresy." "You, Holy Father," he says, "with your admirable courage, have vanquished all these four enemies."

Another ecclesiastical publication which has attracted much attention of late is the letter of the Bishop of Amey. The Bishop appears to consider that the moment is come for speaking out, and his address is one continued enunciation of what in modern times is termed liberty, but which the prelate condemns as revolution, along with representative government and Constitutions by wholesale. England, of course, is especially denounced as the example, encourager and disseminator of these poisonous ideas. "England," he says, "habituated to fatten upon misfortunes of other nations, keeps everywhere alight the brand of political and social discord. At this very hour she stalks along the coasts of Italy, her vessels loaded with Constitutions, with anti-Christian Bibles, and with all the hatred of Protestantism against the Church and the Vicar of Jesus Christ." I could fill pages with extracts from pastoral letters all over the country, breathing an equally mild and Christian spirit.—*Corresp. London Guardian.*

AN IRON GODDESS.—The colossal statue of the Madonna for the column commemorative of the Immaculate Conception at Rome was cast at the Vatican foundry on the 31st of January, in the presence of the Cardinal Secretary of State and a great number of ecclesiastical and municipal dignitaries, besides artists, sight seers, amounting to upwards of two hundred persons. The metal, weighing about twenty thousand pounds, having been gradually approaching to fusion for about twelve hours previous to the operation, the religious part of the ceremony

commenced, visitors being requested to take their hats off whilst the litanies to the Virgin were chanted. These orisons were the signal for the master founder, Signor de Rossi, to begin the outpouring of the metal from the monster crucible; and robust voices of the priestly choir delivered the sonorous responses of the *Gra pro nobis*, whilst the fiery metal flowed into the mould below the floor of the building. The agitation of the master founder reminded one of Benvenuto Cellini's transports upon a similar occasion, and, as the operation came to an end without any sinister event, Cardinal Antonelli shook hands warmly with Signor de Rossi, and congratulated him upon his success; his friends crowded around him with embraces and felicitations; the ladies of his family went into hysterics; and the *civitas* of the spectators became most enthusiastic. The result could not, of course, be known immediately, but on breaking the mould, the casting was found to be satisfactory, although not entirely perfect.

The Recorder, in noticing the death of Mr. Cragg, the old vicar of St. Stephen's, thus glances at the rapid growth of the Church in Philadelphia:—

Perhaps there is nothing that impresses upon us more vividly the rapid expansion of our Church, than the change which William Cragg, as Sexton of St. Stephen's, commenced in his official tenure. Twenty-three years may not be a long term of office but when it begins there were but six clergymen in Philadelphia, and five churches,—now there are sixty clergymen, and of congregations of all classes, fifty. Then Bishop Wilson was scarcely sinking below the majority of his age, and benighted old age, and Dr. Fahnestock for a long time his co-worker in Philadelphia, but he has perhaps not altogether with the same mind as he was just before he was forced by years to retire, to resign the Rectorship of St. Paul's; Dr. Bledsoe had not yet arrived in Philadelphia, and the church of St. Andrew's was scarcely laid. Now a third episcopate has passed over its last period of years,—the grave has closed over two vicars of St. Paul's, and the pulpit known two others,—and St. Andrew's has seen grow up by her side a cluster of churches, which, in their number and strength, will record the name and blessed influence of her first Rector until the end of time.

Such are the changes which twenty-three years have made, but they are made another change beside. Of his own and the offices and spoke from the pulpits of our Church then, none remain in the posts in which they then stood, and must have passed from the Church militant to the Church triumphant. What a lesson it is to those who remain, to recollect how earthly, in view of such a great future of peace, do all the little points of present difference vanish.

FRANCE.—One of the first uses which the Emperor has made of the power recently granted to him to confer pensions to a limited amount has been to grant 6,000 francs a year to the widow of M. de Martignac, Minister of the Interior under the reign of Charles X. This exercise of his privilege has earned for Louis Napoleon the well-merited applause of persons of every party. The papers announce the death, in the country, where he lived in great retirement, of General Vaudrey, named Commandant of the Palace of the Tuileries, once well known as a Colonel of Artillery at Strasburg, during the attempt of Louis Napoleon, to which he had the weakness to join himself. A lasting impression that his brother officers and the army in general looked unfavourably on the breach of the *point d'honneur militaire*, of which he was then guilty, prevented the General from enjoying either his own promotion or the success of the cause he had formerly espoused.

DENMARK.—The general treaty which was under negotiation between Denmark and the principal maritime States of Europe for the suppression of the Sound Dues was concluded and signed on Saturday, at Copenhagen:—

According to the terms of this treaty, all dues to which ships were subjected on their passage through the Sound and the Belts are completely abolished after the 1st of April. Denmark also agrees to suppress on certain goods, and to reduce in a strong proportion on others, the transit dues which it has hitherto levied on the Eider Canal, and on the passages between the Baltic and the North Sea. On their part, the maritime States engaged to pay Denmark, as a compensation, in one sum or in instalments, an indemnity representing a five years' average of the actual dues, capitalised at the rate of 4 per cent.