AN ODE TO THE NIGHTIN-GALE.*

What time thy heavenly voice preludes Unto the fair and silent night, Wing'd minstrel of my solitudes, Unknown to thee I trace its flight.

Thou knowest not that one remains Beneath the trees, hour after hour, Whose ear drinks in thy wondrous Intoxicated by their power; strains.

Nor that the while a breath of air Recapes but from my lips with grief;
and that my foot avoids with care

The rustling of a single leaf; Thou deemest not that one, whose art Is like thine own, but known to-day, Repeats and envies in his heart

Thy forest-horn nocturnal lay! Hoat the star of night reclines Upon the hills thy song to hear,
Amid the branches of the pines
Thou couchest from the ray in fear.

Or if the rivulet, which chides Or if the rivillet, which childes
The stone that in it; way doth come,
Should speak from 'neath its mossy sides,
The sound affrights and strikes thee

Thy voice, so touching and sublime, The voice, so totaling the subline,
Is far too pure for the gross earth:
Surely we well may do m the chime
An instinct which with God has birth!

Thy warblings and thy murmurs sweet Into melodious union bring All fair sounds that in nature meet Or float from heaven on wandering

Thy voice, though thou may'st know it Is but the voice of the blue sky-

Offerest glade and sounding grot, And vale where sleeping shadows lie It blends the tones which it receives

From prattlings of the summer rills. From trembling rustlings of the leaves. From echoes dying on the hills:

From waters tiltering drop by drop Down maked crags to basin cool, And sounding ever, without stop, While wrinkling all the rock-arch'd

From the rich breeze-born plaints that From out the branchy night of trees From whispering reeds and waves that

To die upon the shores of seas ;-Of these sweet voices, which contain The instinct that instructeth thee.

God made, Orightingale, the strain Thou givest water night and me! And these soft inecturnal scenes

These pions mysteries of the eve,
And these fair flowers, of which each

Above its ner, and seems to grieve;

These leaves on which the dew-tears lie. These freshest breathings of the trees—Althings O Nature, loudly cry, "A voice must be for sweets like

And that mysterious voice—that sound, Which angels listen to with me, That sigh of pious night-is found In thee, melodious bird, in thee!

-From the French of Alphonse Marie Louis de Lamartine.

*From "tierns from Foreign Catholic Poets," collected by James J. Treacy, Editor of "Catholic Flowers from Protestant Gardens," "Tributes of Protestant Writers to the Truth and Beauty of Catholicity," "Conquests of our Holy Falth; or, Testimonies of Dietinguished Converts," etc.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

inish frieze.

dress of patriot, peasant and peer, and glass. tince the seventeenth century, an outward badge of the people's aspirations for nationality. For when England destroyed Ireland's commerce by the infamous Navigation Act of 1663, and the injured country began to promote its own manufactures, led by James, the first Duke of the state of th Duke of Ormonde, it was to the woolen industry that it turned its chief attention and on which it founded its highest hopes for a revival of its prosperity; and then the making of frieze became the occupation of the women of every sheeling. While the men tended the herds of sheep and prepared the wool, the colleens kept their spinning wheels whirring and their looms clacking with the materials for the great staple. And when the expertation of woolen goods from Ireland was made a crime in 1699, and the people of that island became too poor to use the finer qualities of home made cloths, they still had need of freize in local trade and for private use. In 1799, when the condition of the pessantry was most deplorable, "they besonght the king," says Mr. Froude, "to interpose in their favor and procure them leave to export and sell at least the coarse frieze blankets and flannels waich the peasants' wives and children produced in their cabins." But their appeal was in vatn. The English Parlianent that had ruined their trade and suppressed the most profitable manufactures, refused to allow them to dispose of the goods they still made. At last, when the Volunteer movement triumphad the Production of the ed, the British laws "which prohibited the Irish from exporting their woolen manufactures and their glass were wholly repealed," says Mr. Lecky," and the great trade of the colonies was freely thrown open to them. Frieze covered Sarsfield's soldiers in 1690; it made overcoats for the Volunteers in 1782. overcoats for the Volunteers in 1782. It was worn with pride by the chiefs of

the leaders of the Irish people. Frieze can all these causes of error be avoid is still made in Ireland. No longer woven to any extent on hand looms, it is produced with improved machinery, from beautiful patterns, by skillful workmen, in prosperous mills. It is honest goods. There is no shoddy in it. Every thread is wool. The fleece is fine, the color is fast, the design is neat, the finish is artistic and the wear is avariating is artistic and the wear is everlasting. Pure as the patriotism of the people who make it, simple as their nature, true as their love, it is typical of Irishmen, and deserves to have its name inseparably linked to theirs in its name of Irish frieze.—Donahoe's Magazine.

THE KITCHEN.

POTATO SCALLOPS.

Mince till very fine some streaked bacon or tolerably lean ham, a few savory herbs or patsley. Mix with the potato (mashed) meat to the proportion of three parts potato to one of ment. Fill some scallop shells with the mixture, put a bit of butter on the top of each and brown in the oven. This makes a pretty dish for a company supper. CHICKEN HALIBUT.

This is the season of the chicken halibut, and the young of this fish is especially delicious, boiled or roasted. The halibut usually sold in our market is a pounds. To be in prime condition it exposed to a gale of wind will soon attain must be pearly white. Gray halibut, sometimes found in market, is an infeof this, taken when it is about the size of a large bass, and is esteemed as a dainty, as it is not as coarse in fibre as the full grown halibut. There are few more nutritious fish than the halibut fried or baked in cream sauce with the yolk of an egg grated over it just before it is put on the table. The flesh is somewhat dry and it seems to require a thick sauce

or minced parsley is excellent with fried RICE PUDDING.

around it. A tomato sauce or a cream sauce with the grated yolk of eggs added to it, or a tablespoonful of minced chives

creamy rather than a compact mixture, each grain of rice lying distinctly by itself in a little creamy bed. No egg should be used, and only a little nutmeg for flavoring, with a cup of raisins if you fancy. The o'd-fashioned rule of a cup to a quart of rice makes too hard a pud-Three pints of perfectly fresh new milk should be used to a cup of rice. The pudding should be baked in a thick porcelain pudding dish. Wash the rice thoroughly, adding half a cup of sugar and one egg. Add also an even tenspoon of salt and a cup of raisins. Put the pudding in a moderate oven, where the rice will slowly swell in the milk, till it is of the consistency of thick cream. It should cook as long ast we hours at a slow heat, and fifteen or twenty minutes. longer at a little higher temperature, so that it may be evenly browned.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

There are some peculiarities about the

USING THE THERMOMETER.

ordinary thermometer that are not, I think, as well understood as they should Everyone knows, of course, that a thermometer is an instrument design-ed to measure temperature by the ex-pansion of a quantity of mercury con-tained in a bulb with a line stem. So we hang up our thermometer in a convenient place, look at the fine thread of mercury when the humor seizes us, and say that the temperature at that place is 60°, 70° or 80°, as the case may be. The temperature of what? All that the thermometer really records is its As far back as the history of Ireland own temperature; that is to say, the can be traced in writings, mention is temperature of the mercury in its bulb. Made of a course woolen cloth woven by the people of the country and known to which is a very poor conductor of heat. them as nieze. The name is said to be If a cold thermometer is put in a pail of Mann from the ancient Frisa in the hot water, although the mercury will Netherlands, whence, possibly, the art of begin to rise quite rapidly, its motion making the fabric was derived. So rewill gradually become slower until at mote lowever, is the period when frieze last the column seems to be at rest at was first made in Erin that no one can (say) 95°. But the mercury is still ristell when or where or by whom it was ing imperceptibly, and latter will be originally spun. Century after century, seen to stand at 951°, or 96°. All this so long that the mind of man runneth time the mercury is being warmed by not to the contrary, it has been the the heat flowing from the hot water outnational cloth of Ireland, the distinctive side through the poorly conducting

> This flow of heat becomes very slow, indeed, as the mercury approaches the temperature of the water, so that several minutes may clapse before the column of mercury becomes quite stationary. When it does so, and not before, the ' reading " of the thermometer gives the true temperature of the water.

If the thermometer is surrounded by air, the heating process is very much slower, and the mercury does not come to rest for a long time. An ordinary house thermometer, when taken from a cold to a warm place (or vice versa), will not attain the temperature of the air surrounding it in its new position for many minutes.

It will not do so at all except under favorable circumstances.

Suppose, for example, that the air is quiet, and the sun is shining brightly on the thermometer. Of course, the in-strument will be heated above the tem-perature of the air, just as a stone or a or a piece of iron would be. Most thermometers are provided with a shield which shades the bulb from the sun's rays; but the tube, the case of the instrument, on the wall or post against which it hands, are heated by the sun, and some of their heat is conducted to the mercury through the glass.

In order, then, to ascertain the temperature of the air (out of doors), it is, first of all, necessary to place the ther-

mometer in the shade.

But this is not enough. Even in the shade the instrument may be surround-

shade the instrument may be surrounded by substances warmer than the air.

In one direction is a patch of ground or a wall, on which the sun is shining brightly, in other directions are the bodies of men and animals. All these heated objects radiate heat to the thermometer, and raise its temperature above

ed, and the true temperature of the air obtained? -

body upon the thermometer would be very slight, because the air which aurrounds the thermometer would carry off the heat so rapidly, that the temperature of the mercury could never rise far above that of the air.

But air is a very poor conductor—in-deed it can scarcely be called a conductor at all. Air cools hot bodies by the process called convection. The air in contact with the hot body becomes heated, expands, and, being lighter than the surrounding air, rises and is replaced by the latter. This is heated in turn, and rises in the same way, and so a current of air is formed, which continually carries heat from the hot body.

But this process is a very slow one, and the convection current is a very

gentle breeze indeed.

Hence a heated body cools very slow-ly in still air. If the air is not still, however, but a brisk breeze is blowing, the cooling is much more rapid, as the wind changes the air about the hot body halibut usually sold in our market is a far more rapidly than a mere convection fish weighing from fifty to seventy-five current can do. Hence a thermometer temperature, no matter what hot bodies in the vicinity are striving to make it blunder.

The heat radiated by these bodies to the thermometer will be carried off by the wind as fast as it arrives. In the absence of a natural gale, it is only necessary to create an artificial one with a

bellows or a fan. But it evidently does not matter whether the air moves rapidly across the thermometer or the latter moves rapidly through the air, and hence it suffices to

attach the instrument to a short cord and swing it rapidly around in a circle. This arrangement is called a "sling thermometer," some form of which is Nearly every one is familiar with a plain boiled rice pudding, yet very few generally used for measuring air-tempermake it with success. It should be a sture accurately.

A few simple experiments with a cheap house thermometer—I say a "chesp" one, because it is just possible that it may be smashed at the beginning of the experi ments—will show the surprising effect of rapid motion through the air.

On a hot summer day the thermometer, hanging on a sunny porch, may stand at 120°. Of course, the air has no such high temperature as this, and if you take down the thermometer and hang it up in the shade, it will gradually come to nearly the true temperature of the air—perhaps 80° or 90°. This descent of the mercury will take a long time, but if, instead of simply hanging the ther mometer up, you tie a string to it and whirl it violently around your head it will reach its final temperature in a very few minutes. Even if the whirling is done in sunshine and with great rapidity the direct effect of the sun's rays will be very small, and the instrument will soon record (very nearly) the temperature of the air at that place, which may, on a calm day, be a little higher than that of the air in the shade.

Even a thermometer which hangs constantly in a shaded place, far from any very hot or very cool bodies, does not, as a rule, correctly indicate the temperature of the air at the time of observation. For the temperature of the air is almost continually changing—at times, very rapidly—and the thermometer, as is evident from what has been said, will not follow these observators at all closely. not follow these changes at all closely,

unless the wind is blowing hard.
Within doors, too, and especially in winter, the temperature of the air may change rapidly, and the heat radiated from human bodies, lamps and stoves

affects the thermometer.

In all cases, therefore, the "sling" method must be used, if we wish to know the true temperature of the air.

But, it may be asked, why confine our attention to the temperature of the air? The sun's rays, the radiation from stoves, etc., affect us as well as the thermometer. If the thermometer feels warm in the sunshine, why not let it say so, as we do

ourselves? Simply because the effect of radiated heat on the thermometer gives no re-liable indication of its effect on our-selves, nor are all thermometers, even, affected alike.

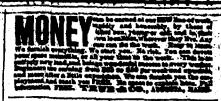
Two perfectly correct thermometers which agree when "slung" together in the shade, or when immersed in a pail of water, may differ greatly when hung up in the sunshine. For the amount of solar heat absorbed by the instruments varies with their size and shape, the quality and thickness of the glass and the character of the case. To say that the thermometer stands at 100° in the sun gives no valuable information to any-body who does not know all about your thermometer and the place where it hangs. The temperature of the air is all that the house thermometer can be expected to indicate, and it will not indicate this truly unless the above-mentioned precautions are taken.-Lawrence B. Fletcher, M. D.

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France and the Vatican.

Berlin, August 4.—The National Gazette has a despatch from Rome sayng France and the Vatican entered into a new agreement in July by which France undertake to help the Vatican in its financial embarrassments and the Vatican binds itself to support the Republic at It was worn with pride by the chiefs of the olden claus; by Henry Grattan, by Daniel O'Connell; it is used to-day by it will exert a disturbing influence. How



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