THOUGHTS FROM TENNYSON.

I was strolling one day by the sad sea shore, And dreaming such dreams as I frame, When I try to forget what this world really is, And how much of our love it should claim.

And wandering thus, I thought of the past, And its mem'ries, some bitter, some sweet, When the wind, as it carelessly played 'round the beach.

Tossed a little white scroll to my feet. I stooped for the page, like myself an exile, Of the hour in this wild, lonely place, And I thought p'rhaps the hand was mouldering

That its time dimm'd letters did trace.

My eye scanned the lines, 'twas a fragment, And the stately ships go on To their haven, under the hill But, oh! for the touch of a vanished hand, And the sound of a voice that is still !

"I was all, but my memory whispered the rest, "Break, break on your crags, oh sea, But the tender grace of a day that is dead Can never come back to me."

It seemed a voice from long past years. Spoke through that little scroll, Ah, Poet! there's sorrow great as thine, Weighs many a lesser soul.

There's muny a heart, of idols robbed, That once its shrines did bless, And, oh! the void their absence leaves One feels but can't express.

And round the wretched ruin roams The ghosts of former years, And scenes long acted, forms long dead, I've viewed through gathering tears.

Ah well may weary Nature sigh, The soul's great void to fill, Well, yearn for the "touch of a vanished hand, And the sound of a voice that is still."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

-:0:-FRANCE

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS .- THE MINIS-TERIAL STATEMENT .- The Ministerial statement was read simultaneously in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies at Versailles on Tuesday, 14th inst., by M. Dufaure in the former and the Duc DeCazes in the latter. The document opens with the following declaration:-The Republican Government which was already founded has been completed by the election of two great assemblies. Universal suffrage has sanctioned the great constitutional results accomplished by the late Assembly. A power cannot have a higher origin; never was a Government more legitimately established. The statement reiterates the proclamation of January 13, maintaining that the existing Presidential institutions ought not to be revised until honestly tried, and continues: These wise words will be our constant rule-the greatness and future practice of constitutional laws. We shall in our relations with you and in the preparation of new laws be faithful to the Liberal-Conservative spirit which inspired them. We shall insist upon fidelity on the part of our subordinates. Public functionaries will second our views by making the republic understood and ap-preciated. We shall tell them the republic, more than any other form of Government, must rest upon the sacred laws of religion, morality, family rights, respect for the inviolability of property and labor, encouraged and honored. Lastly, it must reject those warlike adventures in which Governments have too frequently engaged. The budget will be balanced without an increase of taxation, but will incur the reimbursement of the debt due the Bank of France. Our relations with foreign powers continue amicable and peaceful. France has joined in the efforts for the pacifications of the insurgent Provinces of Turkey. We shall retain the hope that the agreement of the great powers jointly affirming their respect for treaties and attachment to peace, will bear fruit. No power could view the termination of civil war in Spain with more sincere satisfaction than France. of the public mind at both the extremities of Europe, and ardent desire for peace animating all people and governments, will favor the prosecution of pending commercial negotiations. The approaching expiration of commercial treaties compels us to lay down a new economical regime, we shall seek by persevering in the wise policy of free trade to avoid perturbing industry. The statement refers to the necessity of completing the reorganization of the army, and of keeping pace with other powers in navat construction. In regard to internal administration, it says the Government, while seeking to reconcile important and justly demanded liberties, with necessary prerogatives of executive powers will submit propositions in regard to the granting of degrees for superior education and in regard to the composition of municipalities. The statement concludes as follows: It is not without emotion that we approach the first session of a legislature under a constitutional republic. We foresee possible difficulties, but hope they will be overcome through your confidence in the superior loval wisdom of the president, through your constant agreement with the two Chambers and through the general passionate desire to see France again rendered great by liberty, order and peace. The Republicans generally received the statement favorably; some passages were much cheered. The Bonapartists protested against the sentence which denounced military adventurers .- Gen. DeCissey, Minister of War, introduced a bill to complete the re-organization of the army, for which the Senate voted urgency,-Leon Say, the Minister of Finance, at the request of the Khedive, hus appointed Villet director of a department in the French treasury to assist in the re-organization of the Egyptian Finance Ministry. The French Senate yesterday definitely elected the Duc D'Audiffret Pasquier as President, and MM. Martel and Duclerc, of the Left, and Gen. Ladmirault and M. Kerdrel, of the Right, Vice-Presidents. This result produced a sensation, as the Left desired the election of Jules Simon to a Vice-Presidency. He, however, only obtained one hundred and twenty-nine votes, while Kerdrel, the lowest successful candidate, obtained 152. MM. Laplague Ruinneville and Vaudier of the Right, and MM. Saint Vallier and Scheurer Kestner, of the Left, were elected secretaries. MM. Baze and Desvignes, of the Lavergue faction, and Gen. D'Aurelles De Paladines, of the Right Centre, were elected quæstors. The Chamber of Deputies definitely elected M. Grevy President, he receiving 462 votes against 6.—M. Ciorac, of the Right Centre, and MM. Bethmont Rameau and Lepere, of the Left, were elected vice-Presidents. M. Leon Gambetta proposed that

BUFFET DECLINES TO ACCEPT A NOMINATION-PRE-

eight secretaries be elected instead of six, in order

to increase the representation of the majority; the

proposition was accepted. MM. Leon, Legitimist,

Savary, of the Lavergue group, Lamy and Duac-

hieris, members of the Left Centre, and Carnot,

Fouvier and Clemenceau of the Left, were elected secretaries. Gailly and Denfert Rochereau, of the

Left, were elected questors. M. Richard, who is

without a seat either in the Senate or Chamber of

Deputies, is resolved to resign his position as Minister of the Interior, unless he is elected to the

life Senatorship rendered vacant by the death of M.

not accept a nomination as candidate for any vacancy in the Senate or Chamber of Deputies. It is understood that the Prefects of the Departments of Gard, Gironde, Bouches, Du Rhone, Vaucluse and Haute Loire will be dismissed, and that the Marquis De Nadailhac, the Legitimist Prefect of the Basses Pirenes and a notorious abetter of the Carlists, will also be removed. The Senate has completed the verification of elections of all its members except two. The election of Marshal Canrobert, for the Department of Lot, was declared valid without discussion. The report upon the conduct of the elections in the Gironde and Bouches du Rhone shows that the Prefects persecuted the Republican candidates without intermission and supported the Bonapartists; the Senate, however, confirmed the result of the election in the latter department by a small majority. The elections of the Bonapartists Dieparquien and Alexandre in Savoy were also confirmed, in spite of the demand for an enquiry. M. Herold, of the Left, supported the demand by citing the conduct of the Prefect, the Marquis de Fournis, who, he asserted, had dismissed certain Republican officials and dismissed the delegates of some communes.

The Paris correspondent of the Times reports that the programme of the Ministry has been communicated to him by an influential member of the cabinet. Its chief points are as follows: Ten or twelve of the most obnoxious prefects and sub-prefects will be removed within a few days and replaced by men sincerely resolved to serve the Republic they will be carefully selected, men particularly calculated to attract the support of the middle class. The cases of remaining officials will then be carefully examined those who interfered in the elections through political passion will be dismissed; others who acted under orders, or through error, will be removed to other departments. After these changes are made assurances will be given to the officials that they have nothing more to fear. The Government has resolved upon a declaration that it will not make use of the seat of Liege, but will not introduce a bill abolishing it, as by an existing law it expires on the 1st of May. The Government will not introduce a bill on municipal reforms until the end of the year, as the excitement of municipal elections during the present year is undesirable. It will, however, endeavour to choose officials from municipal councils, and endeavour to arrange for the election of new municipal councils to replace the municipal commission which have been appointed in some places by the Prefects. A bill will be introduced by the Government restoring to the State the sole power of granting university degrees.

The grandson of the late Duke of Brunswick, whose diamonds and eccentric demeanour were for so many years the "talk of the town" in Paris, London, and Brussels, has just been found guilty of obtaining money under false pretences, and unlawfully wearing the uniform of a French officer. He is the son of the Vicomtesse de Civry, who, upon the ground that her mother was duly married to the Duke of Brunswick, and that she is therefore his legal heiress, has instituted proceedings against the Corporation of Geneva to recover the sum left by the Duke of Brunswick to that city. The young Viscount, her son, appears to have anticipated a favorable decision of his mother's suit by profuse expenditure in Paris, but the offence especially imputed to him was having taken part in the review of the French troops by Marshal Mac-Mahon last June. In order that he might figure to advantage on that occasion he purchased a horse on credit, donned the uniform of an officer in the French Chasseurs and joined the Marshal's staff. When the vendor of the horse applied to him for payment he wrote him a violent letter, and challenged him to mortal combat. The creditor hoping to get something on account, accepted the challenge, but when he repaired to the place his debtor and adversary was nowhere to be found. He was however, afterwards discovered by the police, and notwithstanding the advocacy of M. Lachaud, sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

SPAIN.

THE AMERICAN MEMORANDUM AND THE SPANISH RE-PLY .- THE OCTAVIA REPORTED TO HAVE ON BOARD 4.000 Muskers .- Don Calderon Coblantes, Foreign Minister, has submitted to the Senate the text of a memorandum communicated by Mr. Cushing, the American Minister on 31st August, and Spain's reply thereto. It is stated the cargo of the yacht Octavia, recently captured by the Spanish near Porto Rico, comprises 4,000 muskets.

A Madrid telegram to the Standard reports that in the Cortes on Thursday, Senor Castelar, the red Republican, made a four hours speech. He criticised the policy of the Ministry generally, but dwelt chiefly on its course on religious questions. He declared that Ultramontanism had created the war. The House was crowded. All the Ministers were present, but remained silent. The spectators in the galleries several times applauded the speaker. Canovas del Castillo, and Pavia, will reply to Castelar. King Alfonso has arrived at Valladolid.

ITALY.

ROME, March 16.-The Minister of Public Instruction has ordered the Vatican University to be closed, it being an illegal establishment. Signor Minghetti to-day presented the financial statement in the Chamber of Deputies. He said the deficit for 1875 was only 28,000,000 lire, instead of 77,000,000 as was anticipated. The budget for 1876 shows a surplus of 10,000,000 lier, and that for 1877 would show a surplus of 15,000,000.

GERMANY. In consequence of the mischevious law against convents and religious institutions in Prussia, the following establishments, which in the eyes of Bismarck and his co-workers are considered as "staatsgefahrlich," (prejudicial to the state), are to be dissolved, namely: By the first of April; the orphan-school, the academy for girls, and the boarding school of the Ursuline nuns at Berlin and Dorsten, the academies of the Sisters of St. Francis at Kappelen, Remagen and Norf; the school of Recklingshausen; the orphan-asylum of the Sisters of Charity at Steele; St. Mary's Academy of Krefeld, erected for the education of Christian servants, under the direction of the Sisters of St. Francis; the orphan school of the Sisters of St. Borromeus at Krefeld; the convent of the Sisters Beatæ Mariæ Virginis at Effen, which in 1299 was already considered as an old establishment, and the school of the Sisters of St. Francis of Freckenhorst. By the first of May: The schols of the Sisters of the Poor Child Jesus and those of the Christian Brothers at Koblenz; the establishments of the Sisters of St. Borromeus Ebrenbreitstein, and of the Sisters of St. Francis at Bendorf. By the first of October: The schools of the Sisters of St. Augustine at Koblenz, and those of the Sisters of St. Francis at Kreuznach and Oberwesel; the hospital and school for small children at Mayen; the institutions Sadan, Mon-tabour, Eltville, Ober and Niederlahustein and Kirchdorf; the Convent school of Limburg; the orphan school of the Sisters of Charity at Rheinberg; the academy for young ladies and the school for small children under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross at Werden. By the 11th of April. The female Academy of the English ladies of Rymphenberg. Different houses and schools of the Little Sisters of the Pool at Strassbourg and Borny had to be abandoned forwith, And this is what so-called Prussian Liberals call Kulturkamph!" (a war for improvement!) - Luxembourg Sonntagablatt.

The London Month has some carefully prepared statistics on the German Persecution, probably PECTS TO BE DISMISSED.—Ex-Minister Buffet attended the reception given by President MacMahon on mized as follows:—In the diocese of Posen, twenty

replaced, and partly by those who refused to elect an apostolic delegate in violation of the laws of the Church. The parish of Nekia, near Kostryn, has suffered similar deprivation. In the diocese of Gnesen, Mass is not celebrated in ten parishes, although there are there 12,533 Catholics. Five other porishes of same diocese, containing 7,751 Catholics, were deprived of divine services by the imprisonment of their parish priests. In both the dioces s mentioned, all the Catholic ecclesiastical seminaries were closed two years ago, and the two Bishops were exiled under a threat of imprisonment. Fifty other parishes of the same diocese are illy provided with clergymen. All the young priests sent thither of late have been expelled, imprisoned, or banished. Some of these priests were in disguise among the Catholics, but when they were discovered they were immured in prisons. The heaviest penalties were inflicted on those priests who had refused to correspond with commisssaries appointed by Falck to administer the property of the Church. Such refusal involved enormously heavy fines, and if the offence was repeated the offender was banished. Up to the time to which the statistics were prepared, the following clergy, among others of Posen and Gnesen, were treated as set opposite their names : His Eminence the Archbishop of Posen, Miccislaus, Count Ledochowski-imprisoned. The Rt. Rev. John Chrysostom Janizewski, of Posen-imprisoned and then banished. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Cybichowski, of Gnesen—banished; with the prospect of imprisonment should he return. The Very Rev. Canon Korythowski, John-banished in the outset, and on his return imprisoned. The Very Rev. Canon Woyciechowski, Valentine, of Gresen—in prison. The Very Rev. Canon Koizman, John, Protonotary, Apostolic of Posen, in prison. The Very Rev. Canon Kurowski, of Posen-in prison. The Very Rev. Abbe Likowski, prelate of the household of the Holy Father—in prison. The Dean Anderoz, Ignatius—in prison. The Dean Bazinski, Thomas—in prison. The Dean Bulczynski, Edward—in prison. The Dean Danielski, Victor—in prison. The Dean Friski, Martin—in prison. The Dean Gantkowski, Marcel—in prison. The Dean Hebanawski, John-in prison. The Dean Kasprowiez, Leon-in prison. The Dean Kessler, Charles-in prison. The Dean Kenprec, Mathias-in prison. The Dean Krygier, Jacob-prison and banishment. The Dean Kucyniski, Jacob—in prison. The Dean Kuklinski, Ignatius—in prison. The Dean Lewandowski, John-in prison. The Dean Michalski, Andrew—prison and banishment. The Dean Mierzeiewski, Stanislaus—in prison. The Dean Palzewicz, Ignatius-in prison. The Dean Pankan, Francis-in prison. The Dean Pawlowski John-in prison. The Dean Pongowski, John Ne pomucen-in prison. The Dean Rochr, Jules-in prison. The Dean Rynski, Stanislaus—in prison. The Dean Rzenzniewski, Gustavus-in prison and banishment. The Dean Sonchocki, John Nepomuceu-in prison. The Dean Simon, Joseph-in prison. The Dean Tafelski, Constantine—in prison. The Dean Theinert, Valentine—in prison. The Dean Tomaszewski, Napoleon-in prison. The Dean Weisner, Augustin-in prison. Parish Priests and Administrators: Abbe Akoszewski, Alexander—in prison. Abbe Arendt, Anthony—in prison. Abbe Bartsch, Theodor—in prison. Abbe Beyer, Anthony-banished. Abbe Formanowicz, Anthony -in prison. Abbe Gimzycki, Valentine-in prison. Abbe Lnoblick, Father-banished. Abbe Koscielski Roch-in prison. Abbe Marker, Joseph-banished. Abbe Mizgalski, Charles-banished. Abbe Stagraczynski, Joseph-in prison. Abbe Szuscynski, Joseph — banished. Abbe Zmura, Apolinaire—banished. The above is only a portion of the formidable list. It is unnecessary to give the whole of it. We confess that the state of things decribed is not calculated to give rise to pleasant reflections in Catholic minds. It is humiliating to think that the Government and Reistach would debase themselves by such intolerance, or that the Catholics of the world would tamely bear the infliction. Submission and forbearance are all very well in their way, but there is a point at which they cease to be virtues. The Jews of old were encouraged by the Almighty in their religious wars, and Supreme Pontiffs have blessed the arms of the Crusaders. The world may again witness that ceremony.

USEFUL READING.

To CLEAN BRASS .- Bichromate of potash, one ounce; sulphuric acid, two ounces. Pour the acid over the potash, then mix with an equal quantity This will clean dirty brass in one moof water. ment. One of the best things for cleaning brass, silver, glass, etc., is, add to one-half pint of warm water about a table-spoonful of ammonia water and the same of whiting. For show cases it works well.

The cause of streaked butter is the imperfect working of the butter after it is solted. Salt in butter sets the color, or deepens and brightens it; so that if the salt is worked into the butter, and not so fully worked as to salt every part, then the fresh butter retains the color it had when it came from the churn, and the salt butter grows so nuch darker that it is decidedly streaked. The remedy is to work the streaked butter more thoroughly.

To Test Beer, Erc .- Good beef is soft, fine, and of an agreeable red color, lightly streaked through with white veins. If the fat is of a yellowish white it is a sign of youth and tenderness. The best is what is called porter house steak. Ribs of beef are generally considered best for roasting. Chickens, to be very good, should be picked dry as soon as killed; their tenderness may be tested by the flexibility of their joints, and by the whiteness of their skins.

To Remove Caustic Stains.-1. Take of chloride of mercury, two drachms; hydrochloric acid, two drachms, and dissolve. This must be applied to the stain with a camel's-hair brush and the linen, paper, etc., immediately plunged into hot water, when the stain will be removed. Let it afterwards be dried in the sun. 2. If a small piece of iodide of potassium is rubbed on the part (which must be previously wet) it will decompose the blackened oxide, and convert it into the iodide of silver, which is soluble in water, and consequently may be discharged by washing. The above process will answer equally well for linen, muslin, etc. Hot water dissolves the iodide much quicker than cold.

KEEPING CREAM .- Next in importance to having milk perfectly pure and sweet, and free from animal odors, comes the matter of keeping the cream after it is taken off the milk. In the first place, the less milk there is with the cream at the time it is set in the cream jar the better. A great deal of carelessness is shown in this matter, for be it known that milk makes cheese, while the cream only makes butter, and the more milk there is in the cream at churning time, the more cheesy flavored will be the butter, and therefore the more likely to spoil afterwards, unless excessively salted. Really pure, good butter requires very little salt, while butter as ordinarily made will soon spoil, unless well-salted or kept covered with brine.

REMEDY FOR SLOBBERING HORSES .- The modus operandi by which any man learns a fact, is not necessary to be stated when the mere statement of the fact at once reveals the proof. I have tested until I am satisfied that slobbering horses are often, and perhaps invariably (unless when in pasture) caused by the bit, and the cure is, use a smaller wire. Why? Because the teeth upon the lower jaw are too near to each other; hence the bit won't go between them, and the horse is compelled to carry his Friends. He reiterates his declaration that he will | parishes, comprising 31,532 Catholics, have been de- | mouth partially open and his power to swallow is

prived of divine service, partly by the death of nullified. A slobbering horse is as digusting as a priests whom the Government does not permit to be nasty table girl; if I can't cure either I get rid of them. My rule is, " don't buy him," and yet I bought one last summer, because he matched another and was all right, except that disgusting habit; it was on him (and the cure was radical) that

I learned the above fact.—Rural New Yorker.
To FEED CORN AND OIL CARE.—A Mount Vernon (Ohio) correspondent writes: "You will oblige by giving some information in reference to the best method of feeding corn to cattle that are being fattened. Here the practice is to feed it in the shock and what I desire most to learn is, whether it would not be better either to grind it with the cob, or without the cob, and feed it then? Of what value is oil-cake, used with corn, and if used, in what quantity should it be fed?" Reply—Whether it is cheaper to feed corn in the ear whole, or ground, depend upon circumstances. The saving in grinding the ears and feeding meal is fully one-fourth, if not one-third. If the cost of husking and grinding the ears is greater than the saving, it is clearly cheaper to feed the corn in the shock. The husking might cost four cents a bushel, and the grinding may be done for three cents a bushel. Where corn costs thirty cents a bushel (seventy pounds of ears) it would just about pay to crush it. Where it costs more it would pay better, and where it costs less it would not be profitable. There is some little nutriment in the cobs. Oil-cake is worth a little more than corn; as an addition to cornmeal it is worth even more for its good effect upon the bowels and skin. Two to four pounds a day might be profitably feb to fattening animals, along with twice as much corn-meal. The manure from an oil-cake fed animal is very rich, and would repay, at least, half the cost of the cake. It is a pity that all the oil-cake made in the country is not fed here instead of being exported.

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WASHINGTON'S FIRST VICTORY.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY NUMBER OF IRISH WORLD-OUT THIS

WEEK. George Washington's first victory over England's pewer in America was won on ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1776, just One Hundred Years ago. On that day the British troops evacuated Boston, which they had held since the defeat of the Americans at Bunker Hill. There will be a grand Centennial Celebration of the occasion in Boston. The IRISH WORLD for this week has a full and spirited history of the siege of Boston, with an account of its evacuation, beautifully illustrated. To be had

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entarticles..... 350 (0 12. 30 Lots from \$10 to \$15 each, different articles.... 375 00 13. 40 Lots from \$6 to \$10 each, differ-

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