

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 13.—The Assembly to-day adopted the Constitutional project reported by the Committee of Thirty. The vote stood 411 yeas to 234 nays.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—For several days past a manuscript letter has been in circulation here written by the Comte de Chambord to M. de Montalembert in reply to the pressing intervention of the Bishop, urging concessions that might lead to a Fusion. The letter, on account of its singular character and its unexpected conclusion, had been declared by the Legation to be apocryphal. But it now appears that the letter has been published in an authorized country newspaper, and it is now reproduced in an evening paper. It may, therefore, unless further proof to the contrary be given, be considered as authentic. It runs as follows:—

VINNA, Feb. 8.—Monsieur l'Evêque—Like you, I can have no other interest in this world than the welfare of France, nor any other desire than to witness the arrival of better days for the Church. The Comte de Blacas, charged by me to bear to you a verbal reply to the letters which you addressed to me, certainly cannot have failed to acquaint you with the conformity of my sentiments in this respect with your own. I desire now only to express myself to you in a few words the regret I feel at not being able to follow the counsels which your patriotism suggests. You seem to attribute to chimerical scruples the want of success of efforts which have been so frequently renewed to bring about a closer union between the two branches of my family. After searching thoroughly my conscience, I do not find an hour or a day in my life in which the difficulties I am assailed to have raised have imposed any serious obstacle to a sincere reconciliation. Without prejudice or rancour against any persons, my duty was to preserve in its integrity the principle beyond which I shall never cease to repeat I am nothing, and with which I am all. That is what people will not sufficiently understand. I may be permitted to suppose from your allusions that among the chief sacrifices which you regard as indispensable to meet the wishes of the country you place that of the Flag. That is a pretext invented by those who, while recognizing the necessity for a return to a traditional Monarchy, desire at least to preserve the symbol of the Revolution. Believe me, notwithstanding all its failings, France has not so far lost the sentiment of honour. It no more understands the Head of the House of Bourbon denying the standard of Algiers than it would have understood the Bishop of Orleans consenting to continue to occupy a seat in the French Academy in company with republicans and Atheists. I have not learnt with less pleasure than the true friends of the country the presence of the Princess, my cousins, at the Chapelle Expiatoire on January 21, for, in appearing there to pray publicly in that monument consecrated to the memory of the Martyr King, they must have felt the full influence of a place so propitious to great teaching and generous inspirations. I have, then, neither sacrifices to make nor conditions to receive. I expect little from the ability of man, and much from the justice of God. When I am too bitterly tried, a glance at the Vatican re-animates my courage and strengthens my hopes. It is at this school of the illustrious captive that one acquires the spirit of firmness, resignation, and peace—of that peace which is assured to every one who takes his conscience as a guide, and Pius IX. as a model.

—Times Cor.

A SCORN IN THE ASSEMBLY.—PARIS, Feb. 18.—The even tenor of the protracted crisis through which we are passing—for I believe we are still in a crisis—was pleasantly varied yesterday in the Assembly at Versailles by the most lively war dance which has yet been witnessed within the theatrical precincts of the Chamber. As is usual in the case of all really effective "rows," the incident from which it sprang was a personal one. It maintained its exclusively personal character throughout, and only terminated without broken heads owing to the native preference which characterizes the race for using their tongues instead of their fists. Nevertheless, not since the Chamber has met has there been so near an approximation to what in America would be called a "downright rough and tumble" as when a whole benchful of the Left charged an unfortunate member of the Right and with uplifted palms threatened him then and there with summary chastisement. The prime cause of the melee was the old accusation which M. Carayon Latour brought against M. Challemeil Lacour of having during the war ordered both him and the Mobiles he commanded to be shot. When M. Challemeil Lacour alluded to the valour of his Mobiles, and to the fact that he had lost half of them in the campaign of the Vosges, a certain elderly member of the Right astonished everybody by shouting out in a spasm of enthusiasm, "They were not Republicans." Instantly the greater part of the Left sprang to their feet as if they had been sitting on springs to which M. Champvallier (the Legitimist deputy in question) had the key, and had shot them all into the air for his amusement. These curious effects are not to be observed among the more cold-blooded races of the North, but the peculiarity of a French insurrection is that it can act upon a whole mass like an instantaneous sting. Every one seemed to have an epidermis of exactly the same thickness; then a multitude flung themselves precipitately on the unhappy M. Champvallier. It seems a perfectly recognized part of Parliamentary proceedings among the Radicals that any number of them may fall upon and assault a single deputy of the Opposition by whom they conceive themselves insulted. Such, at least, appears to be the view taken in the République Française this morning, which describes the scene as follows:—

"The insulter was immediately surrounded by the honest men whom he had insulted, and his deplorable attitude would have caused them pity, if it had been possible to pardon such an insult. The deputies of the Left on the first bench who precipitated themselves upon this personage to inflict upon him the chastisement which he deserved were M. M. Langlois, A. Gent, Edmond Adam, Laurent-Pichat, &c.; but we have said enough for the present.—L'incident s'est pas clos."

This is a most cheering prospect. There is no saying what new development of the Democratic theory of personal Parliamentary chastisement we may not yet have in store for us, as practiced probably among themselves, by the new couche sociale to which we are to be before long introduced. In the meantime a duel or two seems one of the inevitable consequences of having any decided political opinion. It need scarcely be said that the person who was not insulted on the occasion was poor M. Gravy. In vain did he shout and ring his bell. He produced no more effect upon the conduct of his audience than if he had been a fashionable London preacher, and they only calmed down at last, without proceeding to further extremities, because they do not like blows, and their throats got exhausted with roaring. After this, a storm succeeded storm for the rest of the scene. Nothing was said worth repeating here, and indeed very little was heard; but that was no great loss, for what could be said on such a subject worth listening to? Finally, Jules Favre, of all men in the world, came to the rescue. His appearance in the Tribune always acts on the Assembly like a red flag on a Bull, but it was opportune nevertheless, for while they were turbulently trying to find a way out of the personal slough in which they had become involved by the help of "ordres du jour," he reminded them that in the case of the interpellation of one member by another, the order is not per-

mitted. So that the closure was voted and the members went off remarking appropriately, "Quel gasch!" —Times Cor.

SPAIN.

DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.—A CONSTITUENT CORTES.—MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—MADRID, March 12.—The Assembly yesterday definitively sanctioned the bill introduced by the Government suspending its sittings, and convoking the Constituent Cortes on the 1st May.

Malaga to-day proclaimed the Federal Republic. A special despatch to the Standard from Spain, via Paris, says Gen. Nouvillas has been defeated by the Carlists near Pamplona. The Government troops attacked the Carlists on the heights of Montreuil, failed to dislodge them and were forced to retreat. They lost three commanding officers, and twenty privates killed, and 20 officers and 100 men wounded. The Carlist loss was heavy, but the particulars are not yet known.

PORTUGAL.

REPUBLICANISM IN PORTUGAL.—LONDON, March 11.—Portuguese journals say that at no time in the history of the country have such efforts been made to organize a Republican party as are now making. They compare England's delay in recognizing the Spanish Republic with her speedy recognition of Napoleon's Government in 1832.

ITALY.

ROME, March 11.—Yesterday being the anniversary of Mazzini's death, a deputation of Democrats attempted to visit the patriot's tomb, but the police refused them admission. For a time the greatest excitement prevailed and a riot was imminent. The troops were called out and prevented disturbance.

The King has appointed Amadeus Lieut.-General in the Italian army.

BARN CISTERNS.—One of the most important appendages to the barn or stable is a well built capacious cistern. Having a full supply of pure water in the barn yard is not only convenient, saving much time in taking horses and cattle to the pond or brook to drink, but the water from a well kept cistern is much more healthful to the stock than the water from many of the stock ponds, which during the summer months, when water is most needed, are but little more than mud holes. The water that falls upon an ordinary sized barn in the course of a year is sufficient for all the stock that will probably find shelter in and around the barn; in the winter time, when the ponds are frozen, having water in the yard is a great convenience, not only for watering stock, but for wetting the cut straw and hay that should be fed with meal to the farm horses and cattle. Many farmers who have never experienced the advantages of barn cisterns would avail themselves of them if they knew how little cost and trouble they can be built. In ordinary clay soils a cistern may be built without brick, except for the arch, by merely making the excavation of the size and depth required and laying the mortar immediately on the clay sides; if well done with good hydraulic cement, and clean, coarse sand, it will be as permanent as if plastered upon a brick wall. Brick will be required for an arch. To turn this, about eighteen inches below the surface of the ground, a shoulder should be made the width of the brick on which the arch is to rest. One thousand brick will be sufficient for a cistern of the capacity of one hundred barrels; constructed on this plan, and the whole may be built at a cost of \$25. On many farms, brick may be already on hand, and some farmers, perhaps, would prefer to wall the entire cistern from the bottom. To do this, two-thirds or perhaps three-fourths more bricks would be required. The most proper form, and the one which gives the greatest strength to a cistern, is that of an ordinary jug, say 10 or 12 feet deep and 6 or 8 feet diameter, at the bottom, increasing in the middle upward the size should be contracted to the base of the arch to 6 feet or less. Such a cistern will hold from 100 to 150 barrels, and would afford a supply of water for 20 head of animals continually. It is important to secure as freshly burnt hydraulic cement as possible. The coarsest sand makes the strongest mortar. This should be clean, that is, free from any clay or marly substance. Every good mason knows the proportion in which these should be mixed.—Rural World.

Frost Bite is the result of blood becoming so cold as not to circulate, and mortification and the death of the part takes place. When a limb on any part of the body is frozen it loses all sensibility and the skin becomes white; as soon as this is noticed, rub it gently with snow; the next best is ice water, for that is slightly warmer we believe than the frozen part, and thus changes the temperature by very slow degrees; keep it in cold water until the feeling returns, and for two or three minutes later, then add a little warm water, and in two or three minutes a little more, rubbing the part gently with the hand so as to promote the circulation. If a person seems to be nearly frozen to death, remove all the clothing and cover the whole person, excepting the mouth and nose, in snow; if this cannot be had, use ice-water, containing lumps of ice; after remaining a few moments long enough to have some sensibility, take out the body and wipe it with it rags dipped in cold water until the muscles begin to relax, then remove to a cold bed, cover the body over with the warm hands under the cover, patiently rub the whole surface for hours if necessary; two or three persons might be rubbing at the same time, in order to get up a circulation. If signs of life appear, give an injection of camphor water, and put a few drops of spirits of camphor on the tongue. As soon as the person can notice things, give a teaspoonful of strong tea or coffee, and after a while give him half a cup hot at a time; not only parents, but all young persons ought to know these things. Two winters ago, a young gentleman advised a young lady, who was returning from skating with feet benumbed with cold, to put them in warm water as soon as she reached home; she did to one foot, which had to be taken off.—Hall's Jour. of Health.

NATURE OF CROUP.—Dr. Jordan, in a recent lecture upon croup, as reported in the Medical Times and Gazette, takes occasion to refute the hypothesis, that croup is the result of a membranous exudation in the larynx or trachea, and maintains that whenever this occurs the actual disease is diphtheria. The usual cause of croup is a membranous inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx and trachea accompanied with secretion of tenacious mucus, and also considerable swelling, caused by effusion into their submucous areolar tissue—in fact, a catarrhal inflammation of the larynx and trachea. The danger of the disease is in consequence of the obstruction to the entrance and exit of air to and from the lungs, which frequently requires a very prompt treatment. For this the patient is to be placed in a warm room having no draughts, at a temperature of at least 70 degrees F. The air breathed is to be thoroughly saturated with moisture, this being sometimes accomplished very effectually by the steam from a boiling kettle in the room. Whatever applications be adopted, it is to be remembered that the soft moist vapor is an important agent in the treatment. A linseed poultice to the throat helps, and has a soothing power. These external applications being attended to, an emetic of ipecacuanha is then to be given, and repeated every twenty minutes or half hour until not only copious vomiting, but perspiration is induced. The result of this is to cause the secretions of the air passages to become thinner and more easily got rid of, a looser cough always bespeaking a lessened danger. Other modifications of the treatment are, of course, suggested by the attendant physician.

A NOBLE REVENGE.—Two French noblemen, the Marquis de Valz and the Count de Mercl, were educated under the same masters, and reputed amongst all who knew them to be patterns of friendship, honor, courage and sensibility. Years succeeded years, and no quarrel had ever disgraced their attachment; when, one unfortunate evening, the two friends having indulged freely in some fine Burgundy, repaired to a public coffee-house, and there engaged in a game of back-gammon. Fortune declared herself in favor of the Marquis, and the Count was in despair of success; in vain did he depend on the fickleness of the goddess, and that he should win her over to his side; for once she was constant. The Marquis laughed with exultation at his unusual good luck. The Count lost his temper, and once or twice upbraided the Marquis for enjoying the pain which he saw excited in the bosom of his friend. At last, upon a fortunate throw of the Marquis, the infuriated Count threw the box and dice in the face of his brother soldier.

The whole company in the room were in amazement, and every gentleman in the room waited with impatience for the moment in which the Marquis would sheathe his sword in the bosom of the now repentant Count.

"Gentlemen," said the Marquis, "I am a Frenchman, a soldier, and a friend. I have received a blow from a Frenchman, a soldier, and a friend. I know and I acknowledge the laws of honor, and will obey them. Every man who sees me wonders why I am tardy in putting to death the author of my disgrace. But, gentlemen, the heart of that man is entwined with my own. Our days, our education, our temperaments and our friendships are coeval. But, Frenchmen, I will obey the laws of honor and of France. I will stab him to the heart." So saying, he threw his arms around his unhappy friend, and said, "My dear de Mercl, I forgive you, if you deign to forgive me for the irritation I have given to a sensitive friend, by the levity of my own. And now, gentlemen," added the Marquis, "though he has interpreted the laws of honor my own way, if there remains one Frenchman in the room who dares to doubt my resolution to resent even an improper smile at me, let him accompany me; my sword is by my side to resent an affront, but not to murder a friend for whom I would die, and who sits there, a monument of contrition and bravery, ready with me, to challenge the rest of the room to deadly combat, if any man dare to think amiss even of the transaction."

The noble conduct of these two friends was applauded by the company present, who felt that "to err was human, to forgive was divine." The pardon of the Count was sealed by the embraces of the Marquis, and the king so far applauded both the disputants that he gave them the cordon bleu.

FRIDAY AS A FAST DAY.—Everyone, I presume, is aware that Sunday is but a weekly repetition, through the year, of Easter-day; for the Apostles transferred the sabbatical rest from the last to the first day of the week to commemorate our Lord's resurrection. Now, a similar spirit consecrated, from the beginning of the Church, the sixth day of every week as a day of humiliation, in continued remembrance of the day whereon He was crucified. From the beginning, Friday was kept as a fast, and that of so strict observance that the blessed martyr, Fructuosus, bishop of Tarragona, in Spain, when led to execution, in 259, though standing much in need of refreshment, refused to drink, it being Friday, and about ten of the clock. The motive for this fast, as well as of that on Saturdays the remains of which yet exist in the observance of these two days as days of abstinence, is clearly stated to be what I have described it, by Pope Innocent I., about the year 402. For, writing to Decentius, he says: "On Friday we fast on account of our Lord's passion. Saturday ought not to be passed over, because it is included between the sorrow and the joy of the season. This form of fasting may be observed every week, because the commemoration of that day is ever to be observed." Julius Pollux, in his chronicle, says of Constantine: "He ordered Friday and Saturday to be honored; that on account of the Cross (or crucifixion) of Christ, and this for His resurrection." In after ages, this custom was rigidly observed, as a learned and pious living author has proved by examples. In an old French poem upon the Order of Clivalry, Hue de Tabarie informs Satein of the four things which a true knight should observe; one is abstinence or temperance. He then says: "And to tell you the truth, he should on Friday, fast, in holy remembrance, that, on that day, Jesus Christ, with a lance, for our redemption was pierced; throughout his life on that day he must fast for our Lord." It is recorded, in old memoirs of the Mareschal de Boucaut, that he held Friday in great reverence, would eat nothing on it which had possessed life, and dressed in black to commemorate our Saviour's passion. And hence, on the other hand, the people of his time held it for one of Robert le Diable's worst characteristics that he neglected that day's fast. This powerful association of one day in the week, with the lesson of meekness and forgiveness which we have seen its prototype inculcate, and this one day observed with humble devotion, in honor of man's redemption, must have kept alive a truly Christian spirit, or at least have acted as a check, salutary and powerful, upon the course, otherwise unrestrained, of passion.—Cardinal Wiseman's Lectures on Holy Week.

Jews of JERUSALEM.—It is remarkable that the Jews who are born in Jerusalem, are of a totally different caste from those we see in Europe. Here they are a fair race, very lightly made, and particularly effeminate in manner. The young men wear a lock of long hair on each side of the face, which, with their flowing silk robes, gives them the appearance of women. The Jews of both sexes are exceedingly fond of dress; and, although they assume a dirty and squalid appearance when they walk abroad, in their own houses they are to be seen in costly furs and the richest silks of Damascus. The women are covered with gold, and dressed in brocades stiff with embroidery. Some of them are beautiful; and a girl of about twelve years old, who was betrothed to the son of a rich old rabbi, was the prettiest little creature I ever saw. Her skin whiter than ivory, and her hair, which was as black as jet, and was plaited with strings of sequins, fell in tresses nearly to the ground. She was of a Spanish family, and the language usually spoken by the Jews among themselves is Spanish.—Curson's Visit to the Monasteries in the Levant.

IRISH COMPLIMENTS.—The following compliments were paid to Sheridan, in Norfolk, by an Irish servant belonging to Mr. Coke, who attended him on his shooting excursion, and which Sheridan retold with great glee: Shot the 1st (the birds all getting away)—"More power to your honour. Did you see one little fellow drop his leg as he went off? He'll never stand on his tin toes again." Shot 2nd (ditto)—"Tare an'gers, there they go! But didn't yer honour hear the shot rattle among them like pise agin a winder? They'll pray never to see yer honour agin on this side of the country." Shot 3rd (birds all off again)—"Tunder an' ouns! but they've coched it! (After watching them awhile.) There's three wounded, anyhow, for they had hardly stringed to fly over yonder hedge; the devil awl of sleep they'll get this blessed night." Shot 4th (a pheasant gets away)—"Well, I never seen a poor gentleman taken like him; he'll remember your honour many a long day for that. The spalpeen is carrying away more shot than would sit up an ironmonger at Slidberren." Shot 5th (a snipe gets off)—"Bether! you may cry 'erake, my fine fellow—you may take your long bill to the other world. You'll walk to-morrow morning with a lump in your soft head." Poor Sheridan could stand this no longer, but gave his countryman a fee for his ingenuity, and proceeded on his beat alone.

WORK OF THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CATHEDRAL OF MONTREAL.

The following are the sums collected in the different parishes for the twelvemonths:—

Table listing contributions from various parishes such as Ste. Agathe, Ste. Agnes, Ste. Adelaide, etc., with amounts in dollars and cents.

We don't know that anything more equitably touching can be found in the whole domain of republicanism than the well known epitaph on our celebrated printer. Although familiar to every one, it will still bear transcription:— "The body of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, an Old Book, (Like the cover of an printer, Its contents torn out, And strip of its lettering and gilding,) Lies here food for worms. Yet the work shall not be lost, For it will (as he believed) appear once more In a new And more beautiful edition Corrected and amended By The Author."

BREAKFAST.—EPPE'S COCOA.—GRAPEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled "James Eppe's & Co. Homoeopathic Chemists, London." MANUFACTURERS OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Eppe & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Boston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

ARTISAN'S MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY. Notice is hereby given that the subscription book of the Society for shares in the new class of 1873, of the Accumulating Stock, will be open at the office of the Society, No. 13, James Street, on Saturday the first day of March next, and the ensuing days, if required. By order of the Directors, J. B. LAWLEUR, Sec.-Treasurer.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of "The Landed Credit of Canada," with a head office at Montreal. MONTREAL, 6th February, 1873.

JUST RECEIVED NEW SPRING STYLES, IN GENTS, YOUTHS, AND BOYS' HATS AT R. W. COWAN'S, Cor. Notre Dame & St. Peter Strs., DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY, Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

APPROPRIATION STOCK.—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000. PERMANENT STOCK—\$100,000.—Open for Subscription. Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly. Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants, and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice 6 per cent. For sums over \$500 00 lent on short notice 5 " " For sums over \$25 00 up to \$5,000 00 lent for fixed periods of over three months 7 " " As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock. Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

SINITE PARVULOS VENIRE AD ME. COLLEGE OF NOTRE-DAME, COTES DES NEIGES—NEAR MONTREAL.

PROSPECTUS. This Institution is conducted by the fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. It is located on the north side of Mount Royal and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful, overlooking a delightful country, and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada besides, its proximity to the city will enable parents to visit their children without inconvenience. Parents and Guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary education, nurtured and protected by the benign influence of religion, and which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence, and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues. Pupils will be received between the ages of five and twelve; the discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender age. Unremitting attention will be given to physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents. The course of studies will comprise a good elementary education in both the French and English languages viz.: Reading, Spelling, Writing, the elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and History besides a course of Religion suitable to the age and capacity of the pupils.

TERMS: 1. The scholastic year is of ten months. The classes begin every year in the first week of September and finish in the first week in July. 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the college during the vacation. 3. Board and Tuition, \$10.00 per month, payable quarterly in advance, bankable money. 4. Washing, bed and bedding, together with furniture, will be furnished by the House at the rate of \$2.00 per month. 5. The house furnishes a bed and straw mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes, providing the pupil has at least two pairs. 6. Doctor's fees and medicines are extra. 7. A music master is engaged in the Institution. The piano lessons, including use of piano, will be \$2.50 per month. 8. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction. 9. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the house a sum proportionate to the clothing required. 10. Parents will receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, an account of the health, conduct, assiduity and improvement of their children.—Continued.

A RARE CHANCE OF GOING TO IRELAND AND BACK FOR ONE DOLLAR, To be Drawn at the Fair to be held April, 1873, the Building of the Immaculate Conception Church, (Oblate Fathers) Lowell, Mass. A First Class Cabin Passage from New York to Ireland and Back, donated by the Inman Steamship Company. TICKETS, \$1 00 Can be had at this Office, or by addressing Rev. McGrath, O.M.J., Box 360, Lowell, Mass. The Oblate Fathers appeal with confidence their friends on this occasion. N.B.—Winning number will be published in the paper.