

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

**APPROPRIATION.**—Paris, Feb. 3.—The Budget Committee have voted to recommend an appropriation of \$800,000 for repairing the damage done during the last days of the Commune to the public buildings in Paris, including the Tuilleries and Palais Royal.

A profound sensation has been caused at Versailles by the articles in the *North German Gazette* urging restrictions on the freedom of the Church and Ultramontane press in France and Belgium.

Reports of the French military tribunals engaged in trying Communists have been made up. Up to the present the courts-martial have given 49,966 decisions, including 24,000 declaring there to be no cause for prosecution, 2,300 acquittals, and 23,000 condemnations. There remain 750 cases of individuals who have disappeared, and 1,100 which are still being investigated. Seven cases are being disposed of every week, and all will be terminated in three months. The Committee of Pardons have given 6,000 decisions—namely, 2,080 in favor and 4,000 against the persons under sentence.

**THE CIRCULAR OF M. DE FOURTAN.**—We know not whether it is in consequence of representations from the German Government that M. de Fourtan has sent his letter to the French Bishops concerning the recent pastoral which some of them have put forth. At all events, it is believed that the Berlin authorities are satisfied with what has been done. The circular of the Minister of Public Worship observes all the forms, avoids singling out any particular pastoral for animadversion, and expresses a confident conviction that the eminent prelates in question would be "the first to regret" that their writings should have produced "consequences absolutely contrary to their intentions." The Government, however, could not but take notice of the fact that some "appreciations" contained in them "are calculated to excite abroad susceptibilities which it is undesirable to arouse," and sincerely hopes that this will not occur again. "Your Grace," continues M. de Fourtan, "is not ignorant of the sympathy which the Government feels for the Church and the Holy See in the midst of their trials. It well understands therefore the cares which weigh on Catholic consciences, and the grief of which the Catholic Bishops are now making themselves the interpreters. But these sentiments, Monseigneur, may be expressed with all the fitting freedom and force without its being necessary to have recourse to attacks at which neighboring Governments may take umbrage." We should rather like to know, however, in what terms which would not offend Prince von Bismarck, the liberty of the spiritual jurisdiction could be asserted, the violation of that liberty condemned, and the solidarity of Catholic interests throughout the world affirmed. And the French Bishops could do no less than this.

**CLIQUEURS.**—In the Parisian theatres there is usually a body of persons hired to vociferously applaud certain actors. They are called *cliqueurs*, and sit in the pit, but are indistinguishable from the rest of the spectators. On one occasion, Mlle. Rachel complained that the *clique* had failed in its duty. She was representing a new character. The first night the applause was all that could be expected; the next night it fell far short of the proper amount of enthusiasm. In answer to her complaint, she was informed that the head of the *clique* was ill for the moment, and that he had been obliged to get his place temporarily taken by a confere, from a theatre on the Boulevards. This latter personage having heard the complaint, wrote to the great actress the following justificatory epistle:—"Mademoiselle: I cannot remain under the obloquy of a reproach from lips such as yours. The following is an authentic statement of what really took place: At the first representation I led the attack in person no less than thirty-three times! We had three acclamations, four hilarities, two thrilling movements, four renewals of applause, and two indefinite explosions. In fact to such an extent did we carry our applause that the occupants of the stalls were scandalized, and cried out, 'A la porte!' My men were positively overcome with fatigue, and intimated to me that they could not again go over such an evening. Seeing such to be the case, I applied for the manuscript, and, after having profoundly studied the piece, I was obliged to make up my mind, for the second representation, to certain curtailments in the service of my men. I, however, applied them only to M. M., and if the *ad interim* which I hold affords me the opportunity, I will make them ample amends. In such a situation as that which I have just depicted. I have only to request you to believe firmly in my profound admiration and respectful zeal; and I venture to entreat you to have some consideration for the difficulties which environ me. I am, mademoiselle, &c.—Chamber's Journal.

## SPAIN.

**BOMBARDMENT.**—Madrid, Feb. 3.—The Carlists threaten the open bombardment of Bilbao to-day. The city has two months' provisions. Gen. Moriones is receiving reinforcements, and will advance to its relief.

**LONDON, Feb. 4.**—The *Daily News* despatch from Berlin says alarming reports are current there concerning the relations between Germany and France.

## ITALY.

**RESIGNATION REFUSED.**—Rome, Feb. 5.—General Dela Marmora to-day requested permission to resign his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, but the Chamber refused to accept his resignation, and decided to grant him two months' leave of absence.

**LIBERTY OF WORSHIP AND SEARCH IN ITALY.**—A free Church in a free State is doubtless a fine phrase but one capable of various interpretations. In Great Britain the Churches, whether connected with the State or not, are practically free enough. The Bishop of London, it may be assumed, may celebrate Holy Communion in his Cathedral on Christmas Eve without asking permission of the Attorney-General or the Lord Chief Justice. Mr. Spurgeon may hold a Baptist gathering at midnight, without submitting his intentions to the arbitration of the Lord Mayor; Wesleyans may hold their midnight festival on New Year's Eve without fear of criminal prosecution on the part of the Crown. But in Italy it is not so. Religious functions in Catholic churches may not be celebrated without permission of the civil authorities. Pilgrimages to Catholic shrines are looked on with suspicion, and have been actually prohibited on various pretexts. And even at Christmas time, when one would suppose enmity and suspicion would be temporarily suspended, the law is still held in *terrore* over the parochial clergyman. Every one knows that in Catholic countries it is customary to celebrate a Mass at midnight on the occasion of the Nativity. In former times, the parish priest was obliged to ask permission from his Bishop for the celebration of such a function. Under Victor Emmanuel it appears that licence must be demanded and obtained from the civil authorities for all such services or celebrations, and that the priest who dares to omit taking out the requisite permission from the Prefecture to celebrate, for instance, a midnight Mass at Christmas, violates the law, and incurs penalties. Leave, of course, is light. But it by no means follows in Italy that leave will be granted upon application for performance of these sacred functions. So at least it may be inferred from the 'circulars' issued from the Italian Home Office to the municipal officers in the provinces, in relation to Christmas functions. One of these documents is thus worded:—"Breno, 17th December, 1873. Circular N. 977.—I bring to your worship's recollection the prohibition against performing religious functions in churches or other

places, in time of night, and the obligation imposed on parish priests to apply for express permission whenever they intend to celebrate the aforesaid functions at the aforesaid times. Your worship will therefore take the requisite precautions to prevent the abuse above alluded to, and you will also give notice to the parish priest of this Commune that if he intends to perform the said religious functions on the occasion of the Festival of the Nativity, he must forward the proper application in order that such may be transmitted to the provincial Prefecture for consideration and decision. You will also inform him that otherwise a contravention of the law will be established against him and reported to the judicial authority for penal process. (Addressed) To the Syndic of— (Signed) The Sub-Prefect de Angella."

**ARREST OF TWO NUNS.**—Two French Franciscan Nuns, Sisters Joanna Maria Sobome and Maria Maddalena Michon, were lately arrested by a police agent, aided by two carabinieri, while they were praying at the Sanctuary of Orapa, near Biella, in Piedmont. The ladies came into Italy to collect funds for maintenance of an orphanage at St. Sorina per Morant-Rhone, near Lyons, where 150 orphan girls from Alsace and Lorraine are educated. The Nuns had passports duly signed, and commendatory letters from the Prefect of Lyons, the French Consul at Turin, and the Ecclesiastical Authorities at Aosta, Ivrea, Turin, and Biella. In spite of their papers, the two ladies were minutely examined at the Sanctuary and asked who were the persons who gave them charity, the amount of what they had collected, and where was the money. They were then brought to Biella, and forced to undergo another long examination by the Questor, who took from them all their papers and told them to return for them on the morning of the next day. When they called for them, as desired by the Questor, they were again subjected to another cross-questioning which lasted two hours. Their answers were taken down by a Secretary, and they were not set free until they signed a report drawn up in Italian of the proceedings. The amount collected by the Nuns was only 400 lire.

**POISONING AT THE ALTAR.**—A horrible crime was attempted on the 22nd of December at Treviglio, near Bergamo. Four priests and two friars, a few minutes after celebrating Mass, were seized with spasms and violent pains in the stomach, vomiting, and other symptoms of poisoning. Medical assistance was at hand, and their lives were saved. Examination was set on foot, which resulted in discovering traces of tartar emetic in the sacred vessels, and in the arrest of one Baronis, a priest of Treviglio, who had been remarked the evening before busy about the wine bottles used for church purposes. He also had celebrated Mass, but swallowed little of the wine, and he was the only priest that escaped illness. Search was made in his house, and the remainder of the tartar emetic was found there, which he in vain tried to throw away. Baronis is an unfortunate priest whose conduct has long been a disgrace. He was much in the company of the Protestant Evangelists and the Revolutionists, who encouraged him in blasphemy and folly. He has now been arrested, and will be tried for his wanton attempt at assassination.

## SWITZERLAND.

**THE PERSECUTION IN CANTON GENÈVE.**—In the Canton of Geneva the authorities have been taking violent and forcible possession of the churches and presbyteries at Carouge and Lancy, the church at Chêne having been already seized by the Lyovson faction in anticipation of the decree; and the Vicar-Apostolic has issued a pastoral denouncing the seizures of the Church upon the intruders, while a Brief from the Pope has been published, which expresses his Holiness's admiration at the constancy of Mr. Mermillod and his clergy. The lawless Archbishop of Carouge, the Abbe Chuit, has also sent in a well-written protest, in which the treaty under which Geneva acquired Carouge, with the other Catholic parishes, and the Constitution of 1847 are appealed to.

The race of the modern Gosslers has of late increased and multiplied in various parts of Switzerland, and in the Jura district of the canton of Berne they are so sedulously intent on making themselves famous as frequently to overstep the narrow space that separates the sublime from the ridiculous. At Porrentruy their *protege*, a sham-priest called Pipi, weary of preaching in an empty church and teaching in an empty schoolroom, has applied to the prefect of the town for a remedy, and obtained an order that all the boys of the "normal school" who shall not attend Pipi's "religious instruction" are to be sent to gaol.

## AUSTRIA.

**OUT OF WORK.**—Vienna, Feb. 5.—Thirty thousand unemployed workmen in this city have petitioned the Government for relief.

Seventeen new laws are at this moment in preparation in Austria, "for the better regulation of the relations between Church and State." Prior to 1867 there was but one law for that purpose, viz., the Concordat agreed on with the Holy Father in 1855, which worked so well that Austria was at that time one of the best regulated families of the European commonwealth. Ever since this one law was arbitrarily set aside, everything has been at sixes and sevens in the empire; and now that stupendous host of seventeen brand-new enactments will have to be brought up to rid the Austrian Minister of Public Worship of the sleepless nights the questionable triumphs of his Prussian confrere, Falck, have brought on him.

## GERMANY.

**THE REICHTAG.**—Berlin, Feb. 5.—The session of the Reichstag was opened to-day with a speech from the Throne, delivered by Imperial commission.—The Emperor regrets that he cannot attend the opening in person. He enumerates as among the principal measures to be submitted during the session, bills relating to the army, press, trades unions and marital jurisdiction. The speech concludes with assurances that all the nations of Europe are resolved to preserve peace.

**IMPRISONMENT OF AN ARCHBISHOP.**—Berlin, Feb. 3.—Archbishop Ledochowski, who was arrested yesterday, has been sent to Ostrowo, in the Province of Posen, where he will be imprisoned, in accordance with the sentence of the Court.

**BERLIN, Feb. 5.**—Archbishop Ledochowski will be tried on the 11th instant, on no other charge except his refusal to pay fines. He may yet be released if the fines be paid. The Emperor has declined to intervene in the case, notwithstanding the great influence brought to bear in the Archbishop's favor.

**THE PERSECUTION AND THE COURT OF BERLIN.**—Finding that fines are powerless to force the Bishops to a sacrifice of principle, the Cultus-Minister, Dr. Falck, is said to be preparing a supplementary Bill, substituting summary imprisonment for pecuniary penalties as the punishment for the non-compliance with the new laws.—*Tablet*.

The proceedings of Prince Bismarck, which has found so much sympathy with Earl Russell and his partisans, have produced a very different effect even among a large portion of the German Protestants.—At least a correspondent of the *Germania* writes from Erfurt, as follows:—

"The speeches of Falck and Bismarck have produced a great disagreement among the Protestants themselves. Whoever is the true Catholic Church whithersoever the Church governed by the Pope or the sect of Reinkens, people will not accept Governmental teaching on the subject. What injury is done to the Catholics by the hostilities practised against their Church, is understood by every unprejudiced Protestant. It is only the rationalistic section and the most fanatical of the Old Protestant

party, certainly very numerous among the preachers who show any sympathy with the attacks against the Church."

A Berlin paper also the *Volkstimung*, an organ of the "Progress" party, and therefore not suspected of much affection toward the "Clerical" or Catholics, confesses frankly that the Prussian Government is proceeding in a manner which cannot truly meet the approval of the German people.

The Ultramontanes are sufficiently strong to give the Government some trouble if on a critical vote they should be joined by the other irreconcilable factions, and from our Correspondent's telegram it would seem the Liberals feel the need of taking measures for insuring a greater predominance in the future. There is a growing feeling, we are told, that the German Franchise should be remodelled on the Prussian system, and uneasiness is felt at the power conferred by manhood suffrage on mere numbers. It has been, and is still, one of Prince Bismarck's chief difficulties that he has to rely, both in his ecclesiastical and his political policy, on the support of the extreme no less than of the National party, and he has, perhaps, been forced beyond the limits of prudence in admitting so wide a suffrage for the elections to the German Reichstag. But concessions of this kind cannot easily be recalled, and if any additional support is needed, he would be far wiser to seek it in a modified policy. No man has insisted more strenuously upon the value of the English habit of compromise, and he would, perhaps, avoid some impending difficulties if he could see his way to a less violent treatment of the Ultramontane clergy.—*Times*.

**THE OLD-CATHOLICS.**—There is a fall in the thermometer of devotion and piety amongst the "Old-Catholics," so petted by Prussia. On the morning of Christmas Day a Mass was appointed to be said in the "Old-Catholic" Dischopie of Bonn. Accordingly Professor Reusch celebrated the sacrilegious rite at half past seven o'clock, a time which according to German customs was very convenient; but the assembled congregation amounted to seven persons! This is a very sorry proof of the deep and true piety, of which Reinkens asserted in his wretched answer to the Encyclical of Pius IX., that it had now disappeared from the Papal Church, and had taken shelter among the small flock of his faithful.

**THE "EVANGELICAL" ELECTIONS IN PRUSSIA.**—The church elections of the "Evangelical" Establishment in Prussia have been going strongly against the "Orthodox" party, and a belief in the Divinity of Our Lord seems in the majority of places to be an absolute disqualification for office or deputation to the Synod. The *Evangelische Kirchliche Anzeiger*, the organ of the defeated party, is particularly and justly scandalized at the way in which the Liberal forces have been brought into action. In one parish the "Fortschrittler" have been divided into sections alphabetically, and each provided with a leader, who was to be present throughout the church service on the day of election, so as to spare his followers the necessity of even one morning's attendance at church, and permit them to spend the time comfortably at breakfast in a neighbouring "Bier-halle." When the authorities in taking the votes were about to arrive at the letter which belonged to him, the leader started for his beer-shop, and brought in his men, who were thus enabled to carry their Liberal officials and representatives without the trouble or contamination involved in attendance at any kind of worship. "The thing," says the German Protestant paper, "would be laughable if there were not so terribly serious a side to it."

The *North German Gazette* published an article the other day with the object of warning German electors against permitting themselves to be influenced in the exercise of their electoral functions by the opinions of their wives. "All the qualities of woman," says the organ of Prince Bismarck, "are made to disturb and bewilder the factors of political life and to bring misfortune on the affairs of man." The cause of the dread of the weaker sex, expressed by the official journal, lies in the allegation that the women of Germany, as elsewhere, are, in general, subject to clerical dictation.

The late King of Saxony called at a telegraph office in his dominions to inspect the working of the institution. The operator telegraphed the fact to his next neighbor, and received for an answer, "The King pokes his nose into everything." This arrived during the royal presence, and the operator was obliged to read the edifying intelligence to his majesty.

## INDIA.

**THE FAMINE.**—Calcutta, Feb. 5.—The famine is increasing. It is estimated that 150,000 natives are already distressed.

**OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.**—The majority of those who are opposed to secular education, both Catholic and Protestant, are moved by a profound conviction of its inadequacy to the real needs of the children and the community. It develops calculation, cunning and intellectual sharpness, at the expense of conscience and moral sensibilities. It creates a type of character that is clever, capable and even brilliant, but utterly selfish and hard. It gives ability but awakens no corresponding disposition to use the ability for just and noble ends; and experience demonstrates that giving culture to a thoroughly bad man is like putting a sword or firebrand in the hands of a maniac. Herbert Spencer has rendered a real public service in exposing the shallow sophistry which supposes there is any moral in mathematics, or that any amount of merely intellectual discipline will make a kind husband, a devoted father, or a good citizen. We see that notwithstanding the increase of educational facilities and the admitted excellence of our schools and colleges, there has been a saddening growth of vice and crime, and still more depressing deterioration of character among the classes where we naturally look for the best results of our educational system. It is only natural that, with these alarming evidences of demoralization before their eyes, religious people look with suspicion and dread upon any and every proposal to diminish the moral instruction of our educational institutions, and eliminate all religious influences from the public schools. They feel that health does not come from any such restricted diet. The primary object of the public schools is not to teach this or that particular branch of knowledge, but to make good citizens and worthy men and women. There is no necessary connection between grammar and goodness. The multiplication table does not nurture the moralities. The fact that our public schools did not turn out the class of men and women we want, and that, in spite of costly and splendid educational institutions, there is an acknowledged increase of crime and demoralization of character, shows that there is some radical defect in our school system. The great defect of our public schools is that they train the head to the neglect, if not at the expense of the heart. The great common vices without which culture is a curse, are left to take care of themselves. The graces, the humanities, the sweet and beautiful charities, the deepest and noblest sentiments of human nature get no recognition in our present system, and if they are fed at all, it is from the crumbs that fall from the table of mathematics, and logic and the classics. The idea of duty, which is the foundation of character; the sentiment of reverence, which makes subordination and greatness possible; the sympathies, which are sources of respect for the rights and feelings of others; the beautiful amenities which bind human beings together and make life lovely—all that belongs to the distinctively moral side of human nature, and falls into the category of the heart—are pushed aside and left to such precarious invigoration as they may chance to get elsewhere.—*New York Evening Graphic*.

**THOMAS PAINE'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED.**—The Boston *Globe* of Friday says:—The 13th anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Paine was noticed last evening by a public meeting in Nassau Hall, attended by about 250 of the liberal thinkers of the city. Mr. Horace Seaver called the meeting to order and requested the audience to join in singing a hymn appropriate to the occasion, "America." In an address of about half an hour's length, Mr. Seaver stated the object of the meeting, and expressed his sympathy with it, to pay a tribute of gratitude to the memory of Thomas Paine, the patriot, the thinker and the humanitarian. The name of Paine, he said, deserved to be spoken of as honorably and reverentially as the names of Washington and Jefferson and Dr. Rush and others of the Revolutionary heroes with whom he was a co-laborer. That it was not an honored name was due to the fact that Paine dared declare himself free of the bigotry of the Established Church, free from the hypocrites the meannesses and narrow tenets of the Puritan Church. Nay, rather because he dared do more and wrote "The Age of Reason," the embodiment of the simplest, completest, and stoutest religion that has ever been proclaimed to man. Mr. Seaver was followed by the Rev. Francis E. Abbot, who said that he felt highly favored in being allowed an opportunity to express his admiration of the virtue, daring, ability, and benevolence of Thomas Paine's character. He regarded Paine as the pioneer, the Daniel Boone of American free thought, and he hoped that on the anniversary of his birthday all true men and women would dedicate each himself to the work of religious freedom, till the seed sown by Paine should grow up into a country as free religiously as it is now politically. Other addresses were made by J. H. Bartley, J. S. Reed, and several gentlemen who volunteered each to raise his voice in accord with the sentiment of the occasion.

**CATASTROPHE ON NIAGARA RIVER.**—Three men named A. Rose, Henry von Wagnem, and Joseph Giroux, living in the vicinity of the works of the Niagara River Iron Company, went out upon the river some time before noon yesterday, on a shooting excursion as is supposed. The party brought a sail-boat into requisition, but had not been long upon the Niagara before the boat was capsized by a sudden squall. The men were thrown out, but managed to gain a footing on the ice, which was being rapidly borne down the river. At noon the three men were discovered on the ice, nearly in front of the works already mentioned, and their pitiful cries for help attracted a great many people to the shore. The crowd were bewildered with terror, and found themselves absolutely powerless to render aid. The ice was running with relentless swiftness, and the rescue of the men seemed to admit of no delay. The greatest excitement prevailed and the unfortunate trio were considered doomed. In this extremity, a man was suddenly despatched from the Iron Works for the Grand Island Ferry tug Ada, and to the summons for help Capt. Adam Hartman responded with alacrity. His boat had barely fuel for a mile's travel, and he could not have anticipated for her anything but a severe struggle with the swift current, the heavy ice and the gale that had set in, but he resolved upon prompt action and went as speedily as possible to the rescue. He pursued the men down the river, but before he could reach the does upon which they drifted, one of the party, Joseph Giroux, fell into the angry waters and was seen no more. The other two were rescued a short distance this side of La Salle, and when taken off were badly frozen and completely exhausted. They could not have maintained their ground many minutes longer, and altogether they must have been for nearly three hours in the very face of death. The unfortunate Giroux leaves a wife to mourn his untimely taking off. Capt. Hartman is entitled to a medal of honour for his promptness, self-possession, and daring.—*Buffalo Courier*, Jan. 24.

**OWN THE LAND YOU LIVE UPON.**—An Irishman resident in Newcastle, Dixon, county, Nebraska, writes to us on a subject of great interest to our readers. We are glad to publish his sensible letter in our editorial columns. It will, we hope, set some one thinking that after all there may be something in Horace Greeley's favorite phrase, "Go West." Our correspondent in Nebraska says:—"The majority of the inhabitants of this country are Irish, but every nation is represented. I often wonder why Irishmen, Nature's own farmers, stop in the cities when they could go a little farther and get a good farm of 100 acres for the small sum of \$14. Of course, to will take some more to buy a yoke of cattle, plow, wagon, etc. It will cost nothing but labor to build a hut to live in until such time as they can afford better. I know men in the county west of here who are worth thousands and still cling to their sod-houses, having become so accustomed to them that they care not for better. Of course, you refined city people may jeer and laugh; but there is many a man in the West who would not sell his sod-house together with his independence for your finest city houses with the old city slavery. You Irishmen in and of the city—it is to you I speak. You do not know how independent one feels when he has a house of his own and is master of the soil he tills. There is yet ample opportunity for you to obtain a homestead in this State, so come West. How many are to-day out of food and employment in the East who, had they come West some time ago, might be independent and happy."—*Boston Pilot*.

**MRS. H. B. STOWE** writes to *The Pilot* concerning Irish Servant Girls: "It is due to the class to state my own private observation, that among those girls I have known some of the most trustworthy, high-principled, self-respecting people, some of the most practical, consistent Christians I have ever met with anywhere." Most heartily do we say "ditto" to Mrs. Stowe. The sweeping denunciations of Irish servant girls, too often heard in our parlors and seen in our journals, are as unjust as they are unkind and ungrateful. Like every large class, they have their unworthy members, but they have also in their ranks as upright, unselfish, warm-hearted and true-hearted women as can be found in the human race. There are Bridgets, and Marys, and Winnies that we always remember with cordial gratitude and affectionate reverence. God bless them all!

Prof. Blanchard, a Protestant clergyman, of Chicago, has concluded a course of lectures in Ithaca, N. Y., on "Secret Societies and their Evil Influences." He announced four lectures, but he ended abruptly the third night, when the secret societies of Cornell University converted the lecture hall into a pandemonium. The lecturer had to be escorted by the police from the hall to his hotel. A friend writes to us saying:—"The Cornell University is a hot-bed of secret societies, and a very bad place for Catholic students who wish to preserve their faith."—*Boston Pilot*.

Education is strictly a domestic question. It is none of the State's business. It is entirely beyond its jurisdiction or the purposes for which it is organized. Just like feeding, clothing, nursing and correcting the child, educating it is the parent's business and nobody else's. Whenever the parent is criminally negligent in any of these particulars, society can interfere between him and the victim of his unnatural indifference, but the case must be a most aggravated one, like that where the father may be deprived of the tutelage of his child.—*N. O. Catholic Messenger*.

**WESTERN ONTARIO.**—Political orators in the West indulge in some high flown asseverations in regard to their firmness of principle. The following is a moderate specimen:—"Build a worm fence around the winter's supply of summer weather; skim the clouds from the sky with a teaspoon; catch a thundercloud in a bladder; break a hurricane to harness; ground-sluice an earthquake; lasso an avalanche;

pin a napkin on the crater of an active volcano—but never expect to see me false to my principles."

A young lady recently remarked that "some men are always talking about patronising their own town—always harping on that duty—and yet they go abroad to get married. I do hope that some of these men who marry outsiders will get cheated!"

*The Christian Register* (leading Unitarian paper) says the Boston *Pilot*, pays the following kindly tribute to Irish servant girls:

**How to Do Up SHIRT BOSOMS.**—We have often been requested by lady correspondents to state by what process the gloss on new linens, shirt bosoms, etc., is produced, and in order to gratify them, we subjoin the following recipe:—"Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder; put it in a pitcher and pour on a pint or more of boiling water, according to the degree of strength you desire, and then, having covered it, let it stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch, made in the usual manner, will give to lawn, either white or printed, a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after they have been washed."

The new *Tribune* building now in process of erection in New York will be the largest newspaper office in the world, as well as the highest building in New York. It is nine stories, and 150 feet in height, and on the top of that there is a huge tower upwards of a 100 feet more. The building fronts on Nassau street 61 feet, on Spruce street 100 feet, and on Frankfort street 29 feet. Depth of main building 163 feet; height of tower above foundation 235 feet. The materials are stone, brick, and iron, and the building will be fire-proof. Its cost, exclusive of the site, is \$1,000,000.

It is a pious custom, not a matter of obligation, for every priest to say three Masses upon Christmas Day. They are celebrated in honor of the three-fold birth of Christ: First, in honour of His procession, before all ages, as the eternally Divine Word; secondly, in honor of His nativity at Bethlehem as the Son of God, and of the immaculate Virgin Mary; and thirdly, of His spiritual birth in our souls by faith and charity.

Mr. O'Clarence says his wife has had but one bonnet since their marriage, twenty years ago. That was the first bonnet he bought her. Since then she has had this made over as regularly as the seasons came around. At first she furnished the frame, after that the cloth, then the ribbons, bye and bye the feather, and then the flowers. Last week she went down to the milliner's with the strings and as fine a bonnet as you would want to see came home the next week. What that bonnet would have cost had it been entirely new, Mr. O'Clarence does not know—and he shirks from contemplating.—*Dunbury News*.

A few days ago a colored man applied at one of the Boston Savings Banks where he had a deposit and whence he wished to draw one dollar. The polite clerk informed him that the iron rule of the institution forbade the withdrawal of a less sum than three dollars. Our colored brother was in deep study for a few moments and then said: "Sar, I'll take de free dollars." The three dollars were paid to him, when he at once added: "Now, sar, if you please, sar, I'd posset two dollars in the institution." The amount was duly received and credited to his account, when with his loose dollar in his pocket, he gave the clerk a shy wink and walked away whistling "Catch a weasel asleep."

There is exhibited at St. Louis just now a curious bit of work in amateur art. This is a medallion of a sleeping face, very well executed, it is said, not in clay nor marble, but in butter. It came from the head and hands of an Arkansas farmer's wife, who caught the idea while in her dairy. She made a quantity of studies with the aid of her butter paddle, cedar sticks, broom-straws, and a camel-hair pencil, and at last succeeded in modelling a really creditable head. It is ingeniously mounted in a milk pan, which in turn is framed.

"How is it that you came home from your party so early last night, Susan? Didn't you enjoy yourself?" Susan: "Yes, ma'am. But the young man as tuk me him to supper insulted me." Mistress: "Insulted you, Susan! Why what did he say?" Susan: "Yes, ma'am. He asked if my programme was full; and I'm sure I never 'd nothing but a sandwich and a glass of lemonad, so I come away home."

A witty Cincinnati lady, writing from Washington, says: Boston draws herself up severely, scans your cerebral developments through her eye-glass and coolly asks: "What do you know?" New York displays her silks and diamonds, and pertly asks: "What are you worth?" Philadelphia, with prim hands and pursed up lips, asks: "Who was your grandfather?" While Washington stops between the waltz and the German to inquire: "Can you dance?"

Poultry, aside from a dry-house cleanliness, warmth, ventilation, sun light, a choice variety of food, pure water, dry earth, prepared muck, ashes, plaster, &c., especially laying hens, should have animal food to make up for want of insects, to which they are accustomed in out-door life at other seasons. "Scraps" are a cheap source of supply.

The more skillful farmer can make his cow eat, the more profit he can realize from her. Give them plenty of light; good warm stables, well ventilated; all the good hay they can eat; plenty of water; feed and water regular; and offer them salt once each week; and you will find that instead of having emaciated, weak, and sickly-looking stock in the spring—they will be plump, healthy, and productive of more income than twice their number which are wintered in the manner adopted by that farmer "who boasts in the spring that he has wintered his cows on a ton of hay each."

Cold frames should be ventilated on every favorable opportunity. In severe weather and frosty nights, protect with mats or shutters. Trap or poison mice if they infest the beds.

**ECONOMY IN FEATHERING ANIMALS.**—The quicker you fatten an animal the less food is required to sustain its mere vitality. Liberal and abundant feeding is the most economic and a saving of time in producing the same result is a gain in the profit, so fattening on the same quantity in half the time is the cheapest.

A young man being asked by a judge whether he had a father or a mother, said he wasn't quite certain whether he had or not. First, his father died, and then his mother married again; and then his mother died, and his father married again; and now he did not exactly know whether they were his father and mother or not.

Punch has an amusing picture representing John Bull presenting an overflowing basket of provisions to Bengal, while a crabbled-looking female, representing political economy, says: "Take care, my dear John; don't interfere with the laws of supply and demand." John's answer is: "I don't, Miss Prudence. She demands and I supply."

An ambitious young lady was talking very loud about her favorite authors, when a literary chap asked her if she liked Lamb. With a look of infinite disgust she answered that she cared very little about what she said compared with knowledge.

"Father, did you ever have another wife besides mother?" "No, my boy. What possessed you to ask such a question?" "Because I saw in the old family Bible that you married Anna Domini, 1802, and that wasn't mother, for her name was Lucy Jenkins when she was a girl."