### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 13.—The Committee on Prolongation has adopted the proposal of Casimer Perior, that the law prolonging the powers of President MacMahon for five years beyond duration of present Assembly, become part of the constitution after constitutional bills are voted upon.

Paris, Nov. 14.—The situation at Versailles is

again becoming complicated. The compromise between Right and Left threatens to fall through .-The Government and the Right have decided to inaist on unconditional prolongation of l'resident MacMahon's term for 10 years. The Minister of War has informed the Budget Committee of the Assembly that he will require an extraordinary grant of 17,000,000 francs in order to carry out the provisions of the recruitment law. The elections for members of the Assembly have

been ordered to be held on the 14th of December in the Departments of Finistre, Seine and Oise.

Three thousand Communists are still in prison

Col. Stoffel has been condemned to three months' imprisonments and costs for disrespectful language to the public prosecutors at the Bazaine trial. Paris, Nov. 12 .- Abd el Kader, the famous Arab

chieftain, is dead. SPAIN.

THE SPANISH PRESS ON THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR. Madrid, Nov. 14.—The Impariel has a long article to-day on the executions at Santiago. It endeavors to show that it is not possible for the United States Government to make any demand on Spain in consequence of these proceedings. It argues that a likely to imperil the hopes of the Republicans in Spain by precipitating a complication abroad when internal troubles demand all her strength.

LONDON, Nov. 14.-A despatch from Cartagena reports that cannonading continued all day yesterday. Notwithstanding a violent storm the city has received fresh supplies of provisions and ammunition. The British Consul is the only representative of a foreign government who remains in the place.

Madrid, Nov. 12th.—A despatch from Cartagena says the insurgent fleet is making preparations to leave the harbor; the vessels hoped to get out without discovery by the Government squadron.

SWITZERLAND.

the fire-engines. On the same day the Commissioner of Police, M. Coulin, the same who arrested Mgr. Mermillod, presented himself at St. Germain's accompanied by a rabble of about 300 people. The first which the Commissioner went to consult the Council of State, and brought back the answer that the Blessed Sacrament might be removed, and he excused himself on the ground that he had misundersince been worshipping in the basement of the hall Sacred Heart. In a long and remarkable Pastoral wish that he still reigned over them.—Catholic Reletter Mgr. Mermillod renews and confirms the view. censures and interdict incurred by the three unfortunate foreign apostates who have intruded themselves into the Catholic parishes of the city, and an admirable protest has been signed by the forty-three priests of the Canton.

## ITALY.

The Gazzetta d'Italia, the official organ of the Kingdom of Italy, thus speaks of the way in which official persons are treated in Rome by the Roman population: "The houses frequented by our officials (the Italian rulers) may be counted on your fingers. The better class of the people of Rome have closed their doors on us, and the houses we visit are visited out of sheer desperation. We live in Rome like so many dogs. Any one who has any pride or self-respect must feel this isolation very keenly and be disgusted."

A leading Italian organ thus speaks of the Italo-Prusso alliance: "When Victor Emmanuel went to ceived in return only promises!" "Promises" are

often only "written in water." nations and all manner of horrors. Agriculture is abandoned because capitalists refuse to spend their money in its encouragement, and thus commerce is utterly ruined, for the prosperity of Sicily depends entirely on its export trade. The new officials are invariably Piedmontese, and, consequently, understand nothing whatever about the real condition of the Island, and are not liked by the Sicilians, who naturally feel indignant at being perpetually ruled by foreigners. The aristocracy is entirely Bour-bonist in its sympathies, and, of course, does all it can to increase the popular discontent and embarass the Government. In short, it must be confessed that Italy has utterly failed in conciliating the good will of the people of this fine Island."

It appears that the library of the great Monastery of St. Augustine, in Rome, will not be sold by the Italian Government, to whom it does not belong, as it was bequeathed by a noble family of Rome on the condition that, "should the monastery ever be closed, the books were to be immediately sent to the reigning Pope and placed in the Vatican."

A SON OF VINCENT DE PAUL.-The Voce Cattolica of Trent quotes from a Naples paper:-Would to Heaven that every city had a Father Lodovico da clothed, and well taught. But a Government in theological institute. In Bavaria the King is said ness transaction, we left Jack coiled up in a corner eyes.—Cato.

Victor Emmanuel's portrait, caused the mayor to withdraw the subsidy, without, however, withdrawing the children. Father Lodovico only observed: Perhaps the municipality thinks I shall abandon these poor children to the streets. No! I shall care for them as hitherto, and God will not be deterred from providing me with the £24 which the municipality denies me." The same good father in 1860 received two Jesuits, P. P. Grassi and Bentivenga, suffering from advanced consumption, from which death soon relieved them. They had, notwithstanding, been turned out by Garibaldi without shelter or means. Some months afterwards the Procurator of the Jesuits offered to Father Lodovico an alms given by a pious benefactor, as an acknowledgement of his kindness to the two poor sick priests, but Father Lodovico refused it, saying, " I cannot receive it for I should think myself ungrateful to Divine Providence which, from the moment I received the two fathers, opened out for mo new means of succour that fully repay me for helping them." Such, O Italian "Liberals," is Father Lodovice, who, without possessing a farthing, has founded, and maintains five different hospitals and refuges in Naples! Unhappy beings! under your hands the world grows worse because you have no longer any faith yourselves, and you wish to destroy it in others.

A few weeks ago Signor Musio, an Italian Senator, asked, at the Capitol, Rome, "whether it was lawful for a Jew to be created Minister of the Italian Kingdom?" Pasquaglio, another Schator, re-plied "No," and cited a law which prevents any Jew from ever becoming a minister to the Government of King Victor Emmanuel. "If this is the case," the Unita Cattolica observes, "the Government of New Italy is more 'illiberal' than ever was great majority of the American people want to see the Spanish republicans united and successful. President Grant and his advisers know this, and are not likely to imposit the longer of the Propes, and are not likely to imposit the longer of the Propes. fluence in politics, but of their being esteemed and honored by the Chief Priests of Christendom, and this in contradiction to the universally credited but erroneous notion that the Jews have been cruelly persecuted in Rome. It was, in fact, the only city in Europe where they were decently treated during the middle ages. Rabbi Benjamin, a fazous Jewish historian, says that when he visited the Court of Alexander III., he found many Jews there in high consideration - Viri honorati, memini tributum pendentes inter quos suos habit ministros Papa Alexander-Men highly honored, amongst whom Pope Alexander has chosen ministers, Rabbi Deheil being master of the Pope's household," Perhaps this Rabbi THE SACRILEGIOUS SPOLIATION AT GENEVA .- It seems | Deheil was a convert, but he does not figure as such that the Church of Notre Dame at Geneva is not to | in the entries of the Papal household book, but simbe seized, the Government having had nothing to ply as "Rabbi Deheil, master of the household."do with its construction or with the appointment Popes Boniface IX., Innocent VIII., and Martin V., of the clergy attached to it. But the new church in employed Jews as doctors, surgeous, etc., and treated the suburb of Plainpalais is, and we suppose also them with great adability. When Innocent the church at the Eaux Vives. The ancient church VIII, was crowned in 1484, a deputation of Jews at St. Germain possessed by the Catholics ever since | met him at Castel St. Angelo, and presented him the State was forced under treaties to provide accom- with a copy of the Old Testament, and one of the modation for them is already in the hands of the Tables of the Law. The Pope accepted the gift schismatics. On Tuesday in last week the three with much kindness. From this Pope's reign to French apostate priests took the oath to "the civil that of Leo X, this ceremony was always repeated constitution of the clergy" in that church in the at the return of the coronation procession, either presence of the authorities. On the same day Notre at the arch of Titus or at the foot of the bridge of Dame was surrounded by a howling mob which the St. Angelo, opposite the castle. When Pius VII. enemies of Cathelicism had got together from ten returned from France, the rabbis Leon Leone, o'clock in the morning until seven in the evening, Jacob Vita, and Jacob Caivina went out to meet when the police had to disperse it with water from | him, and presented him with a finely illuminated Jewish Bible, as a testimonial of their joy at seeing him. So did other rabbis on the occasion of the coronations of Popes Leo XII., Pius VIII. and Gregory XVI. To Pius IX. the Jews of Rome, thought of the two priests who were there was to not many years ago, presented a beautiful antique remove the Blessed Sacrament, but this M. Coulin chalice, which they had found in the Ghetto. Pius forbade them to do, and took out his truncheon. IX. gave them in return a present of money, the They began to draw up a formal protest, and declar-value of the gift, to be distributed amongst the poor value of the gift, to be distributed amongst the poor ed their intention of yielding only to force, upon of the Ghetto. The Jev s had in Rome, under the Pope, a fine University, which granted degrees acknowledged by the Papal Government, and this from the earliest times. Under Pius V. and Sixtus V. thousands of Jews sought refuge from the perstood his instructions, "not knowing much about secutions in Spain, and it is a known fact that in Catholic dogmas or instruments." In the meantime order to put a stop to the horrors of the Spanish M. Fleury the rector, who was at first absent, had and Portuguese Inquisition (a purely political inreturned, and removed the Blessed Sacrament to the stitution) against the unhappy Jews, the Sovpresbytery, accompanied by such Catholies as had creign Pontiffs frequently threatened the Kings of become aware of what was going on, bearing lighted | those two countries with excommunication, and testants and Neo-Protestants. The Catholics have to Rome, whither they fled for safety by thousands. The Jews of Rome are not as ungrateful to Pius the Freemasons, but has been long unappropriated, and the new sanctuary is to be dedicated to the remember him with affection and respect, and only

## AUSTRIA.

Her Majesty the Empress of Austria was too ill to receive Kniser Wilhelm. We thought she would not be sufficiently re-established during the Prussian visit to Vienna from the severe attack of sickness which afflicted her so cruelly during the stay of King Victor Emmanuel. The Empress suffers from a very extraordinary malady, which can only be cured by the absence of persons from her court whom she dees not wish to see. It is a most accommodating illness,-Catholic Review.

The Voce Cattolica, of Trent, speaking of the political programme of the Liberals of that city-the city of the great Council of the Church three hundred years ago, says :- "The basis laid by our Liberals for the programme of their action in the future Council of the Austrian Empire is the policy of Opportunity in its worst sense. Our Liberals have publicly declared many times in their political Berlin, he made many solemn engagements, but re- manifestoes, and in their organ, the Trentino, that they will make common cause with the centralizing Jews and Liberals of Vienna, so as to make a com-La Riforma, an Italian official paper, thus describes the actual condition of Sicily: "The state of this Island is deplorable. At Paleimo, one constantly hears of murders, thefts, robberies, assassiwould revolt, against this immoral bargain; and, we doubt not, that, at the next elections, it will pronounce the merited verdict of condemnation against those who have had the wretched courage to propose, and to try to justify, such a sacrifice-in the name of the policy of Opportunity."

# GERMANY.

The Federal Council has ordered a distribution among the States of the German Empire of another instalment of the French war indemnity, amounting to 30,000,000 thalers.

THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE .- The Cologne Gazette states the German Emperor's letter to the Pope to have been penned by his Majesty himself. A few additions were made by his Ministers, but none of hour trying to work off his papers, because afraid them amounted to much, and, on the whole, the letter may stand for the Emperor's own mind ex-

pressed in his own words. CHURCH AND STATE IN GERNANY. - Archbishop Ledochowski, who has been very ill of typhoid, but is happily recovering, has been sentenced to a fine of 300 thalers or two months imprisonment for having threatened to excommunicate a Professor of Theology who had signed the Ratibor address, which is not only, as the telegrams represent it, an address Casoria! Then would arise everywhere retreats and of fidelity to the Emperor, but is also a formal adasylums for the poor and the orphan; which institu- hesion to the new policy of persecution and to the tions, so far from increasing, have disappeared under Falck laws. The parish priest of Anclam, who has a Government that boasts of its destruction of charible control by the Bisliop of Breslau, has been a Government that boasts of its destruction of charitable establishments. The Naples municipality had intrusted to Father Lodovico some hundreds of homeless boys, with a monthly subsidy of £24; the good priest supplied the rest of the expense from his own charity. The children were well fed well an action against the extense of Paderborn is bringing by the police. The Bishop of Paderborn is bringing in John's strong hands and set down on the car step. his own charity. The children were well fed, well an action against the authorities for closing his

spector, finding the crucifix on the wall instead of to have refused to recognize Bishop Reinkens, on the ground that most of his subjects are Catholics, and in communion with the Holy See.

We deeply regret to anounce the death of Mgr. C. F. Koett, Bishop of Fulds, Germany. Mgr. Koett was born at St. Martin, near Strasbourg, France, on Nov. 7, 1801, and became Bishop of Fulda in 1848; he was in his seventy-second year at the time of his decease. It is useless for us to recapitulate the persecutions which Mgr. has had to endure at the hands of the Prussian Government; they have formed the subject of more than one article in the Catholic Review. The particulars of the lamented bishop's death have not yet reached us. God rest him in the peace of His saints, nay of His martyrs for he suffered much for the sake of Christ. R. I. P. -Cutholic Review.

In May, 1874, there will be in Germany 1,200 Catholic parishes without parish priests, all of them having been deprived of their legitimate pastors through the persecution of Bismarck.

The Kreuz-Zeitung says that, according to official returns, 33,125 persons were attacked by cholera in Prussia between May and September, and 16,585

#### RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg letter states:-The Protestant clergy of Russia have already made common cause with the schism and the Old Catholics; and an alliance, insincere, but prompted by hatred towards Rome, seems to show that these clergy will take a prominent part in the next Protestant synod. A few days ago, Lipiaski, the Calvinist Superintendent-General of Vilna, arrived at St. Petersburg, and had many colloquies with the chiefs of the Russian clergy. A project is mentioned of a union of all the anti-Catholic sects, to assail the Holy See; and with this view there are appearances of a new Congress of Old Catholics.

### OUR LITTLE NEWSBOY.

Louisa M. Abbott gives the following delightful little sketch in Marry's Museum. The plaintive story which she tells with so much life and animation will be read with interest by every parent and by many others who are not. The little story has a moral which ought not to be forgotten.

Hurrying to catch a certain car at a certain corner, late one storm; night, I was suddenly arrested by the sight of a queer looking bundle lying n a door-way.

"Bless my heart! it's a child! O John, I'm afraid he's frozen!" I exclaimed to my brother, as we both bent over the bundle.

Such a little fellow as he was, in the big ragged cont; such a tired baby face under the fuzzy cap; such a purple little hand, still holding fast a few papers; such a pathetic sight altogether was the boy, lying on the stone step, with the snow drifting over him, that it was impossible to go by.

"He is asleep: but he'll freeze if left so long. Here, wake up, my boy, and go home as fast as you can," cried John, with a gentle shake and a very gentle voice; for the memory of a dear lad safely tucked up at home made him fatherly kind to the small vagabond.

The moment he was touched the boy tumbled up, and before he was half awake began his usual cry with an eye to business.

gape swallowed up the "last edition," and he stood

blinkin at us like a very chilly young owl.
"I'll buy 'em all, if you'll go home, my little chap; its high time you were abed," said John, whisking the damp papers into one pocket and his purse out of another as he spoke.

"All of em? why, there's six!" croaked the boy for he was house as a raven,

"Never min!, I can kindle a fire with 'em. Put that in your pecket and trot home as fast as possible.

"Where do you live?" I asked, picking up the 50 cents that fell from the little fingers, too benumbed to hold it.

"Mill's Court, out of Hanover. Cold ain't it?" said the boy blowing his purple hands, and hopping feebly from one leg to the other to take the stiffness

"He can't go all that way in the storm-such a mite and so used up with cold and sleep-John." "Of course La can't! we'll put him in a car," be-

gan John, when the boy wheedled out : and so I'm waiting,"
"Who is Sam?" I asked.

"He's the feller I lives with. I ain't got any folks, and he takes care of me."

"Nice care, indeed; leaving a baby like you to wait for him here such a night as it is," I said cros-

sly.
"Oh, he's good to me, Sam is; though he does knock me around sometimes when I ain't spry. The big fellows shove me back, you see, and I gets cold and can't sing out loud, so I don't sell my papers and has to work 'em off late."

"Hear the child talk! One would think he was sixteen instead of six." I said half laughing.
"I'm most ten, Hi!—ain't that a oner?" cried the

bor, as a gust of sleet slapped him in the face, and when he peeped to see if Sam was coming, "Hullo! the lights is out! Why, the play's done and the folks gone, and Sam's forgot me."

It was very evident that Sam had forgotten his protege, and a strong desire to shake Sam possessed

"No use waitin' any longer; and now my papers is sold I ain' afraid to go home," said the boy, stepping down like a little old man with his rheumatism and preparing to trudge away through the

"Stop a bil my little Casabianca; a car will be along in fifteen minutes, and while waiting you can warm yourself over there," said John with the purple hand in his.

"My name is Jack Hill, not Cassey Barks, please sir," said the little party with dignity. "Have you had your supper, Mr. Hill ?" asked John,

laughing. "I had some peanuts and two sucks of Joe's orange, but it warn' very fillin'," he said gravely. "I should think not. Here, one stew; and be quick please," cried John as we sat down in a warm corner of the confectioner's opposite.

While little Jack shoveled in the hot oysters, roxy face at home, safe in his warm nest, with mother's love watching over him. Nodding toward the ragged grimmy, forlorn looking creature, drooping

asleep over his supper like a tired baby I said : "Can you imagine our Freddy, out alone at this

to go home till he has?" "I'd rather not try, answered brother John, winking hardas he stroked the little head beside him which, by the way, looked very like a ragged yellow door mat. I think brother John winked hard, but I can't be sure for I know I did, and for a minute there seemed to be a dozen newsboys a dancing before my eyes.

"There goes our car and it's the last," said John.

looking at me.
"Let it go, but don't leave the boy;" and I frowned at John for hinting such a thing. "Here is his car. Now, my lad, bolt your last

with a word to the conductor and a small busi-

to finish his nap as tranquilly as it it wasn't midnight and a "knocking round" might not await him at his journey's end.

We didn't mind the storm much as we plodded home, and when I told the story to rosy-face next day his interest quite reconciled me to the sniffs and success of a bad cold.

"If I saw that little boy. Aunty Weedy, I'd love him lots!" said Freddy, with a world of pity in his beautiful child eyes.

And believing that others, also would be kind to little Jack and such as he I tell the story.

When busy fathers hurrying home at night, I hope they'll buy their papers of the small boys who get "shoved of," the feeble ones, who grow hourse and can't "sing out," the shabby ones, who evidently have only forgetful Sams to care for them; and the hungry looking ones, who don't get what is "fillin'," For love of the little sons and daughters safe at home, say a kind word, buy a paper, even if you don't want it; and never pass by, leaving them snow, and not even a tender hearted robin to drop leaves over them.

The joint Committee on the annexation to New York of the Westchester towns, in session at the Astor House, New York, passed a resolution that if annexation was adopted, it will be followed by such immediate improvements as rapid transit, the re-moval of the obstructions at Hell Gate, the opening of the channel of Harlem river, the draining and tilling up of low, unhealthy grounds, and such other measures as the increasing commerce of New York demands.

In Chicago they have a habit of saying, "How is dressed. The first time she has well Mis. been out since her divorce, too,"

On Sunday, Nov. 2, at St. John's Cathedral, Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, ordained two Franciscans with priesthood.

The annual collection for the diocesan seminary of St. Paul, Minn., amounted to \$3,134 6.

The iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania have decided in case their men show any dissatisfaction about reduction of wages, to shut down indefinitely.

A despatch from North Platte, Neb., says that the Modoc Indians arrived there on the 29th ult. in charge of a detachment of troops, and closely guarded. They had not been allowed out of the cars .-The officers say they preserved a dogged silence throughout the entire trip. It is the intention to place them in a stockade on an island in Platt river near McPherson.

POTATOES.-We all have observed the great deterioration in our potato crops, during the past ten or twenty years; and what is the cause of this alarming decrease of tubers? Can science, can chemistry point out the reason, or aid in remedying the difficulty? We think it can, and in order to place the matter in a clear light, we will point out the kind and amount of food which the potato demands. We had a field of potatoes upon the farm which yielded 300 bushels to the acre; this may be regarded as an old-fashioned crop. This crop removed from the soil in tubers and tops at least 400 pounds potash; also it removed 150 pounds phos-"Paper, sir? Herald! Transcript! Last-" a great | phoric acid. Now these amounts are very large and serve to show that the potato plant is a great consumer of the two substances, and also it shows that in order to restore our potato fields to their former productive condition, we must supply phosphatic compounds and substance holding potash in large quantities. For six or eight generations in New England, our fathers have been exhausting the soil by removing these agencies in their potato and other crops, and we have reached a time when the vegetable is starving in our fields for want of its proper food. Our farmers have found that new land gives the best crops, and this is due to the fact that such fields afford the most potash. But so long as we crop our pastures so unreasonably, we cannot resort to new land, as land is not new that has had its potash and phosphatic elements removed by grazing animals. Remember that a potato field which gives but 100 bushels to the acre requires at least 100 pounds of potash, but by allowing the tops to ideeay upon the field, sixty pounds of this is restored to the field again, as that amount is contained in them. A medium crop of potatoes requires twice as much tapers. The lamp of the sanctuary was extinguished actually paid, out of their own purses, the expenses and St. Germain's remained in the hands of the Pro- of a great number of Jewish families from Spain as soon as the theatre's done. He said he would in two years with wheat the land is deprived of no more of that agent than it loses in one year with potatoes .- Boston Journal of Chemistry. BEE CULTURE .-- At the late meeting of the Ver-

mont State Board of Agriculture, a paper on Bee Culture was read by O. C. Wait, Esq., of Georgia. According to the report in the St. Albans Messenger, Mr. Wait said honey sells higher than sugar and costs less. Ten good colonies will earn more than ten good men. Scientific care will tell favorably. Bee keeping may become as common here as in Prussia, and not only be a great source of revenue, but a common luxury. Mr. Wait gave many particulars of the history, management and habits of bees not only of curious interest, but of importance to any who may choose to engage in the business. For three thousand eight hundred years the history of the bee has been intimately associated with that of the human race. He referred to the use of honey as food in the Scripture records. Although the bec is not made in God's image yet many of their habits -neatness, industry, economy and governmentmay profitably be imitated by men. It has been supposed that their government is an absolute monarchy, but on the contrary it is a more perfect republic than the world has ever seen among men, and the females have their equal share. Mr. Wait here drew an amusing comparison between their government and our own, not only in a political, but in a social sense. Every fruit-grower and farmer should keep a few colonies of bees for the more perfect growth of his crops. They carry the pollen from flower to flower, and thus while gathering honey, they spread the seeds of growth and multiply the fruit. Statistics were given by which it appeared that colonies would produce from five to two hundred and sixty pounds a teason, which would average about 29 cents. He thought an average would be about 48 pounds. An investment of \$600 would yield about \$900. He said a single queen may become the mother of 560,000 bees. Bee keeping ought not to be considered insignificant under with his eyes shutting up now and then in spite of himself, we looked at him, and thought of little philosophical besides. Mr. Wait extended his figures and showed by low estimates that it may be made more profitable than any other branch of our industry .- Am. Paper.

"SUBSCRIBER" asks for the difference between the imperial bushel of England and the measure used in the United States. Up to the year 1826 both countries used a measure known as the winchester bushel. It contained a space equal to 2,160,42 cubic inches. In 1826 the imperial bushel was introduced into England, and now causes the confusion alluded to. It contains 2,218. 192 cubic inches. This makes a loss of about one bushel in every thirty-three, or thirty-three of our bushels (the old Winchester measure) are very nearly the same as thirty-two imperial or English bushels. The English "stone" is fourteen pounds, 8 stone making the old-fashioned long hundred of 112 lbs. A "boll" is a measure of six bushels.—Mirror.

To PREVENT STOVES FROM RUSTING .- Kerosene applied with a rag to stoves will keep them from rusting during the summer. It is also an excellent proventative to apply to all iron utensils about the

farm. An angry man opens his mouth and shuts up his

RAISING ONION SETS .- W. C. Pelham, Maysville. Ky., writes to the American Agriculturist of this method of raising onion sets: He selects a level and dry piece of ground. His ground is rich alluvial loam but the character of the soil is of no special importance. Beds are formed two feet wide, with a path of one foot between. The "beds" are excavated to the depth of two inches—or, in the other words the path or alley between two is inches higher than the beds; the bottem of the beds is nicely smoothed with the back of a spade, so as to present a level surface whereon to sow the seed. The seed is sown so that from fifteen to twenty seeds will cover a square inch. If the surface of the beds was sprinkled with plaster or white sand, the seeds, which are black, could be sowed more evenly. After sowing the seeds are covered with two inches of pure clean sand, which brings the beds and paths to the same level. The whole is than rolled with a light roller or patted down with a spade. The advantages of this plan are, that there being no seeds or weeds to sleep forgotten in the streets at midnight, with in the sand, the labor of weeding is entirely saved, no pillows but a stone, no coverlid but the pitiless and the sets when matured are far more easily harvested from the clean, soft sand than from the hard baked surface which most soils present after a seasons's rains and sun on a surface that cannot be stirred.

> The Charleston News and Courrier sees a cless likeness between Ireland and the South. The following is an extract from the News:-

A million Irishmen will meet in Dublin next month to petition for the pardon of the Fenian prisoners. The government takes the position that these men were guilty of grave offences and must be punished, whether their fellow-countrymen like it or not. In the same way no Southerner would have been surprised, as the Confederate war closed, if the leading Confederate officers had been sent to the penitentiary; but the United States Government had the sense to let the Cenfederates alone and prevent them from becoming martyrs in the cause of the South. It is as reasonable to blame an Irishman for working for national independence, as it is to scowl at a Southerner for honestly wishing that Lee, instead of Grant, had received the sword at Appomatox. The British Government may obstinately refuse to give way, but in this matter of Fenianism, the farther it goes the worse it will fare,

GODLESS EDUCATION.—We feel that it (the common school system) has very grave defects, and that our children are but poorly and partially educated even when they have mastered all that the State provides, from the primary school to the university. We regard the religious elements of a bey's nature more important than his physical and intellectual. To overlook or neglect these religious su-ceptibilities, is to starve his higher nature-to dwarf his manhood-and to degrade his whole character. To cultivate the intellect and train and develop the mental and physical powers, while the moral and religious faculties have been neglected, is no true education. And yet, what else can the State do?-Iowa Churchman.

SALT AND CHICKENS.-It seems to be one of the moot questions as to whether salt is beneficial to chickens or not. Some think it beneficial in roup, others declaring it will kill them. We have always understood it would cause the feathers of fowls to drop out. An instance is given where a poultry raiser fed some potatoes that had been boiled with salt corned beef to some young chicks and turkeys, and killed every one of them.

Tobacco Chewers .- Of the many chewers of tobacco in these days, there must be many who wish to relinquish the babit. It is said that a little coarsely cut gentian root, well masticated (the saliva being swallowed), taken after every meal, will soon take away all desire for the chewing of tobacco.

To remove paint and putty from window glass, put sufficient saleratus into hot water to make a strong solution, and with this saturate the paint which adhere to the glass. Let it remain until nearly dry, then rub it off with a woolen cloth.

TO RENDER CLOTH AND OTHER FABRICS MOTH AND WATER-PROOF .- A solution of acetate of alumina is prepared by mixing solutions of equal weights of alum and sugar of lead. The clear liquid is diluted and mixed with a solution of isinglass. In this mixture the articles are left for about twelve hours, until they are thoroughly saturated, when they are dried and pressed, or otherwise finished.—Faber Ztg.

A good swarm of bees will consist of about 30,000 the queen laying from 2,000 to 3,000 eggs a day, the workers hatching out in about twenty-one days; so it is easily understood why a colony keeps itself up and throws off swarms.

None but the contemptible are apprehensive of contempt.

Consure is a tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.—*Swift*.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORT ing.-" 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. Epps 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

Epps & Co, Homocopathic Chemists, London."

Manufacture of Cocoa.—" We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs, James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."-See article in Cussell's Household Guide.

## MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS.

Don,tifail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-ING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." For sale by all druggists.

"TIRED NATURES SWEET RESTORER, BALMY SLEEP.' But there are times when this "Renewer of Strength" is denied us, times when our minds and bodies have been so over-worked and are so worn out that we "woo the drowsy god in vain." The Peruvian Syrup (an Iron Tonic) renews our strength and makes our rest sweet and refreshing.

## HEART DISEASE.

PALPITATION, FEEBLE AND IRREGULAR ACTION OF TER HEART CURED BY FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF Hypophosphites.

FREEPORT, Digby County, N. S., Feb. 10, 1869. JAMES I. FELLOWS, ESQ .- DEAR SIR: Gratitude to you, and sympathy for the afflicted, induces me to

send you a written statement of my case, and the cure effected by using your Comopund Syrup of Hypophosphites.
In April, 1868, I was attacked with Palpitation of the Heart, I sent for the Doctor, and he said that nothing could be done for me, and that I was liable

to die very suddenly; being very weak and unable to leave my bed, I became discouraged. After my physician gave me up, I was induced to use your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and the effect was wonderful. In two days I felt the benefit of it, and after taking half a bottle I was entirely free from the complaint, and to this day have not been troubled with a return of the Heart

Disease.

Yours, very truly, SARAH LENT.