

"THE HEALTHIEST FEAST COSTS THE LEAST."

The ashes used were commonly made of the palms consecrated on the Palm Sunday of the previous year. In England, soon after the Reformation, the use of ashes was discontinued as a "vain show," and Ash Wednesday thence became only a day of marked solemnity, with a memorial of its original character in a reading in the Church. Service of the curses denounced against impenitent sinners.

23.—Tucker, Dean of Gloucester, once observed in the hearing of Reynolds, the great artist, that a pin-maker was a more useful and valuable member of society than Raffaele. "That," retorted Reynolds, "is an observation of a very narrow mind—a mind that is confined to the mere object of commerce—that sees with a microscopic eye but a part of the great machine of the economy of life, and thinks that small part which he sees to be the whole. Commerce is the means, not the end of happiness or pleasure; the end is rational enjoyment by means of the arts and sciences."

26.—Dr. Kitchener has attained considerable fame through his pleasant gossiping "Cook's Oracle." Though always an epicure and fond of experiments in cookery, and exceedingly particular in the choice of his viands, and in their mode of preparation for the table, Kitchener was regular and even abstemious in his general habits. His dinners were cooked according to his own method; he dined at five; supper was served at half-past nine, and at eleven he retired. Every Tuesday evening he gave a *conversazione*, at which he delighted to bring together professors and amateurs of all the sciences and the polite arts. For the regulation of the party the doctor had a placard over his drawing-room chimney-piece, inscribed, "Come at seven, go at eleven."

It is said George Colman the younger, being introduced to Kitchener on one of his evenings, and reading this admonition, found an opportunity to insert in the placard, after "go," the pronoun "it," which, it must be admitted, materially altered the reading.

AN ORIGINAL WOOLING.

"The pleasantest part of a man's life is generally that which passes in courtship."—ADDISON.

THE "Brothers Grimm" were two of the greatest philologists and critical archaeologists that Germany—one might almost say the world—has ever possessed. The two, Jacob and Wilhelm, laboured always in company, and their learning and industry was only surpassed by the beautiful simplicity and affection which characterised their progress and mutual intercourse through life. We have met with some interesting particulars connected with the marriage of Wilhelm Grimm; they appeared some years since in the columns of a widely-circulated newspaper, and certainly merit preserving here:—

"From morn till night they—the brothers—worked together in contiguous rooms for nearly sixty years. United in literary labour, they never separated socially. A librarian's office or a professorship conferred upon one of them was never accepted until an analogous post had been created for the other. William installed Jacob in the library of Marburg, Jacob drawing William after him to the university of Göttingen. They lived in the same house, and it is more than a fable they intended to marry the same lady; or rather, they intended not. The story is that an old aunt, taking commiseration on the two elderly bachelors, and apprehensive of the pecuniary consequences of their students life, resolved to provide them with partners fit to take care of them after her death. After great reluctance, the two philological professors were brought to see the sense of the plan. They agreed to marry, but on this condition, that one of them should be spared, and the wife of the other obliged to look after the finances and linen of both. A young lady being produced, the question of who should be the victim was argued for many an hour between the unlucky candidates. Nay, it is even alleged that the publication of one of their

volumes was delayed full eight days by the matrimonial difference. At length Jacob, being the elder, was convinced of his higher duty to take the leap. But he had no idea how to set to work and ingratiate himself with the lady. Half from a desire to encourage his brother, and half from a wish to take some share of the burden, William offered to come to the rescue in this emergency, and try to gain favour with the future Mrs. Grimm. Then Cupid interfered and took the matter into his own hands. The lady being a lovely girl of twenty-two, distinguished by qualities of heart and head, proved too many for the amateur. She had been entirely ignorant of the honours intended for her, and the fraternal compact to which she had given occasion; and it is perhaps for this very reason that, falling in love with her resolute antagonist, she so changed the feelings of the latter as to convert him into a slave and admirer before the end of the week. Then arose a difficulty of another but equally delicate nature. Over head and ears in love, William dared not make a clean breast of it to the fair lady. In his conscience he accused himself of felony against his brother. He had broken their agreement, he had robbed him of his bride. He felt more like a villain than ever he did in his life. But Heaven knew what it did in furnishing him with an old aunt. Stepping in at the right moment, and acquainting Jacob with what had been going on before his eyes, this useful creature cut the Gordian-knot in a trice. So far from getting into a fury, and hating his brother for what he could not help, Jacob was barbarous enough to declare that this was the most joyous tidings he had ever received. So Wilhelm was married, Jacob making off for the Harz, and roaming about among the hills and vales with the feelings of an escaped convict." The marriage, it is pleasant to add, was a very happy one.

CAPTAIN BROOK says the following is the method of catching tigers in India:—A man carries a board on which a human figure is painted. As soon as he arrives at the den, he knocks behind the board with a hammer; the noise suddenly rouses the tiger, when he flies in a direct line at the board and grasps it; and the man behind clinches his claws into the wood, and so secures him.

A LADY made a Christmas present to an old servant a few days before it might have been expected. It was gratefully received, with the following Hibernian expression of thanks:—"I am very much obliged to you indeed, ma'am; and wish you many returns of the season before it comes."



ANCIENT ROUND TOWER AND CROSS, IRELAND.