

## THE EXILE.

Sit down beside me, my darling Mary,  
Sit down and sing me an Irish song;  
Sweet as the voice of the streams of Eire  
Are thy soft notes in the Gaelic tongue.  
On, song, my darling, I know will cheer me,  
For my time amongst you will not be long;  
'Twill aid my memory that fain would fly  
Back to the old land before I die.

Back, back again to those verdant valleys,  
That coil so graceful round the brown-faced hill.  
Where playful zephyrs of summer dallies,  
To hear the laughter of the limpid rills,  
Or whisk like fairies 'mong the golden salies,  
Or pause a moment by the daffodils,  
With all the rapture of lover's bliss,  
To touch their petals with a parting kiss.

Och! we were happy in that land, achora,  
Happy, happy as the day was long;  
'Thy cheek was soft then as the fair Aurora,  
And thy love was warm, for the heart was young,  
O, soft and balmy as an April day,  
Was youth's sweet season; but it passed away.

Dark, murky, clouds, in the distance looming,  
Soon o'er our sunshine did shadows throw,  
For backed by law, and with hatred fuming,  
Came the exterminator—our greatest foe;  
'Twas useless then for us to be assuming—  
Our right or title—sure we had to go,  
From the dear little country, far, far away  
To mix our ashes with foreign clay.

Yes, here marooned, where the brown Ohio  
Sweeps round so proudly by Kentucky's shore,  
Far, far away from our Olygia,  
That fair green island we will see no more.  
Our bones shall rest, my beloved Maria,  
What a realization of our dreams of yore,  
When we watched the Shannon's blue wavelets  
flow,  
In the rosy gleaming of the long ago.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

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## FRANCE.

**THE CABINET CRISIS.**—THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—"Frenchmen, for the first time in five years you are called upon to participate in a general election. Five years ago you desired order and peace, and at the price of the most cruel sacrifice and after the greatest trials you obtained them. You still desire order and peace. The Senators and Deputies you are about to elect must co-operate with the President of the Republic to maintain them. We must apply with common accord and sincerity the constitutional laws, the revision whereof I alone, until 1869, have the right to propose. After so much agitation, discord, and misfortune, repose is necessary for the country, and I think her institutions ought not to be revised before they are honestly tried, but to try them as the salvation of France requires it is indispensable that the conservative and truly liberal policy which I always intended to pursue should prevail. To uphold it I appeal to union among those who place defence of the several orders, respect for the law, and patriotic devotion above their recollections, aspirations, or party engagements. I invite them to rally round my Government. It is necessary that the sacred rights which survive all governmental changes, and legitimate interests which every Administration is bound to protect, should enjoy full security under a strong and respected Government. It is necessary, not only to disarm those who might disturb the security now, but to discourage those who threaten its future by the propagation of anti-social and revolutionary doctrines. France knows that I neither sought nor desired the power I am invested with, but she may rely upon my exercising it without weakness. In order to fulfil to end the mission entrusted to me, I hope God will aid me, and that the support of the nation will not fail me."

(Signed) M. MacMahon,  
President of the French Republic.

"Countersigned,  
Louis Buffet,  
Vice-President of the Council."

**LOMBARDY, Jan. 13.**—A *Pall Mall Gazette* Paris special says that Marshal MacMahon's proclamation has caused a great sensation. The Liberals blame what they call the President's interference, and apprehensions of the recall of the Assembly are expressed. *Le Temps* reports that at a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, President MacMahon destroyed M. Say's written resignation, and announced that he withdrew his objections to the appearance of the Ministers name on the electoral list of Seine-et-Oise. The *Journal des Debats* states that Buffet has informed Say that he will oppose the election of the other candidates on the list, but will make no opposition to him. The evening journals reviewing the proclamation express various opinions. The view they take of it is generally favourable, although they criticise the details and particularly the questions to opportuneness of the proclamation and the expediency of the President's personal intervention. The Republican organs approve of it, especially the recommendation that the existing conditions should not be revised before they are honestly tried. The *Journal des Debats*, however, regrets that the President does not more explicitly confirm the Republican principle and indicate the precise attitude of the Government at the elections. The *Duc de Broglie* has sent a circular to the Senators and Deputies of Seine, in which he pledges himself to do nothing to prevent the constitutional laws from acquiring stability. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, the proclamation seems to have a tranquillizing effect. Ministers Say, Buffet, De Caze, and others were present at an official dinner given by President MacMahon to-day. The termination of the crisis is thereby indicated. The President at dinner expressed thankfulness at the settlement of the trouble.

So prosperous is France that M. Leon Say, the Minister of Finance, believes the revenue this year will exceed £100,000,000 sterling and be nearly £4,000,000 in excess of the estimates. Unfortunately the military outlay having increased by £2,500,000, and the Treasury, but for a balance in hand of £1,200,000, would have a deficit to meet. The Departments are still under the present system too strong for the Treasury, and but for the exceptional harvests France would be in difficulty. The figures, however, conclusively prove not only the wealth of France, but her patience under an increase of taxation, which we must not forget is necessary chiefly to protect her credit.

## SPAIN.

**DISQUALIFIED FROM SITTING IN THE CORTES.**—MADRID, Jan. 12.—A Royal decree issued to-day disqualifies all public functionaries receiving above £500 per annum from sitting in either House of the Cortes.

**THE NEW VATICAN MINISTER.**—THE ELECTIONS.—THE WAR.—MADRID, Jan. 14.—The Vatican has approved the appointment of Cardenas as Ambassador to that Court. Senator Sagasta's committee have issued a protest against pressure being brought to bear by provincial authorities upon the elections. The Carlist Commissioners are endeavoring to induce their partisans to renew the campaign in Catalonia, but their efforts meet with small success. The *Diario* says the Government has received information that a vessel is preparing at Bordeaux to bring a cargo of contraband of war to Matricó for the Carlists.

**LONDON, Jan. 15.**—A Madrid despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says that Pavia has issued an address

asking for election to the Cortes, in order to explain the *campesinos* of January, 1874.

**THE SPANISH MINISTRY AND THE WAR.**—General Jovellar, the late Prime Minister and Minister of War, in a reception which he has held at Zaragoza, has declared that the Army of the North will soon accomplish the task which it has undertaken. But there is a new change in the Ministry, and General Jovellar will have nothing to do with the exploits against the Carlists. General de Valmedosa has just resigned the Captain-Generalship of Cuba—the news was at first contradicted, but it is now confirmed—and General Jovellar is appointed in his place. General Ceballos is the new Minister of War, and General Quesada is to be the Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Army.

## GERMANY.

**EAST PRUSSIA.**—At Rosenberg, near the Vistula, close to the borders of the province of West Prussia, the parochial property is under sequestration. The assistant priest, officiating in the district, Herr Schwarz, has just been prosecuted for "appropriating" some of the produce of the farm that belonged to the parish church. He has been convicted, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment for making use of his own. An appeal has been lodged, which will doubtless be attended with the usual success.

**THE BISHOPRIC OF BRESLAU.**—The *Schlesische Kirchenblatt* states, "on good authority," the following:—"The removal of General von Schweinitz, the Prussian envoy at Vienna, will make a pause in the negotiations concerning the separation of Austrian Silesia from the Bishopric of Breslau. But although the final decision of the affair will thus be postponed, it does not at all follow that, so far as the Austrian Government is concerned, the project will be abandoned; on the contrary they are determined to have the separation carried out. It is confidently affirmed that the Holy See, and the Prince Bishop also, have agreed to the project; and at present negotiations are going on with the Nuncio. The plan favoured is to establish a new Bishopric of Teschen, and to assign to it also a portion of the district at present appertaining to the archdiocese of Olmutz. The Prussian Government has, moreover, brought forward a proposal for the separation of the county of Glatz and the deanery of Katcher from the dioceses of Prague and Olmutz respectively; this proposal is, however, at present only in the first stage of consideration, although it is not at all likely to encounter the same difficulties as that regarding Breslau. The discussions between the Austrian and Prussian Governments with respect to Breslau turn chiefly on the question of endowment. The former is unwilling to surrender any portion of the endowment which is within the Austrian territory."

Alsace has belonged to the new German empire these four years and more, and yet no actual persecution of the Catholic Church has been on record until quite recently. But this "peace of a graveyard" does not seem to suit Bismarck's book, and the Prussian plan of putting priests in prison by the score is about to be grafted on the "New Dominion." By way of instalment, two Catholic priests have of late been sentenced to divers terms of duration. The first is the priest of Metzheim, who presumed—horrible dictum—to criticise the new law by which the teaching of the Catholic faith—and for that matter, of any other faith, whether true or false—is to be excluded from all elementary schools. The benighted man "couldn't see" why an arrangement which has worked to perfection for centuries should be put a stop to all at once, and without any cause whatsoever. For such blindness he is now undergoing a month's imprisonment in the fortress of Bitch. Half that amount of punishment has been wreaked on the rector of Schonau, who ventured to "pass strictures on matters of State in an unbecoming fashion." We are not told what these strictures were and how the fashion could be unbecoming, but, at any rate, there he is now, expiating his offence in the fortress of Schlottstadt. These are small beginnings, but we presume that by-and-by Alsace will be put on a footing of equality with Prussia, as far as the persecution of the Church goes.—*London-Univers.*

**COLOGNE.**—The *Kölnische Zeitung* (a liberal paper) announces that Archbishop Melchers left this city on the morning of Monday, December 13, in order to be out of the way of any steps the Government might think fit to take towards him in the proceedings for his deposition. This paper also says that the clerical authorities have been furnished with all the necessary powers. The *Kölnische Volks-Zeitung* states that for some days a report was in circulation in the city to the effect that the Government, in view of the proceedings for his deposition, had made up their mind to arrest the Archbishop, and "intern" him in a fortress in the Eastern provinces. Some of the Liberal papers, commenting on the escape of the Archbishop, have thought proper to characterise it as an act of weakness, saying that he, "like his official brethren of Breslau and Paderborn, has seized the wanderer's staff, in order to withdraw themselves from the discomforts of that martyrdom for which last year they professed to yearn." Commenting on this language, the *Germania* observes that, "quite abstracting from the fact that indignation in such a case is eminently inappropriate on the Liberal side, when one thinks of the cases of Messrs. Bamberg, Lowe, Kapp, Hecker, &c. We may in any case feel assured that the Bishops in question must have had very good reasons for preferring liberty in their exile to the want of liberty at home. We may further be quite certain that, no matter how many among the 'Liberals' venture to censure openly the conduct of the Episcopate, at least ninety-nine per cent. of them believe in their hearts that the Bishops do precisely what they ought."

**EQUALITY.**—A letter from Frankfurt-a-Main calls attention to the fact that while the members of Catholic religious communities are banished or dispersed, or every possible obstacle is placed in the way of their work, the Protestant deaconesses are allowed to remain at peace and do their work without molestation. They have within the last few days opened at Frankfurt their new "Martha-house" for servants out of place, with which institution they have connected a school for training servants. They have also made arrangements that persons of a better position, such as governesses, school-mistresses, &c., can have board, and lodging, and nursing for a reasonable compensation. Any one will at once perceive that this "Martha-house" is an institution copied after the plan of the "servant institutions" and "Mary establishments" conducted by Catholic Sisterhoods; and yet these latter must be suppressed, while the former are maintained in peace and allowed to develop themselves. Such is the famous toleration, the "equality before the law," as practised in the great modern empire which is the pattern of morality.

**DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE.**—BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The ecclesiastical court opened proceedings to-day. They were aimed at the deposition of Dr. Paul Melchers, the Archbishop of Cologne.

## AUSTRIA.

**VIENNA, Jan. 14.**—The *Normadenblatt*, which is in close communication with the foreign office, discussing the probability that the Porte will accept or delay carrying out Count Andrassy's proposals, says:—"Much as we respect the rights of nations and European treaties we cannot appear as enemies to the Slaves. They must remember that Austria has advanced eastward, step by step, and converted former Turkish Provinces into flourishing lands." Eastern Christians consider the Austrian Emperor their protector. The other Powers will know how to appreciate the peculiar position of Austria.

A Berlin telegram to the *Morning Post* says that it is reported that Lord Derby has notified Austria

that the British Government has unreservedly approved of Count Andrassy's note on Turkey.

## TURKEY.

**ANDRASSY'S PROPOSALS.**—BERLIN, Jan. 12.—It is semi-officially confirmed that Count Andrassy's note does not propose any control, or guarantee the participation of the Christian population in the execution of the reforms and engagements which Turkey would contract toward the Powers. Accepting the proposals is regarded as sufficient guarantee.

**ORDER RESTORED IN HERZEGOVINA.**—CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 12.—The Sublime Porte has received a despatch from the Turkish commander in Herzegovina, dated January 6th, announcing that tranquillity is restored everywhere except in the districts between Trebinje, Belok, and Gatchake, bordering on Montenegro.

**THE PORTE ON ITS DIGNITY.**—LONDON, Jan. 13.—A special despatch from Berlin to the *Times* says that the Turkish representatives abroad have been instructed to declare that any intervention incompatible with the dignity or independence of the Porte will be rejected. It is expected that England will advise the Porte to consider Count Andrassy's programme. If the Sultan declines to do so, the rebels will be likely to derive greater advantages than ever from the countenance of the Montenegrins and Dalmatians.

The present troubles in Turkey make the religious statistics of Bosnia, one of the discontented provinces, of interest. According to the Turkish official report there are in Bosnia 442,050 Mohammedans, 576,756 Christians of the Orthodox Eastern Church, 185,503 Roman Catholics, 3,000 Jews, and 9,437 Gypsies, making a total population of 1,217,846. The Mohammedans are the chief landowners. The Orthodox Eastern Christians are principally small tradesmen and farmers. The ignorance of the people is very great; there are only few schools in the province, and not a single book store.

**BERLIN, Jan. 13.**—It is reported that the Austrian ambassador at Constantinople will deliver Count Andrassy's note, supported by the Powers, which it thought will render the Porte's refusal difficult.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 13.**—The Ambassadors of the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris have commenced recommending semi-officially in an amicable manner Count Andrassy's scheme of reform to the Sultan.

**UNITED ACTION OF RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.**—ST. PETERSBURG, January 14.—It is semi-officially stated that the Porte has now ceased its endeavors to avoid receiving representations from European Powers respecting the introduction of reforms in Turkey. The Russian and Austrian Ambassadors at Constantinople have assumed a decided tone on this subject thus demonstrating the complete harmony of the two Powers in their attitude towards the Porte.

**LONDON, Jan. 15.**—A special from Vienna to the *Standard* says the Austrian Foreign Office is confident that England will assent to Count Andrassy's note. The *Wiener Presse* reports that Lord Derby recently expressed dissatisfaction to Von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador at London, because England had not been asked to assist in drawing proposals for reform in Turkey, instead of being merely requested to endorse them. The same despatch reports that the Montenegrin government has bought 50 cannons and 18,000 muskets in Vienna.

## HOUSE AND GARDEN ITEMS.

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**LIGHT PUDDING.**—Put two tablespoonfuls of sago, tapioca or rice in a pie dish, pour over a pint or a pint and a half of milk; add one and a half tablespoonfuls of sugar, a little grated nutmeg, if liked; bake two hours in a slow oven; if rice is used, bake three hours.

**LADY FINGERS.**—Six eggs, two cups of sugar, half a cup butter, half a cup milk, two spoonfuls baking powder. Take a sheet of buttered paper, drop on batter about the length and size of your finger. When sufficiently baked remove from the paper, and join the smooth sides together with a very little good jelly, or the white of an egg.

**TO CLEAN PETROLEUM LAMPS.**—Wash the vessel with thin milk of lime, which forms an emulsion with the petroleum, and removes every trace of it, and by washing a second time with milk of lime and a small quantity of chloride of lime, even the smell may be completely removed. If the milk of lime be used warm, instead of cold, the operation is rendered much shorter.

**WASH DAY PUDDING.**—One pint of flour, three eggs, one teaspoonful of pounded sugar, one cupful of milk, half a teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one full tablespoonful of butter, rub the soda through the flour, dissolve the cream of tartar through the milk and stir all together quickly, just before the dinner is served; bake in a quick oven, and eat with sauce, either hard or soft. Baked in small tins or open pans, this forms nice tea cakes.

**STEAMED FRUIT PUDDINGS.**—One cup molasses, one cup currants and raisins mixed, one cup sweet chopped fine, one cup sweet milk, three cups flour, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoon cream tartar. Mix well and steam three hours. The sauce of this pudding is made by taking one tablespoonful of butter, two of sugar, one of flour, the yolk of one egg, and mixing. Pour on that one pint of boiling water; then add the white of one egg well beaten. Flavor with lemon.

**CURING SKINS.**—A method of curing skins without removing the hair is given by a correspondent in the *Function's Journal*: Take seven pounds of salt, two and a half pounds sulphuric acid. Dissolve all together, and put the skins in the solution, and allow them to remain twelve hours; take them out and clean them well, and again immerse twelve hours more, or longer if necessary. The skins may then be taken out, well washed and dried. They can be beaten soft, if desired.

**PREPARING PICKLES.**—A friend advises improving prepared pickles rather than making them wholly at home. Turn out the contents and wash the jars with plain cold vinegar. Then boil up vinegar, whole peppers, and a quarter of a pound of mustard, together, and pour it over the pickles, restore them to their bottles and tie them down. Pickles should be examined often; if any mould appears, the vinegar must be boiled up with spices. Fill the bottles up with vinegar when it has sunk below the pickles. Red cabbage is the most wholesome pickle.

**COOKED MEATS FOR FOWLS.**—Fowls, as well as dogs, become quarrelsome if fed on raw meat. Besides, cooking makes it more nutritious. When raw, it is rather harsh and crude, compared with the mild natural diet of worms and grubs, which are for the most part soft and easily dissolved by digestion. Occasionally for variety, a little may be given raw. Fish, when plenty, is more conveniently given boiled, because in that state the fowls easily pick every morsel from the bones, and no mincing is required. Chandeliers' scraps have the advantage of being already cooked, and on that account, as well as many others, they are excellent.—*The Poultry World.*

**THE WHITE GRUB.**—Mr. Curtis, of Saratoga county, N.Y., told the farmers' club: These grubs live on the roots of the grass, hence it is bad to plant corn on old orchards or sod land. The grubs cut the corn off just below the surface of the ground. The only way to rid land of them is to cultivate it. It is a disputed question among farmers who desire to plant corn on grass soil, whether it is better to plow in the fall or in the spring. The advocates

for fall plowing argue that turning up the sod exposes the grubs to the winter weather and kills them. To this the other party reply that it also kills out the grass, and therefore, any grubs not disposed of, and depending on the corn alone for food, harm it all the more. Farmers who plow in the spring advise the planting to follow immediately while the roots of the grass are nutritious and afford food for the worms, which thus provided for, are less liable to touch the corn.

**GRAPE ROT.**—The rot has been unusually severe in many places, and as it commenced in dry weather, it stopped at the commencement of rain, and then became worse than ever after the long wet spell; we give up having an idea of the main cause. But we noticed one thing, and that is, that where the vine is bare of branches from the ground for several feet, the ground clean underneath, and the fruit hangs high and clear, the rot is not near so bad as under ordinary conditions. This suggests to us the idea of growing the fruit higher from the ground, with plenty of air passing underneath. Many years ago we used to get very fine Alexanders from a vine that had a leafless stem at least forty feet, and was then trained under the eaves of a house. That variety was famous for its failures under ordinary culture. One thing is certain; if this rot cannot be cured, grape growing with us is an uncertain game.—*Rural World.*

**COOKING POOD FOR STOCK.**—The writer of an essay published in the report of the Nebraska State Agricultural Society, says: I know, by experience, that there is a saving of fully one-third the quantity, and when we consider the thrift and rapid improvement of stock—one-half of the value of cooked material over raw. Most people think it to much trouble, and a loss of time, to cook their stock feed, but this objection is largely imaginative, and soon overcome by the rapid and healthy growth of the stock. An economical and practical cooker can be easily made after a plan of Mr. S. H. Clay, of Kentucky, who builds an oven or pit in the ground, of brick, six to eight feet long, three feet wide, and two feet high (I think eighteen inches a better height), with chimney at one end. The pit is covered with a box of two inch plank of the above dimensions, with a sheet-iron bottom. This pit, if closely banked up, will hold a long time, and cook a large quantity of materials with a very small amount of fuel, and the whole cost will not exceed six or seven dollars. I never feed more than my stock will eat up clean; after a few times the feeder will learn to graduate the amount to the needs of his stock, and no more.

**TO DRY PUMPKINS.**—Cut the pumpkin through literally, clean the inside; then continue to cut, in the direction as before, rings about half an inch thick. Cut off the rind and hang the rings on a pole in the sun or warm room to dry. When dried it will keep a year. It is to be boiled in plenty of water until tender; then skimmed out and prepared for pies, the same as undried pumpkins. Another way: Take the ripe pumpkins, pare, cut into small pieces, stew soft, mash and strain through a colander, as if for making pies. Spread this pulp on plates, in layers not quite an inch thick, dry it in the stove-oven, which should be at so low a temperature as not to scorch it. In about a day it will become dry and crisp. The sheets thus made can be stewed in a dry place, and they are always ready for use for pies and sauces. The quick drying after cooking prevents any portion from slightly souring, as it is nearly always the case when uncooked pieces are dried, the flavor is much better preserved and after roasting is saved. To use: Soak pieces over night in a little milk, and they will return to a pulp as delicate as the fresh pumpkins.

**COFFEE AND HOW TO MAKE IT.**—In France the common theory is that to make good coffee it is necessary to have a mixture of three kinds—from Mocha, from Bourbon, and from Martinique. But, as the Mocha coffee is not to be had in France any more than with us, there is really only a mixture of two kinds—the Bourbon and the Martinique. We have to put up with what we can get, and then comes the question as to the best mode of preparing it. First of all it has to be roasted. We have seen perfect coffee made by placing the powder in a simple muslin bag fitted to the top of the coffee-pot and by pouring on the proper quantity of water. But never was a coffee machine more simple and more certain than the ordinary French percolator, which is, in fact, two coffee-pots in one—the upper one for infusion, the lower one for the reception of the filtered liquid. He must be a great blunderer who cannot get a good cup of coffee out of such an instrument. Two conditions are necessary to make it good; one is to use plenty of coffee, the other is to make the infusion rapid. It is necessary to boil the infusion for a moment. While most people in this country thoroughly understand that they must not brew their tea too long so as to make it bitter, they do not seem to know that neither must they try to take too much out of their coffee, or it may turn to poison.

**LOVE FAVOURED BY CIRCUMSTANCES.**—"There may be such a thing as love at first sight," remarked a Detroit girl as she twisted, a "friz" around the curling iron, "but I don't believe in it. There's Fred; I saw him a hundred times before I loved him. In fact I shouldn't have fallen in love when I did if his father hadn't given him that house and lot."—*Detroit Free Press.*

**A NOVEL BULL FIGHT.**—A communication from Saint-Agnes (Savoy) gives a curious account of a novel kind of bull-fight. The district in question has, for some time past been infested by bears, which have already devoured about forty sheep. A few days ago four bulls were turned out to pasture, and while they were quietly grazing one of them was suddenly attacked by one of the bears. The troop took to flight, and the one assailed succeeded, after awhile, in rejoining his comrades, but with his ears bleeding and his flanks scored. The others then turned round and faced the enemy, and after a short combat Bruin got bored in the side, and had to go limping off. Since then bears have not again made their appearance.

**CIVILISED RAT-BATES.**—A society has recently been formed at Gembloux, in Belgium, of rat-eaters (*Cratophages*). The members, according to the *British Medical Journal*, meet once a week; each meeting ends with a grand repast, in which the rat occupies the principal place. This society, following the example of the *Societe Hippophagique*, wishes to destroy the prejudice attaching to the flesh of these little animals. With this object a Belgian savant relates that the ancient Romans ate grey mice, seasoned with acorns and chestnuts. Buffon tells that the inhabitants of Martinique take pleasure in eating mice, and hold the musk-rat in esteem as an article of food. Climbing rats form one of the staples of food in Cuba and Jamaica. Rat's flesh, however, counts its enemies as well as its friends. A medieval Arab writer, Ely-Bachar, declared that eating rat's flesh produced great intellectual weakness.

**THE HUMAN HAIR TURNING GRAY.**—Dr. Allen Darnell, in a dissertation which gained the gold medal in the University of Edinburgh, 1853, relates:—"Grief, fear, and other emotions are well known to alter the character of the secretions; and such mental conditions are known also to have been the proximate causes of sudden changes in the hair. The hair of a lady in my own family connection, from some distressing circumstances which deeply affected her, became gray in a single night. A medical man in London, less than twenty years ago under the fear of bankruptcy, had his dark hair so changed in the same period that his friends failed to recognize him; but the colour in this instance, returned as his worldly prospects revived." M. Roilin states that a friend of his, terrified by the

prospect of losing his fortune, had the hair on the side which he reposed turned gray in a single night.

**INSTINCT IN A DOG.**—In the Autobiography of Sir John Bennie, I find at a foot-note (page 39) the following remarks on the wonderful sagacity of a dog which may not be uninteresting to our readers:—"Let me here," wrote Sir John, "relate an anecdote of the almost incredible instinct in a dog. Passing by the palace of the Austrian Viceroy at Milan, I observed a dog sitting with an air of profound melancholy, before one of the sentry-boxes. Colonel Brown, our representative, who was then with me, said that this dog formerly belonged to a soldier of the bodyguard of Eugene Beauharnais, the Viceroy, and accompanied his master to Moscow. The man never returned, but upwards of two years afterwards the dog did, and resumed his station before his former master's sentry-box. After a time the dog began to be talked about, and at length the Viceroy or Austrian Archduke had him brought in to the palace, and tried to domesticate him, but he always returned to the sentry-box, where he lay motionless, and at times moaning. Seeing this, the Archduke ordered him daily rations and he was placed under sentry orders, for protection, and in this state I saw him. But a short time after the dog died, apparently inconsolable."

**AN EXTINGUISHED KANGAROO.**—We lately stated, says the *Geological Adviser*, that a quantity of bones, evidently the remains of some extinct animal of gigantic size, had been found in the ancient bed of the Duck Ponds Creek, 15ft. from the surface, in a shaft sunk by the railway authorities for the purpose of getting a solid foundation for the bottom of the new railway-bridge over the creek. A gentleman in the locality, as we stated, had forwarded some of the bones to professor McCoy, director of the National Museum, for inspection. Since that time we learn that the professor has written, stating that the bones and teeth were those of the great extinct kangaroo, *Macropus titan*, and stating that any additional samples of tusk would be very welcome. This solves the question as to the species of the animal, and takes us back to the time when the megatherium and other kindred species stalked upon the face of our globe, the great extinct kangaroo of this continent being believed to have existed at the same period in the world's history, and to have been of an enormous size—some think as large as 30ft. in height. As the railway authorities have only yet sunk shafts for the pillars of the bridge, and have yet to sink for a foundation for the by-washes, it is more than probable that larger and more extensive deposits of bones will be found, which will assist in throwing more light upon this interesting subject. The bones were not found in any kind of strata, but in drift, leading to the assumption that at some remote period a flood had taken place and washed them from their primary resting-place in geological soil. It is somewhat remarkable that, although the shaft in question was sunk 43ft., no bones were found below 15ft.

**AFFECTION IN A LION.**—When the plague raged at Naples, Sir George Davis, the English Consul there, retired to Florence. One day from curiosity he went to visit the Grand Duke's collection of animals. At the further end of the place, in one of the dens, there was a lion which the keepers, during three years, had not been able to tame, though all the art and gentleness imaginable had been used. Sir George no sooner appeared at the gate of the den than the lion ran to him with all the indications of transport that he was capable of expressing. He reared himself up and licked his hand, which Sir George put in through the bars of the iron gate. The keeper, affrighted, pulled him away by the arm, entreating him not to hazard his life by venturing so near the fiercest creature of his kind that had ever entered the dens. Nothing, however, would satisfy Sir George; but in spite of all the keeper said to him he would go into the den. The instant he entered the lion threw his paws upon his shoulders, licked his face, and ran about the place fawning, and as full of joy as a dog would have been at the sight of his master. An account of this interview between the lion and the stranger was soon afterwards communicated to the Grand Duke, who sent for Sir George, and received from him the following account of what seemed so strange:—"The master of a ship from Barbary gave me this lion when it was very young. I brought him up tame; but when I thought him too large to run about the house, I built a den for him in my courtyard: from which time he was never permitted to be loose, except when brought into the house to be exhibited to my friends. When he was five years of age, he did some mischief by pawing and playing with people in his frolicsome moods. Having one day gripped a man a little too hard, I ordered him to be shot for fear of myself incurring the guilt of what might happen. A friend, who happened to be at dinner with me, begged him as a present, and how he came here I know not." The Duke then informed Sir George that the lion had been given to him by the very person on whom Sir George had bestowed him.

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