AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 12, 1872. THE TRUE WITNESS

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE. The two great forces in Europe are not

Oatholicism and Protestantism, but Catholicism and "the Revolution;" and herein lies the weakness of the Papal policy pursued by the present French Government. When the members of the Commune and the French International, for instance, have to choose between allying themselves with the Pope for the purpose of panishing Germany and allying themselves with each other all over Europe for the purpose of punishing the upper and wealthy latter alternative. There is no possibility of a "transaction," even of the most temporary character, between the Red and the White, and there is nothing that makes the present President more unpopular than his occasional indications of a leaning towards the Pope, though he plainly sees that this is the only chance for France to work out her cherished policy of vengeance. But there is another series of considerations connected with the position which the Pope occupies at this moment in Europe, and which we as a non-Catholic Power perhaps scarcely appreciate. In the opinion of French statesmen, the maintenance of the Temporal Power of the Pope, however limited it may be, is the only guarantee for peace in Europe. They argue that his expulsion from Italy would onhance his spiritual and, therefore, his poli- three hundred millions sterling and her enormous tical influence, and so give that Power with whom he took refuge a predominant moral position in Europe. This was why, when France offered him Pau as an asylum, the the public discontent, not only among the subject Government received remonstrances, not only from Spain but from several other European Governments. The Pope on the other side of the Pyrenecs would be a rallying point for the one kingdom, hardly any region in Europe would Carlists and Legitimists of Spain; and M. Thiers was obliged to assure the Spanish Government in reply, that while desiring to assist the Pope in his difficulties, he would carefully abstain from being a cause of embarrassment to a friendly Power. Nevertheless, so eager is the French Government to obtain the advantage of the influence which the Pope's presence in France would give the country among the Catholics of Europe, that within the last few days the President has again written to the Holy Father offering him an asylum in France, and assuring him of the warm sentiments entertained in his favour in this country. The fact is that if the Holy Father ever does make up his mind to leave Romo, there will be a regular scramble for him. Even Italy shrinks when it comes to the point of losing the position among Catholic nations which his presence assures her : but if he left Rome she would have no alternative but to throw herself even more completely into the arms of Germany than she has hitherto done. To whatever country he moved it would be the signal of a European religious war in the eyes of those who are directing affairs here, and until they are quite ready for this contingency they do not want him to move at all. Whenever he does move, they want him to come here, and in the mean time they desire him to reply upon their friendly sentiments, and they have proved these by postponing until now the appointment of a Minister to the King of Italy, a step they have only been forced into at last by pressure from the Radicals, just as they will be obliged, when Monseigneur Dupanloup forces the clerical discussion upon the Chamber, to say many things to satisfy the Liberals which they would rather leave unsaid, and to keep silent on points in regard to which they would gladly speak aloud to Cathelic Europe. This is one of the little difficulties incidental to a Republic which desires secretly to take advantage of Ultramontanism for its own political purposes. In these days, when " knowledge has increased," and social, political, and religious questions are much more inextricably involved than they were in old times, a good many more of these little difficulties are likely to present themselves to intelligent Governments for solution. One of the most | through the audience. curious ideas that I have heard started on this subject was one which possibly has not suggest-ed itself to "perfide Albian," but which it is not too late, perhaps, to put into her head. It is supposed that the eagerness manifested by the English Government to induce the Pope to take refuge in Malta was inspired by an insidious desire on the part of Mr. Gladstone to control the Catholic opinion of Europe. With the Pope at Malta when the great European religious struggle came, we should have our hand, so to speak, on the key of the situation, and might, perhaps, be capable, if things did not go as we wished, even of sending him to St. Helena. In the mean time, it appears certain possessions and became the inther of a numerous that his stay at Rome is becoming more and more problematical, and that his departure will lead to a new series of European complications of which it is difficult to see the bearing and probable consequences .- Times Paris Cor. THE FRENCH NAVY .- The Official Naval Gazette for 1872 contains the following particulars respecting the French navy: Last year no fewer than thirty-three were struck off the list; among these were eight wooden iron-clads and six armor-plated floating batteries, of which latter four were sunk in the Seine during the seige of Paris. On the other hand, only four new vessels were added to the effective strength of the service, one of these, the Marengo, heing a wooden ironclad of the first class. There were, however, during the year 1871, altogether thirty-one new ships in course of construction in the dockyards, or being fitted out afloat, and it is expected that seventeen more of these will be completed during the present year. If so, there will be added to the navy list one wooden ironclad of the first class, one iron-plated wooden corvette, and three armor-plated wooden vessels for coast defence. But it is possible that the completion of new vessels may be somewhat delayed by the absolute necessity for docking fourteen old ones, among which are two iron-plated ships of the first class, one of the second, and two iron monitors.

From all sources there are alarming accounts of the political situation ; but contradictory rumours as to the probable action of the king. Reuter represents Amadeus as preparing resolutely to defend his throne; and it is stated that, when an appeal is made to physical force, physical force will decide in his favour. The Ingualdad says, on the contrary, that he has had for some day an Italian frigate waiting at a convenient port, lest it should become necessary for him to take an abrupt farewell of the country Intrigues are on foot for filling up the throne, which would then be vacant.

to debate, and adopted a tone of ferocious hatred.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.-A great deal of capital has been made by the Liberal journals out of the application for the exequatur said to have been made by the Bishop classes, they do not hesitate in favour of the of Saluzzo and the Episcopal Abbot of Monte Cassino. It appears, however, that they did nothing of the kind, the Chapter of Saluzzo forwarded to the Government a copy of the document in which they recognized the appointment of the Bishop, a step which seems to have been considered sufficient by the Government, but the Chapter has been called upon to justify its unauthorized act. In the other case, the Bulls were not sent by the Abbot but by a monk, who had no authority to do so, and has been suspended in consequence.

The present condition of Austrian and Italian finances cannot fail to recall to mind the state of those two countries at an epoch still fresh in most men's recollection. When, twenty or thirty years ago, the Italian patriots again and again sank over-powered in their unequal struggles with the colossal Power which doomed them to division and subserviency, they were encouraged by sympathetic assurances that Austria would soon run the full length of her tether, that her debt of more than yearly deficit would be sure to swamp her. Big battalions, it was suggested, might give her the victory in the field, but with bankruptcy staring her races, but even among the faithful Germans of hor home Provinces. On the other hand, it was expected that, if Italy ever succeeded in shaking off the foreign yoke and uniting her seven States in have a more flattering prospect before it; that the suppression of her many Courts, the disappearance of her parasitical Governments, the confiscation of a vast amount of State and Church property, and the simplification of her various administrative systems, would soon give the resources of the Peninsula a development which would enable it with a slight effort to meet the exigencies of its public expenditure. We may now see to what extent these anticipations have been realized. Austria had to bear the brunt of two disastrous wars; she was utterly driven out of Italy; she had to renounce the last remnants of her Imperial ascendency over Germany; she had to purchase the goodwill of the Hungarians by concessions which have raised analogous aspirations among their Selavonian rivals; and she had to patch together a complicated Government. which made a perpetual Ministerial crisis almost the normal state of the Empire. As a contrast, Heaven and earth seemed to combine to indomnify Italy for her long conturies of suffering by unparalleled good fortune. Her former oppressors drove one another from her soil; infatuation blinded her domestic tyrants; the Pope himself sapped his temporal power by an ill-timed strain of his spiritual authority. The edifice of Old Italy crumbled before mere popular clamour, and the foundations of a New Italy were laid, on which the constructive genius and wisdom of her people were free to rear the fabric which best suited their instincts and interests. Yet, strange to tell, while Austria is able to boast of a surplus, Italy has still to contend with a deficit .---London Times.

ROME, March 27 .- The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Cardinal Antonelli yesterday.

The Port .-- The correspondent of the Tablet says : "The health of the Holy Father continues wonderfully good. On Sunday he received a collective deputation from the parishioners of S. Andrea delle Fratte and S. Bernardo alle Terme. The vast Sala Ducale was completely filled, when the Pope entered attended by six Cardinals, and was received with enthusiastic applause. The address presented to his Holiness alludes to the grief felt by his faith-

Catholic faith, ending with ridiculous menaces, and lamentations that the new rulers had not made a tabula rasa of everything that is most sacred and venerable in the Eternal City. Such facts need no comment.--[From the Observatore Romano.]

GERMANY.

THE CHURCH IN PRUSSIA-The pretended plot appears to be falling into discredit, since the accused youth has turned out to be not a particularly ardent Catholic, and to have had his terrible pistol in his possession for several years. M. de Bismarck, however, has by no means renounced his intention of forcing his Bill through the Upper House, whither, it is said Generals von Moltke and von Roon are to befollowed by a new batch of peers, consisting of Herren Delbruck and von Thile, and five more generals. More repressivo measures against the clergy are announced : a presecution of the Bishop of Ermeland for excommunicating heretical priests, the suppression of the army chaplains, or at least their chief, Mgr. Namzanowski, in consequence of that prelate having put under an interdict the garrison church at Cologne, which had been profaned by the heretical priest Tangermann with the sanction of the authorities. In the Braunsberg affair the Government has met with a slight sheek. The motion to pass to the order of the day, on the resolution brought forward by the Catholic deputies, was defeated by a coalition between the Centre and the Conservatives. But the point at issue is not likely to prove a great practical importance, as the Govern ment will evade it by abolishing compulsory attendance on religious instruction in public schools. Among other measures hostile to the Church in Upper Silesia, foreign priests and religious are to be prehibited from preaching, in order that all preachers may be thoroughly amenable to the provisions of the recent law. It was feared that clergy from Austria might cross the frontier to preach, and afterwards return to their own country, in which case it would be impossible to imprison them for preaching unacceptable doctrine - Tablet.

MILITARY SLAVERY IN GERMANY .- The German official papers are highly incensed at the spirited conduct of Mgr. Namzanowski, the grand chaplain of the Prussian army, in having forbidden the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice in any churches dese crated by the old Catholic party. According to these journals, Mgr. Namzanowski and the chaplains under his jurisdiction are but so many state functionaries, whose duty it is to celebrate Mass when ever they are ordered to do so by the military authorities. Threats are even openly avowed of abolishing the Catholic chaplains, and of again forcing the Catholic soldiers to attend the Lutheran services.

HERR VON FALK'S RESCRIPT .- This rescript is to the following effect : certain Alt-Katholiken of Wiesbader had claimed to be exempted, and were exempted by the late Minister, Herr von Muhler, from the payment of parish dues to the Catholic Church, on the ground of their excommunication. The local administration disputed the exemption, and referred to Berlin. Herr von Falk's decision now is that, although the judgment of the Cologne magistrates on which the previous decree was founded, is not applicable to this case, as the major excommunication has not been publicly promulgated against the claimants by name ; yet, as the constitution of the Vatican Council pronounces anathema against all who shall presume to contradict the definition, and as "the organs of the Catholic Church" consider this anathema a sufficient reason, without excommunication by name, for a refusal of the sacraments and of ecclesiastical burial ; that is to say, for the destruction of all rights such persons may possess as members of the Catholic Church-therefore all such persons as, by their opposition to the decisions of the Council of the Vatican, take upon themselves this anathema, are not to be constrained by civil process to pay the parish dues. There could not be a clearer recognition of the fact that the Alt-Katholiken are not Catholic. The same conclusion results from the Austrian decision on which we commented last week.--Tablet.

PROSPECT OF CATHOLICISM IN PRUSSIA .- The history of the Catholic religion is a continual series of victories and defeats; may, at the very same time the true church is always suffering reverses in one part of the world, while success crowns her exertions in another. In the British empire, taken as a whole, the Catholic cause is gaining ground, and in the matter of education in particular, the legislature manifestly inclines to the denominational m. In Germany it is otherwise. The power of the State has grown colossal, and for the moment it bears down all opposition. It is proud in the strength of recent victories. Two great Catholic powers-Anstria and France-have been humbled, and a third power-Bavaria-has been absorbed. Compulsory and secular education, therefore, is about to be forced on the German people, and Catholics will be compelled to succumb to the iron law. Prince Bismarck impersonates Erastianism, and is disposed to take all recalcitrants against the recently promulgated doctrine of Papal Infallibility under his protection. But these events did not escape the prevision of the Holy See. It has no tear of consequences when marching onward in the path of truth and duty. It will always have arms wherewith to fight the oppressor, and a full arsenal out of which to furnish weapons to its militant pastors and people .- Respice finem is its motto ; and it fights, as well as walks, by faith. REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION IN GERMANY. - Baden is never behindhand in the war against ecclesiastical liberties. On Monday the Second Chamber at Carlsruhe passed two Bills-one excluding all members of religious orders from any share in the education of youth in public institutions, and the other prohibiting them from giving Missions, or otherwise aiding the Secular clergy in their parochial ministrations unless their introduction into the parish shall have been previously authorized by Government. A law has also been passed in Saxony, limiting religious instruction in primary schools to three hours in the week, and forbidding the clergy and the religious orders to open any educational establishment. LUTHER MEMORIALS .- An interesting historical relic, or rather a whole collection of relics, which it is impossible to replace, a few days ago became a prey to the flames in the ancient city of Erfurt. There stands the Augustine monastery in which Martin Luther lived and conceived his first idea of a Reformation, converted at present into an orphan asylum. A fire suddenly broke out a few days ago and has totally destroyed the most interesting part of the building in which was Luther's cell, and also the room where he first gave shape to his great scheme. In these rooms, which have been up to the latest time shown to strangers as curiosities, Luther's Bible was kept with marginal notes in the reformer's own handwriting, together with the painting, "Death's Dance," by Beck, and other valuable relics. All of these have been burnt. The pecuniary damage is estimated at about 60,000 thalers ; the historical loss is incalculable .- Pall Mall Gazette. THE BISMARCK PLOT .- The protended conspiracy against the life of the German Chancellor has been made to hear its intended fruit. Domiciliary visits have been made wherever a pretext could be found : and, of course, important documents have been discovered, or manufactured. And, as a measure of pretended precaution, all non-German monks and Jesuits are ordered to leave the Polish districts of Silesia ; whilst the German language is to be gradually forced upon the Polish population. These enactments have so far produced a very unsatisfactory result. The irritation of the Poles daily increases, and the German Government is openly defied, and told that it will never succeed in stamping out Polish

legend is related, and devoutly believed in by the inhabitants of the Harz Mountains, of the night-

blowing lily of Lauenberg: Beautiful Alice dwelt with her widewed mother in a small cottage at the foot of the Harz Mountains. Her principal occupation was that of gathering forest straw---that is the foilage of the pine and fir tribe, which is very much used in certain parts of Germany as a stuffing for beds, &c. Thus was the maiden occupied when the Lord of Lauonberg Castle rode hy. With wily words he extolled her looks, and swore that she was too pretty to be hid in a pensant's cot, and begged her to come and dwell in his lordly castle, where she would have nothing to do but command, and where all would obey her. The simple girl was dazzled by the brilliant prospect, but, true in her simplicity, flew to her mother, and related all that had transpired. The terrified mother wept bitterly over her darling's communication; for too well she know the character of Lauenberg's dissolute baron. Hastily packing up her few household treasures, she carried off her wondering and sorrowful child to the shelter of a neighboring convent, within whose sacred walls she believed poor Alice might rest in security. Not long, however, had the simple girl been immured in the holy edifice before the enraged noble had discovered her retreat; and, determined to obtain his prey, assombled his vassals, forced an entrance into the convent, and seizing the object of his passion, bore her, half dead with dread, to his castle. On arriving at midnight in the garden in front of his embattled dwelling, he alig_ed, with his senseless burden in his arms; but, as he attempted to enter the castle, the guardian spirits of the place snatched the maiden out of his grasp, and on the very spot where her feet had been, sprang up the beautiful lily of Lauenberg. The annual appearance of the lily at midnight is anixously looked forward to by the inhabitants of the Harz ; and many of them are said to perform a nightly pilgrimage to see it, returning to their homes overpowered by its dazzling beauty, and asserting that its splendor is so great that it sheds beams of light on the valley below.

WHAT IS LIFE-Life is but death's vestibule, and our pilgrimage on earth is but a journey to the grave; the pulse that preserves our being beats our dead march, and the blood which circulates our life is floating it onward to the depth of death. To-day we see our friends in health; to-morrow we hear of their decease. We clasped the hand of the strong man but yesterday, and to-day we closed his eyes. We rode in a chariot of comfort but an hour ago, and in a few more hours the last black chariot must convey us to the home of all the living. Stars die mayhaps; it is said that conflagrations have been seen afar off in the ether, and astronomers have marked the funerals of other worlds-the decay of those mighty orbs that we have imagined set forever in sockets of silver to glisten as the lamns of cternity. Blessed be God there is a place where death is not life's brother, where life reigns alone, and "to live" is not the first syllable which is to be followed by the next, "to die." There is a land where the death knells are never tolled, where winding sheets are never woven, where graves are never dag. Blest land beyond the skies. To reach it we must die.

THEE HOSPITALITY .-- O, excellent wife ! oncumber not yourself and me to get a curiously rich dinner for this man or woman who has alighted at our gate, nor a bedchamber made at too great a cost. These things, if they are curious in themselves, they can get for a few shillings in any village ; but rather let the stranger see, if he will, in your looks, accent, and behavior, your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, that which he cannot buy at any price in the city, and for which he may well travel twenty miles, and dine sparing and sleep little, to behold. Let not emphasis of hospitality lie in bed and board; but let truth and love, and honor and courtesy, flow in all thy deeds .- Emerson.

How to CURE STANMERING. - Lute A. Taylor, editor of the La Crosse, Wisconsin, Leader, who was an inveterate stammerer, writes as follows about the way to cure the habit :- "No stammering person over found any difficulty in singing. The reason of this is that by observing the measures of the music -by keeping time-the organs of speech are kept in such position that enunciation is easy. Apply the same rule to reading or speech and the same result will follow. Let the stammerer take a sentence, say this one : ' Leander swam the Hellespont,' and pronounce it by syllables; scan it, keeping time with the finger if necessary, letting each syllable occupy the same time, thus : 'Le-an-der-swamthe-Hel-les-pont,' and he will not stammer. Let him pronounce slowly at first, then faster, but still keeping the time-keeping time with words instead of syllables-and he will be surprised to find that, by very little practice, he will read without stammering, and nearly as rapidly as persons ordinarily talk or read. Then practice this in reading and conversation until the habit is broken up. Perseverance and attention is all that is necessary to perform a perfect cure." EGTPTIAN MAXIMS .- Do not put on airs. Do not maltreat an inferior; respect the aged. Do not save thy life at the expense of another's. Do not pervert the heart of thy contrade, if it is pure. Do not make sport of those who are dependent upon thee. Do not maltreat a woman, whose strength is less than thine own; let her find in thee a protector. If from an humble condition thou hast become powerful, and the first in the city for opulence, let not riches make thee proud, for the first author of these things is God. If thon art intelligent, bring up thy son in the love and fear of God; if he is courageous, active and increases thy property, give him the better recompense; but if the son whom thou hast begotten is a fool, do not turn thine heart from him, for he is thy son.

THE NIGHT-BLOOWING LALY.-The following pretty affection is propagated with inconceivable quickness. The winter spores, which are produced last, form on the first named plants other fungus growthe the

next year, and thereby secure the continuance of next year, and entroy the proper methods of the rust from season to season. The proper methods of preventing grain from taking this affection, consist, first, in extirpating the barberry and other trees sist, first, in axtirpating the performance of the sist, first, in axtirpating the vicinity of grain fields; next, the grain should be cleaned with the utmost care, the grain should be cleaned with the utmost care, so that no seeds of the fangus-bearing plants may be introduced into the fields in the sowing, and thus aid in the development of the disease; and, finally, no manure should be applied to the grain fields in which any straws are mixed that have come from rusted plants, and in fact, straw of this character should be burned as the most effectual method fer should be balled as the spreading of the disease. If used at all as manure, however, it should be kept for gruss lands or fields in which grain is not raised -Chatauqua Farmer.

Sowing CLOVER SEED.-If the clover seed to be sown on winter grain was not seeded on the snow in February, as may sometimes be done to advantage. let the seeding be done as early in March as possible, It is a good practice to harrow, in with a light harrow, and follow immediately with a light roller. Where this cannot be done the seed has to take its chances, and more seed is required. Quantity of Clover Seed to the Acre.-Not less than

a peck of clover seed should be used if the clover is to be seeded alone, and indeed, it orchard grass is also to be seeded in the same ground, a peck of clover seed will not be found too much. The quantity of orchard grass usually seeded to the acre is a bushel. On good soil it is too little, as it is apt to grow in bunches, instead of forming a close mat, as it ought to do as the clover dies out. At least half a bushel extra could be used to advantage and it is the best to moisten the seed before broadcast. ing it, but the seeding should then be done in damp weather.

Plastering Clover Fields -- Fields that are already set in clover, should have a bushel of plaster to each acre now scattered over them.

PREPARATIONS FOR CORN .- As soon as the oats are in, prepare at once for corn, by hauling out manure from the barnyard, sprending and following at once with the plough. The practice of dropping manue into heaps, and leaving it there to be bleached by rains, or dried by the wind and sun, is a vicious one The best mode, even if the hauling has to be delaved in consequence, is to haul out and spread just as fast as the plough can cover, and no faster. But this implies the use of extra teams, and these are not always to be had, in view of the ploughing that is to be done.

As to Soil .- Corn succeeds best of all on rich alla. vials, next loams and loams of good quality; werst of all on clays, unless those have been broken down by fall ploughing, and have become disintegrated by winter rust. Good meadow land, with a due pro-portion of sand in the texture of the soil, manued heavily, deeply ploughed early in the season, and well harrowed lengthwise of the furrows, will in favorable seasons bring a heavy crop of com; but the earliar cultivation must be shallow until the sward has had time to rot .- Maryland Farmer.

CLAM CHOWDER .- Cut three slices of fat salt pock. and fry them brown, in the kettle in which you are to cook the chowder. Slice in small pieces six potatoes, open the clams (save the liquor), chep them fine, put in a layer of potatoes and a layer si clams, until all in. Boil briskly until the petatoe are done. Thicken with fine rolled crackers; season with butter, pepper and sult. Cover with water enough to boil the potatoes.

Strong soap will destroy green paints more readily than other colors, having the same effect that it has with grease. Many rooms are spoiled by the ignorance or carelessness of washerwomen in the application of strong soap water. It is much bette to use whiting on the soiled places, and weak solations of soap in cleansing, by which the luster will bo preserved.

MONTREAL, January 26, 1872. Mr. J. D. Lawlor ;

Sir,-I have much pleasure in testifying to the superior working qualities of the Lawlor Family Sec. ing Machino. It runs very light, makes a most beautiful Lock Stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric, is simple and remarkably easy to understand. F. E. CLARK.

SPAIN.

looked upon as certain, in consequence of the union of all sections of the Liberals against him. The Government is threatening severest measures of repression. The press of both parties has ceased tives againts the Holy Father, the papal court, the Nationality.

fal subjects in common with himself at the misfortunes of their unhappy city, which 4 from being the queen and mistiess of the Nations,' has become in the unmerited humiliatton of its Pontiff and King an opprobrium' to the whole world."

The Holy Father has delivered an Allocution to the parishioners of several Roman parishes. Comparing the present trials of the Church and the Holy See to those afflictions permitted by Almighty God to be inflicted by Satan on the holy Patriarch Job for the trial of his faith, the Pope said :---

"Dear Children,-I am much deceived, or the Devil has even now obtained the like permission to range through the world and attack souls." At these words of the Pope a visible sensation ran "It may be that God has once more said to the Devil : Whence comest thou ? and, Whither goest thou? And the Devil has answered : Perambulari terram et circuiri eum. And Almighty God may have said to him : Hast thou seen all those good Romans; hast thou seen all those chosen souls who love goodness, those fervent Catholics that go on fearing and loving Me, slandered, vilified, oppressed, and ruined as they aro? If thou hast seen them, thou knowest that they do so-that they continue to throng the churches and to supplicate Me before the altar, that I may withdraw My heavy hand, and come to their aid, so that at last they may breathe the pure air of tranquillity and of

"Well, after so many and varied afflictions, the Lord remembered Job, and gave him back more than he had had before; then he returned back to his and happy family, and died at last tranquil and content, and loaded with blessings. O may He grant to us all a like happy issue of our trials; and that the Divine justice being appeared, all things may return to peace and tranquillity, so that in the streets of the metropolis of Catholicity the priestthe man of God and the man of order-may be able to walk without fear of insult, and without threats of murder. ' Such is my desire and prayer."

The Holy Father concluded with the accustomed Benediction.

It is asserted that Count Arnim has brought from Berlin a scheme of defensive alliance between Italy and Germany. Italy guamntees to Germany posses-sion of Alsace and Lormine, and Germany guarantees to Italy Rome as a capital. Russia will join this coalition, and her determination to tear up the remaining shreds of the Treaty of Paris by rebuilding the forts of Sebastopol is regarded as confirming this report. Count Arnim, the German Envoy, had to present his letters of recall to Cardinal Antonelli. as the Pope suspected him of having brought to Rome the draft of a defensive treaty between Italy and Germany.

have to record the very unbecoming conduct of certain Americans who visited the Vatican library on Monday last. Being invited to leave at the usual hour for closing they threatened to throw the custode out of the window for his courteous intimation, and their insolence was such that he had to call in the The expulsion of King Amadeo from Spain is Swiss guards to drive them out. Nor was this all, for one of the four returned to the Pontifical Palace about 4 o'clock, and hearing that the museum was then closed broke out into the most violent invec-

MANURE THE GARDEN .- Ground that is to be used for vegetables in the spring, should be manured late in the previous fall. Haul out from the barnyard all the manure that can be spared for this purpose, and spread it over the surface, and then plough under,

and leave the soil in slight ridges until spring. If the manurc is fresh and warm, it will become sufficiently cool and decomposed by spring, and its juices thoroughly incorporated with the soil. When the surface of the land is nearly level, and there is no danger of the manure washing away, it may be spread upon the surface, even after the ground is frozen. For vegetables, the curiching materials should be thoroughly decomposed and incorporated with the soil; and we do not know of a better way of doing this than to begin in autumn, ploughing once at this time, and again in spring. The heavy rains will do more toward mixing the materials than any manipulation with plough or spade.

PASTURING HOGS,-A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writing from Hamilton county, Ohio, snys the system of all good hog raisers in that region ment that an acre of ground in clover, will pasture five hogs four months, and it will take the corn from half an acre to feed them the same time. The cultivation of the corn he counts equal to the rent of the other half acre. He further claims that hogs pastured on clover are in far better condition than if fed on corn, as they are larger framed, healthier, and eat better, and also states that the land is enriched by the clover pasturing.

RUST IN WHRAT .--- It is at present well established that rust in grain is produced from the spores of a microscopical fungus, growing upon the barberry and various rough-leaved plants, alder, &c. These falling upon the leaves of the ceroals and other grasses develope very rapidly, and in turn yield the summer spores of a similar character, by which the 77 Catheart Street,

MONTREAL, JANUARY 24, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor:

Sm, - Having thoroughly tested the working qualities of the Lawlor Family Sewing Machine, I am happy to inform you that it is, in my estimation. more suitable than the Florence or any other high price Machines that I have ever used, for general Family use.

MRS. J. A. WILKES, 759 St. Catherine Street.

MONTREAL, 24th January, 1871.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor :

Sir,-It affords me much pleasure in recommending your Family Lock Stitch Sewing Machine. I have used American made Machines and candidly say that yours is the simplest and ensiest to manage, and makes as neat and uniform Sewing as the most expensive Machines.

MES. H. BAYLIS, 24 St. Monique Street.

MONTREAL, 15 March, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lowlor;

Sir,-In answer to your inquiry about the workng qualities of the Lawlor Family Sewing Machine, have the pleasure of informing you that it works in the most satisfactory manner ; its stitches are erceedingly uniform; it sews equally well in either light or heavy material, and it is light and easy to operate. Finally, I am satisfied in recommending it as the machine required for family purposes.

MRS. GUSTAVE R. FABRE. No. 27 Berri Street.

MONTHEAL, February 1st, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor :

Sir,-Having used the Lawlor Family Sewing Me chine for the last ten months, I beg to state that we are perfectly satisfied with its working qualities. It is remarkably light, vory easily managed, and make a most beautiful and neat stitch on the finest as well as the heaviest material.

A. MASSON. of Messre D. Masson & Co., 406 Dorchester Street.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 24, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor :

Sir,-I have been using the Lawlor Family Loth Suitch Sewing Machina for about two years, and I like it very much. It runs remarkably casy, and makes a very neat stitch, alike on both sides of thy material, and works equally well in either heary of light Goods.

MRS. JOSEPH WALKER, 18 University Street.

MONTREAL, 30th January, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor : Sir, -- I am happy to inform you that the Land Family Sewing Machine works to our satisfaction. Mrs. Brown proters 1. ... Machines for Family use. R. G. BROWN, Cla Mrs. Brown profers it to the most expensive Sewing

Of Mesers. Brown & Chaggett, 26 St. Francis do Salles Street.