

The Religious Intelligencer.

AN EVANGELICAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

Rev. J. McLEOD,

"THAT GOD IN ALL THINGS MAY BE GLORIFIED THROUGH JESUS CHRIST." Peter.

[Editor and Proprietor,

Vol. XVIII.—No. 8.

SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1871.

Whole No. 892.

FALL IMPORTATIONS!

OCTOBER, 1870.

THOMAS LOGAN,

Has now opened a large and well assorted Stock of

NEW GOODS,

Embracing all the leading fabrics and newest styles in

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SATEEN SERGES,

PERSIAN CORDS,

MARELS,

BROCHES,

EPINGLES,

CLAN TARTANS,

FRENCH MERINOES,

FRENCH TWILLS,

Tweeds and Winceys,

WOOL SHAWLS,

CLOTH and VELVETEEN JACKETS,

White, Black and Colored Mantle Cloths,

Black and Colored VELVETEENS,

GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

CLOUDS, SONTAGS, BODICES,

FINGERING YARNS,

CANADIAN & ENGLISH BLANKETS,

SAOXXY, LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE

Flannels,

SHIRTING FLANNELS, in great variety,

Grey and White Cottons, Prints, Swansdowns, Tickings,

PARKS' WARPS, at St. John Prices.

Every description of COTTON and LINEN GOODS,

Small Wares, &c., &c.

THOMAS LOGAN,

Fredericton, Oct. 28, 1870.

The Intelligencer.

THE FATE OF THE APOSTLES.

All the Apostles were insulted by the enemies of their Master. They were called to seal their doctrines with their blood, and nobly did they bear the trial. Schumacher says:

St. Matthew suffered martyrdom by being slain with a sword at a distant city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark expired at Alexandria, after having been cruelly dragged through the streets of that city.

St. Luke was hanged upon an olive-tree in the classic land of Greece.

St. John was put in a caldron of boiling oil, but escaped death in a miraculous manner, and was afterwards branded at Patmos.

St. Peter was crucified at Rome, with his head downward.

St. James the Greater was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the Less was thrown from a lofty pinnacle of the temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Bartholomew was flayed alive.

St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached to his persecutors until he died.

St. Thomas was run through the body with a lance at Coromandel, in the East Indies.

St. Jude was shot to death with arrows.

St. Matthias was first stoned and then beheaded.

St. Barnabas of the Gentiles was stoned to death by the Jews at Salonic.

St. Paul, after various tortures and persecutions, was at length beheaded at Rome by the Emperor Nero.

Such was the fate of the Apostles, according to traditional statements.—*Baptist Union.*

HOME MIRTH.

Don't be afraid of a little fun at home, good people! Don't shut up your houses lest the sun should fade your carpets, and your hearts, lest a hearty laugh should shake down some of the rusty old cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without, when they come home at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat, drink, and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling houses and reckless degradation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere; if they do not find it at their own hearth-stones, it will be sought at other and less profitable places. Therefore, let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children. Half an hour of merriment round the lamp and firelight of a home, blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day; and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.—*Canada Farmer.*

RECORD OF THE WAR.

With the capitulation of Paris it is probable that hostilities will close, and diplomacy effect what is necessary to the making of peace. Should this not be the case, the capitulation will at least finish another chapter of this terrible drama, which even whilst it was being has been given to the public in daily telegrams. From these has been compiled the following war-record, which will be of use in refreshing the memory of those who, from the beginning, have watched this memorable struggle.

JULY 1870.

On the 3rd of July it was stated in Madrid that Marshal Prim had sent a deputation to offer the Crown of Spain to a Prince of Hohenzollern. On the 5th of that month the Duke of Grammont declared in Paris that France could not allow of the acceptance of that crown by any Prussian Prince. On the 9th, the King of Prussia declined to interfere as to its disposal; and on the 12th, Leopold of Hohenzollern withdrew his candidacy therefor. On the 13th the famous Benedetti episode occurred at Ems; and on the 15th the French Government informed the Chambers that it had declared war against Prussia.

On the 16th, the vanguards of both armies set out for the Rhine, and in passing, many say that on the 18th the Pope's infallibility was proclaimed. On the 19th, the French troops crossed the frontier at Saarbrück, and on the 21st, the German Parliament voted 120,000,000 thalers for the war, to which Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse gave their most hearty adherence. On the 24th the first blood was drawn, at Gravelotte, and on the 26th the principal Prussian Generals, the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles, of the 3rd and 4th army corps, took their respective commands. On the following day Eugene was made Regent, and on the next Napoleon arrived in Metz. The French, too, were on that day repulsed at Volklingen.

AUGUST.

On the 2nd of this month took place the prematurely-vaunted French victory at Saarbrück, with the Prince Imperial comely; also the King of Prussia announced his taking of the command of the whole German army. Two days afterwards, the 4th, the first great battle, that of Wissembourg, was fought, when Gen. Douay was defeated by the Prussian Crown Prince; and on the 6th, the Prince won the great victory over McMahon, at Wörth; Gen. Stiemetz, retreating Saarbrück, and being joined by Gen. Goeben, defeated the French under Frossard at Spicheren. On the 7th, the French were in full retreat along the whole line—McMahon to Nancy, Frossard to Metz. The greatest consternation prevailed in Paris; the Chambers were convoked; Steinmetz took possession of the French camp at Forbach, and likewise captured the supply train of the 2nd French Division. Next day the German armies advanced yet further; the excitement in Paris increased; the National Guards and Mobiles were called out, and troops were recalled from the fleet.

On the 9th, which has become a memorable date, the French army was made commander-in-chief, and Trochu chief of Staff; the last of the French troops left Rome; the German advanced guard reached Metz, and Strasbourg was invested. On the 10th the Palikao ministry was set up; and on the following day the King of Prussia, at St. Avold, issued a proclamation to the French people. On the 13th, the German army was at Pont-a-Mousson; on the 14th the Crown Prince entered Nancy; McMahon retreated on the road to Chalons; the French were beaten in trying to escape from Metz by the left bank of the Moselle, and Napoleon left that city for Verdun. On the day after these things the second battle at Metz was fought, the Germans again victorious; and on the succeeding day the battle of Mars-la-Tour took place: Prince Frederick Charles coming up with Bazaine as the latter was retreating to Verdun, and throwing him back upon Metz. On the 17th and 18th were given the bloody battles of Rezonville and Gravelotte; and it may here be remarked that, from the 14th to the 18th, in fighting, the French had lost not less than 50,000 men. Six days later, namely, on the 24th, Chalons was taken by the Germans, and McMahon turned northward, to try and join Bazaine. Next day Vitry capitulated, and King William was at Bar-le-Duc. On the 26th, the third and fourth German Army Corps united to frustrate McMahon's attempt to join Bazaine; and on the 28th the German residents were expelled from Paris. Bazaine, on the 30th, in again trying to escape from Metz to join McMahon was defeated by Prince Frederick Charles; and, at the succeeding battle of Beaumont, McMahon was driven back by the Crown Prince of Saxony, across the river Meuse at Monson. 7,000 French prisoners were taken, and the fighting before Sedan began. Next day, the last of August, the French were defeated at Sedan, as was also Bazaine in another attempt to break out of Metz.

SEPTEMBER.

The 1st of September was marked by a continuation of the bloody battles of Sedan, the French being more and more driven into a strait. The famous capitulation of Sedan followed on the 2nd, including the celebrated interviews of Napoleon with Bismarck and King William, and his almost immediate setting out, as prisoner, for Wilhelmshöhe. On the 4th, Napoleon was formally deposed in Paris; a Republic was proclaimed, and a Committee of National Defence instituted. These proceedings were accompanied by the flight of Eugene; and the next day there was a savage expulsion of the Germans still remaining in Paris. On the 11th, Laon capitulated; the citadel was blown up, and several hundred French and Germans were killed. The next day, the 12th, was signaled by the Italian troops crossing the Roman frontier. There was now on his series of flying visits to the Courts of London, Florence, Vienna and St. Petersburg, urging in vain for their interven-

tion. The Provisional Government, scared at the approach of the Prussians, left Paris for Tours, and most of the few remaining foreigners quitted the metropolis. On the 16th, Bismarck issued his famous circular, claiming Metz and Strasbourg as indispensable to the opening of negotiations; and Paris was invested—not less than 400,000 troops surrounding that city. On the 20th, Favre's mission for an armistice failed, because Bismarck insisted, as condition, on the surrender of Strasbourg, Verdun, and Toul. The Italian army this day entered Rome. Three days afterwards, Toul capitulated; and Bazaine once more attempted to escape from Metz, but was again beaten back. On the 27th, Strasbourg capitulated, 18,000 troops being made prisoners; and on the 30th, the first sortie from Paris was defeated.

OCTOBER.

King William was at Versailles on the 5th of this month, and on the 7th Garibaldi arrived at Marseilles. On the same day Gambetta escaped in a balloon from Paris and arrived at Tours, and Bazaine made another attempt to break away from Metz, but was flung back with fearful loss. On the 10th an engagement took place at Artenay, north of Orleans, when Von der Tann defeated the French under Lamotte-Beaugency. Next day, the French army, after a fight of nine hours, were driven out of Orleans, and the city was taken along with 10,000 prisoners; and two days later, Gen. Palladines surrounded Lamotte-Beaugency as commander of the army of the Loire. On the 16th, Soissons surrendered, with 4,000; and on the 18th, Chateaufort, near Orleans, was taken by the Germans after a fierce battle. On the 20th of this month, a deputation from Bavaria, and other South German States, met at Versailles to confer with King William and Bismarck as to German unity. Gambetta was now making himself felt. By the 22nd, four new French armies had been organized: the army of the North, at Mans, Gen. Bourbaki; the army of the West, at Mans, Gen. Keratry; the army of the Centre, at Bourges, Gen. Polhes; the army of the East, at Besancon, Gen. Cambriol. France was also divided into 22 military districts. On the 27th, Metz capitulated. Bazaine, who was suspected of treachery, gave up his sword, and 173,000 French soldiers were taken prisoners, and sent into Germany. On the 29th, the King of Prussia made the Crown Prince and Prince Fred. Charles Field Marshals; whilst, on the succeeding day, the Government at Tours branded Bazaine as a traitor. On that day, too, Gen. Cambriol was superseded by Gen. Ernest, and Dijon was taken by the Germans.

NOVEMBER.

On the 1st of November Eugene visited Napoleon at Wilhelmshöhe; and on the 2nd Prince Frederick Charles began the campaign against the Army of the Loire. On the 3rd, the Provisional Government in Paris was supported by a vote of 557,926 against 62,638; and on the 4th, Thiers began to negotiate with Bismarck for an armistice to allow of a calling together of a Constituent Assembly. On the 6th, the negotiations were broken off, as Bismarck would not permit of the provisioning of Paris during the armistice; the same day Fort Mortier at New Breisach fell. On the 7th Von der Tann fell back, and Orleans was retaken by Palladines; on the 8th, the Prussians suffered a reverse at Coulmiers. It may here be mentioned that Gortschakoff's now celebrated note was issued on this day. On the 9th Verdun surrendered, and the 16th saw New Breisach capitulate; the 14th, the Germans driven out of Dijon;—but the next day they retook it, and also drove Garibaldi from Dole. On the 17th, the Duke of Mecklenburg defeated the French at Droux; the fortress of Ham surrendered to the Germans on the 21st; Thionville capitulated on the 24th, with 5,000 prisoners; and on the 26th, Garibaldi was beaten by Von Werder in the Vosges. Next day, La Fere, north of Paris, capitulated. Manteuffel, meantime, was operating against the west coast, and repulsed an opposing French force from Amiens. Prince Frederick Charles, on the 28th, defeated the French army of the Loire at Beaume; Amiens was taken by Von Goeben, and the German Parliament granted a war loan of 100,000,000 thalers. Evreux, too, on the 28th of Paris, was taken by the Germans. The 29th witnessed the great sortie of 129,000 French troops from Paris under Trochu and Ducrot, resulting in a bloody engagement. There was continued fighting on the next day, resulting in a final repulse of the French. This ends the record of another gloomy and disastrous month.

DECEMBER.

opened with Bismarck's circular, accusing the Government of a breach of neutrality. On the 2nd, a two days' battle was fought before Orleans, the Duke of Mecklenburg defeating the French, and taking 10,000 prisoners and 17 guns. The next day Orleans was re-occupied by the Germans. On the 6th, Gambetta removed Palladines, and divided his army between Chanzay and Bourbaki; but on the morrow Mecklenburg defeated Chanzay at Meung, and the Provisional Government fled from Tours to Bordeaux. The South German Princes and the King of Saxony now solicited King William to assume the title of Emperor of Germany. The French were again defeated at Meung on the 9th, also at Beaugency; and Manteuffel entered Dieppe. On the 10th he threatened Havre, but turned northwards, after Faidherbe, who had taken the command of the French Army of the North. Pfalzberg and Montmedy surrendered on the 13th, and the French, after four days' fighting at Beaugency, were driven from Blois and Tours. The next day the Germans occupied the former city, also Vendome; and two days afterwards Von Werder defeated the French at Neuits. The excitement at Lyons by this time had become intense, resulting in a popular rising, and the murder of Gen. Arnaud. On the 20th, King William informed the German deputation at Versailles that he accepted the title of Emperor of Germany. Next day the Germans entered Tours, and afterwards left it, but returned on the 23rd. On the 21st, also, there was a sortie from Paris, which sortie was repulsed. On the 23rd of this month

Manteuffel defeated Faidherbe near Amiens; and the Queen of England congratulated William of Prussia as Emperor of Germany. On the 26th, the Prussians sunk six English vessels in the Seine, to obstruct the navigation of that river. The armies were now suffering from a winter campaign. The weather, even in Southern France, had become excessively cold. The French Army of the North had concentrated round Arras, and on the 26th the Prussians occupied Bapaume, 14 miles from Arras. The German soldiers round Paris also began to suffer from ophthalmia, caused by the snow; and at this time Mount Avron, one of the Paris forts, became a special point of attack. On the 28th the French garrison abandoned it; and on the same day the Germans invested the fortress of Peronne. The year closed with exceedingly cold weather. Rivers were frozen; and many Prussian and French soldiers were frozen to death. Bismarck offered payment for the sunken English vessels, and the matter has since been amicably settled.

JANUARY 1871.

At the opening of the New Year, King William gave a reception and grand banquet at Versailles. Paris, however, was neither in the mood, nor had it the means, of feasting. Some of the Mayors insisted that Trochu should give way to the desire of the people for sorties, and the journals began to accuse him of feebleness; at the same time a new and, as was supposed, more vigorous General was sent to command the French forces at Havre. On the 3rd, a battle was fought at Pont Noyelles, between the Army of the North and the Prussians, with great loss on both sides, and the destruction of the villages of Bapaume and Debarques. Both sides claimed victory. At this date the activity of the bombardment of the Paris forts was increasing, whilst the fire from the latter was slackening. On the 8th, Bismarck officially expressed regret that military necessities had caused the Prussians to sink the English collier vessels in the Seine; and at the same time he offered to grant a claim to indemnity. Engagements took place at Dunkersin and Villersel; and German columns began to drive Gen. Chanzay towards Le Mans. On the 11th, an obstinate and bloody battle was fought almost under the walls of that city, the victory remaining with the Germans. After three days' fighting, Chanzay retreated towards Angers, having suffered a loss of more than 20,000 men in prisoners alone. On the 16th, the bombardment of Paris was carried on with great vigor; Fort Issy being virtually destroyed. On the same day, Von Werder was attacked in his position south of Belfort, during nine hours, by four French columns. The attack was repulsed with little loss. Bismarck was at this juncture reported to be dangerously ill at Versailles. The French held St. Quentin, and Belgian troops were moved towards the frontier. On the 17th, Bourbaki renewed the attack on Von Werder south of Belfort, but was again repulsed, and began to retreat southward; and the bombardment of Paris was prosecuted with increasing strength. The capture of Paris was continued in the North and East, and a force of 50,000 men who left Cherbouy to reinforce the Army of the Loire failed to join it, owing to the railways having been cut by the enemy. Longwy was being bombarded vigorously by the Prussians, and eventually took fire therefrom; but the firing from the Paris batteries was now becoming slack, and there were rumors of negotiations afloat, and a coming armistice. The French nevertheless were erecting new batteries in front of Mont Valerine, whence, on the 19th, there was a sortie in great force. The sortie was repulsed, but the troops remained outside the city all night. During the same night many fires were seen in Paris near the Pantheon. The inhabitants were suffering bitterly from cold and the scarcity of fuel, as they had long done from scarcity of ordinary provisions. The country round Valenciennes was flooded to hinder the expected approach of the Germans. The latest estimate of the French loss in the battle at St. Quentin was 15,000 men, including prisoners. On the 23rd, the Garibaldians entered Dijon. On the 24th, Favre was treating with the Prussians for a capitulation of Paris, the garrison to march out with the honors of war; but the Germans insisted on an unconditional surrender. The fall of Longwy was announced; and Bonapartist intrigues were said to be busily on foot—all pointing to some coming settlement that should end the long continued arbitrament of arms. What had been rumor and surmise next became ascertained fact; the telegrams on Monday morning bringing the news that Paris, by capitulation, had been virtually put into the possession of the investing German army, which is now occupying the outer forts. On the 26th, an armistice of three weeks was granted for the calling together of a National Assembly, with whom it will remain to say whether it shall be peace or a continuation of the war. On the 30th and 31st, provisions from England and elsewhere where being got into Paris, and the horrors of hunger and bombardment came to an end, after an investment which had lasted for more than four months.

TEETH.

Most of us are accustomed to regard artificial teeth as wholly a thing of the present day, but such is not the case. Of the wisdom of the ancient Egyptians a knowledge of dentistry formed a part, and mummies have been found with wooden and ivory teeth; some of them even fixed, in modern fashion, on gold plates; and with hollow teeth stoppied with gold—so true is it that there is nothing new under the sun. The classic writers also speak of artificial teeth as being well known both in ancient Greece and Rome. A century and a half ago, as appears from advertisements in old newspapers, goldsmiths did the work of dentists in making and cleaning artificial teeth. A few months since, while some excavations were being made at Murcia, in Spain, the workmen came upon human bones; in one of the jaws of which was a silver tooth—the fact was observed by a friend of the writer's, who happened to be on the spot.

"GOD KNOWS."

Through all my little daily cares there is One thought that comfort brings whenever it comes: 'Tis this—"God knows." He knows Each struggle that my hard heart makes to bring My will to His. Often, when night-time comes, My heart is full of fears, because the good That seemed, at morn, so easy to be done, Has proved so hard; but then remembering That a kind Father is my Judge, I say, "He knows." And so I lay me down with trust That His good hand will give me needed strength To better do His work in coming days.

THE MUMMIES.

HOW THE EGYPTIANS PREPARED OUR MUSEUM CURIOSITIES.

The most curious of the arts of Egypt was that by which they disposed of their dead. It was the will of the Egyptians to have their bodies, or the principal portions of them, preserved as long as possible from decay; and this was effected so successfully that the sight-seer of to-day may examine the corpses of men and women over whom thousands upon thousands of years have rolled without bringing to them corruption, or depriving them of the human form. Indeed we know of no limit to the endurance of the mummy if left in Egypt, the climate for which it is prepared. The process (for there were three processes) of embalming required from two to three months to complete them. The body was never embalmed whole. Some portions were always removed, and not always, there is reason to suppose, preserved; but commonly the separated portions were preserved by themselves and placed in jars. The exterior body was then filled with myrrh, cassia, and other gums, and after that saturated with natron. Then there was a marvellous swathing of the embalmed form, so artistically executed that professional bandagers of the present day are lost in admiration of its excellence. "According to Dr. Granville, there is not a single form of bandage known to modern surgery of which examples are not seen in the swaths of the Egyptian mummies. The strips of linen have been found extending to 1,000 yards in length. Rosellini gives a similar testimony to the wonderful variety and skill with which the bandages have been applied and interlaced." The exclusion of the air from the surface of the body was the object of this patient labor, and every proper expedient was resorted to to make the cements fit tightly. Not the large limbs only, but the fingers and toes have been separately bandaged in the more elaborate mummies. The body was generally labelled, having its card, so to speak, placed within the linen folds, and generally on the breast. The identification was usually a plate of metal engraved, but sometimes it was a small image of a god, or an animal, with the name of the mummy on it; and this has been found sometimes within the body. Beads, earrings, and necklaces are frequently turned out from among the wrappings. The bandaging effected, the next thing was to lay the mummy's *sarcophagus*, which was made of layers of cloth pasted or glued together till they formed a pasteboard. Before it could be called a board, however—that is to say, while it was yet moist and pliable—it was placed about the wearer, whose shape it was made to take accurately. As soon as the artist was satisfied with the fit, the garment was sown up at the back, and then allowed to harden. A mask, representing the features of the deceased, was put over the head, and continued some way over the shoulders. Male mummies wore a reddish brown, and female a yellowish green mask, as a rule; but the faces of some mummies, and sometimes their whole surfaces, were gilded over. Commonly the pasteboard case was painted in bright colors, whose brilliancy was as lasting as the mummy itself. Hieroglyphics were emblazoned on it, and it was in some instances stuck over with beads and spangles. The legend would describe the departed, or include a prayer or invocation. The mummy was thus complete, but it was boxed up afterward in three coffins made to follow its shape as near as could be.

Miscellany.

Proud hearts and lofty mountains are always barren.

A man may well bear his cross patiently while on the road to wear his crown.

The faith that unites to Christ, separates from iniquity.

The universal want is love. Christ is the exhibition of love. Love is above everything else. There may be reverence, there may be fear, and they may be filial; but they are not to be compared with love. Christ was made to love. He is the bridegroom of the soul.

RECENT DISCOVERIES.—Among the most important discoveries of the German arctic expedition was a new land, about thirty-six nautical miles, east of Spitzbergen, and situated north of the seventy-seventh degree of latitude north. The new territory is larger than Spitzbergen, and presents a very wild and rugged appearance, being filled with almost perpendicular mountains and cliffs.

The dying words of a murderer hung in Missouri last week were: "What has brought me to this? Let me tell you, and let these words ring forever in your ears. It was whiskey and the carrying of firearms. Whiskey and the bearing of pistols have ruined me. If you do not want them to ruin you, if you do not want to be imprisoned and in the end brought to the scaffold, don't drink liquor, don't carry firearms." Young man, if you drink whiskey, here is a solemn warning for you.—*Boston News.*

MATERIAL INFLUENCE.—Some one has finely said: It is related of Phidias, that constructing the statue of Minerva, at Athens, he so wrought his own image into her shield, that it could not be removed without destroying the statue itself. Thus ineffaceably does the

mother engrave her mental likeness, her moral character, upon the soul of the child. Not until the latter shall have been annihilated will the maternal image be removed."

NEWSPAPERS.—There are 5,000 newspapers in the United States, or one to every 7,000 inhabitants; 1,200 in Great Britain, and 1,640 in France, or one to every 23,000; 700 in Prussia, or one to every 105,000; 300 in Switzerland, or one to every 8,000; 275 in Belgium, or one to every 15,000; 225 in Holland, or one to every 16,000; 200 in Spain, or one to every 530,000; 200 in Norway and Sweden, or one to every 300,000.

CHRISTIAN QUARRELS.—It has been remarked by a careful observer that nearly all the sad quarrels that destroy Christian societies and disintegrate churches arise from differences of opinion of no moment at the first. Too often it is a lack of Christ-like charity in a small matter. Irritation ensues. The evil passions lurking in the breasts of good men are stirred up, and shameful desertions of duty on the part of many follow closely in the train. Charity for others as weak as ourselves, and courage for emergencies of danger and twin impulses of a nature ennobled by true religion.

IDLE YOUNG LADIES.—The number of idle, useless young ladies in all of our large cities, seems to be steadily increasing. They lounge or sleep through their mornings, parade the streets during the afternoons, and assemble in frivolous companies of their own and the other sex to pass away their evenings. What store of unhappiness for themselves and others are they laying up for the coming time, when real duties and high responsibilities shall be thoughtlessly assumed! They are skilled in no domestic duty—nay, they despise them; have no habits of industry, nor taste for the useful. What will they be as wives and mothers?

THE RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.—The cheapness and usefulness of the religious newspaper are well set forth in the following admirable remarks of Bishop Ames, made at the close of the Methodist conference recently held at Stockton, California, which we copy from the *Pacific Observer*, of San Francisco. The bishop says:

"A well-conducted religious paper is worth more to a family, in an educational point of view, than four times its cost in common schools. Every economical family, therefore, should take a religious paper."

Every observing person will acknowledge the truth of the above remark. The education derived from the religious newspaper includes all branches of study, comprising many never mentioned in the schools. The choicest productions of thousands of highly-instructed writers upon religion, mental and moral philosophy, belles-lettres, natural history, politics, geography, &c., &c., are all constantly exhibited in its columns. At new and important natural phenomena, and especially the tendencies of the moral and religious world, are vividly set forth. It is one of the chief educators of the times.

THE WATCH.—"Watch" is from a Saxon word signifying "to wake." At first the watch was as large as a saucer; it had weights, and was called "the pocket clock." The earliest known use of the modern name occurs in a record of 1542, which mentions that Edward VI. had "one larum or watch of iron, the case being likewise of iron-gilt, with two plummetts of lead." The first great improvement, the substitution of the spring for weights, was made about 1550. The earliest springs were not coiled, but only straight pieces of steel. Early watches had only one dial, and required winding twice a day. The dials were of silver to bring them out of the crystals, but opened at back and front, and were four or five inches in diameter. A plain watch cost the equivalent of \$1,500 in our currency, and after one was ordered it took a year to make it.

There is a watch in a Swiss museum only three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inserted in the top of a pencil-case. Its little dial indicates not only hours, minutes and seconds, but also days of the month. It is a relic of the old times, when watches were inserted in saddles, snuff-boxes, shirt-studs, breast-pins, bracelets and finger-rings. Many were fantastic—oval, octagonal, cruciform, or in the shape of pears, melons, tulips or collars.—*Ec.*

HOW TO CURE DRUNKENNESS.—It is generally understood that young persons, when first employed as pastry cooks, are permitted to surfeit themselves to their heart's content on pies or sweet-meats; the result being that in a very short time they become perfectly callous to the charms of the counter. We learn from a valuable little book, recently published in London, called *The Home Nurse*, that in the Austrian army a method on a similar principle is adopted as a remedy for drunkenness; and medical reports state that out of one hundred and thirty-nine cases, one hundred and twenty-eight cures of confirmed drunkards have been effected. The plan is as follows: "The soldier, taken in a state of intoxication, or purposely inebriated, is confined to his room, where his diet is carefully and amply supplied to him, according to his choice. For drink, he is allowed brandy and water, in the proportion of one-third brandy to two-thirds water. All his food is prepared in a weak solution of brandy and water. Coffee, with a small quantity of brandy, is allowed him. At first, the treatment throws the patient into a constant state of intoxication, and he sleeps much. At the end of three or four days, he takes a dislike to his food and drink, and asks for a change, which request, were it accorded to, would entirely prevent the completion of the cure. On the contrary, it must now be persevered in until the patient can no longer swallow food or drink, and even the smell revolts and nauseates the stomach, when the cure may be considered as effected."

A Boston lecture committee recently invited Olive Logan to lecture in that city on a Sunday night. Whereupon Olive replied as follows: "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work; but the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work."