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| 2 M | Is gràineileachd do 'n Tighearn' bilean nam breug, |
| 3 C | Ach is iad an dream a ni gu firinneach a thlachd. |
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| 5 H | An t-uisge-beath', bàs nam mìltean. |
| 6 S | Cadal na caorach 's an dris. |
| 7 Do | "Is e'n Tighearna mo bhuaichail: cha bhi mi ann an dìth." |
| 8 L | Cabhaig mhòr, caitheamh mòr: pòitear mòr 'us pòc' falamh. |
| 9 M | Ni beannachadh an Tighearn' saoi bhir, |
| 10 C | Agus cha chuir e doilgheas 'na chuideachd. |
| 11 Da | Misg 'us mi-run, 's olc a chuideachd iad. |
| 12 H | Cha tig as a' phoit ach an toit a bhios innte. |
| 13 S | Tumar an dòchas ach cha bhàthar e. |
| 14 Do | "Tha mi ag ràdh ribh, gur mise dorus nan caorach." |
| 15 L | Cha 'n uailse duine no 'chéird. |
| 16 M | Cha ghlòr ach gnìomh. |
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| 19 H | Coidlidh duin' air gach cneadh, ach a chneadh féin. |
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1 Da An leisg: mathair na truaighe agus banaltrum a bhochdainn.
2 H Tha uaille 'us breug an càirdeas a' chéile.
3 S Is fearr a bhi bochd no bhi breugach.
4 Do "Mar bhuachaille beathaichidh È a threud."
5 L Gur mithich fàs diadhaidh 's do chiabhau air glasadh.
6 M Reir caithe na beatha, 's tric le gun crìoch i.
7 C Is dìleas an sgàthan sùil caraid.
8 Da Tha dealachadh eadar cronachadh 'us creidimh.
9 H Leaghaidh a chòir am beul an anamhain.
10 S Thig Dia ri aire 'us cha 'n aire 'n uair a thig.
11 Do "Shaor an Tighearn' Iacob."
12 L Feuch gu 'n cuir thu sìol fallain, 'an earrach na h-dìge.
13 M Fìor dheòir an aithreachais a' sruthadh o shùil a chreidimh.
14 C Ceadaichidh Dia ni 's am bith ach peacadh.
15 Da Is maith bean an deagh-fhir, 's fhearr a faotainn maith
16 H Ma tha 'm peacadh 's au fhasan, 's fhearr dhuit 'bhi as.
17 S Is fearr teicheadh maith no droch fhuireach.
18 Do "Air son an fhuachda cha treubh an leisein."
19 L Faic season na bliadhna: dean ciall uaith a tharruinn.
20 M Ma 's àill leat gu 'm buain thu, dean rùdhar 's an earrach.
21 C Is duilich bùrn glan 'thoirt á tobar salach,
22 Da Tha freumh gach peacadh 's an as-creidimh.
23 H 'S fhad a ghabh eadar crodachd 'us carthannas.
24 S Eud 'us teine: deagh sheirbhisich ach droch mhaighstirean.
25 Do "Cha ghabh an duine nàdurra ri nithibh spiorad Dhé."
26 L Tha do bheatha neo-chinnteach o'n tinn a bheir bàs ort.
27 M An car theid 's an t-seann-mhaid, 's ainmic a dhìreas.
28 C Is mairg nach beathaich a thruaghan.
29 Da La a bharrachd; barrachd gràs 'us gnìomh.

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1 H 'S e tùs gach aitreabh an stéidh.
2 S Thig feart le neart na gréine oirnn
3 Do "Na mealladh neach air bith e féin."
4 L Am fear nach cuir ri fuachd, cha bhuaib ri teas.
5 M Chuimhnich Dia ort, na di-chuimhnich am bochd.
6 C Faire a chlamhain air na cearcan :
7 Da Fear an tigh-òsda air sporan làn a dearcadh,
8 H 'N uair a laidheas a ghaoth, 's maol gach sion.
9 S Na tabhair iasad air an iasad.
10 Do "Na deanadh neach air bith uaille a daoineibh."
11 L Am fear nach guth a ghuth, cha rath a rath.
12 M Amaideachd an nighean bhàn a bhitheas tric aig a sgàthan.
13 C Mar 'thubhairt Clag Sgàin, an ni nach buin duit, na buin da.
14 Da 'Bhi leisg 'us dìomhan, parantan gach ole.
15 H Duin' òg 'n a lunndaire : sean duin' a sior-iunndrain.
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16 M 'S fhearr cridhe glan na craicinn slàn.
20 C Cha-n 'eil cleith air an ole ach gun a dheanadh.
21 Da Duine dona gòrach, a bhitheas tric 's an tigh-òsda.
22 H Seachain an t-ole, 'us dean am maith.
23 S An là gailbheach aig duine 'us bean mi-shealbhadh.
24 Do "Ma tha Dia leinn, co dh' fheudas a bhi 'n ar n-aghaidh?"
25 L Am fear nach fhosgail a sporan, fosglaidh e 'bheul.
26 M An car 'tha 's a mhàthair, 's tric a bhi 's an nighean.
27 C Cleas a chait a dh' òl an t-uachdar.
28 Da Cha dean am bodach breug, 's a chlann a stigh.
29 H Coimhid an fhìrinn 'us gleidhidh an fhìrinn thu.
30 S Cha mhìsd an t-sàbaid toiseachadh air di-sathuirn'.
31 Do "Is airidh an t-Uan a chaidh mharbhadh."

"Mur cur thu siol fallan ann an earrach na h-òige.

Cho cinnteach 's am bàs duit cuiridh Satan droch phòr ann

A dh' fhàsas na dhubhaile 's na luibheanan feòlmhor

'S bi' do bhuaib mar a chuir thu ma 's subhaile no dò-bheirt."

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1 L	Bior a' d' dhorn féin na fàisg.
2 M	Is cruaidhe cridhe bhriseadh; na cridhe brist' a cheangal.
3 C	Am fear a cheanglas 's e a shubhlas.
4 Da	Call tim, call dòchas, call 'ur n' anama.
5 H	'Tha anail na h-ùrnuigh 'tighinn o bheath' a' chreidimh.
6 S	Is treise gràdh Chrìosd no 'm bàs.
7 Do	"Le a ghàirdean cuairtichidh E na h-uain."
8 L	Ri d' nàmhaid t-easbhuidh na rùisg.
9 M	Na mol thu fhéin, 's na dì-mol muinntir eile.
10 C	A nì 'chi na big, 's e nì na big,
11 Da	'Thusa 'fhuair tràcair, feuch gu 'n nochd thu tràcair.
12 H	'N uair tha am peacadh searbh, tha Crìosd prìseil.
13 S	Is millse gràdh Chrìosd na beatha.
14 Do	"Feuch, Uuan 'n a sheasamh mar gu'm bitheadh e air a
15 L	Roinn sgeine ri t-fhèidil na éisd. [mhàrbhadh.
16 M	Bi beothail ach na bi faoin.
17 C	Cia samhach codal trom nan treun.
18 Da	'S e am bàs, dol fo ghréin' an t-saoghail-sa,
19 H	'S e am bàs, briseadh fàire maduinn na siorruidheachd.
20 S	Is fearr gràdh Chrìosd na fion.
21 Do	"Slàinte do ar Dia-ne,...agus do 'n Uan."
22 L	Beisd nimhe ri d' bheò na dùisg.
23 M	'Tha bochdainn 'us uabhar gu tric an glaic a chéile.
24 C	Am fear is faide saoghal 's e 's mò a chì.
25 Da	Nì fear na droch shùil deifir gu bhì saoi bhir.
26 H	'Tha 'n cat 's an luathre, thig frasan fuar.
27 S	Bheir am firean an aire do chùis nam bochd.
28 Do	"Cumaibh gu daingean a nì a tha agaibh gus an tig mi."
29 L	Cha-n 'eil airc ann gu airc na h-ainnis.
30 M	An samhradh geugach, grianach, ceutach.

"Agus an uair a bha daoine 'n an codal, thàinig an nàmhaid agus chuir e cogull am measg a' chruithneachd agus dh' imich e roimhe — Dh' imich e roimhe! — cha ruigeadh e leas fuireach na b' fhaide: is fonn cridhe an duine anns am fàs gach olc, dheth féin, a shiol-chuirear ann."

Solus ùr, 7mh 1u. 19m. f. | Solus làn, 22mh 11u. 8m. f.
 Cheud che'ramh, 15mh 4u. 6m. f. | An Earra-dhubh, 29mh 2u. 12m. f.

Is àithne do 'n 'Tighearn' an dream sin a 's leis.

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|----|----|---|
| 1 | C | Ceannaich mar t-fheum, 'us reic mar t-àilleas. |
| 2 | Da | Cha-n ionnsuich duine a cheird a cheud là. |
| 3 | H | 'S bochd am pòsadh thig air lorg suiridh Shàbaid. |
| 4 | S | "Na bithibh air mhisg le fion anns am bheil anabarr, |
| 5 | Do | Ach bithibh air bhur lionadh leis an Spiorad." |
| 6 | L | An nì a gheall Dia, cha mheall duine. |
| 7 | M | Thoir bean á ifrinn, 's bheir i rithist ann thu. |
| 8 | C | Cha-n e gogadh nan ceann a nì an t-ìomram. |
| 9 | Da | A réir a' chuideachd, bithidh an cleachdadh. |
| 10 | H | Am meanglan nach snìomh thu, cha spion thu na chraoibh e. |
| 11 | S | 'S fearr fòirneart a ghiulan na olc a dheanamh. |
| 12 | Do | "Na cuiribh doilgheas air Spiorad naomh Dhé." |
| 13 | L | Am fear a ghleidheas a theangaidh, gleidhidh e 'charaid. |
| 14 | M | 'S fearr tigh beag, na bhì gun aitreabh. |
| 15 | C | Cha-n 'eil uaill an aghaidh na tairbhe. |
| 16 | Da | 'S iomadh Samhradh tioram thug pailteas aran leis. |
| 17 | H | Faic seusan na bliadhna, 's dean ciall uaith a tharruing |
| 18 | S | Moch maille ri Dia, nì là grianach bàigheal. |
| 19 | Do | "Na tugaibh àite do 'n diabhuil." |
| 20 | L | Bithidh dùil ri fear feachd, ach cha bhì ri fear lichd. |
| 21 | M | Fhir aideachaidh bì d' dhùisg ma tha d' dhùil ri flaitheanas. |
| 22 | C | Am fear nach seall roimh', seallaidh e na dhéigh. |
| 23 | Da | Thig am bàs air uain 'us caoraich. |
| 24 | H | Tha 'n deala 's namh, thig frasan blàth roimh fheasgar. |
| 25 | S | "Fheara gràdhaichibh bhur mnathan féin, |
| 26 | Do | Eadhoin mar ghràdhaich Crìosd an Eaglais." |
| 27 | L | Sàraichear an seann-fhocal, ach cha bhreugnaichear e. |
| 28 | M | Is iad na <i>cairtean</i> leabhar-ùrnuigh an diabhuil. |
| 29 | C | An fhoill is mò: gealladh gun a cho-ghealladh. |
| 30 | Da | Creachaidh am bàs gach buaidh, ach buaidh Chrìosd. |
| 31 | H | "Raunsaichibh na sgrìobtairean." |

"Tha 'n soisgeul mar a' ghrian tra nòin.

"Toirt solus glòrmhor iùil,

'N sin luidhidh gealach uaill na feòl'

'S cha-n fheuch na 's mò a ghnùis."

Solus ùr, 6mh 3u. 23m. M. | Solus làn, 21mh 6u. 58m. M.
 Cheud che'ramh, 14mh 7u. 19m. M. | Earra-dhubh, 27mh 9u. 27m. F.

Thàinig an gràs agus an fhìrinn le Iosa Crìosd.

- | | |
|-------|---|
| DI | |
| 1 S | “Cha mhair beartas gu bràth.” |
| 2 Do | “Rinn Thu an samhradh agus an geamhradh.” |
| 3 L | Am fear nach teagaisg Dia, cha teagaisg duine. |
| 4 M | Am bheil na h-aingidh lionmhor? bithidh eusontas lionmhor. |
| 5 | an làimh a bheir, 's i gheibh. |
| 6 D | Na dean suas càirdeas ris an fheargach. |
| 7 I | Tha làrach buain-fhoid air an athar, nì e là maith am màir- |
| 8 S | Na gabhadh do chridhe farmad ri peacaich. [each. |
| 9 M | “Pillidh Iacob, agus gheibh e fois agus sìth.” |
| 10 L | Am fear nach treubh aig baile, cha treubh e as. |
| 11 M | Cò d' am buin truaighe? Do 'n mhisgear. |
| 12 C | Bithidh cuid an amadain, am beul a bhuilg, |
| 13 Da | Marbhaidh miann an leisgein e. |
| 14 H | Thàinig ialtag a steach, bithidh frasan a mach air ball. |
| 15 S | Riaghlaidh làimh nan dìchiollach. |
| 16 Do | “Esau a chruinnicheas 's an t-samhradh, is mac glic e.” |
| 17 L | Na bi am measg phòiteirean fiona. |
| 18 M | Is gràinealachd iobairt nan aingidh. |
| 19 C | Buinigear buaidh le faighidinn. |
| 20 Da | Anns gach àm gràdhaichidh caraid. |
| 21 H | 'N uair 'dhùnas am flugh, tha 'n t-uisge dlùth. |
| 22 S | Eisd ri briathraibh dhaoine glic. |
| 23 Do | “Cha-n urrainn uisgeachan lionmhor an gràdh a mhùchadh.” |
| 24 L | Miann an duine lochdaich, càch uile 'bhi amhluidh. |
| 25 M | Nì tuigse duine mall a chum feirge. |
| 26 C | Bàthaidh uisge teith teine. |
| 27 Da | Thig am misgeir, 'us an geòcaire gu bochdainn. |
| 28 H | Thàinig gobhlan-gaoith' a chum mo thaoibh: frasan fàs au |
| 29 S | Is beag air an fhìrean na breugan. [dràs'd' ann. |
| 30 Do | “Thig a ghaoth a deas, séid air feadh mo liosa.” |

Is tric le CALUM CIOBAIR cuairt a ghabhail a measg nan Gàidheal: bithidh e an so air banais, agus an sud air margadh; uair am measg nan iasgairean, agus uair eile am measg nan ciobairean. 'S an t-samhradh is tric leis 'bhi coiseachd ré na seachdainn, agus 's an tigh-aoraidh air an t-sàbaid. The meas mòr aig air deagh-

Solus úr,	5mh 6u. 25m. F.	Solus làn,	20mh 1u. 43m. F.
Cheud ehe'ramh,	13mh 6u. 25m. F.	Earra dhubh,	27mh 7u. 19m. M.

Ge b'e dhearbhas as an Tighearn', bithidh e téaruinte.

1	^{DI} L	Is tric a bheothaich srad bheag teine mòr.
2	M	Cha-n fhiach an sgeul gun urrain.
3	C	Is labhrach na builg fàs.
4	Da	Na dean cron, thall, no bhos, an ear na 'n iar.
5	H	Bithidh di-haoin' an aghaidh na seachdainn.
6	S	Tha na cuileagan ciatach, diomhain 's an t-samhradh.
7	Do	"Thigeadh m' annsachd d'a lios; itheadh e a thoradh tait-
8	L	Beiridh am beag tric air a mhòr ainmig. [neach.
9	M	'Tha 'n seangan 's an seillean 'tional an stòras a nis.
10	C	Ge fagaisg dhuinn 's faisg' oirnn.
11	Da	'S maith bhì dàn gu cobhair an am na h-airc.
12	H	'Tha ronnach air an athar, bithidh là maith am màireach ann.
13	S	Oganaich, leig dhiot bhì mi-cheillidh an céitein na h-òige.
14	Do	"Is cosmhuil do dheud ris an treud lomarta."
15	L	Brisidh an teangaidh bhog an cneath.
16	M	'Tha aois agus euslaint' an tòir ort: bhì glic.
17	C	Beul a labhras ach gnìomh a dhearbhas.
18	Da	Mar an geamhradh gnù, tha 'm bàs 'teachd dlùth.
19	H	'Tha'n t-seamrag 'pasgadh a comhdaich, roimh thuiltean doirt-
20	S	Réir caithe na beatha 's tric leatha crìochnachadh. [each.
21	Do	"Is leamsa mo ghràdh agus is leis-san mise."
22	L	Bheir na h-uile di-domhnuich seachdainn leis.
23	M	Deann connadh 's an t-samhradh.
24	C	'S olc gleadhadh an t-seannaich air na caoirich.
25	Da	'S dlù ruitheas an spàla troi' shnath'nibh do bheatha.
26	H	'Tha currachd air a' bheinn, sud an t-uisg' a' tighinn.
27	S	Faic gliocas an t-seangan 'na thionail cho tràthail.
28	Do	"Is ròs o Sharon mise, lili nan gleann."
29	L	'Tha 'smùdan féin os cioun gach foid.
30	M	'Tha fiaradh éigin an aoradh, 'neach 'sfearr tha 'san t-saoghal.
31	C	Is diabhain duit bhì 'g iarraidh sàimh fo 'n ghréin.

Mhinistear, agus cha lugha gràdh 'th'aig do dhaoínibh còire. 'S a gheamhradh, 'n uair tha an sneachd a còmhach aghaidh na talmhainn, 's tric a gheibhear e, aig bun an t-eallaich 'rannsachadh nan ùghdairean Gaidhealach,—oir tha suim mòr aige do bhàrdachd agus sgrìobhaidhean rosgach nan Gàidheal, 's iomadh

Solus ùr,	4mh 9u. 46m. M.	Solus làn,	18mh 8u. 53m. F.
Cheud che'ramh,	12mh 5u. 52m. M.	Earra-dhubh,	25mh 8u. 35m. F.

Iarraibh na nithean a tha shuas.

- DI
- 1 Da Is glic an leisgean 'n a bharail fhéin.
 - 2 H Seachain an comhstri 'tha eadar fear 'us bean.
 - 3 S Beannachd luchd-deanamh na sithe, leanadh e mi.
 - 4 Do "Pill a ris, ar braighdeanas, mar shruthaibh 's an àirde deas."
 - 5 L Ceò gu h-ìosal aimsir sìochail.
 - 6 M Bu tu an cealgair, mar thubhairt an dall ris a sgàthan.
 - 7 C Bithidh na gobhair bodhar 's an fhoghair.
 - 8 Da Bu tu an sealgair, ars' am mial-chù, ris a chat 's an luathre.
 - 9 H 'S e an aoine bhagarach ni 'n sathuirne deurach.
 - 10 S An iar 's an ear, 's e an dachaidh 's fhearr.
 - 11 Do "O Thighearna, saor do shluagh, iarmad Israeil."
 - 12 L Galar fad' 'us eug na bhun.
 - 13 M "Cuiribh umaibh an 'Tighearn' Iosa Criosd."
 - 14 C Gheibhear deireadh gach sgeoil a' nasgaidh.
 - 15 Da Is leisg an cù ni tabhun 's a cheann ri balla.
 - 16 H 'Tha 'n seillean fo dhion, thig gaillean 'us sian.
 - 17 S Tiormachadh an cuan le spàin; modhanuachd gun mhaith-
 - 18 Do "Seadh, le gràdh sìorruidh ghràdhaich mi thu." [eanas.
 - 19 L Ceò 's a ghealach ùr, uisge 's an earra-dhubh.
 - 20 M 'S bochd an obair nach fhiach an solus a chaithear ris.
 - 21 C B' fhearr cumail a muigh na cuir a mach.
 - 22 Da Na bitheadh fiachan 's am bith aig aon neach oirbh.
 - 23 H 'Tha 'chomhachag ri bròn, thig tuitlean oirnn.
 - 24 S Leisg an diu agus diomhain am maireach.
 - 25 Do "Chualas guth ann an Ramah, caoidh gul ro ghoirt."
 - 26 L Ceò 's an earra-dhubh, uisge le solus ùr.
 - 27 M Buairadar an diabhl—an leisgean.
 - 28 C Cha d' bhris deagh urram ceann duine riamh.
 - 29 Da Gun fhiachan, gun ro-chùram, gun ghearan.
 - 30 H Is faireachail enamhan leònta, roimh fliuchadh feòir.
 - 31 S A' cur bròn ri bochdainn—ag iarraidh iasad.

ni a chunnaic, agus a chual' agus a leugh e. 'Tha e nis ag ullachadh air son a chlo-bhuailidh, leabhar ùr Gàelig, 's am faighear beachdan Chalaim air iomadh puine:

"CALUM CIOBAIR air 'chuairt am measg nan Gàidheal."

Solus ùr,	3mh 0u. 54m. M.	Solus làn,	17mh 5u. 5m. M.
Cheud che'ramh,	10mh 2u. 3mh. F.	Earra dhubh,	24mh 1u. 22m. F.

Tha an Tighearn' a' rioghachadh; bitheadh aiteas air an talamh.

DI	
1 Do	“Sibhse a ghràdhaicheas an Tighearn', fuathaichibh olc,”
2 L	Is fhearrd gach maith a mheudach.
3 M	Is àrd ceann an fhéigh 's a chreachan.
4 C	“Esan a choidleas anns an fhogharadh, is mac maslach e.”
5 Da	Dà thaobh air bean a' bhàillidh, 's dà thaobh air bàt' an aisig.
6 H	Is leisg a chaothair nach iomchair an cloimh.
7 S	Am fear aig nach 'eil aobhar, is soirbh dha aobhar fhaotainn.
8 Do	“Molaidh an Tighearn', oir tha an Tighearn' maith.”
9 L	Suidh gu h-ìosal, 'us diol gu h-uasal.
10 M	Is trian obair toiseach; is trian suiridh samhladh.
11 C	Tha an seangan a' cruinneachadh, a theachd-an-tìr 's an
12 Da	Laimh neo-ìochdmhor, laimh na h-éigin. [fhogharadh.
13 H	An ni nach cluinn thu an diugh, cha-n aithris thu am mair-
14 S	Is furasd' tein' fhadadh an cois' craoibhe. [each.
15 Do	“Roghnaich an Tighearn' Iacob dha féin.”
16 L	Is e ginne dheth féin a sgoltas an darach.
17 M	Thig gach uile ri aois, thig baoth, thig boil, thig bàs.
18 C	Cia fhad a choidleas tu a leisgein?
19 Da	'S dona an comharradh air sean duine codal.
20 H	Is dona an comharradh air an òigrìdh caithris.
21 S	Cha chinn lus no barr air rathad-an-rìgh.
22 Do	“Bheir an Tighearn' breith air a shluagh.”
23 L	Is tric bha claidheamh fad' an laimh gealtair.
24 M	Is fearr cù luath no teangaidh labhar. [amadan.
25 C	Mar uisge 's an fhogharadh, cha-n 'eil urram iomchuidh do 'u
26 Da	Faodaidh mearachdan aon là do chur ré beatha fo phràmh.
27 H	“Is fearr an t-olc eòlach na 'n t-olc aneoil.”
28 S	Is searbh r'a dhìol am fìon is millse r'a òl.
29 Do	“Aig an Tighearn' tha tròcair, agus aige-san tha mòr-shaorsa.”
30 L	Is fad an timchioll nach tachair.

“Tha muinntir eil' air teachd d' ar tìr
 'Us sìol nan treun 'g an cur a dhith—
 Sìol nan treun a ghleidh le buaidh
 Ar beanntan àrd 'us tràigh a' chuain.”

Solus úr,	2mh 3u. 30m. F.	Solus làn,	16mh 3u. 34m. F.
A cheud che'ramh,	9mh 9u. 3m. F.	Earra-dhubh,	24mh 8u. 53m. M.

Gu dearbh saoraidh E thu e'rib an eunadair, o'n phlàgh mhilltich.

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| | DI | |
| 1 | M | Labhair an fhirinn ged a bhiodh cach a sgilleadh nam breug. |
| 2 | C | Fuathaichidh an teangaidh bhreugach iadsan d'an dean e doch- |
| 3 | Da | Isian deagh bhean-tighe an oighreachd aimsireala's fearr. [air. |
| 4 | H | Is fearr beagan cuideachadh, na mòran coireachadh. |
| 5 | S | Faodaidh duine maith bhi na aonar, ach cha mhaith dha bhi 'na |
| 6 | Do | "Bithidh 'fhirinn 'na sgéith agus 'na targaid dhuit." [aonar. |
| 7 | L | Tha gach uile thiodhlac iomlan o'n àirde. |
| 8 | M | Is deagh thiodhlac bean mhaith ged nach 'eil i iomlan. |
| 9 | C | An tì a chladhaicheas slochd, tuitidh e féin ann. |
| 10 | Da | Aithnichear anns na geataibh, fear an deagh bhean-tighe. |
| 11 | H | Is mealltach deagh-ghean, agus is diomhain maise |
| 12 | S | Ach bean air am bi eagal an 'Tighearn' is ise a mholar. |
| 13 | Do | "Cha bhi eagal ort a thaobh an uamhais anns an oidhche." |
| 14 | L | Gun chrann-araidh, gun treabhadh, 's fheudar am màl a |
| 15 | M | 'S e am bruidhneach an leisgean a's mò. [phaidheadh. |
| 16 | C | Moladh neach eile thu, agus na b'e do bheul féin. |
| 17 | Da | Am fearr nach glac a chothrom, gheibh e call mòr. |
| 18 | H | Fosgail do bheul air son an duine bhailbh, agus do sporan do'n |
| 19 | S | Tagair cùis an truaghain agus an fheumaich. [bhochd. |
| 20 | Do | "Le do shuilibh seallaidh tu agus chi thu diol nan aingidh." |
| 21 | L | 'N uair a bhitheas an cota lòm is furasd' a reubadh. |
| 22 | M | Bheir an sionnach an aire air a chraicinn féin. |
| 23 | C | Is fearr achmhasan follaiseach na gràdh folaichte. |
| 24 | Da | Is fearr fear bhrògan an diugh na fear bhotuinnean am maireach. |
| 25 | H | Is fad cas-ruisgte, am fear a dh' fheitheas air son cais-bheairt a mhairbh. |
| 26 | S | Is iomadh a ni cosnadh, ach 'si an deagh bhean-tigh a chaomh- |
| 27 | Do | "A chionn gu bheil gràdh aige dhowh, saoraidh mi e." [neas. |
| 28 | L | Feuch nach bàth thu, am fear a theagaisg dhuit snàmh. |
| 29 | M | Bheir luasgadh bainne im a mach; bheir fàsgadh na sroine fuil |
| 30 | C | Is dileas lotan caraid; ach is cealgach pògan eascaraid. [a mach. |
| 31 | Da | Tha luach bean shubhailceach os ceann òr 'us airgid. |

Cò a gheibh bean shubhailceach? oir tha a luach gu mòr os ceann chlach uasal, earbaidh cridhe a fir aisde agus cha bhi feum aig air creich. Iocaidh i maith dha, agus cha-n olc ré uile làithean a beatha, iarraidh i olann agus lion agus oibrichidh i gu toileach le a lamhan.

Solus ùr,	1mh 5u. 28m. m.	Solus làn,	15mh 5u. 8m. m.
A cheud che'ramh,	8mh 3u. 51m. m.	Earra-dhubh,	23mh 5u. 45m. m.
		Solus ùr,	30mh 6u. 34m. f.

Their mi mu thimchioll an Tighearna, is E mo t hearmun.

DI	
1 H	Is fearr lùbadh na briseadh; pilleadh na milleadh.
2 S	Tha tuiteam an duileach, a seirm a bhi ullamh.
3 Do	“Mo Dhia, anns an cur mi mo dhòigh.”
4 L	Is obann am bàs, d' an neo-uidhimichte.
5 M	Cur as dha do naimhdean, le ùrnuigh 'us caoimhneas.
6 C	Far am bi dith connaidh thèid an teine as.
7 Da	Ma dh' fhàgar am freumh, cinnidh am fear.
8 H	Cha leòr da shùil, gu taghadh roghainn bhan,
9 S	Thoir dhachaidh do thuarasdal, 's mòr luach do shaothair.
10 Do	“Sàsuich sinn gu moch le d' thròcair.”
11 L	Is fearr bhi cinnteach na bhi cailteach.
12 M	Cha dealraich neamhnud gun snaigheadh.
13 C	Mar chonnadh do theine, tha fear nan aimhreit a dhùsgadh
14 Da	Cuiream an geall, arsa an t-amadan dall. [stri.
15 H	Bean rapach, tigh salach; clann gun oilean 'us fear gun mheas.
16 S	Sathurn gun fhiachan gun iasad, deireadh seachduinn grianail.
17 Do	“Daingnich thusa obair ar làmh dhuinn.”
18 L	Cha luidh an t-eun ach air aona ghéig.
16 M	Cum na bheil agad, agus cuirear an còrr ris.
20 C	Bitheadh aithne mhaith agad air staid do chaorach.
21 Da	Cladhaich an tobar mun tig am pathadh.
22 H	'N uair thuiteas a' chraobh teichidh au sgàil.
23 S	Am fear nach ceannsaich a spiorad, cha chiosnaich e fheòil.
24 Do	“Mar chrann-phailme, thig am firean fo bhlàth.”
25 L	Gàire 'us cuthach, sugradh subhach, 'us bròn siorruidh.
26 M	Na bi bruidhneach, ach bi gnìomhach, na òb 'sna iarr onair.
27 C	Air son eusontais tìre bithidh mòran uachdaran oirre.
28 Da	Mar thabhann gaohair air gleann fàs, tha teagasg gun eòlas.
29 II	Fanaidh duine sona ri sìth; bheir duine dona duibh-leum.
30 S	Cuiridh an t-amadan 'an ceile inntinn uile.

“'N uair tha duine 'n sàmhchair

Cha dean e crabhadh 's cha loisg e tùis

Ach 'n uair thig là a ghàbhuidh

Theid e gu làr air a dhà ghlùn.”

Solus ùr,	1mh 5u. 28m. M.	Solus làn,	15mh 5u. 8m. M.
A cheud che'ramh,	8mh 3u, 51m. M.	Earra-dhubh,	23mh 5u. 45m. M.
		Solus ùr,	30mh 6u. 34m. F.

Guidhibh-segun 'ur teicheadh a bhi 'sa gheamhradh no air an t-sàbaid.

1	Do	“Oir anns an àm sin bithidh àmhghar mòr ann.”
2	L	Is cruaidh r'a ghiulan, uabhar 'us aineolas.
3	M	Is fagus do eagal bàis, call na beatha 'th' agad.
4	C	Bheir luchd-fochaid baile ann an ribe. [choimhearsnaich.
5	Da	'Tha an cealgair a dioladh do'n diadhachd, chum gun creach e
6	H	Ged a chaill am madadh-alluidh fhiacalan, cha do chaill a
7	S	Aithnichear droch fhear, air gnùis a mhnaoi. [mhiann.
8	Do	“Ge be bhitheas seasmhach chum na criche, 'se so a thearnar.”
9	L	Moch-éirigh 'Luain a ni an t-suain 'Mhairt.
10	M	Ma's dubh, ma's odhar, ma's donn, is toigh leis a ghabhar a
11	C	Diomhanas agus breugan, cuir fada uam. [meann.
12	Da	Millidh dànadas modh, 'us millidh airc iasad.
13	H	Is iomadh lion baile le nàire air son làn beòil de bhiadh.
14	S	Na innis do rùn d'èd' charaid gòrach, no d'èd' nàmhaid glic.
15	Do	“Thugaibh an aire nach meall neach sibh.”
16	L	Is lòn an tràigh air an cunntar na faochagan.
17	M	Na cuir do làmh eadar a chlach agus a scrath. [am màthair.
18	C	'Tha ginealach ann a mhallaicheas an athair, 's nach beannaich
19	Da	Teine mòr air a lasadh, leis an teangaidh bheaga.
20	H	Ma's fearail thu na bitheadh gruaim ort.
21	S	'Tha an là goirid, bi dichiollach.
22	Do	“Thugaibh an aire nach bi sibh fo amhladh.”
23	L	Is buan an oidhche—“dorchadas iomallach.”
24	M	Tionailidh maoin, maoin, agus tionailidh fiachan, fiachan.
25	C	Aig an deal-each tha dithis nighean: tabhair, tabhair.
26	Da	Cha-n òl an luch ach a leòir as an abhuinn.
27	H	Mo thruaighe! am misgear! [reach leis.
28	S	Nan tugadh aithreachas air ais, cha deanadh neach nì b'aith-
29	Do	“Oir is ann an uair nach saoil sibh thig Mac an duine.”
30	L	'Tachairidh daoine ma 'n tachair na cnuic. [cheuman saill.”
31	M	“Crùnaidh tu a' bhliadhna le d' mhaitheas; agus silidh do

Cuimhnich: an nì as fearr, do d' nàmhaid, maitheanas: do d' eas-caraid, fad-fhulangas: do d' charaid, do chridhe: do d' leanabh, eiseimplear mhaith: do d' athair, urram: do d' màthair, deagh-chliù: do na h-uile dhaoine, urram agus carthannas: do Dhia, eagal agus ùmhlachd: dhuit fhéin, Criosd.



Spring Time.

OUR GIRLS.

HOME should be viewed as a social nursery, within whose protecting walls a girl must fit herself for a higher and more difficult sphere. It is the place of opportunity; the dressing-room of life; the ante-chamber leading into the great hall of assembly in which she is bound to act some more or less important part. Much of the happiness of mature life depends on the good use made of the elevating influences of home.

A GOOD DAUGHTER.—There are other minis-

ters of love more conspicuous than she, but none in which a gentler, lovelier spirit dwells, and none to which the heart's warm requitals more joyfully respond. She is the steady light of her father's house. Her ideal is indissolubly connected with that of his fireside. She is his morning sunlight and evening star. The grace, vivacity, and tenderness of her sex have their place in the mighty sway which she holds over his spirit. She is the pride and ornament of his hospitality, and the gentle nurse in his sickness.

PRETTY GIRLS.

—Mrs. Stowe says pretty girls, unless they have wise mothers, are more educated by the opposite sex than their own. Put them where you will, there is always some man busying himself in their instruction; and the burden of masculine teaching is generally about the same, and might be stereotyped as follows:—"You don't need to be or do anything. Your business in life is to look pretty and amuse us. You don't need to study; you know all by nature that a woman need to know. The only sense you need is lovely nonsense. You are, by virtue of being pretty, superior to anything but what you are."

BEAUTY AND DRESS.—A clever writer says: "Providence meant women to make the world beautiful as much as flowers and butterflies; and

there is no sin in tasteful dress, but only in devoting to it too much money or too much time." This is a sensible view, and is the true medium between the one extreme of straight and rigid simplicity and the devotion of a lifetime to vanity and frivolity. What is a taste in dress but an effort after the beautiful? The reason why the beautiful is not always the result is because so many women are ignorant or merely imitative. They have no sense of fitness. The short wear

what belongs to the tall; and brunettes sacrifice their natural beauty to look like blondes. They do not reflect that a dress well suited to one complexion may rob another of all its attractiveness.

FEMALE DELICACY.—Above every other feature which adorns the female character, delicacy stands foremost within the province of good taste. Not that delicacy which is perpetually in quest of something to be ashamed of, which makes merit of a blush, and simpers at the false construction its own ingenuity has put upon an innocent remark—this spurious kind of delicacy is as far removed from good taste as from good feeling and

good sense—but the high-minded delicacy which maintains its pure and undeviating walk alike amongst women as in the society of men, which shrinks from no necessary duty—that delicacy which knows how to confer a benefit without wounding the feelings of another, and which understands also how and when to receive one—that delicacy which can give alms without display, and advice without assumption, and which pains not the most humble or susceptible being in creation.

DOMESTIC LIFE.—The duties of domestic life, exercised as they must be in retirement, and calling forth all the sensibilities of woman, are as necessary to the full development of her charms as the shade and the shower to the rose, confirming its beauty and increasing its fragrance.

Good Counsel.

A RHYME SIX HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

GUARD, my child, thy tongue,
That it speak no wrong;
Let no evil word pass o'er it;
Set the watch of truth before it,
That it speak no wrong.
Guard, my child, thy tongue.

Guard, my child, thine eyes;
Prying is not wise:
Let them look on what is right;
From all evil turn their sight;
Prying is not wise.
Guard, my child, thine eyes.

Guard, my child, thine ear;
Wicked words will sear:
Let no evil word come in
That may cause the soul to sin;
Wicked words will sear.
Guard, my child, thine ear.

Ear, and eye, and tongue,
Guard while thou art young;
For, alas! these busy three
Can unruly members be.
Guard, while thou art young,
Ear, and eyes, and tongue!

MARRIAGE.

TRUE MARRIAGE.—"It is," says an old writer, "treason against the law of love and of God for any to marry unless they wed; that is, unless they love and be true to their love. Marriage should be considered as the most solemn league of perpetual friendship—a state in which artifice and concealment are to be banished for ever."

"MARRIAGE," says Jeremy Taylor, "has in it less of beauty, but more safety than single life; it has not more ease, but less danger; it is more merry and more sad; it is fuller of sorrows and fuller of joys; it lies under more burdens, it is supported by all the strength of love and charity, and those burdens are delightful. Marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms, and fills cities, and churches, and heaven itself. Celibacy, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in perpetual sweetness, but sits alone, and is confined and dies in singularity; but marriage, like the useful bee, builds a house and gathers sweetness from every flower, and labours and unites into societies and republics, and sends out colonies, and feeds the world with delicacies, and obeys their king, and keeps order, and exercises many virtues, and promotes the interest of mankind, and is that state of good to which God hath designed the present constitution of the world."

LEIGH HUNT concludes an essay on marriage as follows:—"There is no one thing more lovely in this life, more full of the divine courage, than a young maiden, from her past life, from her happy childhood, when she rambled over every field and moor around her home; when a mother anticipated her wants and soothed her little cares; when her brothers and sisters grew from merry playmates to loving, trustful friends; from Christmas gatherings and romps, the summer festival in bower or garden, from the room sanctified by the death of relatives; from the secure backgrounds of her childhood, and girlhood, and maidenhood, looks in the dark and unilluminated future, away from all that, and yet, unterrified, undaunted, leans her cheek upon her lover's breast, and whispers, 'Dear heart, I cannot see, but I believe. The past was beautiful, but the future I can trust—with thee.'"

EARLY MARRIAGES.—An American lady, Mrs. H. W. Beecher, thus writes on this subject:—"We are no advocate for very long engagements, or unreasonably early marriages, but we do believe that the happiest marriages are of those between whom the love was early plighted, and that close observation will prove that such are the most likely to stand the test of time, and pass through the many rough and hazardous paths of married life with the most cheerful fortitude. Those who have delayed marriage till their habits have become too firmly established to yield kindly to another's wishes or peculiarities, have not, we think, so sure a prospect of a pleasant and harmonious life. . . . Begin real life together. That is the true way; all the sweeter and happier if you begin small. The less style and display there is, the more time

each will have to study the home-character of the one they have accepted as a companion for life, and the better opportunity to learn easily how to 'bear and forbear,' to tone down such peculiarities as are not conducive to mutual confidence and harmony. In all characters there will be such peculiarities—it is quite right there should be—but by carrying the same gentleness and courtesy into domestic life which was so easily and naturally given in the days of courtship, yielding a little, 'giving up' one to the other, the early wedded become assimilated, and find in their union an ever-increasing joy, which a later marriage, when the habits become fixed and unyielding, seldom realises."

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.—The universal expectation of married people is that their married lives will always be happy ones. Deluded dreamers! They imagine that they are different from other people, and that when they enter the portal of matrimony, love, peace, and prosperity will ever be their attendants. Such persons had better at once consider themselves the same as others, but form resolutions that will keep them from the dangerous coasts on which so many have been wrecked and ruined. Unhappy marriages depend upon many causes. Previous to marriage, many try to appear more intellectual, more amiable, or more accommodating than they really are. Depend upon it that love brought into existence by a moonlight stroll, strengthened by deceit and fashionable displays, and finally consummated through the influence of intriguing friends, will fade in after life almost as fast as the flowers which compose the bridal wreath.

THE DUTY OF HUSBANDS.—The first duty of husbands is to sympathise with their wives in all their cares and labours. Men are apt to forget, in the perplexities and annoyances of business, that home cares are also annoyances, and try the patience and strength of their wives. They come home expecting sympathy and attention, but are too apt to have none to give. A single kindly word or look, that tells his thought of her and her troubles, would lift the weight of care from her heart. Secondly—Husbands should make confidants of their wives, consulting them on their plans and prospects, and especially on their troubles and embarrassments. A woman's intuition is often better than all his wisdom and shrewdness; and all her ready sympathy and interest is a powerful aid to his efforts for their mutual welfare. Thirdly—Men should show their love for their wives in constant attention, in their manner of treating them, and in the thousand and one trifling offices of affection which may be hardly noticeable, but which make all the difference between a life of sad and undefined longing, and cheery, happy existence. Above all, men should beware of treating their wives with rudeness and incivility, as if they were the only persons not entitled to their consideration and respect. They should ~~try~~ of their sensitive feelings and their need of sympathy, and "never let the fire of love go out, or cease to show that the flame is burning with unabated fervour."—*Dr. Aikman.*

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quar., 3rd, 9 58 af. | First Quar., 17th, 0 2 af.
New Moon, 10th, 2 57 af. | Full Moon, 25th, 5 14 af.

		SUN RISES AND SETS.	MOON SOUTH.
		h. m.	a.m.
1	M	R. 8 8	4 5
2	Tu	S. 4 1	4 50
3	W	R. 8 8	5 34
4	Th	S. 4 3	6 19
5	F	R. 8 7	7 6
6	S	S. 4 6	7 56
7	S	R. 8 7	8 51
8	M	S. 4 9	9 51
9	Tu	R. 8 6	10 55
10	W	S. 4 11	0 1
11	Th	R. 8 5	1 6
12	F	S. 4 13	2 7
13	S	R. 8 3	3 3
14	S	S. 4 17	3 54
15	M	R. 8 1	4 42
16	Tu	S. 4 20	5 27
17	W	R. 7 59	6 11
18	Th	S. 4 23	6 55
19	F	R. 7 57	7 39
20	S	S. 4 27	8 25
21	S	R. 7 55	9 13
22	M	S. 4 30	10 1
23	Tu	R. 7 53	10 51
24	W	S. 4 33	11 41
25	Th	R. 7 51	—
26	F	S. 4 36	a.m.
27	S	R. 7 47	0 30
28	S	S. 4 40	1 18
29	M	R. 7 44	2 4
30	Tu	S. 4 44	2 48
31	W	R. 7 42	3 32
			4 16

Interview between King William and M. Benedetti.

M. BENEDETTI was the French Ambassador at Berlin when the quarrel arose between France and Prussia in July, 1870, with respect to the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain. The Berlin Government seemed disposed to deny at first that it had taken any special interest in the question of the succession to the Spanish crown; but King William subsequently admitted to M. Benedetti that he had authorised the candidature in his private capacity as head of the House of Hohenzollern. In the same capacity, and not as king, he had approved of the withdrawal of Prince Leopold. The French Government were not quite satisfied with all this, and instructed their ambassador to require of the king that, if the candidature were revived, "he would interpose his authority and prevent that course." This request was made to King William by M. Benedetti at their memorable interview which took place on the promenade of Ems, on the 13th of July. The king absolutely and indignantly declined to come under any such engagement. M. Benedetti persistently pressed the point; but the king, with some impatience, reiterated his refusal, adding that he reserved to himself the power of being ruled by circumstances. On the French Ambassador endeavouring to obtain another audience of the king, he met with a rebuff. The alleged affront put upon M. Benedetti caused great indignation in Paris, and had the immediate effect of precipitating the war which ended so disastrously for France.

GARDENING FOR THE MONTH.

MAKE any alteration that may be desired in the arrangement of beds and paths. Choose fine weather for transplanting hardy shrubs, and carefully train your roses and other creepers. If you have any bulbs unplanted, get them in without delay. If tulips, &c., that were planted early now show through the ground, protect them with a little litter. Beans may be sown now for trans-

planting in March, and you may begin to thin and transplant autumn-sown cabbages. In mild weather sow peas for an early crop. Dig over the ground where vacant, as the soil will derive much benefit from exposure to the frost. Trees, now that the sap is down, may still be transplanted, and you may prune away all weak and useless shoots.



THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND COUNT BENEDETTI AT EMS.

THE SEARCH FOR HAPPINESS.

THE way to be happy is not to try too much to be so. You can't catch sunbeams, if you try; but you may enjoy their light and warmth by letting them shine unsolicited upon you.

HELP others, and you relieve yourself. Go out and drive away the cloud from that distressed friend's brow, and you will return with a lighter heart.

AN able writer gives the following: "The looking forward to enjoyment does not pay. From what I know of it, I would as soon chase butterflies for a living or bottle moonshine for a cloudy night. The only way to be happy is to take the drops of happiness as God gives them to us every day of our lives. The boy must learn to be happy while he is learning his trade, the merchant while he is making his fortune. If he fails to learn this art, he will be sure to miss his enjoyment when he gains what he has sighed for."

SECRET OF HAPPINESS.—An Italian bishop, who had struggled through many difficulties without repining, and been much opposed without manifesting impatience, being asked by a friend to communicate the secret of his being always happy, replied, "It consists in a single thing, and that is, making a right use of my eyes." His friend, in surprise, begged him to explain his meaning. "Most willingly," replied the bishop. "In whatsoever state I am, I first of all look up to heaven, and remember that my great business is to get there: I look down upon earth, and call to mind how small a space I shall soon fill in it. I then look abroad in the world, and I see what multitudes are in all respects less happy than

myself, and then I learn where all my cares must end, and how little reason I ever had to murmur, or to be otherwise than thankful. And to live in this spirit is to be always happy."

DIFFUSERS OF HAPPINESS.—Some men move through life filling the air with their presence and sweetness, as orchards, in October days, fill the air with the perfume of ripe fruit. Some women cling to their own houses, like the honeysuckle over the door, yet, like it, fill all the region with the subtle fragrance of their goodness. How great a blessing it is so to hold the gifts of the soul that they shall be music to some and fragrance to others! It would be no unworthy thing to live for, to make the power which we have within us the breath of other men's joy; to fill the atmosphere which they must stand in with a brightness which they cannot create for themselves.

THERE is many a rest in the road of life,
If we would only take it;

And many a tone from the better land,

If the querulous heart would make it.

To the soul that is full of hope,

And whose beautiful trust ne'er faileth,

The grass is green and the flowers are bright,

Though the winter storm prevaileth.

Better to hope though the clouds hang low,

And to keep the eye still lifted;

For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through

When the ominous clouds are rifted.

There never was night without a day,

Or an evening without a morning;

And the darkest hour, as the proverb goes,

Is the hour before the dawning.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quar., 2nd, 10 10 m. | First Quar., 16th, 6 23 m.
New Moon, 9th, 1 51 m. | Full Moon, 24th, 10 56 m.

		SUN RISES AND SETS.	MOON SOUTH.	
		h. m.	a.m.	
1	Th	John Kemble born, 1757.	R. 7 41	5 1
2	F	<i>Purification. Candlemas D.</i>	S. 4 49	5 49
3	S	John of Gaunt died, 1399.	R. 7 38	6 40
4	S	Sexagesima Sunday.	S. 4 52	7 36
5	M	Battle of Plassey, 1757. This battle, which founded our empire in India, was fought by 3,000 men against 60,000, the former led by a young soldier—Clive—who not long before was a clerk in the Indian Civil Service.	R. 7 34	8 35
6	Tu		S. 4 56	9 39
7	W		R. 7 30	10 43
8	Th		S. 4 59	11 46
9	F		R. 7 27	0 45
10	S	Queen Victoria married, 1840.	S. 5 3	1 40
11	S	Quinquagesima Sunday.	R. 7 24	2 30
12	M	Sir W. Napier died, 1860.	S. 5 7	3 18
13	Tu	<i>Shrove Tuesday.</i>	R. 7 20	4 4
14	W	<i>Ash Wednesday.</i>	S. 5 10	4 49
15	Th	John Phillips died, 1708. Phillips is known as "the cider poet," from a poem on "Cider," which is now almost forgotten.	R. 7 16	5 34
16	F		S. 5 14	6 20
17	S		R. 7 12	7 7
18	S	1 Sunday in Lent.	S. 5 18	7 56
19	M	Explosion at Lunhill Colliery, 1857.	R. 7 8	8 46
20	Tu	Joseph Hume died, 1855. "Joey Hume," as he was familiarly called by the people, incurred much ridicule at first by his economical principles, but they are now generally acted on in public affairs	S. 5 21	9 36
21	W		R. 7 5	10 25
22	Th		S. 5 25	11 13
23	F		R. 7 1	12 0
24	S	<i>St. Matthias.</i>	S. 5 28	—
25	S	2 Sunday in Lent.	R. 6 56	a.m. 0 46
26	M	Dr. Kitchener died, 1827. Kitchener, who was a man of fortune, was celebrated for his eccentricities. He gave weekly parties, and had a placard in his drawing-room, "Come at seven, go at eleven."	S. 5 32	1 30
27	Tu		R. 6 52	2 15
28	W		S. 5 36	3 0
29	Th			3 47

Death of Mr. Winslow.

A REMARKABLE feature of the late war between France and Germany was the daring reconnaissances of the Uhlans, who rode in advance of the Prussian armies, scouring the country in all directions, and carrying back important information to head-quarters. It was a dangerous duty which they had to perform, riding over long distances in small parties through an enemy's country; but the bold horsemen mingled caution with their courage, and seldom allowed themselves to be surprised by a larger force. There was one occasion, however, near the beginning of the war, when a body of Baden troopers was unexpectedly assailed by the enemy. The troopers were twenty in number, and they had with them Mr. Winslow, an English officer, who wanted to see some active service. More venturesome than the Lancers who blew up the viaduct of the railroad between Bitsche and St. Avold, they entered France at Lauterberg in broad daylight, and pushed forward as far as Niederbronn, cutting the telegraph wires along the railway. Next morning, when breakfasting at a farm-house, they were surprised, and in the sharp mêlée which ensued, Mr. Winslow unfortunately received his death-wound. It was noted at the time as a somewhat singular circumstance that an Englishman should be the first officer slain in the war on either side. Mr. Winslow was a great favourite in the German army among those who knew him best.

GARDENING FOR THE MONTH.

PREPARE all vacant places in the garden for the sowing of annuals. This may be commenced towards the end of the month. By a sowing in February and another in March or April, you will be able to obtain a succession of flowers of the same kind in the summer and autumn. Carnations and other plants in frames should have free exposure to the air on every favourable opportunity. The stronger kinds of roses may now be pruned, but as a rule this operation should not take place too early. Cutting back the trees stimulates to new growth in the milder weather, but if frost ensues, all this new growth perishes.

The transplanting of autumn-sown cabbages should now be completed. Sow early radishes in sheltered spots. Peas and peas should not be sown too thickly. Cos-lettuces may be sown at the end of the month, and onions should be planted for seed. Fresh plantations of strawberries may now be made. Where the plants remain, turn over the ground between them, and let a little of the soil be shaken over the surface. Raspberry canes may be pruned, taking away the old growth, and leaving only the new canes that sprang up last year.



DEATH OF MR. WINSLOW.

Woman's Work.

WOMAN has work to do. Though idleness does not destroy her as it does a man, yet it does not benefit her. Merely to display her charms for the admiration of others cannot be the destiny of one created with a woman's hand and head, and endowed with a woman's soul. From the nature of the case, her work should be womanly in its character; that which is within doors rather than without; which belongs to the ornamental rather than to the mechanical.

Mothers are in a great degree responsible for the wives their daughters make. If they do not train them early to take their share in household work—if they do not teach them to cook and superintend a household, to sew, mend, and knit—there is the blame if they do not fulfil the duties they undertake when they become wives and housekeepers. In every situation in life, high or low, this sort of knowledge is of the greatest advantage. If the husband is rich, the wife should know how to disburse his riches most advantageously; if he is poor, she should know how to make a little go a great way, and should have been taught that "many a little makes a mickle."

There is no necessity that the gaining of such information should interfere with either intellectual acquirements or elegant accomplishments. A well-regulated mind can find plenty of time to attend to all these pursuits. When a girl is nine or ten years old, she should be obliged to take some regular share of the household duties upon her shoulders; and to feel responsible for the manner in which her part is performed, such as washing the cups and saucers, or arranging and dusting the parlour, and attending to her own mending. This should not be done occasionally, and neglected whenever she does not feel in the mood for performing the task, but should be con-

sidered her special work, and its non-completion should receive rebuke and correction. When older, girls should begin to take turns in making bread, cakes, pies, and puddings; should learn *effectually*, and not stand by and see others do them, but learn to do the work practically. Many a husband's affairs have suffered sadly for want of these domestic accomplishments. The wife tries to learn, tries to do her duty; but her early education was sadly neglected, and she must always be the sufferer thereby. On the other hand, if a girl has been well taught in her youth, when she becomes a wife she understands fully the management of household concerns; and many a husband has been saved from ruin by his wife's knowledge of economy and good management.

The Present and the Future.

THE present is little in most minds but as a step to the future. The child longs for boyhood, and the boy for manhood. Manhood longs for the time of establishment, and when it is reached—if it be—for the time of rest and relief from care. So the human spirit, by its constant projecting of itself into the future, appears in some vague way to own its present unsatisfactory condition, and to "feel after if haply it may find" something better in advance. It would be strange if this life-long habit of counting on the future were to be broken off abruptly in death, and end in nothing. It is the witness within ourselves of our immortality.—*Dr. Hall.*

ALL death in nature is birth, and in death appears visibly the advancement of life. There is no killing principle in Nature, for Nature throughout is life; it is not death that kills, but the higher life which, concealed behind the other, begins to develop itself. Death and birth are but the struggle of life with itself to attain a higher form.—*Fichte.*

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quar., 2nd, 7 28 af. First Quar., 17th, 2 25 m.
New Moon, 9th, 0 53 af. Full Moon, 25th, 1 43 m.

		SUN RISES AND SETS:	MOON SOUTH.
		h. m.	a.m.
1	F	R. 6 48	4 36
2	S	S. 5 39	5 29
3	S	R. 6 44	6 26
4	M	S. 5 43	7 26
5	Tu	R. 6 40	8 28
6	W	S. 5 46	9 30
7	Th	R. 6 36	10 29
8	F	S. 5 50	11 25
9	S	R. 6 31	0 17 p.m.
10	S	S. 5 53	1 6
11	M	R. 6 26	1 53
12	Tu	S. 5 57	2 39
13	W	R. 6 21	3 25
14	Th	S. 6 0	4 12
15	F	R. 6 16	5 0
16	S	S. 6 4	5 49
17	S	R. 6 11	6 38
18	M	S. 6 9	7 28
19	Tu	R. 6 7	8 18
20	W	S. 6 12	9 7
21	Th	R. 6 3	9 54
22	F	S. 6 14	10 40
23	S	R. 5 59	11 25
24	S	S. 6 18	—
25	M	R. 5 54	0 10 a.m.
26	Tu	S. 6 20	0 56
27	W	R. 5 50	1 43
28	Th	S. 6 24	2 32
29	F	R. 5 45	3 25
30	S	S. 6 28	4 21
31	S	R. 5 41	5 21

Death of General
Abel Douay.

GENERAL ABEL DOUAY was fated to fall in the first real battle of the Franco-German war. At daybreak on the 4th of August, 1870, while the men of his division were busy preparing their breakfast on a high hill, called the Geisberg, about three-quarters of a mile distant from the town of Weissenburg, the position they occupied was suddenly attacked by the Third German army, under command of the Crown Prince, which had advanced unperceived through the woods on the Bavarian side of the Lauter. On the alarm being given, the Germans were seen pouring across the river at various points. Though outnumbered, and taken unawares, the French fought with great valour and determination, but all in vain. Led by General Douay, they rushed forward to meet the troops who were storming the Geisberg, and a fierce hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The overwhelming numbers of the Germans, however, soon told with terrible effect upon the French; men and officers fell fast, and by two o'clock it became evident that further resistance would be attended by the destruction of the division. General Abel Douay, who had witnessed from a mound the last despairing struggles of his men, gave some orders to the officers of his staff who were still left, and then, all alone, descended the slope. At the foot he drew his pistol and shot the horse which had borne him through the battle. Sword in hand, he began to ascend the opposite hill; and when voices called after him, "Whither away?" he resolutely responded, "To the enemy." The words had not been long spoken when a shell struck him, and he died.

GARDENING FOR THE MONTH.

DRESS the ground between bulbs, that they may get the full benefit of light and air. Sow hardy annuals, and keep in view the arrangement of colour when the plants come into flower. Transplant autumn-sown beans, and sow cabbages for use in summer and autumn. The sowing of all crops of this kind should be so timed and continued at intervals, that a constant succession is

kept up in the supply. In purchasing seed, ascertain which kind is most appropriate to the season when you intend to use it, or when you may desire to gather in the plants. Onions, carrots, and parsley may be sown freely in mild weather. Sow peas also for a succession of crop. This is the proper month for grafting fruit trees.



GENERAL ABEL DOUAY AT THE BATTLE OF WEISSENBURG.

THE HOME AND THE HOUSEHOLD.

MANY a child goes astray, not because there is want of prayer or virtue at home, but simply because home lacks sunshine.

EVERY parent is like a looking-glass for his children to dress themselves by. Therefore, parents should take care to keep the glass bright and clear, not dull and spotted, as their good example is a rich inheritance for the rising generation.

PLAYFULNESS.—Joy is one of the main factors of mental development. The intellectual rank of any creature may be measured by the playfulness of its infancy. Who would buy a puppy with not a streak of fun in him, or a colt with no more friskiness than a worn-out cart-horse? Your sober colt or puppy is either sick or stupid; and so, as a rule, is your habitually sober child. Go to your asylums for the weak-minded if you want to see patterns of sobriety; next to them the homes of intemperate and vicious parents. The fun-loving propensity of such little misers, if they ever had any, has been crushed into untimely soberness by disease or ill-treatment, and they are not bright.

ARE your little children playful?

Let them well enjoy their glee;
Darken not their path with sorrow—
Let them happy, playful be.

Earth's spring flowers they are to you,
Let them joyful be and gay;
Clouds full soon will veil their faces,
Make them happy while you may.

Let their bright, sweet faces cheer you
Daily, like the flowers of spring;

Strive to make them like a sunbeam,
And their hearts to you will cling.

True, you may sometimes be weary,
If their plays are loud or long;
Gently hush their gleeful voices,
Tune their mirth to some sweet song.

If you thus will scatter sunshine
Round each young and trusting heart,
You may hope they'll love their Maker,
And He'll to them joy impart.

LOVE OF THE BEAUTIFUL.—Place a young girl under the care of kind-hearted women, and she, unconsciously to herself, grows into a graceful lady. Place a boy in the establishment of a thorough-going, straightforward business man, and the boy becomes a self-reliant, practical business man. Children are susceptible creatures, and circumstances, scenes, and actions always impress. As you influence them, not by arbitrary rules, nor by stern example alone, but a thousand other ways that speak through beautiful forms, pretty pictures, &c., so they will grow. Teach your children, then, to love the beautiful. Give them a corner in the garden for flowers; encourage them to put it in the shape of hanging baskets; show them where they can best view the sunset; rouse them in the morning, not with the stern "time to work," but with the enthusiastic "See the beautiful sunrise!" Buy for them pretty pictures; and encourage them to decorate their rooms in his or her childish way. Give them an inch, and they will go a mile. Allow them the privilege, and they will make your home beautiful.

		THE MOON'S CHANGES.	SUN RISES AND SETS.	MOON SOUTH.
Last Quar., 1st, 2 31 m.		First Quar., 15th, 10 11 af.		
New Moon, 8th, 0 31 m.		Full Moon, 23rd, 1 37 af.		
		Last Quarter, 30th, 10 20 m.		
1	M	William Harvey born, 1578. The discoverer of the blood's circulation.	h. m.	a.m.
2	Tu		R. 5 38	6 22
3	W		S. 6 33	7 22
4	Th		R. 5 34	8 21
5	F		S. 6 37	9 16
6	S		R. 5 29	10 8
7	S	Richard Cœur de Lion died, 1199.	S. 6 40	10 57
7	S	1 Sunday after Easter.	R. 5 25	11 44
8	M	John I. of France died, 1364.	S. 6 43	p.m. 0 30
9	Tu	Edward IV. of England died, 1483. The reign of this monarch is memorable from widely different causes—the great battles fought in the "Wars of the Roses," and the introduction of the art of printing into England.	R. 5 20	1 16
10	W		S. 6 45	2 3
11	Th		R. 5 15	2 51
12	F		S. 6 48	3 40
13	S		R. 5 11	4 30
14	S		2 Sunday after Easter.	S. 6 52
15	M	Easter Law Term begins.	R. 5 7	6 10
16	Tu	Sweating sickness broke out in England, 1557. This was the last appearance in this country of that terrible disease, which was far worse, in the rapidity of its progress, than the cholera of later days.	S. 6 55	6 59
17	W		R. 5 2	7 46
18	Th		S. 6 59	8 33
19	F		R. 4 58	9 18
20	S		S. 7 2	10 3
21	S		3 Sunday after Easter.	R. 4 54
22	M	Henry Fielding born, 1707.	S. 7 6	11 35
23	Tu	St. George's Day.	R. 4 51	—
24	W	Daniel Defoe died, 1731.	S. 7 10	a.m. 0 24
25	Th	St. Mark.	R. 4 47	1 17
26	F	Ferdinand Magellan killed, 1521. A Portuguese navigator, who discovered "Magellan's Straits."	S. 7 13	2 13
27	S		R. 4 43	3 13
28	S	4 Sunday after Easter.	S. 7 16	4 15
29	M	Admiral Ruyter died, 1676. He was killed by a cannon-ball in Sicily.	R. 4 39	5 17
30	Tu		R. 7 19	6 16

Meeting of Moltke and the King of Prussia at Gravelotte.

KING WILLIAM was sitting under a garden wall near Rezonville on the 18th of August, 1870, when the great tidings of the victory at Gravelotte were brought to him by Count Moltke. The seat which had been made for him consisted of a rail, with one end on a weighing-machine, and the other resting on the body of a dead war-horse. In the immediate vicinity a factory was burning, and casting a lurid glare all around. The reflection of the flames might be seen in the king's helmet, which he wore at the time. By his side stood Prince Charles, the Grand Duke of Weimar, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Count Bismarck, Count Donhoff, and General Von Roon, who had laid aside his helmet for a foraging-cap. There was silence in the group, for it was felt that the crisis of the fight had come, and that the result would soon be known. At the moment when expectancy was at its height, Count Moltke, with the heat, and dust, and excitement of battle on his face, approached the king, exclaiming as he came, "Please your Majesty, we have conquered!" A loud hurrah burst from the lips of the erewhile silent group standing about the king. The greatest and bloodiest battle of the war had been nobly fought and gloriously won. To Moltke, who planned every battle of the campaign, it must have been a proud moment when he carried the tidings of victory to the king.

GARDENING FOR THE MONTH.

COMPLETE the sowing of hardy annuals, and the half-hardy kinds may be sown towards the end of the month. Look carefully over your roses after curled leaves, which will be found to contain a grub that will prove destructive to the bloom if unmolested. Make a fresh sowing of beans and peas, for a succession of crops. Sow Brussels sprouts rather thinly. Get in your main crop of celery, and of onions, if not completed last month. Continue the sowing of lettuce, and

water the young plants constantly in dry weather. The ground about gooseberry and currant trees should be frequently turned over with the hoe, and the stems and young leaves should be watched for the appearance of caterpillars. Remove all suckers from the fruit-bushes. The layering of vines may now be performed, and this should always be done with healthy shoots, in a similar way to that used for carnations.



MEETING OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND COUNT MÖLTKE AFTER THE BATTLE OF GRAVELLOTTE.

THOUGHTS FOR SPARE MOMENTS.

LIKE most garments, like most carpets, everything in life has a right side and a wrong side.

HE learns much who studies other men; he also learns more who studies himself.

THE wealth of a soul is measured by how much it can feel; its poverty by how little.

HAPPINESS grows at our own firesides, and is not to be picked up in strangers' gardens.

IF you would find a great many faults, be on the look-out. If you would find them in still greater abundance, be on the look-in.

HE only is advancing in life whose heart is getting softer, whose blood warmer, whose brain quicker, whose spirit is entering into living peace.

HE who is conscious of his ignorance, viewing it in the light of misfortune, is wiser than one who mistakes superficial polish for knowledge.

BETTER is he who is above temptation than he who, being tempted, overcomes; since the latter but suppresses the evil inclination stirring in his breast which the former has not.

THE bad man, diffusing his own spirit over the world, sees it full of treachery, selfishness, and deceit. The good man is continually looking for and seeking noble qualities.

SENECA tells us that "not to return one good office for another is simply inhuman, but to return evil for good is diabolical." There are too many even of this sort, who, the more they owe, the more they hate.

GOD is the only being who has time enough; but a prudent man, who knows how to seize occasion, can commonly make a shift to find as much as he needs.

THERE are two ways of attaining an important end—force and perseverance. Force falls to the lot only of the privileged few, but sustained perseverance can be practised by the most insignificant. Its silent power grows irresistible with time.

IT does not follow that because we have taken a perilous step we ought to retrace it. She was not a wise old woman who crossed a bridge, and, on being told that it was labelled "dangerous," turned and re-crossed it in all haste.

NEVER trust a man who assents to everything you say, who falls in with all your views, without making a single suggestion or correction of his own. A man, in fact, who is an incarnate "yes" is either a fool or a knave.

"I NEVER knew a man," says an old author, "who could not bear another's misfortunes just like a Christian"—which reminds one of the old lady who thought every calamity that happened to herself a *trial*, and every one that happened to her friend a judgment.

NO woman can be a lady who can wound or mortify another. No matter how beautiful or how cultivated she may be, she is, in reality, coarse, and the innate vulgarity of her nature manifests itself here. Uniformly kind, courteous, and polite treatment of all persons is one mark of a true woman.

THE entire alphabet is found in these four lines. Some of the children may like to learn them:—

God gives the grazing ox his meat,
He quickly hears the sheep's low cry,
But man who tastes his finest wheat,
Should joy to lift His praises high.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 7th, 1 18 af. | Full Moon, 22nd, 11 8 af.
First Quar., 15th, 4 5 af. | Last Quar., 29th, 2 12 af.

			SUN RISES AND SETS.	MOON SOUTH.
			h. m.	p.m.
1	W	<i>St. Philip and St. James.</i>	R. 4 35	7 12
2	Th	William Camden born, 1551.	S. 7 23	8 4
3	F	Nicolas Machiavelli born, 1469. "Gave his name," says Butler, "to Old Nick."	R. 4 31	8 53
4	S		S. 7 26	9 39
5	S	<i> Rogation Sunday.</i>	R. 4 28	10 25
6	M	Battle of Prague, 1757.	S. 7 29	11 10
7	Tu	Richard Cumberland died, 1811.	R. 4 24	11 56
8	W	Easter Law Term ends.	S. 7 32	0 43
9	Th	<i>Ascension Day.</i>	R. 4 21	1 32
10	F	"Stonewall" Jackson killed, 1863. So called because his men "stood like a stone wall."	S. 7 35	2 22
11	S		R. 4 17	3 12
12	S	<i>1 Sunday after Ascension.</i>	S. 7 38	4 2
13	M		R. 4 15	4 52
14	Tu	Henry IV. of France assassinated, 1610.	S. 7 40	5 39
15	W	Edmund Kean died, 1833.	R. 4 11	6 26
16	Th	Rapin, the historian, died, 1725.	S. 7 44	7 10
17	F	Oxford Easter Term ends.	R. 4 8	7 54
18	S	Oxford Trinity Term begins.	S. 7 47	8 39
19	S	<i>Whit-Sunday.</i>	R. 4 5	9 24
20	M	Christopher Columbus died, 1506.	S. 7 49	10 12
21	Tu	Earthquake in Kent, 1382.	R. 4 3	11 3
22	W	Trinity Law Term begins.	S. 7 52	11 59
23	Th	Savonarola burnt, 1498.	R. 4 0	—
24	F	Queen Victoria born, 1819.	S. 7 55	0 59
25	S	General Todleben born, 1818.	R. 3 58	2 2
26	S	<i>Trinity Sunday.</i>	S. 7 58	3 7
27	M	Marquis of Argyle beheaded, 1661.	R. 3 56	4 9
28	Tu	Sir Humphrey Davy died, 1829.	S. 8 0	5 8
29	W	Restoration of Charles II., 1660. This day is still observed as "Oak Apple Day" in many parts of the country.	R. 3 54	6 2
30	Th		S. 8 2	6 51
31	F		R. 3 52	7 38

An Incident at Sedan.

ON the evening of the ever-memorable 1st of September, 1870, when the French, surrounded on all sides, had been driven back upon Sedan, the German troops, occupying positions which commanded the town, were visibly conscious of the thrilling nature of the situation. The order to cease firing soon after the bombardment had begun made them aware that important negotiations were in progress, which might lead to a speedy capitulation, and the surrender of the whole French army. The excitement increased as the conviction deepened that some great event was about to happen which would redound to the glory of their arms. A remarkable effect was produced when the opening of one of the gates of Sedan, to give egress to an officer bearing a message to the king, made it seem obvious to all that the capitulation was close at hand. The soldiers instinctively felt that they had achieved a splendid triumph, unequalled in the annals of war; and their enthusiasm could scarcely have been greater if they had heard these words of Napoleon's letter:—"I lay my sword at the feet of your Majesty." Along the whole battle-line there rang out a simultaneous salvo of cheers; bayonets and sabres glanced high in air; and there was also waving of helmets and shakoes. Even the wounded caught the enthusiasm of the moment, and joined in with "faint huzzas." An eye-witness told Dr. Russell that he saw a huge Prussian, who had been lying prostrate, rise suddenly to his feet, toss up his arms, utter a loud "Hurrah!" and then fall forward stone dead over the body of a Frenchman.

GARDENING FOR THE MONTH.

CUTTINGS or seedlings may be removed from the frame to the ground in fine, showery weather. Propagate heartsease and wallflowers by cuttings, and plant out your dahlias in holes eighteen inches deep. Look carefully after your creepers, training the young shoots as soon as they get long enough, and cutting off badly-placed or untidy growths. Hoe well between your grow-

ing crops; and if you detect the presence of slugs or other insects, strew soot or lime round about the plants. Continue the sowing of beans, cabbage, lettuce, mustard and cress, &c. Check the growth on vines of young wood, which will, if neglected, absorb the strength of the trees, and prevent the fruit from coming to maturity.



AN INCIDENT AT THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.

Credulity.

THERE seems no limit to the credulity of some people when you tell them things utterly beyond the pale of reasonable belief; but when you give them simple, wonderful truths, they reject them at once as fables. A sailor lad was telling his old mother of the curious flying-fish he had seen abroad. But she instantly checked him with, "John, John, what a liar thou art!" But when, to amuse her, he began to spin his yarns, and to tell her of a voyage across the Red Sea, where they drew up in a fishing-net a chariot wheel of solid gold, inlaid with diamonds, which was supposed to be one of the lost chariot wheels of Pharaoh, she was highly delighted, and exclaimed, "Ah, now, that is possible. But never tell me again of your flying-fish, John."

A wager was once laid that if it should be advertised that a conjurer would put himself in a quart bottle, surely there would be no one credulous enough to believe it. The experiment was tried, and as the result a great crowd assembled in the specified hall, and paid their money to see the wonder. Great was their impatience at the delay. Some even inquired if the conjurer would not, for double the sum, put himself into a pint bottle. The crowd was at last addressed by one of the parties, who explained the matter and returned the money, to the great disappointment of many. This principle in human nature is turned to great profit nowadays by the people who are always so eager to do you the favour of giving you a great sum for a trifling outlay. But if people will so wilfully blind their eyes in these days when light is so abundant, they cannot justly claim much sympathy. Many striking instances of the dangers of credulity, and the artfulness of the traps set for the unwary by designing persons, have recently been before the public, and should put it on its guard for ever.

Moral Influence.

AN American writer on this subject remarks: Away among the Alleghanies there is a spring, so small that a single ox could drain it dry on a summer day. It steals its unobtrusive way among the hills until it spreads out into the beautiful Ohio. Thence it stretches away a thousand miles, leaving on its banks more than a thousand villages and cities, and bearing on its bosom more than half a thousand steamboats. Then, joining the Mississippi, it stretches away some twelve hundred miles more, till it falls into the great emblem of eternity. It is one of the great tributaries of the ocean which, obedient only to God, shall roll and roar until the angel, with one foot on the sea and the other on the land, shall lift his hand to heaven and swear that time shall be no longer. So with moral influence. It is the rill, the rivulet, the ocean, boundless and fathomless as eternity.

INDEPENDENCE.—Heaven help the man who imagines he can dodge enemies by trying to please everybody! Other people have their opinions, so have you; don't fall into the error of supposing they will respect you more for turning your coat every day, to match the colour of theirs. Wear your own colours, in spite of winds and weather, storm and sunshine. It costs the vacillating and irresolute ten times the trouble to wind and shuffle and twist that it does honest, manly independence to stand its ground.

KNOWLEDGE, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone give vitality to existence. The laugh of mirth which vibrates through the heart; the tears which freshen the dry wastes within; the music which brings childhood back; the prayer that calls the future near; the doubt which makes us meditate; the death which startles us with its mystery; the hardship that forces us to struggle; the anxiety that ends in trust—these are the nourishments of our nature.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 6th, 3 23 m. | Full Moon, 21st, 6 57m.
 First Quar., 14th, 7 19 m. | Last Quar., 27th, 9 27af.

I	S		SUN RISES AND SETS.		MOON SOUTH.
			h. m.	a.m.	
		Lord Howe's victory, 1794.	R. 3 51	8 23	
2	S	1 Sunday after Trinity.	S. 8 5	9 8	
3	M	Richard Cobden born, 1804.	R. 3 50	9 53	
4	Tu	Earl of Leicester married Amy Robsart, 1550. The marriage took place before Edward VI. at the palace of Sheen, Leicester being then only eighteen. He procured the death of his wife by the means of two dependents in 1660.	S. 8 7	10 39	
5	W		R. 3 49	11 26	
6	Th		S. 8 9	0 16	
7	F		R. 3 48	1 6	
8	S		S. 8 11	1 56	
9	S	2 Sunday after Trinity.	R. 3 46	2 46	
10	M		S. 8 12	3 34	
11	Tu	St. Barnabas.	R. 3 45	4 21	
12	W	Trinity Law Term ends.	S. 8 14	5 5	
13	Th	Agricola died, A.D. 40. This Roman governor of Britain did much for the civilisation of the country.	R. 3 45	5 49	
14	F		S. 8 15	6 32	
15	S		R. 3 44	7 15	
16	S	3 Sunday after Trinity.	S. 8 16	8 1	
17	M	Battle of Bunker's Hill, 1775. A victory of the British, but their loss was so heavy that it was equivalent to a defeat.	R. 3 44	8 49	
18	Tu		S. 8 17	9 42	
19	W		R. 3 44	10 40	
20	Th	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.	S. 8 18	11 42	
21	F	Proclamation day. Cambridge Easter Term ends.	R. 3 44	—	
22	S		S. 8 18	0 48	
23	S	4 Sunday after Trinity.	R. 3 45	1 54	
24	M	St. John Bapt. Midsum. D.	S. 8 19	2 56	
25	Tu	Louis Buonaparte died, 1846. He was made King of Holland by his brother, Napoleon I., and was father of the Emperor Napoleon III.	R. 3 46	3 54	
26	W		S. 8 18	4 47	
27	Th		R. 3 47	5 36	
28	F	Lord Raglan died, 1855.	S. 8 18	6 22	
29	S	St. Peter.	R. 3 48	7 7	
30	S	5 Sunday after Trinity.	S. 8 18	7 52	

The Emperor in Danger.

THE French Emperor, though deficient in the qualities of highest generalship, cannot be accused of the want of personal bravery. At Sedan he displayed a courage which evoked the admiration of his enemies, and exposed himself to fire with a heedlessness which called forth the remonstrances of his staff. The struggle in the direction of Bazailles and Balan was the fiercest in that eventful battle which culminated in the capitulation of Sedan and the surrender of the Emperor and the whole French army. The difficult task of carrying Balan, a suburb of Sedan outside the fortifications, was assigned to the Bavarians of Von der Tann's corps. They effected a lodgment, but were driven out by the French. Again they advanced, and the struggle became more desperate than before. Recognising the importance of the position, the Emperor joined an attacking column, composed of the remnants of various regiments, declaring that he only served as a private soldier. Upon this forlorn hope the artillery from the heights above sent down a roaring storm of shot and shell. One of the latter burst close to the person of the Emperor, and enveloped him in a cloud of smoke. At the urgent entreaty of the officers around him, he retired, seeing that further effort was in vain; and the Bavarians, following up their advantage, occupied Balan, and attacked the fortifications. Borne back in the surging mass of beaten and demoralised soldiery, the Emperor entered Sedan, and wrote shortly afterwards the memorable letter in which he surrendered his sword to the victorious king.

GARDENING FOR THE MONTH.

A FEW annuals, such as Clarkia and Virginia stock, may still be sown. Others should be thinned out from the border and potted for window-plants. Take up choice bulbs as soon as the foliage dies down. Tie up carnations, &c., and look after aphides, which may be kept under by dusting a little Scotch snuff upon them. The budding of roses may be performed towards the end of the month. Gather herbs for drying, and

remove all kinds of decaying crops. Make your last sowing of beans and peas early in the month. Plant out your young cabbages, &c., and make a good sowing of turnips, sprinkling the young plants, when they come up, with soot or lime. Still look over vines, and cut away weak and useless growths. Keep strawberries well watered in very dry weather, or they will yield comparatively little fruit.



NAPOLEON III. AT THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.

Learning Life's Lessons.

WHOEVER has any observation or experience in the matter must have noticed what a tedious operation learning to read almost always is; and were it not for the pliant mind of the child, it would be far more so. The brightest and easiest taught children will draw their words, make pauses where there are none, and blunder in various ways before they acquire the ability to repeat the words they have learned to form a sentence which has an intelligent meaning to them. Much persevering plodding is required after that, before they can get the meaning of the story contained in one short page.

Is not this true of the best of us in learning to read the stern lessons of life? Are we not all dull scholars when we come to interpret the meaning of the hard discipline of sorrow and care which falls to the lot of even the most favoured? Do we not learn slowly the solemn teachings of life? And how many fail to catch it at all, to whom each day, and week, and year, of their lives mean no more than the disconnected words of the blundering scholar mean to him.

Happy are they who comprehend the true meaning of the chapter of life. Look not *back* upon your dark, stumbling paths, nor within on your vacillating heart, but forward to scenes of integrity and usefulness; be more than a cipher.

THE BEST STIMULUS.—Debt may perhaps serve as a stimulus to exertion in some cases, but there is a much more powerful one. It is the consciousness of being out of debt. One has compared the stimulus of debt to the power of a live coal on the back to wake up a man's energies. John Randolph's "pay as you go," is the true philosopher's stone after all, changing not only our base metals into gold, but also giving us golden pleasures as the fruits of our toil.

How to Speak to Children.

THE usual way of managing children is by corporal punishment, deprivation of some desired luxury or favour, or by rewards addressed to the senses, and by words alone. There is another means of government, the power and importance of which are seldom regarded. We refer to the human voice. By its tones animals are governed; horses, cattle, dogs, even cats, are controlled by its power and influence. A few words uttered in a soft tone, are found to possess a magic influence; and harsh, cross tones, although the words may not be of their nature, rasp the mind and heart of the hearer. A blow may be inflicted on a child, accompanied with words so uttered as entirely to counteract its effect; or the parent may use language during the correction of his child, not objectionable in itself, yet spoken in such tones that the influence of the punishment is utterly defeated.

The baby in the cradle recognises the power of the voice. If harshly spoken to, its little lips will quiver, and tears will flow; but the little one jumps and crows when it hears the low, soft tones and words. Is this influence confined to the cradle? No indeed; every age feels it, recognises it, and it does not cease while the child remains at home! Therefore, remember this, mothers and fathers: Whatever disposition you desire to encourage in your children, you must manifest it in the tone of voice in which you address them.

THE best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to a child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of her son; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity; to God, obedience.

An envious man waxes lean with the fatness of his neighbour.



WAR.

The hypocrite pays tribute to God, that he may impose on men.



PEACE.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 5th, 6 24 af. | Full Moon, 20th, 1 53 af.
 First Quar., 13th, 7 48 af. | Last Quar., 27th 7 18 m.

			SUN RISES AND SETS.	MOON SOUTH.
			h. m.	a.m.
1	M	Battle of the Boyne, 1690.	R. 3 48	8 37
2	T	Battle of Marston Moor, 1644.	S. 8 17	9 24
3	W	Battle of Sadowa, 1866.	R. 3 49	10 12
4	Th	Declaration of American Independence, 1776.	S. 8 16	11 2
5	F		R. 3 51	11 52
6	S	Oxford Trinity Term ends.	S. 8 15	0 42
7	S	6 Sunday after Trinity.	R. 3 53	1 31
8	M	Peter the Hermit died, 1108. Peter led about 300,000 men to the First Crusade, nearly all of whom perished.	S. 8 14	2 18
9	T		R. 3 56	3 3
10	W	Sir William Blackstone born, 1723.	S. 8 13	3 46
11	Th	Erasmus died, 1536.	R. 3 58	4 29
12	F	Richard Cromwell died, 1712.	S. 8 12	5 11
13	S	Duke of Orleans killed, 1842.	R. 4 0	5 54
14	S	7 Sunday after Trinity.	S. 8 10	6 40
15	M	St. Swithin's Day.	R. 4 2	7 29
16	T	Peter III. of Russia murdered, 1762.	S. 8 8	8 22
17	W	His wife, who succeeded him as the Empress Catherine II., it is believed, instigated his death. She was one of the most infamous women of any age.	R. 4 4	9 21
18	Th		S. 8 6	10 25
19	F		R. 4 6	11 31
20	S	Bishop Prideaux died, 1650.	S. 8 4	—
21	S	8 Sunday after Trinity.	R. 4 9	0 37
22	M	Battle of Shrewsbury, 1403. At this battle fell Sir Henry Percy, the "Harry Hotspur" of Shakespeare.	S. 8 2	1 38
23	T		R. 4 11	2 35
24	W		S. 7 58	3 28
25	Th	St. James.	R. 4 14	4 17
26	F	Earl of Rochester died, 1680. This profligate wit only reached the age of thirty-three.	S. 7 54	5 3
27	S		R. 4 17	5 49
28	S	9 Sunday after Trinity.	S. 7 51	6 35
29	M	William Wilberforce died, 1833.	R. 4 21	7 21
30	T	William Penn died, 1718.	S. 7 49	8 9
31	W	Admiral Van Tromp killed, 1653.	R. 4 24	8 58

Flight of the Empress Eugenie.

ON Sunday, the 4th of September, 1870, the air of Paris was surcharged with revolutionary electricity. The reaction had come after the first stunning effects of the disastrous news from Sedan, and excited crowds in the streets were shouting "Long live the Republic!" "Down with the Emperor!" Outside the Tuileries, where the Empress still remained, the mob had a threatening look, and there were some fears of an attack being made on the few soldiers on guard; but the presence of mind of a Zouave, who danced the *can-can* inside the railings, put the revolutionists in good humour, and turned them from their half-formed purpose. Early in the day the Empress received a despatch from M. Pietri, the Prefect of Police, announcing the hostility of the National Guards, and the general gravity of the situation. The revolution had begun, and no time was to be lost. Preparations for flight were speedily made, and the plain carriage intended to receive Her Majesty stood in readiness at some distance from the Tuileries. Accompanied by a few officers of her suite, the Empress left the palace on foot, and was separated from her escort for a short time by the pressure of the crowd. A little boy, recognising her, shouted out, "There is the Empress!" on which exclamations of "To the guillotine! to the guillotine!" are said to have burst from the crowd. The Empress, however, was soon lost to the sight of those who threatened her; she rejoined her companions, reached the carriage, and escaped in safety from Paris, arriving at the coast, near Trouville, whence she sailed for England.

GARDENING FOR THE MONTH.

CARNATIONS and picotees should be layered when they have done flowering. As soon as pelargoniums have flowered they should be cut down, and if plants in pots have done blooming, they should be transferred to the ground, where, after a short time, they will again bloom freely. Plant out your cabbages and other plants; and transplant cauliflowers in moist situations. Stake

your scarlet runners, and sow your last crop of kidney beans in the first few days of the month. Plant celery in shallow trenches, and keep it earthed up as it advances in growth. Cherries and plums may now be budded in the same manner as roses. Select some of the strongest runners for making new plantations of strawberries. Keep back the summer growths of all fruit trees.



ESCAPE OF THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

WAR.

"THE horrors of war" is a phrase often in men's mouths; but its force has never been more vividly realised than during the recent campaign on the Continent. Men read the details day by day until their hearts were sick. The scenes presented by great battle-fields after the conflict are appalling, but these are only a portion of the miseries war brings in its train. Towns besieged, and their inhabitants driven to exist in cellars, while even there they are in momentary dread of violent death; food diminishing day by day, and at last doled out in pitiful rations, which are scarcely sufficient to "keep body and soul together;" at last, perhaps, the moment of assault, when fire seems to rain from heaven upon the place besieged—all these form parts of the terrible picture. Then there has to be taken into account the devastation of homesteads far and wide; their owners fleeing for dear life, they know not whither, or abandoning themselves up to despair and courting death; fire and smoke extending for miles in regions before covered with vineyards or smiling with corn, while the blood of strong men is being trampled in the earth, and their cries fill the air—such are the scenes which help to fill up the sum of warlike "horrors."

The illustration on a foregoing page represents one of the minor incidents of the war. A château and its walled grounds are being held by a detachment, while the enemy are posted outside, watching their opportunity for attack. Each party is on the alert, and many are the shots exchanged. Cautiously, one of the soldiers on the defensive side is taking his turn in the attempt to bring down one of the enemy; but the latter may be too quick for him, and, betrayed by his shako, he may fall with a bullet through the brain.

PEACE.

PEACE is one of those blessings the value of which is not fully recognised until they have departed. While we till our fields and pursue our ordinary avocations, we are apt too often to think our duties monotonous, and sigh for some more blissful condition; but the ability to pass our days and follow our employments with the blessing of Peace shedding its calm around us, and enabling us to rest in safety after our toil, and in due time to reap its proper fruits, is a happiness for which we cannot be too deeply grateful. The hills and valleys of our favoured land have been for centuries unstained by blood; and the contrast presented by the state of things at home, and that of which we have heard as existing so widely of late in a neighbouring country, should make us fully appreciate the advantages which we all possess in the enjoyment of "peace in our time."

Our second illustration represents a homely incident in the ordinary life of a cottager, who in time of peace is a happy and useful tiller of the soil, but, with war ravaging his country, would be transformed into a bearer of arms, and probably become mere "food for powder." See him now, welcoming his wife and child as they come to meet him after his work is done, and he has his daily season of happiness and rest before him in his little household; and think of him as compelled to shoulder his rifle and accoutrements, and leave his home and loved ones behind him, perhaps never to return. In Peace he is contented and happy, and assisting to make others so; in War he would have exchanged this blissful condition for that of the peasant-soldier in the other picture, and probably, like him, be peering eagerly for an enemy over a wall, pursuing the dreadful trade of killing and being killed.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.			SUN RISES AND SETS.	MOON SOUTH.	King William Pro- claimed Emperor.
New Moon, 4th, 9 45 m. Full Moon, 18th, 8 53 af.		First Quar., 12th, 5 52m. Last Quar., 25th, 8 34 af.			
1	Th	<i>Lammas Day.</i>	h. m. R. 4 25	a.m. 9 48	<p>On the 18th of January, 1871, the anniversary of the birthday of the Great Frederick, the King of Prussia accepted the title of Emperor of Germany in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles. The ceremony was one of the most imposing description. The long hall of glass, gorgeously adorned with statues, and painted ceiling, and glittering chandeliers, was filled by an illustrious assemblage, in every variety of uniform. Kings, princes, grand dukes, generals, and statesmen were present, from all parts of Germany, to join in the great national celebration. When the King and Crown Prince entered the hall there was a deep hush, quickly followed by loud cheers and shouts of "Kaiser!" as they passed up the middle of the room towards the altar at the end. At a given signal, a chorus of well-chosen voices, with instrumental accompaniment, rolled out the rich harmonies of a grand German hymn. After the music there was a religious service, and the officiating clergyman traced the hand of Providence in the great events of the war which had brought about the re-establishment of the Germanic Empire. Count Bismarck next read an address of congratulation, and the king in his reply was visibly moved when he spoke of the imperial dignity now conferred upon him descending to his heirs. Again, at the close of the ceremony, there was loud acclaim, the shouting of many enthusiastic voices, and waving of flags. The Emperor then left the hall, while the band struck up the Prussian National Air, and a military procession marched out to its strains.</p>
2	F	Cardinal Wiseman born, 1802.	S. 7 44	10 38	
3	S	Jeremy Taylor died, 1667.	R. 4 28	11 28	
4	S	<i>10 Sunday after Trinity.</i>	S. 7 41	p.m. 0 15	
5	M	Lord Howe died, 1799.	R. 4 31	1 1	
6	Tu	Anne Shakespeare died, 1623. Much controversy has occurred about the degree of affection Shakespeare had for her. His only mention of her in his will is well known: "I give unto my wife my second-best bed, with the furniture."	S. 7 38	1 45	
7	W		R. 4 35	2 28	
8	Th		S. 7 34	3 10	
9	F		R. 4 38	3 52	
10	S		S. 7 31	4 36	
11	S	<i>11 Sunday after Trinity.</i>	R. 4 41	5 22	
12	M	Rev. Rowland Hill born, 1744. Among the authentic anecdotes of this celebrated preacher is his declaration in the church of St. John's, Wapping: "I am come to preach to great sinners, notorious sinners, profane sinners—yea, to <i>Wapping</i> sinners."	S. 7 27	6 12	
13	Tu		R. 4 44	7 7	
14	W		S. 7 23	8 7	
15	Th		R. 4 46	9 10	
16	F		S. 7 19	10 15	
17	S		R. 4 49	11 18	
18	S	<i>12 Sunday after Trinity.</i>	S. 7 15	a.m. —	
19	M	Robert Bloomfield died, 1823.	R. 4 52	0 18	
20	Tu	Robert Herrick died, 1591.	S. 7 11	1 13	
21	W	James Crichton born, 1561. He was called, from the versatility of his attainments, "The Admirable Crichton."	R. 4 55	2 5	
22	Th		S. 7 7	2 54	
23	F		R. 4 59	3 42	
24	S	<i>St. Bartholomew.</i>	S. 7 3	4 29	
25	S	<i>13 Sunday after Trinity.</i>	R. 5 2	5 16	
26	M	Battle of Cressy, 1346. Cannon are said to have been employed for the first time by the English on this occasion. The statement is given in a work on artillery by the Emperor Napoleon III.	S. 6 59	6 4	
27	Tu		R. 5 5	6 54	
28	W		S. 6 55	7 44	
29	Th		R. 5 8	8 34	
30	F	Sir John Ross died, 1856.	S. 6 51	9 24	
31	S	John Bunyan died, 1688.	R. 5 12	10 12	

GARDENING FOR THE MONTH.

In the beginning of the month carnations and picotees may still be layered, and the better kinds should be shifted into pots as soon as they have rooted, that they may be the more readily protected from frosts. Plant out biennial stocks where they are intended to flower. Continue the earthing up of celery; bend down the necks of onions; and sow lettuce and spinach for the

winter. Also prepare your bed for sowing cabbage for spring and summer supply. Hoe frequently between young plants of Brussels sprouts, Savoys, &c. Continue to remove weak and straggling offsets of vines, and thin out the smaller berries from your bunches of grapes, which will increase the size of the remaining fruit.



KING WILLIAM PROCLAIMED EMPEROR OF GERMANY AT VERSAILLES.

A PAGE FOR YOUNG MEN.

HABIT.—The seemingly unimportant events of life succeed one another as the snow gathers together; so are our habits formed. A single flake produces no material change; but as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountain, and overwhelms the inhabitant and his habitation, so passion, acting upon the element of mischief, which pernicious habits have brought together by imperceptible accumulations, overthrows the edifice of truth and virtue.—*Jeremy Bentham.*

WORK AND RISE.—Richard Burke, being found in a reverie, shortly after an extraordinary display of powers in the House of Commons by his brother Edmund, and questioned by Mr. Malone as to the cause: "I have been wondering how Ned has contrived to monopolise all the talents of the family; but then, again, I remember, when we were at play he was always at work." The force of the anecdote is increased by the fact that Richard Burke was not considered inferior in natural talents to his more distinguished brother. Yet the one rose to greatness, while the other died comparatively obscure. Don't trust to your genius, young men, if you would rise; but work! work! work!

INDEPENDENCE.—Independence—the right and the power to follow the bent of your genius without fear of the bailiff and dun—should be your first inflexible aim. To attain independence, so apportion your expenditure as to spend less than you have or you earn. Make this rule imperative; I know of none better. Lay by something every year, if it be but a shilling.—*Caxtoniana.*

FOOLISH spending is the father of poverty. Do not be ashamed of work, and hard work. Work

for the best salary or wages you can get, but work for half price rather than be idle. Be your own master, and do not let society or fashion swallow up your individuality. Compel selfish body to spare something for profits saved. Be stingy to your own appetite, but merciful to others' necessities. Help others, and ask not for help yourself. See that you are proud, but let your pride be of the right kind—be too proud to be lazy; too proud to give up without conquering every difficulty; too proud to be in company that you cannot keep up with in expense; too proud to lie, or steal, or cheat; too proud to be stingy.

THE TRUE WITCHCRAFT.—Cressinus was an old Roman who had but a small piece of land to till, but he gathered so much more wealth from it than his neighbours, with their many broad acres, that he was accused of witchcraft. To defend himself, he brought into court his servants and his implements of husbandry, and said—"These are my witchcrafts, O ye Romans. My servants and my tools are all the witchcraft I know of. I say not to my servants, 'Go do this, or do that,' but I say, 'Come, let us go do it,' and so the work goes on." This is the true kind of witchcraft, to get the most returns out of the land, be it little or much. "The eye of the master does more work than both his hands," is an adage every one has proved who has employed the labour of others. This old Roman did not need poor Richard to tell him, "If you want a thing done, do it; if you don't want it done, send some one." It is as true now as when the wisest man wrote it, "The hand of the diligent maketh rich."

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 3rd, 0 53 m. | Full Moon, 17th, 5 4 m.
 First Quar., 10th, 2 3 af. | Last Quar., 24th, 1 21 af.

		SUN RISES AND SETS.	MOON SOUTHS
		h. m.	a.m.
1	S	14 Sunday after Trinity.	R. 5 13 10 59
2	M	John Howard born, 1726. The great philanthropist was apprenticed to a grocer in Watling Street. The first idea of his prison work was suggested by his own sufferings as a prisoner of war in a French gaol.	S. 6 44 11 43
3	Tu		R. 5 16 0 27
4	W		S. 6 40 1 9
5	Th		R. 5 20 1 51
6	F		S. 6 35 2 35
7	S	Dr. Johnson born, 1709.	R. 5 23 3 20
8	S	15 Sunday after Trinity.	S. 6 29 4 8
9	M	Battle of Flodden Field, 1513. A story is told of a Scotch doctor in London, who was joked about the number of patients who died under his care. "Weel," said he, "'twill be lang before it maks up for Flodden."	R. 5 26 5 1
10	Tu		S. 6 25 5 57
11	W		R. 5 29 6 57
12	Th		S. 6 20 7 59
13	F		R. 5 33 9 ; 2
14	S	Duke of Wellington died, 1852.	S. 6 16 10 1
15	S	16 Sunday after Trinity.	R. 5 35 10 58
16	M	Dean Colet died, 1510. The learned dean immortalised himself as the founder of St. Paul's School, London.	S. 6 12 11 51
17	Tu		R. 5 38 —
18	W		S. 6 7 0 41
19	Th		R. 5 42 1 30
20	F		S. 6 2 2 18
21	S	St. Matthew.	R. 5 45 3 7
22	S	17 Sunday after Trinity.	S. 5 58 3 56
23	M	Sea-fight off Flamborough Head, 1779. In this engagement, Paul Jones, the "pirate," as he was termed in Britain at the time, but the "admiral," as the American colonists designated him, captured two British frigates, after a hard struggle.	R. 5 48 4 46
24	Tu		S. 5 54 5 37
25	W		R. 5 51 6 28
26	Th		S. 5 50 7 18
27	F		R. 5 55 8 7
28	S		S. 5 45 8 54
29	S	18 Sunday after Trinity.	R. 5 58 9 39
30	M	[MICHAELMAS DAY.	S. 5 41 10 23

Entry of the First German into Paris.

GERMAN troopers during the war created no small astonishment by the sang froid and intrepidity which they displayed in entering French towns in small parties, and quietly taking possession. The capture of Nancy by a young lieutenant and two horsemen was a remarkable feat which seemed almost to wear about it an air of romance. Second to none of his compatriots in courage was the gallant officer who headed the first body of Hussars that entered Paris after the capitulation. Far in advance of his men he galloped up the Avenue de la Grande, and, on passing the Arc de Triomphe, he parted with a wave of his sword the crowds assembled there, which seemed at first inclined to bar his passage. On he rode, without let or hindrance, and never drew rein till he reached the Avenue of the Champs Elysées, where he awaited the arrival of the fine detachment under his command. There is little doubt that the bold bearing of the leader of the Hussars, which excited the admiration of some English spectators, had considerable effect in cowing the Parisian crowds, and in restraining them from offering insults to the German soldiers. The spectators who witnessed the entry of the victorious troops belonged chiefly to the lower classes, and it was stated at the time that they looked on with perfect calmness; some of them even making an effort to exchange a few words with the Prussians. When some other events of the war are forgotten, the unmolested entry of the conquerors into Paris will rankle in the hearts of Frenchmen.

GARDENING FOR THE MONTH.

COLLECT and dry your flower-seeds, labelling them, when necessary, with height of the plants and colour of the flowers. Look to your edgings of box, &c., which may now be repaired or replaced. Begin the planting of snowdrops, narcissus, &c. Scarlet geraniums and pelargoniums may often be preserved through the winter by lifting them from the ground with the mould adhering to the roots, and hanging them in a

cellar. Hoe weeds from all parts of the vegetable garden. Thin out turnips, winter spinach, and all crops that are sufficiently forward. Gather articles for pickling and preserving, and remove all kinds of decaying or useless vegetation. Strawberry runners may still be planted. Old raspberry canes should be cut down, leaving only the new wood. Cut back gross shoots from wall-fruit trees of all kinds.



ENTRY OF THE FIRST GERMAN INTO PARIS AFTER THE CAPITULATION.

“Advice Gratis.”

UNDER this title, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon gives the following:—

When you see a man with a great deal of religion displayed in his shop window, you may depend upon it he keeps a very small stock of it within.

Do not choose your friend by his looks; handsome shoes often pinch the feet.

By no means put yourself in another person's power; if you put your thumb between two grinders, they are very apt to bite.

Drink nothing without seeing it; sign nothing without reading it; and make sure that it means no more than it says.

Don't go to law unless you have nothing to lose; lawyers' houses are built on fools' heads.

Put no dependence on the label of a bag, and count the money after your own kin.

In any business never wade in the water where you cannot see the bottom.

Keep clear of a man who does not value his own character.

Time and Duty.

SILENTLY and swiftly the wheels of time are moving on, bearing alike the rich and the poor, the noble and the beggar. As the moments flee away, one by one, so we, one by one, are drawing nearer our final goal. Then do the duty each day brings—

“If you cannot in the conflict
Prove yourself a soldier true,
If where fire and smoke are thickest,
There's no work for you to do;
When the battle-field is silent
You can go with careful tread,
You can bear away the wounded,
You can cover up the dead.”

Fragments.

EVERY day is a life, and our whole life is but a day repeated.

DEATH ejects the Christian from a decaying cottage, and carries him to an eternal palace.

A GOOD conscience is the best looking-glass of heaven; in which the soul may see God's thoughts and purposes concerning it reflected as so many shining stars.

SAID Samuel Rogers: “Those who go to Heaven will be very much surprised at the people they find there, and much more surprised at those they do not find there.”

DEAN SWIFT said: “It is with narrow-souled people as it is with narrow-necked bottles, the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out.”

If an angel were sent from heaven to find the most perfect man, he would probably not find him composing a body of divinity, but perhaps a cripple in a poorhouse, whom the parish wish dead, and humbled before God with far lower thoughts of himself than others think of him.—*Newton.*

WEALTH, and power, and prosperity, how peculiarly transitory and uncertain! But religion dispenses her choicest cordials in the seasons of exigence, in poverty, in exile, in sickness, and in death. The essential superiority of that support which is derived from religion is less felt, at least it is less apparent, when the Christian is in full possession of riches, and splendour, and rank, and all the gifts of nature and fortune. But when all these are swept away by the rude hand of time or the rough blasts of adversity, the true Christian stands, like the glory of the forest, erect and vigorous, stripped, indeed, of its summer foliage, but more than ever discovering to the observing eye the solid strength of his substantial texture.—*Wilberforce.*

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 2nd, 3 30 af. | Full Moon, 16th, 3 34 af.
 First Quar., 9th, 9 3 af. | Last Quar., 24th, 8 53 m.

		SUN RISES AND SETS.	MOON SOUTH.
		h. m.	a.m.
1	Tu	R. 6 1	11 6
2	W	S. 5 38	11 49
3	Th	R. 6 5	p.m. 0 32
4	F	S. 5 32	1 18
5	S	R. 6 9	2 5
6	S	S. 5 27	2 57
7	M	R. 6 12	3 52
8	Tu	S. 5 22	4 51
9	W	R. 6 16	5 52
10	Th	S. 5 18	6 52
11	F	R. 6 19	7 51
12	S	S. 5 13	8 47
13	S	R. 6 22	9 40
14	M	S. 5 8	10 30
15	Tu	R. 6 25	11 18
16	W	S. 5 4	—
17	Th	R. 6 28	a.m. 0 7
18	F	S. 5 0	0 55
19	S	R. 6 31	1 44
20	S	S. 4 56	2 35
21	M	R. 6 34	3 27
22	Tu	S. 4 52	4 19
23	W	R. 6 38	5 10
24	Th	S. 4 48	6 0
25	F	R. 6 42	6 48
26	S	S. 4 43	7 34
27	S	R. 6 46	8 18
28	M	S. 4 39	9 1
29	Tu	R. 6 50	9 43
30	W	S. 4 36	10 26
31	Th	R. 6 53	11 11

"Good-Night!"

BED-TIME has arrived for the little ones of the household, and they come to take their evening farewell of papa before retiring to rest. Papa has been busily engaged all day in his counting-house, and is now taking his usual quiet hour in the library, with a favourite book before him, but gladly lays this down for a few moments' converse with each of the living and more attractive books now clustered around him. Each in turn comes to his knee with a kiss and a "Good-night!" and each receives a few parting words of encouragement and endearment. There is a smile of pleasure in his thoughtful face as he looks into the eyes of the little one now before him, and listens to her childish prattle. Her arm is laid upon his as if she were reluctant to leave; but others are waiting their turn, and they also have something to say, and eagerly await their opportunity. At last they are all carried off, but their gladness has cheered their father's heart, and the sunshine of their presence seems to linger around him when he is once more left alone with his books.

The children of such a father form a part, and the better part, of himself. His chief solicitude in life is for them; his toils, anxieties, and hopes are all closely associated with their interests. "You could not," says an American writer, "do anything that would touch my heart so much as that which you should do to my child, because my child is himself and myself too, and my feelings for him are more than my feelings for myself." Such is the affection which every true father bears towards his child, and such are among the thoughts which cross his mind as to each one he wishes "Good-night!"

GARDENING FOR THE MONTH.

FOR all plants requiring protection, and get the ground generally clear, that it may be turned well over before the winter sets in. The exposure of the soil to the depth of a spade or more, in the frost or snow of winter, will purify the ground and make it productive. August-sown lettuce and cabbage will now require transplanting. Take up carrots and parsnips when the tops have

turned yellow; and continue to earth up celery and to dig potatoes. Turn over all vacant spaces, and prepare for the next crops. Currant and gooseberry bushes may now be transplanted, and they should be carefully pruned, all cross branches being cut away. Dig in a little lime about the roots to destroy caterpillars. If propagation is desired, lay some of the strongest shoots.



"GOOD - NIGHT!"

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 1st, 5 28 m. | Full Moon, 15th, 5 8 m.
 First Quar., 8th, 3 51 m. | Last Quar., 23rd, 5 45 m.
 New Moon, 30th, 6 34 aft.

			SUN RISES AND SETS.	MOON SOUTH.
			h. m.	a.m.
1	F	<i>All Saints' Day.</i>	R. 6 56	11 59
2	S	Michaelmas Law Term begins.	S. 4 31	0 50
3	S	23 Sunday after Trinity.	R. 6 59	1 46
4	M		S. 4 27	2 45
5	Tu	Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1605. The conspirators were executed in St. Paul's Churchyard at the end of January in the following year.	R. 7 2	3 46
6	W		S. 4 24	4 47
7	Th		R. 7 5	5 47
8	F	John Milton died, 1674.	S. 4 22	6 42
9	S	Prince of Wales born, 1841.	R. 7 9	7 35
10	S	24 Sunday after Trinity.	S. 4 19	8 24
11	M	Lord Fairfax died, 1671.	R. 7 12	9 12
12	Tu	Charles Kemble died, 1854.	S. 4 16	9 59
13	W	About this date occurs the annual phenomenon of shooting stars, the earth, in its path round the sun, approaching a circle of these meteoric bodies.	R. 7 16	10 46
14	Th		S. 4 12	11 34
15	F		R. 7 19	—
16	S		S. 4 10	0 24
17	S	25 Sunday after Trinity.	R. 7 22	1 16
18	M	Captain Manby died, 1854. He was the inventor of an apparatus for saving life from shipwreck, which has been instrumental in saving large numbers of lives around our dangerous coasts.	S. 4 8	2 8
19	Tu		R. 7 26	3 0
20	W		S. 4 6	3 51
21	Th	Sir Henry Havelock died, 1857.	R. 7 30	4 40
22	F		S. 4 3	5 27
23	S		R. 7 33	6 11
24	S	26 Sunday after Trinity.	S. 4 0	6 54
25	M	Michaelmas Law Term ends.	R. 7 36	7 36
26	Tu	John Loudoun Macadam died, 1836.	S. 3 57	8 18
27	W	His name is celebrated in connection with "Macadamised" roads, as he invented that form of cruelty to animals.	R. 7 39	9 2
28	Th		S. 3 55	9 48
29	F		R. 7 42	10 38
30	S	<i>St. Andrew.</i>	S. 3 54	11 32

Arrival of the Emperor Napoleon at Dover.

THE Emperor Napoleon, on obtaining release from his captivity at Wilhelmshöhe, at the close of the war, set out for England to rejoin the Empress and Prince Imperial, from whom he had been separated eight months, and landed at Dover on the 20th of March, 1871. Thousands of people had assembled to witness the arrival of the illustrious exile. The Empress, the young Prince, and a limited suite, who had come by special train from Chiselhurst, walked down the pier when the special boat from Ostend was sighted, and stood on one of the landing-stages. As the vessel steamed into the harbour, the Emperor was seen on deck, accompanied by Baron Hekren, General Fleury, and Prince Achille Murat. He was loudly cheered, and acknowledged the cordial greeting with salutes and smiles. On stepping ashore he was accosted by Mr. William Henry Payne, the borough coroner in Dover, who approached the Emperor, and said, "As Mayor of Dover, I received your Majesty on the occasion of your visit to England fifteen years ago, and I now repeat my salutations." The Emperor thanked the coroner, and had only walked a few paces when the Empress threw herself into his arms, and kissed him passionately several times, while the Prince Imperial also saluted his father on both cheeks. Thus Louis Napoleon found himself for the second time in his eventful history an exile on the shores of England.

GARDENING FOR THE MONTH.

PLANT hyacinths early in the month, and tulips should also be in the first week, if possible. Climbing plants and flowering shrubs may now be obtained and planted. Take up dahlias; watch any plants you may have in pits, giving them light and air freely on the few milder days of the month, and carefully covering them again as soon as the sun goes down. A sowing of early beans may now be made, at a depth of about two

inches, and when they rise they must be well protected with litter. Cover over the crowns of rhubarb and seakale with dry dung, sand, or some similar material. The pruning and transplanting of fruit trees should now be completed. Newly-planted trees should have a little litter strewn around the roots to protect them from the winter frosts. Fruit trees on walls may now be freely pruned, and their training attended to.



LANDING OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT DOVER.

Dead, yet Living.

THE cedar is the most useful when dead; it is the most productive when its place knows it no more. There is no timber like it. Firm in the grain, and capable of the finest polish, the tooth of no insect will touch it, and Time himself can hardly destroy it. Diffusing a perpetual fragrance through the chamber which it ceils, the worm will not corrode the book which it protects, nor the moth corrupt the garment which it guards; all but immortal itself, it transfuses its amaranthine qualities to the objects around it. Every Christian is useful in his life, but the goodly cedars are the most useful afterward. Luther is dead, but the Reformation lives. Knox, Melville, and Henderson are dead, but Scotland still retains a Sabbath and a Christian peasantry, a Bible in every house, and a school in every parish. Bunyan is dead, but his bright spirit still walks the earth in its "Pilgrim's Progress." Baxter is dead, but souls are quickened by the "Saint's Rest." Cowper is dead, but the "golden apples" are still as fresh as when newly gathered in the "silver basket" of the Olney Hymns. Eliot is dead, but the missionary enterprise is young. Henry Martyn is dead, but who can count the apostolic spirits who, phoenix-like, have started from the funeral pile? Howard is dead, but modern philanthropy is only commencing its career. Raikes is dead, but the Sabbath-schools go on.—*Rev. F. Hamilton.*

IT is a good thing to believe; it is a good thing to admire. By continually looking upward, our minds will themselves grow upward. Habits of admiration and enthusiastic reverence for excellence impart to ourselves a portion of the qualities we admire. Here, as in everything else, humility is the surest path to exultation.—*Dr. Arnold.*

Truthfulness at Home.

"OF all happy households," writes Harriet Martineau, "that is the happiest where falsehood is never thought of. All peace is broken up when once it appears there is a liar in the house. All comfort has gone when suspicion has once entered—when there must be reserve in talk and reservation in belief. Anxious parents, who are aware of the pains of suspicion, will place general confidence in their children, and receive what they say freely, unless there is strong reason to distrust the truth of any one. If such an occasion should unhappily arise, they must keep the suspicion from spreading as long as possible, and avoid disgracing their poor child while there is a chance of its cure by their confidential assistance. He should have their pity and assiduous help, as if he were suffering under some bodily disorder. If he can be cured he will become duly grateful for the treatment. If the endeavour fails, means must of course be taken to prevent his example from doing harm; and then, as I said, the family peace is broken up, because the family confidence is gone. I fear that, from some cause or another, there are but few large families where every member is altogether truthful. But where all are so organised and so trained as to be wholly reliable in act and word, they are a light to all eyes and a joy to all hearts. They are public benefits, for they are a point of general reliance; and they are privately blessed within and without. Without, their life is made easy by universal trust; and within their home and their hearts they have the security of rectitude and the gladness of innocence."

PEOPLE who are always "standing on their dignity" are continually losing friends and making enemies, and fostering a spirit of unhappiness in themselves.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar. 7th, 11 36 m. | Last Quar., 23rd, 2 11 m.
Full Moon, 14th, 9 44 af. | New Moon, 30th, 6 36 m.

		SUN RISES AND SETS.	MOON SOUTHS
		h. m.	p.m.
1	S <i>Advent Sunday.</i>	R. 7 46	0 31
2	M Opening of the London Mechanics' Institution, 1823. This took place in London, under the aid of Lord Brougham, Dr. Birkbeck, William Cobbett, and others; and before many years had elapsed there were 400 institutions of the same kind in various parts of the country.	S. 3 52	1 34
3	Tu	R. 7 48	2 38
4	W	S. 3 51	3 40
5	Th	R. 7 51	4 38
6	F	S. 3 50	5 32
7	S	R. 7 53	6 22
8	S <i>2 Sunday in Advent.</i>	S. 3 50	7 10
9	M Joseph Bramah died, 1814. He was the inventor, among other things, of the celebrated locks, one of which was so skilfully picked by the American, Mr. Hobbs, in 1851.	R. 7 56	7 56
10	Tu	S. 3 49	8 42
11	W	R. 7 58	9 29
12	Th	S. 3 49	10 17
13	F Dean Stanley born, 1815.	R. 8 0	11 7
14	S Prince Albert died, 1861.	S. 3 49	11 59
15	S <i>3 Sunday in Advent.</i>	R. 8 1	—
16	M Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.	S. 3 49	0 52
17	Tu Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.	R. 8 3	1 43
18	W Prince Rupert born, 1619. Famous for rashness in battle, and for the invention of "Rupert's drops."	S. 3 50	2 33
19	Th	R. 8 4	3 21
20	F	S. 3 50	4 6
21	S <i>St. Thomas.</i>	R. 8 6	4 49
22	S <i>4 Sunday in Advent.</i>	S. 3 51	5 31
23	M Duke of Guise assassinated, 1588.	R. 8 6	6 12
24	Tu Peace of Ghent, 1814.	S. 3 52	6 54
25	W CHRISTMAS DAY.	R. 8 7	7 37
26	Th <i>St. Stephen.</i>	S. 3 53	8 24
27	F <i>St. John.</i>	R. 8 8	9 15
28	S <i>Innocents' Day.</i>	S. 3 55	10 12
29	S <i>1 Sunday after Christmas.</i>	R. 8 9	11 13
30	M The Elder Pretender died, 1765.	S. 3 57	0 18
31	Tu ONCE MORE "A HAPPY NEW YEAR" TO ALL.	R. 8 9	1 24

Murder of the Archbishop of Paris.

IN the last days of the Commune, when it was seen to what fearful lengths of incendiarism the insurgents could go, fears were entertained that the seventy-four hostages, including Monseigneur Darbois, the Archbishop of Paris, who were shut up in the prison of Mazas, would be summarily put to death in cold blood. As the terrible event showed, those fears were only too well founded. On Tuesday, the 23rd of May, when the leaders of the Commune had grown desperate, knowing that the end was near, the Archbishop and his fellow-captives were transferred from the prison of Mazas to that of La Roquette. On the evening of the following day Monseigneur Darbois and M. Bonjean, President of the Cour de Cassation, were shot in prison. The Archbishop died with the serene courage of a martyr. In answer to the insults of the executioners, he said, "Do not profane the word liberty; it is to us alone it belongs, for we shall die for liberty and faith." From the time of his first arrest, the Archbishop, knowing the vindictive and bloodthirsty character of the men in whose power he was, had a presentiment of the fate that awaited him, and sustained his spirit with the consolations of religion. The other hostages were removed from La Roquette to Père la Chaise at night, under the pretext of being transferred to another place of confinement, and there the crowning massacre was made of the hapless victims of the Commune. Well might a missionary say at the Versailles trials, that he had never seen greater ferocity among savages.

GARDENING FOR THE MONTH.

DIG out the borders, re-arrange the beds if required, and protect the roots of all tender plants. Open the pits freely in the finer days of the month, but water very sparingly, if at all. Attend to the autumn-sown plants, removing decayed leaves, or digging them in when the ground is turned up. Onions may be planted where the ground is dry. Mulch over the roots of tender

trees, such as apricot and peach, as they are often so far affected by frost as to be barren in the coming year. Let the soil throughout the garden be well turned up, for exposure to the frost and snow. When the weather is too severe for garden operations, the time may be usefully employed in preparing flower-sticks, labels, &c., for the spring.



MURDER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

Little Lips.

LITTLE lips, so gently pressing,
Little fingers, soft caressing;
Oh, the bosom of a mother
Knows more joy than any other!

Little feet, so early straying
Little wills soon disobeying;
Oh, the bosom of a mother
Knows more care than any other!

Little knees, our stiff knees shaming,
Little lisps, the father naming;
Oh, this father's heart a mother
Knows more truly than another!

Oh, the love-links of a mother,
Stronger far than any other;
God has welded every chain
In the infant's heart and brain!

The Snow-Flake.

THE snow comes down in fleecy flakes,
Like fairy messengers;
Upon the hills, upon the lakes,
Its footfall gently stirs.

From out the gloomy, leaden skies,
These crystal gems come forth,
Like blessings from adversities,
Of true and welcome worth.

By winding stream, by cottage side,
Upon the dreary moor,
On mountain high, on ocean wide,
The storm may darkly lower.

Yet on its wings the pale white flake
Will treasures with it bear,
And in our hearts its lesson make,
And dwell in beauty there.

Gossip and Slander.

PAY no attention to slanderers or gossip-mongers. Keep straight on in your course, and let their backbitings die the death of neglect. What is the use of brooding over the remarks of some false friend, that run through your brain like lightning? What's the use of getting into a worry and fret over gossip that has been set afloat to your disadvantage, by some meddling busybody, who has more time than character? These things can't possibly injure you, unless, indeed, you take notice of them, and in combating them give them character and standing. If what is said about you is true, set yourself right at once; if it is false, let it go for what it will fetch. If a bee stings you, would you go to the hive and destroy it? Would not a thousand come upon you? It is wisdom to say little respecting the injuries you have received. We are generally losers in the end if we stop to refute all the backbitings and gossipings we may hear by the way. They are annoying, it is true, but not dangerous, so long as we do not stop to expostulate and scold. Our characters are formed and sustained by ourselves, and by our own actions and purposes, and not by others. Let us always bear in mind that "calumniators may usually be trusted to time and the slow but steady justice of public opinion."

Golden Thoughts.

BETTER be understood by ten than admired by ten thousand.—*Edwards.*

No real greatness can long co-exist with deceit. The whole faculties of man must be exerted in order to call forth noble energies; and he who is not earnestly sincere lives in but half his being, self-mutilated, self-paralysed.—*Coleridge.*

Postal Regulations and Savings Banks.

LETTERS.

The Postal Rates on Letters have recently been entirely revised by Treasury warrant. The following is the new scale for Letters of all sorts, closed or open, making no distinction between them:—

Not exceeding 1 oz.	1d.
Above 1 oz., but not exceeding 2 oz.	1½d.
Above 2 oz., but not exceeding 4 oz.	2d.
Above 4 oz., but not exceeding 6 oz.	2½d.
Above 6 oz., but not exceeding 8 oz.	3d.
Above 8 oz., but not exceeding 10 oz.	3½d.
Above 10 oz., but not exceeding 12 oz.	4d.

On letters weighing more than 12 oz. 1d. will be charged for the first ounce, and for every additional ounce or fractional part thereof.

POST CARDS.—Post cards, which bear a halfpenny impressed stamp, are available for transmission between places in the United Kingdom only. On the stamped side, nothing but the address must be written; on the other side, any communication may be written or printed, but nothing whatever may be attached. If these rules are infringed, a penny is charged on delivery.

SOLDIERS' OR SEAMENS' LETTERS are subject to a Postage of 1d., if prepaid and under ½ oz.; by private ship, 1d. gratuitly in addition must be paid. Letters from Abroad, sent by or addressed to Soldiers or Seamen, when unpaid, are charged 2d. If sent to or through a Foreign country, they are liable to Foreign rates in addition, but to no further charge upon re-direction. Letters from Soldiers or Seamen to the United States are subject to the United States' rate in addition to the usual reduced rate, the whole to be paid in advance when posted in this country.

NEWSPAPERS AND BOOKS.

NEWSPAPERS sent by Post must be made up in covers open at the sides, and have no marks or writing (besides the address) thereon, or anything enclosed, or it subjects them to Letter Postage. British Newspapers are now forwarded free throughout the United Kingdom at the rate of one halfpenny for every paper, of whatever weight. The impressed stamp on newspapers has been abolished. For places Abroad the Postage must be prepaid by Postage Labels. Newspapers for Foreign parts and Colonies, if posted later than 15 days after date of publication, are charged Letter Postage.

BOOKS, &c.—Printed Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, &c., whether British, Foreign, or Colonial, may be forwarded by Post between places in the United Kingdom (made up in the same manner as Newspapers), if prepaid in stamps, at the following rates:—Under 2 oz., ½d.; and ½d. for every additional 2 oz., or any less weight; no Parcel to exceed 24 inches in length, or 12 inches in depth, or to weigh more than 14 lbs.

A Book Packet may contain any writing not of the nature of a Letter,

any number of separate Books or other Publications, Prints, or Maps, and any quantity of Paper, Parchment, or Vellum.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN MAILS.

—The Mails are made up as follows:—Australia, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, and Tasmania, *via* Southampton, every fourth Saturday, Morning, 6d.; *via* Brindisi, every fourth Friday, Evening, 10d.

Belgium and Continent of Europe, *via* Belgium, twice daily. Postage to Belgium, 3d. under ½ oz.

Canada, Thursday, E., 3d.; *via* United States (see below), 4d.

Cape Coast Castle, and Sierra Leone, 5th, 17th, and 23rd, E., 6d. Cape of Good Hope, 10th and 25th, M., 1s.

Ceylon, *via* Brindisi, every alternate Friday, E., 1s.; *via* Southampton, every alternate Saturday, M., 9d.

China, *via* Brindisi, every alternate Friday, E., 1s. 3d.; *via* Southampton, every alternate Sat., M., 1s.

Egypt, *via* Brindisi, every Friday, E., 8d. under ½ oz.; *via* Southampton, every Saturday, M., 6d. under ½ oz.

France, twice daily. Postage to France, 3d. under ½ oz.

Germany, *via* Belgium, twice daily, 3d. under ½ oz.

Gibraltar, *via* France, M. and E., 8d. under ½ oz.; *via* Southampton, every Saturday, M., 6d. under ½ oz.

India, *via* Brindisi, every Friday, E., 1s., *via* Southampton, every Saturday, M., 9d.

Malta, *via* Southampton, every Saturday, M., 6d. under ½ oz.; *via* Italy, every Monday and Friday, 8d., under ½ oz.

Mauritius, by French packet, every fourth Friday, 10d.

New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, alt. Sat., E., 3d., or *via* United States (see below), 4d.

Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island, alt. Sat., E., 6d.

United States, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening, and every Tuesday morning, 3d.

Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, *via* United States (see above), 1s.

West Indies (British), 2nd and 17th, M., 1s., under ½ oz.

MONEY ORDERS.

MONEY ORDERS are granted and paid at every Post Town in the United Kingdom at a charge of 1d. for sums under 10s.; 2d. for sums from 10s. to under £1; and 1d. more for every additional pound. £10 is the highest sum for which a single order is granted.

Money Orders drawn on London, without express mention of an office, are payable only at the Chief Office, between 10 and 4, except on Saturdays, and then between 10 and 7.

Payment of a Money Order must be obtained before the end of the second month from the date when issued, or a fresh commission is charged; and no Order is paid after twelve clear months.

Money Orders are granted and paid in London, within the Town limits, between 10 and 4, and in the Suburban districts, from 9 till 6 daily.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS are established at all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, and are open for the receipt and payment of money daily during the hours appointed for Money Order business.

At these banks deposits of one shilling, or any number of shillings, will be received; but no one may deposit more than £30 in one year, or more than £150 in the whole, exclusive of interest.

Interest at the rate of £2 10s. per cent. per annum (which is at the rate of sixpence in the pound for each year, or at the rate of one halfpenny on each complete pound for each month, reckoning from the first day of the calendar month next following the day on which a complete pound has been deposited, up to the last day of the calendar month preceding the day on which the money is withdrawn) is allowed until the sum due to a depositor amounts to £200, when interest ceases to be allowed. The interest due to each depositor is added to the principal due to him on the 31st December in each year.

Once in each year, on the anniversary of the day on which the first deposit was made by him, the depositor should forward his deposit book to the Controller of the Post Office Savings Bank Department in London, in order that it may be compared with the books of that department, and in order that the interest due to the previous 31st December may be inserted in it.

A depositor in any Post Office Savings Bank may add to his deposits at that or any other Post Office Savings Bank, and may withdraw the whole or any part of them from that or any other Post Office Savings Bank without change of deposit book. For instance, if he makes his first deposit at the Post Office Bank at Huddersfield, he may make further deposits at, or withdraw his money from, the Post Office Bank at Huddersfield, or Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Dublin, or any other place which may be convenient to him.

A full statement of the regulations of the Post Office Banks may be seen in the *British Post Office Guide*, or at any Post Office Bank.

The Royal Family, the Ministry, &c.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

QUEEN ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, born May 24, 1819, proclaimed June 21, 1837; crowned June 28, 1838; married Feb. 10, 1840, to her cousin, H. R. H. Prince Albert, who was born Aug. 26, 1819, and died Dec. 14, 1861.

Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal, b. November 21, 1840; married to Prince Frederick William of Prussia (now Prince Imperial of Germany), Jan. 2, 1858.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, b. November 9, 1841; married to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, March 10, 1863.

Alice Maud, b. April 25, 1843; married to Prince Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862.

Alfred Ernest, Duke of Edinburgh, b. August 6, 1844.

Helena Augusta, b. May 25, 1846; married to Prince Christian of Schleswick-Holstein, July 5, 1866.

Louise Caroline, b. Mar. 18, 1848; married to the Marquis of Lorne, March 21, 1871.

Arthur William, b. May 1, 1850.

Leopold George, b. April 7, 1853.

Beatrice Mary, b. April 14, 1857.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

George (ex-King of Hanover), Duke of Cumberland, b. May 27, 1819.

George William, Duke of Cambridge, b. March 26, 1819.

Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, Duchess of Cambridge, b. July 25, 1795; married in 1818, the late Duke of Cambridge.

Princess Augusta of Cambridge, b. July 19, 1822; marr. Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1843.

Princess Mary Adelaide, b. Nov. 27, 1833; married to Francis Paul, Prince von Teck, of Hungary, June 12, 1866.

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward.

Earl of Bessborough.

Treasurer.

Lord De Tabley.

Lord Chamberlain.

Viscount Sydney.

Vice-Chamberlain.

Viscount Castlerosse.

Keeper of the Privy Purse.

Major-Gen. Sir T. M. Biddulph,

K.C.B.

Dean of Chapel Royal.

Bishop of London.

Mistress of the Robes.

Duchess of Argyll.

Master of the Horse.

Marquis of Ailesbury.

THE MINISTRY.

CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury.

Mr. Gladstone.

Lord Chancellor.

Lord Hatherley.

President of the Council.

Marquis of Ripon.

Lord Privy Seal.—Ld. Halifax.

Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Lowe.

Home Secretary.—Mr. Bruce.

Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Earl Granville.

Secretary for the Colonies.

Earl of Kimberley.

Sec. for War.—Mr. Cardwell.

Sec. for India.—Duke of Argyll.

Secretary for Ireland.

Marquis of Hartington.

First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Göschen.

President of Poor Law Board.

Mr. Stansfeld.

President of Board of Trade.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue.

Postmaster-General.

Mr. Monsell.

Vice-President of Committee of Council.—Mr. Forster.

Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster.

Lord Dufferin.

Chief Commissioner of Works.

Mr. Ayrton.

Junior Lords of the Treasury.

Marquis of Lansdowne, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, Mr. W. P. Adam, and Captain Vivian.

Joint Secs. to the Treasury.

Mr. Baxter and Mr. Glyn.

Under Secretaries.

Home Department.—

Mr. H. S. P. Winterbotham,

Hon. A. F. O. Liddell.

Foreign Aff.—Viscount Enfield,

Rt. Hon. E. Hammond.

Colonies.—Mr. E. H. K. Hugessen,

Mr. R. G. Herbert.

War.—Lord Northbrook, Lt.-

Gen. Sir E. Lugard.

India.—Mr. H. Merivale, Mr.

Grant Duff.

Junior Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Hay.

Secretaries to the Admiralty.

Mr. G. J. S. Lefevre, Mr. Vernon Lushington.

Attorney-Gen.—Sir R. Collier.

Solicitor-Gen.—Sir J. Coleridge.

Secs. to the Poor-Law Board.

Mr. H. Fleming, Mr. J. T.

Hibbert.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate.—Mr. G. Young.

Solicitor-Gen.—Mr. R. Clerk.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieut.—Earl Spencer.

Chief Sec.—Mar. of Hartington.

Lord Chancellor.—Rt. Hon.

Lord O'Hagan.

Attorney-Gen.—Mr. Barry.

Solicitor-Gen.—Mr. Dowse

HOLIDAYS.

STAMP OFFICE, &c.

Mar. 29.....Good Friday.

April 1.....Easter Monday.

May 20.....Whit Monday.

May 24.....Queen's Birthday.

June 28.....Coronation.

Nov. 9.....Prince of Wales'

Birthday.

Dec. 25.....Christmas Day.

BANK OF ENGLAND, &c.

Mar. 29.....Good Friday.

April 1.....Easter Monday.

May 20.....Whit Monday.

Dec. 25.....Christmas Day.

AND IN THE TRANSFER OFFICES,

May 1 and Nov. 1. in addition.

By an Act of Parliament passed in 1871, the first Monday in August and the 26th of December (if a week-day) may also be observed as holidays for the future, no person being compellable to make any payment on those days, or on Easter and Whit Mondays.

LAW TERMS.

Begins. Ends.

Hilary Jan. 11 ... Jan. 31

Easter April 15 ... May 8

Trinity May 22 ... June 12

Michaelmas Nov. 2 ... Nov. 25

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

OXFORD.

Begins. Ends.

Lent Jan. 15 ... Mar. 23

Easter April 3 ... May 17

Trinity May 18 ... July 6

Michaelmas Oct. 10 ... Dec. 17

CAMBRIDGE.

Begins. Ends.

Lent Jan. 13 ... Mar. 22

Easter April 5 ... June 21

Michaelmas Oct. 1 ... Dec. 16

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1872 there will be two eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

1. May 22, a partial eclipse of the M., visible at Greenwich.

2. June 6, an annular eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich.

3. Nov. 15, a partial eclipse of the Moon, visible at Greenwich.

4. Nov. 30, a total eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.

Golden Number, 11; Epact, 20; Solar Cycle, 5; Dominical Letters, G F; Roman Indiction, 15; Julian Period, 6585.

The year 5633 of the Jewish Era commences Oct. 3, 1872.

The year 1289 of the Mahometan Era com. March 11, 1872.

Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on Nov. 2, 1872.

Stamps, Taxes, Excise Duties, &c.

RECEIPTS.	PROPERTY INSURANCE, &c.	EXCISE DUTIES, LICENCES, &c.
<p>Receipt or discharge given for the payment of £2 or upwards 0 0 1</p> <p>Penalty for giving a receipt without a stamp, £10</p> <p>If any person, upon a payment to the amount of £2 and upwards, gives a receipt for a sum not amounting to £2, or divides the amount paid with intent to evade the duty, he shall forfeit the sum of £10.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AGREEMENTS</p> <p>Under hand only of the value of £5 or upwards, and not otherwise charged 0 0 6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DRAFTS AND CHEQUES.</p> <p>Draft or Order for Money not exceeding £5 0 0 1</p> <p>Cheque on a Banker 0 0 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">APPRAISEMENTS.</p> <p>Amount not above £5 0 0 3</p> <p>Above £5 and not above £10</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">" 10 " " 20 0 1 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">" 20 " " 30 0 1 6</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">" 30 " " 40 0 2 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">" 40 " " 50 0 2 6</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">" 50 " " 100 0 5 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">" 100 " " 200 0 10 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">" 200 " " 500 0 15 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">" 500 " " 1 0 0</p> <p style="text-align: center;">APPRENTICES' INDENTURES.</p> <p>For every £5, and also for any fractional part of £5, of the amount or value of the premium 0 5 0</p> <p>If no Premium 0 2 6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP.</p> <p>Articles of Clerkship to an Attorney or Proctor in England or Ireland 80 0 0</p> <p>In Inferior Courts in England, or in Superior Courts in Scotland 60 0 0</p> <p>In Inferior Courts in Scotland only 0 2 6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BILLS OF EXCHANGE (INLAND) OR PROMISSORY NOTES.</p> <p style="text-align: right; padding-right: 20px;">Duty.</p> <p>Not above £5 0 0 1</p> <p>Above £5 and not above 10 0 0 2</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">" 10 " " 25 0 0 3</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">" 25 " " 50 0 0 6</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">" 50 " " 75 0 0 9</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">" 75 " " 100 0 1 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">" 100 " " 200 0 2 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">" 200 " " 300 0 3 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">" 300 " " 400 0 4 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">" 400 " " 500 0 5 0</p> <p>And so on for every £100 in value.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LIFE INSURANCES.</p> <p>Policy of Insurance made upon any life where the sum insured shall not exceed £10 0 0 1</p> <p>Above £10, and not above £25 0 0 3</p> <p>Above £25, and not above £50; then for every £50, and any fractional part of £50 0 0 6</p> <p>Above £50, and not above £1,000; then for every £100, and any fractional part of £100 0 1 0</p> <p>And where it shall exceed £1,000, for every £1,000, and any fractional part of £1,000 0 10 0</p>	<p>For any payment upon loss or damage upon property of any kind, as well as insurance in case of accidental death or personal injury, on each policy 0 0 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">INCOME TAX.</p> <p>Incomes between £100 and £200 <i>per annum</i> are taxed 6d. in the pound during the year ending April 5th, 1872, but £60 of the amount is left clear of taxation.</p> <p>Incomes of and above £200 are taxed 6d. on the whole amount.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EXCISE DUTIES, LICENCES, &c.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CARRIAGES.—Postmasters' licences have been abolished, but any person letting a carriage for hire, or keeping one for his private use, must pay the following duty:—</p> <p>For every Carriage—if of four wheels, and weighing four cwt. 2 2 0</p> <p>If of less than four wheels, or less than four cwt. 0 15 0</p> <p>For every horse or mule 0 10 6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GAME, Licence to kill:</p> <p>If taken out after April 5, and before Nov. 1, to expire on April 5 in the following year 3 0 0</p> <p>To expire on Oct. 31 in the same year in which taken out 2 0 0</p> <p>If taken out on or after Nov. 1, to expire on April 5 following 2 0 0</p> <p>To Deal in Game 2 0 0</p> <p>Gamekeepers, and all other Male Servants, <i>Per Annum</i> 0 15 0</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GUN LICENCES:</p> <p>For every person who shall use or carry a Gun in the United Kingdom, per annum 0 10 0</p> <p>The following are exceptions to this enactment:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The naval, military, volunteer, and police forces. 2. Any one holding a game certificate. 3. Any one scaring birds or killing vermin. 4. Any gunsmith or common carrier. <p>Dogs.—On all Dogs, <i>Per Annum</i> 0 5 0</p> <p>Spirits, Distillers 10 10 0</p> <p>Do., Rectifiers 10 10 0</p> <p>Do., Dealers, not retailers .. 10 10 0</p> <p>Do., do., to Retail Foreign Liqueurs 2 2 0</p> <p>Dealers to Retail Spirits not less than a Quart bottle (England) 3 3 0</p> <p>Makers of Methylated Spirit 10 10 0</p> <p>Retailers of ditto 0 10 0</p> <p>Chemist or any other person requiring the use of a still 0 10 0</p>	<p>Keepers of Refreshment Houses (England and Ireland)</p> <p>If the House and Premises be under the rent or value of £30 a year 0 10 6</p> <p>Rent or value be £30 or upwards 1 1 0</p> <p>To Retail Foreign Wine in a Refreshment House, to be consumed on the Premises:</p> <p>If the House and Premises be under the rent or value of £50 a year 3 3 0</p> <p>If the rent or value be £50 a year or upwards 5 5 0</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTE.—An abatement is made for Wine Retail Licences taken out by Refreshment-house Keepers who do not keep open after 10 o'clock P.M., as follows:</p> <p>Where the rent or value is—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">under £30 a year 0 7 4</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">£30, and under £50 .. 0 17 10</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">£50 or upwards 1 1 0</p> <p>To Retail Foreign Wine in any Shop, not to be consumed on the Premises:—</p> <p>If the rent or value of the House and Premises be under £50 a year 2 2 0</p> <p>If of the rent or value of £50 or upwards 3 3 0</p> <p>Sweets or Made Wines, Dealers 5 5 0</p> <p>Sweets, Retailers 1 2 0</p> <p>Tobacco and Snuff, Manufacturers of, not above 20,000 lbs. 5 5 0</p> <p>Dealers in Tobacco and Snuff 0 5 3</p> <p>Vinegar Makers 5 5 0</p> <p>Dealers in Foreign Wine, not having licences to retail Spirits and Beer .. 10 10 0</p> <p>Grocers having the Justices' Certificate to Retail Wine, not to be drunk or consumed on the premises, in Scotland, .. 10 10 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">" having the Justices' Certificate to Retail Beer but not Spirits 4 8 2</p> <p>Appraisers 2 0 0</p> <p>Bankers 30 0 0</p> <p>Conveyancers, London and Dublin 12 0 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">elsewhere .. 8 0 0</p> <p>Horse Dealers in London or elsewhere 12 10 0</p> <p>Medicine Vendors—London Corporate towns, ros.; elsewhere, 5s. 2 0 0</p> <p>Pawnbrokers—London 15 0 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">elsewhere .. 7 10 0</p> <p>For Marriages, special 5 0 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">not special 0 10 0</p> <p>To Stage and Hackney Carriage Drivers, &c. .. 0 0 0</p> <p>The licence duty formerly payable by foot hawkers has been abolished.</p> <p>Hawkers (horse, &c.) licence for 6 months 2 0 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">" " 12 months 4 0 0</p>

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