

MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1863.

ARTS, SCIENCES, ETC.

WIT AND WISDOM.

AGRICULTURAL.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Internal Fires of the Earth.

[For the Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.] The concluding passage of an editorial in a late number of the New York Freeman's Journal says: "The royal prophet David, when he told how 'The Heavens declare the glory of God,' was the wisest of astronomers; and his treatise on the 'Science' is the most important for men moving about on a Ball, on fire at its centre, and constantly burning and consuming towards its circumference."

These two opposite theories cannot be both true. Let us see what probability there is in either.

Some twenty years ago we attended a mission, and well remember the sermon. The preacher told his hearers that inside the earth was a molten sea of fire; that into this fire Core, Dathan and Abiron were cast alive, when they rebelled against Moses, as is related in the Book of Numbers. "The earth broke asunder under their feet, and opening her mouth, devoured them with their tents and all their substance. And they went down alive into hell, the ground closing upon them."

Both of these theories are used by geologists to disprove the Mosaic account of the creation, for if we suppose that either of these theories is true we must admit that the earth has been in existence for countless ages. But true science disproves both theories, as it will always disprove every proposition opposed to the revelation made to us from God.

ALPACA.—Many people do not know what alpaca goods are made from. It is made from the fleece of the alpaca goat, which is found in the mountainous regions of Peru, and feeds on the coarse, scanty herbage that grows there. The upper part and the sides of the animal are covered with a light chestnut-brown wool, which hangs down in curls of nearly one foot in length, and is soft, fine and elastic. The face, as well as the legs, is furnished with short, smooth hair, while from the forehead a stiff, silky hair falls down upon the face. The goats are sheared sometimes annually, and sometimes every other year. Each animal yields about twelve pounds of wool.

WASPS.—An English gentleman lately took a small wasp's nest, about the size of an apple, and, after stupefying its inmates, placed it in a large case inside of his house, leaving an opening for ingress through the wall. Here the nest was enlarged to a foot in diameter, holding thousands of wasps. Here he was able to watch their movements, and noted one new fact—namely, their systematic attention to ventilation. In hot weather from four to six wasps were continually stationed at the hole of egress; and, while leaving space for entrance or exit, created a steady current of fresh air by the exceedingly rapid motion of their wings. After a long course of this vigorous exercise the ventilators were relieved by other wasps. During the cool weather only two wasps at a time were usually thus engaged.

IN WANT OF FUNDS.—The Columbia (S. C.) Phoenix being in want of funds, prints the following advertisement: Wanted, at this office, an able-bodied, hard-featured, bad-tempered, not-to-be-put-off and not to be backed down, freckle-faced young man to collect for this paper; must furnish his own horse, saddle-bags, pistols, whiskey, bow-knife and cowhide. We will furnish the accounts. To such we promise constant and laborious employment."

VIRTUE ALWAYS PROFITABLE.—Very virtue gives man a degree of felicity in some kind. Honesty gives man a good report; justice, estimation; prudence, respect; courtesy and liberality, affection; temperance gives health; fortitude, a quiet mind, not to be moved by adversity.

THE BEAVER.—He has two incisors and eight molars in each jaw; and empty hollows where the canine teeth might be. The upper pair of cutting teeth extend far into the jaw, with a curve of rather more than a semi-circle, and the lower pair of incisors form rather less than a semi-circle. Sometimes, one of these teeth gets broken, and then the opposite tooth continues growing until it forms a nearly complete circle. The chewing muscle of the beaver is strengthened by tendons in such a way as to give it great power. But more is needed to enable the beaver to eat wood. The insalivation of the dry food is provided for by the extraordinary size of the salivary glands.

Now, every part of these instruments is of vital importance to the beavers. The loss of an incisor involves the formation of an obstructive circular tooth; deficiency of saliva renders the food indigestible; and when old age comes, and the enamel is worn down faster than it is renewed, the beaver is not longer able to cut branches for its support. Old, feeble, and poor, unable to borrow, and ashamed to beg, he steals cuttings, and subjects himself to the penalty assigned to theft. Aged beavers are often found dead with gashes in their bodies, showing that they have been killed by their mates. In the fall of 1864, a very aged beaver was caught in one of the dams of the Escanawba River, and this was the reflection of a great authority on this occasion, one Ah-she-goes, an Ojibwa trapper: "Had he escaped the trap he would have been killed before the winter was over by other beavers, for stealing cuttings."

When the beavers are about two or three years old, their teeth are in their best condition for cutting. On the Upper Missouri they cut the cotton tree and the willow bush; around Hudson's Bay and Lake Superior, in addition to the willow they cut the poplar and maple, hemlock, spruce and pine. The cutting is round and round, and deepest upon the side on which they wish the tree to fall. Indians and trappers have seen beavers cutting trees. The felling of a tree is a family affair. No more than a single pair with two or three young ones are engaged at a time. The adults take the cutting in turns, one gnawing and the other watching; and occasionally a youngster trying his incisors. The beaver, whilst gnawing, sits on his plantigrade hind legs, which keep him conveniently upright. When the tree begins to crackle the beavers work cautiously, and when it crashes down they plunge into the pond, fearful lest the noise should attract an enemy to the spot. After the tree-fall comes the lopping of the branches. A single tree may be winter provision for a family. Branches five or six inches thick have to be cut into proper lengths for transport, and are then taken home.

A strange story is related in the Lancet of a young boy living in Kosk, Western Russia, who had some disease of the knee which rendered him lame. While riding on horseback in a violent thunder-storm, he was struck by lightning and thrown to the ground. When he returned to his senses he found his right leg was entirely gone. He was rescued and conveyed to a neighboring village, where the violent hemorrhage was stopped. The severed leg was found on the grass several days after the accident, just where the boy had been thrown from his horse. It was quite dried up, and emitted no smell, the tibia being black, and stripped half down the leg.

GUTTA PERCHA.—This highly useful substance is procured from the sap of the Isouandra Gutta, a large forest tree, growing in the Malayan Peninsula, and on the islands near it. It was known in England by Drs. D. Almeida and Montgomery, at the Society of Arts, in 1833. As a non-conductor of electricity, it has become an invaluable aid in constructing the submarine telegraph.

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Watering places—Dairies. A round dozen—A dozen of eggs. Solemn scoundrels—Grave desecrators. The way to get smashed—Drink smashers. "The curse of Scotland"—"May the devil take ye."

Take pleasure in business and it becomes recreation. Was the "Maid of Athens" maid of Greece? If, so, was she ever in a melting mood? There is no such thing as an easy chair for a discontented man.

Many a person who talks of laying down his life, had better elevate it. It is said that blood tells. This explains why "murder will out."

The wife makes the home, and the home makes the man. A good cooper is apt to be a staver at his business.

To renovate an old hat—Take it to an evening party and leave early. Mind and matter often go together, though many don't mind much about the matter.

Can the leopard change his spots? Yes, unless he chooses to sit still? Why is a sheriff necessarily unsteady? Because he is high.

God gives birds food, but they must fly for it. The fellow who jumped at a conclusion dislocated his ankles.

From what tree was mother Eve prompted to pick the apple? Devil-tree. We must tell some men a great deal to teach them a little.

A lady had better be all the rage than to be in one. The individual who got off a good thing has vainly endeavored to mount again.

No wonder graveyards yawn, when there are so many sleepers there. What small animal becomes a large one by being beheaded? Fox—ox.

A very extraordinary sight—to see a garden walk. Who were the first astronomers—the stars, for they first studied the heavens.

The higher circles—the ring around the moon. Once in a minute, twice in a moment, once in a man's life. The letter M.

When is the soup likely to run out of the saucepan? When there is a leak in it. "Going out with the Tied"—Leaving church with a wedding party.

If this world is a free show, what's the price of admittance? Sin, sorrow, a trifle of sunshine and a good deal of shadow. The difference between firmness and obstinacy is, that the former holds opinions, while the latter is held by them.

"Do you take me for a madman or a fool?" said Smith to Brown. "Neither—but a little of both," was the response. The man who has been trying to raise the wind, now finds himself blown all about the town.

A toast given at a late cattle show was: The coming woman—may it be a long time before she arrives. If it is only "conscience that makes cowards of us all," most men should be as fearless as Caesar.

Calumny is like the cinders flying from a large fire, which quickly go out if you do not blow them. Punch hints that magistrates might give attention to light-weight grocers as well as heavy weight prize-fighters.

The best advice to give to timid people, when they are in the way of a snake is to get out of it. "I am all heart," said a military officer to his comrades. "Pity you're not part pluck," said the colonel.

A man who commits suicide does a rash act; but he who eats bacon for breakfast does a rasher. If the good all die early, why are the bad like the pupil of an eye? Because they dilate.

A crusty old bachelor says he thinks it is woman, and not her wrongs, that ought to be redressed. Marrying a disagreeable woman for the sake of her money, is equivalent to taking a silver-coated pill.

"Dropped eggs are a favorite and wholesome dish, but the man who dropped six dozen from his basket at the Poydras market last Saturday did not seem to relish the dish. Several papers are contending which had the "best article on milk." A Boston man says that the best article he ever saw on milk was cream.

Dobbs, on being asked if he had ever seen the "bridge of sighs," replied, "Yes, I have been traveling on it ever since I entered on married life." A wag seeing a lady at a party with a very low necked dress and bare arms, expressed his admiration by saying she outstripped the whole party.

"Hello, there, how do you sell wood?" "By the cord." "How long has it been cut?" "Four feet." "I mean how long has it been since you cut it?" "No longer than it is now." Punch says that Calcraft is engaged in compiling a history of hanging to the date of the abolition of public executions. He intends to call it, "History of the Decline of the British Hemp-ire."

A woman at Lewiston, Maine, lately attempted to commit suicide, but finding the water rather cold, crawled out again upon some logs, and hallowed loudly for dear life until she was rescued. A country paper, in noticing the death of a worthy citizen, says: "As a neighbor, he was kind; as a miller, upright. His virtues were beyond all price, and his flour was always sold at ten per cent advance."

The Second Adventists are preparing to move to California. The recent shaking there has induced them to believe that their prophecies are more liable to prove true there than in this part of the globe.

There is a provision dealer—not in New Orleans—who seasons his sausages with the bark of a dog. His wife strings her dried-up sausages on street yarn. Her daughter mends her garments with the thread of a joke. She has two lovers on a (twine) string, and proposes to have a vase clipped from her "marble brow."

The Irish Judge, Day, was a remarkably tall man, and an intimate friend of Sir Arthur Clarke, who was almost a dwarf. It was a standing joke with the wags of Dublin to liken the colossal Judge and his diminutive companion to the twenty-first of June, inasmuch as they jointly constituted the longest Day and the shortest Knight.

FACTS ABOUT FARMING.—In England there are many farmers who more than support themselves and large families on the products of six acres, besides paying heavy rents. Agriculturists in Germany who are proprietors of five acres, support themselves on two, and lay up money on the product of the remainder. But they don't send their boys to college or elect their own rulers.—The best way to bring up cows at night is a good "mess" waiting for them—fresh cut corn, "slops," bran and water, cut pumpkins, or anything of the sort.—As the country becomes more thickly settled drouths increase. The science of farming will soon need a new branch, the "How to prepare for Drouths." To teach a cow to drink slops, or eat meal and water, put a little salt on the top. The Oneida Community think the Wilson and Triomphe de Gand the best strawberries to raise for market.—Animals worry when they are not fed at the regular hour; when they worry they lose flesh. For that reason—though it may seem to be figuring the thing rather fine—it pays to be regular in feeding. Unbelievers can easily try the experiment—on themselves or their stock.

VEGETABLES AND MANURE.—Western farmers and gardeners are apt to despise manure. They will think differently by-and-by. Henderson says in his "Gardening" I never yet saw soils of any sort that had borne a crop of vegetables that would produce as good a crop the next season without the use of manure, no matter how rich the soil may be thought to be. An illustration of this came under my observation last season. One of my neighbors, a market gardener of twenty years' experience, and whose grounds have always been a perfect model of productiveness, had it in prospect to run a sixty-foot street through his grounds; thinking his land sufficiently rich to carry through a crop of cabbages without manure, he thought it useless to waste money by using guano on that portion on which the street was to be made, but on each side sowed guano at the rate of 1200 pounds per acre, and planted the whole with early cabbages. The effect was the most marked I ever saw: that portion on which guano had been used sold off readily at \$12 per hundred, or at about \$1400 per acre—both price and crop being more than an average; but the portion from which the guano had been withheld hardly averaged \$3 per hundred. The street occupied fully an acre of ground, so that my friend actually lost over \$1000 in crop by withholding \$60 for manure. Another neighbor, with a lease only one year to run, also unwisely concluded that it would be foolish to waste manure on his last crop, and so planted and sowed all without. The result was, as his experience should have taught him, a crop of inferior quality in every article grown, and lost on his eight acres probably \$2000 for that season.

The farmer, without an education for his calling, remains a sort of drudge wherever he is, and he stands no higher in society than a mere hand-worker ought to. Properly educated for his business he elevates his profession and himself exactly in proportion to his intelligence and general culture. Facilities for agricultural education are greatly increasing over the whole country, and it would be well for farmer boys to see if they cannot, in some way, take advantage of them, even if they can do no more than attend a single course of lectures. The advantages to be gained would be some information which could hardly be acquired in any other way, a knowledge of where to obtain information from books and from other sources, and, finally how to make knowledge available.—American Agriculturist.

DISRAELI AND THE CONSERVATIVES.—A writer in the Dublin Freeman's Journal thus refers to Disraeli and his political career: The conduct of the Conservative party or the landlord and tenant question, the railways, public works, and so forth, is next reviewed, with the summing up that they have contrived to job a few places for political adherents, and there ends their whole generosity and munificence towards Ireland. As to promise or profession on Mr. Disraeli's part, the writer laughs at those who would place any trust in them, and gives a few pages to illustrate the shameful inconsistencies of the minister's career, rendering it impossible to place any reliance on him. He had indeed, at one time, by specious pretences, duped a few Irish Liberal constituencies into the mongrel policy called "Derby-Disraelite."

"But, notwithstanding every effort to avoid offence to the Catholics whom they had drawn into this unholy alliance, and whom they hoped further to inveigle, the cloven foot peeped out, and the honest men who had been duped by them indignantly withdrew their confidence; as was clearly proved at the general election of 1865. During this interval, indeed, as throughout his whole parliamentary career, judging of him by the old maxim—Nosce a Sociis—which the common sense of ages has adopted as one of the best tests of human character and conduct, we must pronounce him to be the steady foe of Catholics, and Irish Catholics in particular. His name never appears in a division list except in company with those of our bitterest enemies—the Archbishops, the Veners, the Grogans, the Vances—in short, the whole phalanx of Irish Orangemen, who have opposed every generous concession, and every act of justice, to those of our creed and race. Only last summer, indeed, these hereditary foes of Catholicity and of Ireland, declared their confidence in him, through a deputation from the Grand Orange Lodge, which he most graciously received and thanked cordially for their support of his government. What is to be thought of the minister who could enter into communication with the members of such an organization—an organization repeatedly condemned in Parliament, and sternly reprobated by every man of good sense and good feeling in the community?"

To all who value their sight, and wish to improve it. KERNAGHAN & CO. 11. CAMP STREET. 11. Beg leave to offer to those in need of Lenses, their GENUINE BRAZILIAN PRISM SPECTACLES, warranted to preserve the eyes unimpacted to extreme old age. "Their construction," says a celebrated writer on optics, "is in accordance with the philosophy of nature, in the form of concavo-convex mirror," and their transparency is so perfect that the wearer can only perceive he has them on by the improvement in his sight.

The advantages of our improved Brazilian Pebble Spectacles have been fully tested by the most scientific men of both Europe and America, and approved as the best spectacles now known for the preservation of the impaired vision. For sale only by KERNAGHAN & CO., Opticians, No. 11 Camp street.

E. CONERY & SON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, Dealers in Western Produce, 60. MAGAZINE STREET. 60. New Orleans.

SINGER'S CELEBRATED NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Is the best Sewing Machine ever offered to the public. It Hems and Folds, Braids, Corsets, Tucks and Marks and Embroiders, with such elegance and ease that the finest needlework would look mean in comparison. It is the only Machine ever invented that embroiders with the Lock-Stritch, and on account of its adjustable foot has a greater range of work than any other. It is used almost exclusively by all the Lady Milliners and all the Convents of this city, and it has the greatest circulation of any Machine in the world. I warrant every Machine I sell to give satisfaction, and after a fair trial to return the money if it does not do so. JOHN MCNULTY, 7 Camp street, New Orleans.

Wholesale and Retail Agency for Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, and Alabama, and agent for George Clark's Celebrated NEW THREAD. Sewing Machine Twist and Flax Thread, of the best quality, for Dress Makers, Tailors and Saddlers, constantly on hand. n15 3m

ANDREW LEO, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, 213. ST. CHARLES STREET. 213. Between Julia and St. Joseph, NEW ORLEANS.

All orders in the Building Line thankfully received, and immediately attended to. Refers to—Richard Esterbrook, Esq., of the late firm of Gallier & Esterbrook, Architects and Builders.

Agents and owners of property will please take notice that the subscriber does not encourage the confidence operation known among mechanics as "what per cent. will you give me if I get you the job?" Of course the agent or owner pays for all such little trifles when setting up. He does not ask and will not give any per centage on work entrusted to him. n22 6m A. LEO.

MISS MCAULEY, 161. CANAL STREET. 161. Begs leave to inform her numerous patrons that she is now opening and has for sale one of the Largest and Most Varied Assortments of MILLINERY GOODS in the city. In addition to which she offers great inducements in CLOAKS, having a very large stock. Fashionably Made, and of Rich Material, which can be sold at Very Low Prices, ranging from \$12 to \$25, and \$30. Special rates is given to the DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT. All orders promptly attended to. n15 1m

OFFICE OF THE REAL ESTATE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION. Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange Building. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Monday evening, November 9, the following resolution was adopted: That the Committee on Laws, Finance, and Taxation are hereby authorized to employ counsel to contest the legality of the Act of the last Legislature imposing the one per cent. special State tax. Members upon whom notice of this tax has been served are invited to consult at the same at this office immediately. Members who have signed the book are requested to call and get their certificates of membership. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board. n15 6t SAM'L FLOWER, Secretary.

CRESCENT GROCERY, GRANVIER STREET, CORNER OF RAMPART. WILLIAM HART, Wholesale and Retail Family Grocer, Dealer in Choice Wines, Liquors, and Teas. City and Country orders solicited, and punctually attended to. Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of charge. Choice GOSHEN BUTTER always on hand. n15 3m

DOCTOR BERTHELOT, Corner of Falton. n15 3m Office No. 170 Canal street. Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., from 12 to 3, and from 6 to 7 P. M. Residence No. 91 Prytanis street, New Orleans. n15 3m

J. A. DE HART, DENTIST, 167. CANAL STREET. 167. Next door to Lopez's Confectionery. n15 3m D. M. C. HUGHES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 34. ST. PETER STREET. 34. NEW ORLEANS. n15

TO THE LADIES. TO THE LADIES. CARILL'S FRENCH IMPERIAL BRONZE. A rich and beautiful Dressing for restoring Bronze Tints or Shippers to their original brilliancy when tarnished or soiled. Will become equally well over any color or surface. For sale at all the principal shoe stores in the city. Principal Depot—GLYN & WENTZ, Manufacturers and Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises and Bags. 9. CAMP STREET. 9. NEW ORLEANS. n8 3m

THE ONLY TRUE AND PERFECT HAIR COLOR. THE MYSTERY, or TURNER'S HAIR TINT. A Harmless, Beautiful, and Permanent Hair Dye. This is but one preparation. No washing is required before or after using. It can be applied with the utmost ease, and produces any required shade, from the lightest to the deepest black, the natural tint being so perfectly assumed as to defy detection. By its use all the troubles and annoyances of other Hair Dyes are avoided, as it is cleanly in its application, deliciously perfumed free from all deleterious ingredients, and certain in its effects. PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOX. For sale wholesale and retail by BALL, LYONS & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, New Orleans, and by Druggists everywhere. A sample box sent free by mail on receipt of price, by the proprietor; JAMES TURNER, Chemist, 623 Magazine street, New Orleans. n15 1m