

clergyman to convert the Pope himself, but the Doctor was resolved to beard the lion in his den, and on Friday last he went to the encounter in full dress canonicals. After having knelt to kiss the Pope's hand, Dr. Townsend was invited by his Holiness to take a chair, and an animated conversation commenced in Latin, a fit language for controversy, and one in which the disputants might be presumed to be a match for each other. The Pope was upon the whole very tolerant, as may be imagined from his having not only listened with calmness to Dr. Townsend's arguments in favor of releasing the Catholic clergy from their vow of celibacy, but also assured him that he entertained serious ideas of adopting such a plan in the early part of his reign, especially after having received pressing letters upon the subject from Germany, but that in the present state of Italy, and indeed of the whole continent, any innovation on his part would be dangerous, even if he had the power to act freely, which he had not, being by no means the free agent that he was on his first accession to the throne. The same objection would prevent him from calling a general Council, or attempting to unite the great and divided family of Christians, although he fully admitted the grandeur of the scheme, protested his own desire for peace and harmony, and wept at Dr. Townsend's enthusiastic picture of England recognizing in Pío Nino the head of a Universal Church. After three quarters of an hour's discussion, the Reverend canon took his leave, placing in the hands of his Holiness a document containing the principal heads of his argument, which appears to have made some impression on the Pontiff's mind, judging from the fact of his having sent to the Doctor's residence on Sunday last, only two days after the interview, requesting to be made acquainted with the period of Dr. Townsend's return, (he had just

gone to Naples,) as he should then like to have some more conversation with him."—[Eng. paper.]

Models for New American Coins.

Mr. Dubois, of the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, has prepared models of the coins provided for in Mr. Dickinson's bill, now in the hands of the Finance Committee of the Senate. They are described as follows:—The three cent piece which is three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper, is a little smaller in circumference than a half-dime, and about two-thirds the thickness. On the face is a Phrygian cap, surrounded by rays, with the word "Liberty," upon it, and "1850" underneath; on the obverse the number "III," circled by a sprig of foliage, outside of which are the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." The new cent is about the size of a dime, with a large hole in the centre, ostensibly to give it greater circumference, though the feature will be very convenient, by distinguishing it, in the pocket, from all small silver pieces. On one side it has merely "Cent" and "1850;" on the other "U. S. A." and "ONE TENTH SILVER." The edges of both coins are not milled. The cent is of a light reddish gray color, and not more than one-eighth the weight of the copper cent.—[N. Y. Sun.]

How to CURE THE CHOLERA,—The *Savannah Republican*, in giving an account of the recent events in Cuba, says:

It is a curious circumstance, and one well worthy of mention, that the cholera disappeared in Havana the moment that the news of the landing of the expedition was received. This circumstance is well sustained by the experience of all disciplined armies in the field, on the eve of a battle when the sick list diminishes rapidly. The excitement, in Havana was, in like manner, so great that not a case of cholera was re-

ported the day after the arrival of this news.

BOILED SOAP.—To begin the soap: put three or four pounds of fat or grease into a large kettle over a brisk fire, and melt it, stirring it well with a stick. When the fat has melted, pour in two or three gallons of strong ley gradually stirring it well (and always the one way,) till the fat and ley are thoroughly mixed. Then moderate the fire, and boil it slowly and steadily, if it boils too hard it will go over. As it boils continue to fill it up with ley till the soap becomes of a proper consistency. If in boiling the fat disappears entirely from the top, add more fat. If there should happen to be too much fat, it can be skimmed off when the soap is cold. Try the soap by occasionally taking out some on a dish and setting it in the open air. It should be of a bright brown color, and clear and thick as a jelly when cold. After having boiled several hours, if it still remains liquid, in trying it in the plate add a little cold water to what you are cooling, for the purpose of making it jelly. You will then be able to ascertain how much cold water must be added to that in the kettle, for the same purpose, it being evident that the ley is too strong. It is an improvement to throw in a pound or two of rosin while the soap is boiling, as it prevents the soap from eating the hands when washing with it.—When it comes a thick jelly and no grease appears about it, if you wish to make hard soap, stir fine salt into it, allowing one pint of salt to three gallons of soap. Let it boil for ten minutes after the salt is in, then try the soap by taking out a small portion and setting it to cool. If it does not seem sufficiently stiff, or likely to harden well, add more salt, and give it another boil up. Then take the soap out of the kettle and put it in tubs to cool; when it becomes quite hard cut it out and lay it on boards to cool in the shade.—[Ohio Cultivator.]