

came suffused with a crimson glow, as if treating to the further end of the cavern, she stood before him in maiden dignity. 'None who would wish within him a thought unworthy of that knighthood,' she replied; 'nor would she have dared to speak to him thus, had she not heard her own name pronounced by his lips, while stumbling unconsciously, so near her.' 'Pardon me, fair maiden,' said the Knight, who had now risen from his hard couch, and stood gazing almost bewildered on the girl, 'pardon my faithless memory, and my un-courteousness; but in the midst of my dream surely I heard you mention a name you could not have heard before, for I am utterly unknown to you.' 'I know not! I know not!' replied Angela, as she returned the troubled, wondering gaze of the Knight with one almost as troubled and wondering; 'it is a name I faintly remember hearing given to my brother when a child. I know not what induced me to rise and pronounce it when you had called me three times in your sleep, Angela, my sister, where art thou?' 'Blessed Lady of Phalerms!' exclaimed the knight, 'are the rows of thy poor servant, then, about to be fulfilled? Maiden, whence art thou. What is thy parentage?' 'You have asked me that question once before,' returned the maiden sadly; 'I then told you I was a nameless creature, picked up from the wreck of a Turkish vessel on these coasts, by the Bishop of this Island. Sir Knight, Sir Knight!' she suddenly exclaimed, the whole truth rushing on her mind, 'away to his rescue; he is a prisoner in your Turkish galley, and we stay loitering here bandying idle words.'

apparition standing now at the entrance of the cave, so majestic this attitude as the rising sun shone full and brilliantly upon his gilded armor and the flowing plumes of his polished helmet, that the Turkish soldiers, in silent amazement, stood for one moment as if struck by magic, and then, turning round, fled as though the devil were at their heels. 'Maslahah,' exclaimed one; 'but the whole island is enchanted. It is St. George himself come to fight against us.' 'By the beard of the Prophet, but you are right,' replied the other; 'the Pasha will rue hanging up that Frank dog this morning, for truly he is a saint.' 'Away to the galley,' returned the first, 'and leave that traitor Greek to his fate; this is a proof that it was really music from Paradise we heard last night.' 'How fast they scampered off, the infidel dogs,' said the Knight, laughing. 'Come forth, Angela; they are all gone. Nay, never start, the scoundrel is but stunned; and taking his foot from off the prostrate Greek, he sheathed his good sword, saying to the slowly recovering Francesco, 'Tell me, sirrah, what mean you by bunting this lady? Meet it were I took thy life on the spot; but my good blade would scorn such traitorous blood.'

They show that the fundamental principles of human society are overthrown among us. They show that the common and natural faith of man in man is subverted. What are the causes? They are as plain as the noon-day sun! Possunt, ricat omnia; familia; God placed man in the family. The family is God's ordinance. He counted his ancient people by their homes, and by their families. Man, out of his home, and out of his family, is a waif and an stray. He is a wanderer on the face of the earth. We speak of the natural order. In the supernatural, the same order is observed on earth. For the priesthood, who have forsaken kindred, God's Temple is their home; and religious companies of men, and congregations of women, are 'set in families,' according to their several rules and callings. These are truly families, these are homes, so far as earth can offer. But, we speak of the general order of mankind. Pagan and Christian history agree, that whenever, and wherever, home and family have been interfered with, as the basis of the State, the State has perished. Pagan Rome flourished while monogamy was the rule of morals. It fell into despotism, and thence into dissolution, when the corrupt morals of the East, in regard to the family, was acquired with other conquests of war. How stands the family relation with us! The papers say that divorces have increased ten-fold, since this 'holy war' on the South began. In those Southern States divorces were almost unknown. At the North, they were frequent before the war. But now, they say, they have increased ten-fold! One paper computes that the ratio of divorces granted in the one county of New York Island, since the beginning of the year, average five each week! What is the future of the children of these parents? What is to be the result of all this on a community without fixed dogmas of religious belief? Those who marry in the Catholic Church know that their marriage is indissoluble. The same cannot be said for any other religion. Episcopals, Presbyterians, Methodists, &c., &c., all are easy on this point, which the disciples of our Lord acknowledged to be a 'hard doctrine.' This facility of divorce, and the abundant use made of the license, are working havoc in these communities. It will grow, till powerfully checked, from great to greater. It forebodes a future, good and unattractive; for, at first, God made 'one for one alone.' Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother, and cleave to his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh: what, therefore, God has joined together let no man put asunder! But there has been a nursery of this dissolution of the family, carefully wrought up by New England Puritanism for an entire generation or more. It is the devilish system that substitutes the State for the family, in the matter of the education of the young. Take, for instance, this State of New York. Mr. Horace Greeley cannot forget how, fifteen years ago, we met and refuted, in a 'State Educational Convention,' at Syracuse, his, and his friend's, proposition, that 'the property of the State should educate the children of the State.' We showed, first, that the 'property' they talked of was not the property of the State, but of individual freemen! We proved, next, that what they called 'the children of the State,' were the children of fathers and mothers of families, and that the infants were not cognizable members of the State, till they attained citizenship, by age, nor otherwise cognizable to the laws of a State constituted like ours, unless by the inches of their parents or guardians they became public nuisances. We, farther, maintained, that under our political system of government, the 'State' had no more to do with teaching the children of fathers and mothers than with clothing and feeding them—the latter being much more necessary than the former. We were specially invited to that State Convention under the deluded idea that we would put forth a plea for the right of Catholics to a share of the fund, and thus work on the bigotry of the pagani—the Protestant farmers. It was to those farmers we spoke, and they understood us, thanked us and voted against that infamous State free school law, which was carried, by sinister influences, through the overpowering vote of New York, Brooklyn, Albany, and one or two other principal cities of the State—that thus handed over the young of fifteen years ago—a few years later voters—to the manipulation of the Puritan infidel faction of Weed and Seward. The political mischief of this State-scholism apart we draw attention to the demoralizing effects of the system. In these State schools, in this city, we know men of true virtue engaged as responsible teachers, and women worthy of every respect. But, year after year, this long time past, trials before Commissions, and investigations of a public character, have proved that School officers have put in equal positions as teachers their kept-women, unfortunate prostitutes. What some of the male teachers are, and why appointed, may be judged by the same. And, apart, once more, from the character of some of the teachers—which should cause every virtuous parent to shudder—the promiscuous gathering of hundreds or a thousand children together, of whom so many must be corrupt, is a sufficient proof that, no matter what the attempts of teachers, the effect of school association, under State control, and with no religious restraint or scrutiny, must be disastrous. We denounce State-school education, as we have ever denounced it, as a choice snare of the devil to corrupt and destroy innocent childhood. We have instanced two of the causes for the subversion of the principles on which society must be constituted—the disruption of the family by divorces flung broad-cast; and the disruption of the family, by substituting for parental instruction the tuition of State employes calling themselves teachers. These are outrages on the natural constitution of any society. Be it Pagan or Christian, society can be constituted only on the permanence of the marriage relation between men and women; and on the traditional education and control of children of the family by their parents. But, our society, in these States, cannot exist on a merely Pagan basis. The Gospel of the Eternal Word, has been promulgated. We must rise to its level, or we must perish. Men professing religions that have broken off from the old Religion of Christ, in these States, are contriving now to reunite the fragments that have been lately interred still farther, by the recent war. We wish them joy! The religion that is of God belongs to all nations alike, and is not dislocated by wars of men—it has lived through too many of them! There has not been a day during the hottest of the late war when any Catholic priest of New England, with proper credentials from his Bishop, would not have been permitted freely to officiate in South Carolina; or a South Carolina priest in Boston. Since the war, a Bishop of the South, fully committed to that political cause, neither asked, nor was asked, as to politics, when he officiated lately in a Catholic pulpit under New England auspices, at the North. Religions made by man may patch up their differences, or fail to do it. Either way, having proved creatures of accident, it cannot be expected that they will be able to rise to a level enabling them to heal and cure other accidents of the war, much less to search out and remedy the cause of all the trouble. Ours is an ecclesiastical journal. It has no imping- ing gait, that needs a paternal approbation to assure its readers it is not playing shoddy! It is the 'organ' only of the principles it enunciates. It cannot afford anything less. But though it be neither an ecclesiastical nor a 'religious' journal, in the abused sense of that term, yet, as a political organ of opinion, it is bound to do whatever may honorably and honestly promote its views.

We say then, that the condition of society, developed in the last few years, shows us: 1st. That this country will go to speedy destruction without a more potent Christian influence. 2d. That all the Protestant religions, in succumbing to the political storm, or in fomenting it, have proved themselves human contrivances. 3d. That the Catholic religion alone can save either civil liberty, or society in any tolerable form. The evils we suffer from are too deep to be reached by merely political action. It must be by a power that lets politics, and political power, alone; and only asks temporal power to let it alone! The foundations, on which alone honest politics can be built, are upheaved. It must be the work of God, to replace them. There must be a work of religion, and an acceptance of Divine principles, to save us from utter destruction as a people!

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On July 24 we were highly favoured by his Grace the Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, who paid his third yearly visit to our little parish chapel of Aghnacloy, county Tyrone. On this occasion there were two hundred little boys and girls prepared for Confirmation. The day was exceedingly fine, and most favourable for the little children, some of whom had to come a great distance. There was also a very large number of people present, besides some eight or ten of the neighboring clergy. Immediately after Mass, which commenced at eleven o'clock, the Primate made some brief observations to those who were about to receive the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation. He then proceeded with the examination of the children, which lasted an hour, after which he administered the holy sacrament of Confirmation. —Ulster Observer.

The Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Lord Bishop of Kerry, and the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Lord Bishop of Limerick, consecrated the new Catholic Church at Smeem, on Sunday, July 30, which has been erected by the Earl of Dunraven at his own expense. A large number of priests took part in the ceremony.

The ceremony of clothing with the holy habit of the order took place at the Redemptorist Convent, Limerick, on Wednesday, August 2d. The young lady received was Helen Maria, the only sister of J. T. MacSheehy, Esq., High Sheriff of Limerick. The religious ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Canon Power, President of Cloniff College, in the unavoidable absence of the Archbishop. A beautiful and touching sermon on the advantages of the ascetic and contemplative life, as observed by the rules of this order, was preached by the Very Rev. Father Bridget, Rector of Mount St. Alphonsus, Limerick. After the ceremony, an elegant dejeuner, provided by the good nuns of the order, was partaken of by the relatives and friends of the young lady. —Limerick Reporter.

The following young ladies were received into Laurel Hill Convent, Limerick, on Tuesday, August 1st, by the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Bishop of the Diocese. —Miss Nanny O'Brien, daughter of the late patriotic, eminent, and eloquent John O'Brien, Esq., M.P. for the city of Limerick, and of Elm Vale, county Clare; Miss Bidella O'Brien, daughter of Michael O'Brien, Esq., Church Field, Newtown, county of Limerick; Miss Kate Buckley, a lay sister; Middle-Cella St. Pierre, daughter of H. St. Pierre, Esq., of Paris; and Miss Maria Carey, a lay sister, were professed on the same occasion.

The solemn and imposing services of confirmation took place on Thursday, July 27th, at the parish church of Killaloe, county Clare. Immediately after his consecration, a few weeks ago, his Lordship, Dr. Power, in making arrangements for the visitation of his extensive diocese, very kindly resolved to pay a special compliment to the people of Killaloe, over whom he so long and so worthily presided as P.P. and V.G., by holding his first visitation and confirmation at that parish. True to his promise, his Lordship set apart Thursday, July 27th, and on that occasion administered the holy sacrament to between four and five hundred children of the diocese. The ceremonies were most impressive, a large number of the clergy assisting, while the church was densely crowded with those who had come to be present at the holy service and get a sight of their former beloved pastor.

A concursus of candidates of the Diocese of Killaloe, for the vacant places in the Royal College of Maynooth, was to have been held in Nenagh, on Thursday, August 10th, by the Right Rev. Dr. Power.

The imposing ceremony of opening the new Catholic Church of Broadford, county Kildare, took place on Sunday, July 30, in the presence of a vast congregation. The erection of the beautiful new temple is solely attributable to the ardent and unwearied exertions of the exemplary parish priest of Ballyna, the Rev. Felix Tracey. Success has crowned the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Tracey and his flock, and the new church is now completed. It is situated about two miles from the Moyvalley station on the Midland Railway, and adjoins the beautiful seat of the Right Hon. Mores O'Ferrall. The sacred edifice is beautifully finished, and is a credit to the parishioners of Broadford as well as to the Rev. Father Tracey.

The Roscommon Herald of a recent date gracefully records the death of the Superioress of the convent of Mercy of that town, whose worthy name was Miss Anne Barnett, in religion sister Mary Vincent. She had been living for nearly twelve years in Roscommon, and was beloved by all who knew her. She reached the age of fifty years, nearly thirty of which she devoted to religion, as she was twenty-seven years professed.

In the large hall of the Letterkenny Seminary the examination of candidates for a place in the College of Maynooth was held on the 19th July, and the two following days. The first day was taken up with English and Latin composition; the second with the Latin and Greek authors; and the third with mathematics. His Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. McGeehan, assisted by a number of his priests, conducted the examinations. The successful competitors were Messrs. H. Gallagher, Gilgar, Kennedy, F. Gallagher and Doyle.

A correspondent, says the Waterford News, of July 28th, who visited Dungarvan on Tuesday evening, informs us that the digging out of the intended dock for fishing boats has been commenced by the Marquis of Waterford, and that there are nine men employed at the work, at nine shillings a week. Employment, he adds, is much wanted by the poor boatmen here, as the scarcity of salmon, particularly since the weirs were abolished, in which they used to spawn, it is asserted, is most remarkable.

M. A. Anthony, Esq., has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the borough of Dungarvan. Mr. James Barry, solicitor, was, on Tuesday, August 1st, elected Chairman of the Youghal town Commissioners.

Two spars, possessing most valuable mineral properties, have lately been discovered at Oragg, on the property of Captain O'Callaghan, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Tulla, county Clare. One is a sulphur spring, and is pronounced by medical and other authorities as not inferior to those of the most established repute. The other is an iron one, and is not far distant from the other, which must be looked upon as remarkably unusual. The manner in which they were discovered was quite accidental. Laborers were employed cutting turf on a bog which lies alongside a limestone quarry, and having made excavations some yards in depth, the spring suddenly burst through the remaining part of the bog, and spouted like a fountain into the air some ten feet. —The other was discovered shortly after through the same means.

A New Work, by ISAAC BUTT, Q.O. and M.P.—Our Irish exchanges say that on the occasion of a recent visit to the Christian Brothers' Schools in Fermoy, the Most Rev. Dr. Keane made the following allusion to Mr. Butt's work on National Education:—

'Since the last time I had the honor of assisting at an examination here, one of the most remarkable features in the history of the national system occurred. Within the last few days, since I came to Fermoy, I got through the post, from his gifted author, a work on the national system, which, I am sure, is destined to produce a deep sensation. I am sure it will be very extensively read. It came from the pen of a very eloquent orator of the day, Isaac Butt. I need not tell you the writer is not a Catholic. He is a Protestant gentleman, and has studied the working of the national system within the last thirty-five years, and a work of his, published the other day, is one of the ablest things I ever read on the subject. I have not read it through, but, from what I have seen of it, I believe it is worthy of an Irishman and a man who values the sincerity of religious conviction, and would have that as the basis upon which a strong structure should be raised. I am sure, if read extensively, as it will be, this work will have its effect in high quarters, which it is intended it should.'

An inquest on the body of the unfortunate man shot by Orangemen at Castleblaney was held on July 24. The following is an exact copy of the verdict: 'We find that Edward Warren Gray is guilty of the murder of Peter Shevlin, and that John Steene and John Guerin aided and assisted in said murder.' They were arrested on the coroner's warrant, and committed for trial. A man named James Hiddain was arrested for shooting at and wounding David Irwin. Several other arrests have been made.

On July 18 a party of men, generally understood to be Fenians, started from the town of Callan for Kilkenny, to be present at the nomination of members for this county. It was astonishing to behold the regularity and precision with which they kept the 'step' and preserved an uniform distance between each rank of four abreast. Their number when leaving Callan is not known, but when passing through Guff's Grange, or the Limestree, they numbered 200. Each man carried a bludgeon, dressed with something 'green,' on his shoulder, after the military style of 'shoulder arms.' Their movements were directed by respectable-looking and well-dressed men; one in particular who marched in the rear seemed to have great interest in their keeping a regular military appearance, for no sooner did he perceive one out of his proper position than he immediately reproved him. Another well-dressed person marched about two paces in the front of them. They were preceded by a band playing 'Viva la—Moderator.'

In the county Kilkenny, Mr. George Bryan, of Jenkinstown, a good man and a member of an old and much respected Catholic family has been placed at the head of the poll; Mr. Agar Ellis, a Tory landlord, comes next, and 'honest John Greene,' the late member, an independent oppositionist, has lost his seat. We have heard it said of Mr. Greene that there are three things he never did during his time in Parliament—first, make a speech; second, answer a letter; third, vote with the government. He was an honest member, but certainly not an active one; yet he was true to his professions, and, in accordance, to the interests of his constituency.

At about 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, July 12th, a boat was upset at the New Quay, Cahirciveen. The boat was about to push off for Valencia, with about thirty persons on board, when an additional passenger arrived and begged to be allowed into her. After some demur, his request was granted; but no sooner was his foot on the gunwale, than two others rushed after him, and the weight of the three men brought suddenly on one side of the boat, immediately upset her. There were, very fortunately, three other boats preparing to leave at the time of the accident, and by their exertions, and those of some people on the quay, all those in the boats were picked up; but one of them, a man named Corney Shea, in an exhausted condition. He was taken to a neighboring house, where he was promptly attended by Dr. Spottswood, but medical skill was of no avail, and the poor fellow died in two hours after. Deceased was about fifty years old, and held a small farm at Tennis Valencia. —Tralee Chronicle.

T. F. Brady, Esq., Sec. of the Fishery Commissioners, arrived in Waterford lately, in consequence of orders as to the removal of all weirs not having been complied with. Several posts and weirs dangerous to navigation have been allowed to remain, and it is to secure the removal of these that Mr. Brady, has come to Waterford.

The Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Earl of Dunraven, has appointed Dr. O'Hanlon a magistrate for the county of Limerick. Mr. Wutzel has been appointed by the Commissioners of National Education teacher of music at the Limerick National Model-School.

The correspondent of the Freeman's Journal, writing of the late barbarous murder in the county Meath, says:—'The only additional particulars which I have to record in reference to the murder of James Devlin, are, that five men who were under arrest on suspicion were brought before the magistrates at Drumconrath, on Thursday, July 27th, when an examination took place, which resulted in the discharge of two of these men, and in the remand of the other three. The names of the latter are James Meade (father), and James and John Meade (sons). A man named McDaniel, who was examined at the inquest, and who gave his evidence with great reluctance, deposed that he saw the deceased enter the yard of one of the tenants on the day he came on his hostile mission, but did not afterwards see him leave it. It is said that the police will be able to make out a strong case against those prisoners.'

At the Dundalk Petty Sessions, on Saturday, July 29, the Courtroom was crowded to witness the disposal of cases arising from the late election excitement. Sub-Constable Moorhead summoned four fellows for having obstructed him in the discharge of his duty on the 19th ult., the day of nomination for the county of Louth. A nominal fine was inflicted in one case, two of the defendants were sent to jail, and the fourth was discharged. A man named William Mullibolland, ropemaker, was fined £5, for having thrown a person named John Graham, of Dublin, into the Rampart river at Dundalk, because he believed him to be a supporter of Mr. Olinrook, the Conservative candidate.

The Coleraine Chronicle has the following review of agricultural prospects at the close of July:—'Cloudy skies, nightly showers, and a close, warm atmosphere, have been the general characteristics of the month. The effects on the growing crops have been of a beneficial character. Flax and oats in the district surrounding Coleraine are exceedingly variable. Scarcely two fields of the former on any road the traveller may choose will be found equal. In one or two instances the flax is so bad that it would not repay for the trouble of pulling and steeping. The general average must, therefore, be little more than half a crop, and less being sown, producers will, as we said last week, be able to command their own prices. Oats of which more have been sown this year than last, may be regarded in a more hopeful spirit. Potatoes are all that the most exacting could desire as to quality, though the size of the excellent may be inferior. The hay harvest has been good and abundant, and prices are consequently in favor of early purchasers.'

We are sorry to learn that the potato disease has shown itself very unmistakably. It is to be found mostly at the seaside, and is not as yet much heard of inland. —Waterford Mail.

(To be Continued.)

THE FOUNDATIONS UPHEAVED.

(From the N. Y. Freeman's Journal.)

Excepting the years of the French infidel Revolution, towards the close of the last century, history does not record a more frightful chaos of morals among any people that has accepted once the Christian civilization, than we are enduring now. Men murdering their wives, at the rate of one or two a day; Yankees killing their mothers and sisters for the hope of gaining a few hundred dollars; sons killing their fathers in family quarrels; females, from infants of seven years to old age, violated, almost daily; murders, of course, by the dozen every day; robberies so common that the man is a fool that does not provide his house, and his bedside, with firearms, and learn, if he does not know, how to use them. The banking institutions—that have sustained this war—proving their rottenness by daily evidences that they are trading on vaults supposed to have at least paper promises to pay, but, in fact, emptied even of these by thefts of bank officers and bank employees. The daily papers are as lively, and much more truthful, in these accounts, as they