or three weeks of dry, sunny weather supervene, I am not without hopes that the potato crop, if not abundant, will at least, prove to be an average one, as the elements and conditions of further growth and a more satisfactory development are still present in the general crop. With respect to the hay and in the general crop. With respect to the hay and consecutive characteristics was outred in the general crop. Tam not able to speak so hopefully. cereal crops, I am not able to speak so hopefully. Hay has been only partially got in, and though what awaits the bringing home, may prove to be in fair keeping condition, it is too manifest that the repeated drenchings thas sustained have most materially night as he's not had for some time."—South London deteriorated its quality, whilst a large proportion has been further deprived of its nutritive properties by having been left for a long time uncut, in expectation of the weather mending, so as to admit of its being more easily saved. There has been a great falling off in the breadth of wheat sown these latter years in this part of the country, owing, I believe, to its not being productive on the one hand, and the to bring it into greather favour. Oats and barley are fully an average crop, and turnips, which escaped the predatory incursions of the fly in the early dry senson, will be most abundant.—Cor. Dublin Freeman.

Marylebone, has been paying us a visit, sent by the London authorities to report as to our sanitary conothers of Dr. Baker's statements were not calculated to reassure the quiblic mind. A gentleman of his facts and statistics. Dr. Mapother says: "The number and the deaths by fever registered were 307 (not, 1170), as above inferred. The cases of fever or contagious diseases treated in workhouse hospitals, or fever hospitals, in all Ireland last year was 13,513, yet this English statistician credits Dublin with that amount. Typhus is rare in Dublin. and typhoid less frequent than in many English With regard to the disinfecting apparatus, Dr. Mapather says, "It is in good order, was used last week, and over 300 articles were disinfected in it during the past month." And further pertinently remarks: "The true test of a district's pollution with sewage, corporate neglect, and prononess to cholera, is the nurtality by dirrrhoa. That disease caused 16 deaths, of which 10 were of infants, out of our population of 245,722 during the past four weeks. During the same period it carried off the plague-rate number of 39 out of the 23,892 inhabitants of Christchurch district, Marylebone, London. Yet its medical officer, this young English self-constituted authority. Mr. Baker, is on vacation lecturing the corporate and medical authorities, and alarming the people of a district which, according to the above test, is 13 times more healthy than his own." As it is probably the intention of the Privy Council to utilize the information collected by Dr Baker it might be desirable to get his facts revised .- Dublin Cor. of London Tablet.

DUBLIN Aug. 31.—The magistrates of Londonderry have declined to pronounce any opinion on the legaliv of the Government proclamation prohibiting the celebration of the 12th of August by the Apprentice Boys. At the last Petty Sesssons a case was brought issue was pratically the legality or illegality of the proclamation. It appeared that Hazlett was one of the processionists on the 12th, and that he and others, including Mr. Johnston, M. P., and Mr. John Bea, were going up Bishop-street to church when he was dragged from the ranks of the procession by a one of the sects within it. The ratepayers of Eng-policeman, who was endeavoring to disperse the land as a mass are either careless or Calvinist, and processionists. In the scuille which ensued Hazlett we shrink from entrusting a monopoly of patronage kicked the prosecutor, but it was admitted that the to men of either kind. Liberals in politics we Talbot, R.M., after Mr. Green, R.M., had previously allowed the Apprentice Boys to leave the neighbourhood of the Corporation Hall in processional order. After hearing the evidence of the consiable toe magistrates said they were of opinion that a trivial assault had been committed, but they allowed Mr. Rea to go into a rebutting case. The defendant's witnesses, however, could only swear that they had not seen the assault committed, and therefore they did not shake the case made for the prosecution. Mr. Rea, who appeared for Hazlett, contended strongly, however, that Hazlett had been illegally assauted in the first instance, as the proclamation prohibiting the procession was not legal, and that, as he used no more force than was necessary to protect himself, the magistrates should dismiss the case. The prosecuting attorney pressed for a conviction, even if the find should not be more than half-a-crown, but the magistrates now said that they would dismiss the case without prejudice. On the application of the attorney for the prosecution, and with the consent of Mr. Rea, the case was ultimately adjourned for a fortnight. The Daily Express, commenting on the case, says it is glad of this new proof that the magistrates have the courage to do justice between the police and the people. The Express adds: -"It is plain that the proclamation assumed a state of the law which doss not exist. It was, therefore, properly defied. No greater misfortune could betall the country than that there should grow up a practice of altering the law by means of such documents, more especially when, as in this case, the effect would be to encourage the mob to acts of intimidation and violence. The Bogside men of Derry would 'put down' a great many other things beside the Derry celebrations if, by merely threatening to use force, they could make the Government become their agents for doing the work."-Times Cor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COURTING IN A PROTESTANT CHURCH.-A young gentleman happened to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which was a young lady for whom he conceived a sudden and violent passion, felt desirous of entering into courtship on the spot, but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency suggested the following plan :- He politely handed his neighbour a Bible, open, with a pin stuck in the following verse—Second Epistle of John, verse 7th— And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." She returned it with the following— Second chapter of Ruth, 10th verse—"Then she fell on her face, and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, Why have I grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take notice of me, seeing I am a stranger." He returned the book, pointing to the twelfth verse of the Third Epistle of John-"Having many things to write with paper and ink, but I trust to come unto you, and speak face to face." From the above interview, the marriage took place the following week.

ing religion is, in most cases, sublime, but it is possible for the best-intentioned men to go one step farther, making it ridiculous. I was tempted last the School Boards foster. Therefore, it behooves

Sunday evening to enter a small conventicle in the lower part of Lambeth, being attracted by a startling noise which made "night hideous." To see three men with their coats of labouring muscularly by swinging their arms in turns while urging the glory jectionable, One burly fellow, with the appearance of a costermonger, opened his remarks thus:—" Now, my friends, we'll give the Devil such a jacketing to-

Sotialism. - After two-and-twenty years of comparative calm the war between Socialism and Individualism threatens to become again the prominent question of Europe. The disorganisation of France appears to be the Socialist's opportunity, or, at least, to provoke him to the greatest activity. It is natural that it should be se. It, indeed, inprice not being remunerative on the other. The evitably follows the removal of restraints which had limited growth af this year does not, I fear, promise long curbed his prosclytism. Meetings of the Internationale, and Congresses promoted under the Empire, but as soon as the Empire fell the secret emissaries of the society emerged into light and life, and, advancing step by step, made at last a bold THE SANITARY CONDITION OF DUBLIN .- Dr. Benson stroke to secure the political control of the capital, Baker, medical officer of the Christchurch district, and through it of the nation, by the establishment of the Commune. Assi intended to have used the institutions of the Commune so as to advance the dition. In a parting letter he takes occasion to find | ideas he had advocated at Creusot, and, except so far fault with the arrangements of the Health Committee | as he participated in the crimes done in the name of of Dublin. He says the water supply, which we owe the Commune-a point to be decided by the Court altogether to the indefatigable exertions of Sir John at Versailles, on which we give no opinion-he was Gray, is the only satisfactory smitary feature of the city, and complains that "Dublin is specially prepared for the reception of cholera germs," This letter naturally created a great deal of alarm, and the city of the commune lay in the city of the commune lay in the city of the c the Socialist support the Internationale lent it. Deto reassure the qualic mind. A gentleman of his feated for a time in France, this European associa-official position was not likely to be mistaken when he further stated that, "13,000 of the citizens of far it has helped to reduce to shape the platform of Dublin suffer from fever annually, of whom nine the National Labour Reformers of the United States, per cent. die and "in 25 years the gross toal of to which we drew attention on Saturday, we know fever will equal the entire population, of which one in 13 will die." "There is a disinfecting apparatus, but it has not been used for so long that it is out of have been busy at Glasgow. The latest effort of repair, &c." Dr. Mapother, medical officer of health; the Association seems, however, to be directed toto the City of Dublin, thus disposes of Dr. Baker's | wards Switzerland. A programme has been drawn up to be submitted to an approaching general Confacts and statistics. Dr. Mapother says: "The number of the workmen of the Swiss Republic, which of cases for the last twelve months was under 3580, gress of the workmen of the Swiss Republic, which of cases for the last twelve months was under 3580, gress of the workmen of the Swiss Republic, which of cases for the last twelve months was under 3580, gress of the workmen of the Swiss Republic, which of cases for the last twelve months was under 3580, gress of the workmen of the Swiss Republic, which of cases for the last twelve months was under 3580, gress of the workmen of the Swiss Republic, which of cases for the last twelve months was under 3580, gress of the workmen of the Swiss Republic, which of cases for the last twelve months was under 3580, gress of the workmen of the Swiss Republic, which of cases for the last twelve months was under 3580, gress of the workmen of the Swiss Republic, which of cases for the last twelve months was under 3580, gress of the workmen of the Swiss Republic, which of the Swiss Republic, which of the Swiss Republic was a superfective for the same and the same into the ranks of the Internationale, and would effect a radical change of the Swiss Confederation, so as to subject its power in the most absolute manner to the direction of the Socialist Democracy .- Times.

Sale of Livings in England. - A correspondent asks us why a patron who owns livings should not be forbidden to sell them just as a Bishop is? Because the law gives him a right to sell them, and to take away that right without compensation would be confiscation. Of course, with compensation, the rule would be fair enough, but what would be the good of it? The patronage would be given to sons and nephews, and the English clergy would become an hereditary caste. Besides, a patron so poor that if allowed he would sell would be almost sure to be a dishonest patron. Of the practical reforms, these which would go into a Bill and be considered by statesmen, the most sweeping one would be the sale of every advowson to the ratepayers of the parish, the price to be paid by a charge on the rates. The Bishop might then be invested with a veto, if he suspected an unclean election. But that plan, which would really popularize the Church, would send the clergy hat in hand to "leading parishioners," more especially to the publicans. We wish, as Bishops are beginning to talk English like other men, that if any Bishop sees a plan for suppressing the sale of livings he would let the public have it. Another correspondent, condemns purchase in the Church as placing all patronage in the hands of the landed gentry. That is the reason, he says, why so many clergymen are Conservatives That is true, before them in which a police-constable prosecuted and is a greatevil, but it is not so great an evil as a young man named Hazlett for on assault, and the limitation of benefices to the very narrowest Calvinists would be. That is what we fear from popular election, and, as we need not tell our correspondent, the practical alternative to patronage is election. We do not defend purchase for its own sake but out of a dread of limiting the Church to assault was very trivial. The attempt to disperse should obtain, no doubt, but liberals in theology? the processionists was made under the orders of Mr. Are the clergy of the electing sects liberal ?- Englesh Paper.

. TRAFFIC IN SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS. - One of the phases of Protestant England is its recklessness with regard to human life when weighed against the accumulation of property by its sacrifice. Among the heads of subjects under parliamentary consideration, is "Traffic in South Sea Islanders," and we learn that about two years ago the colony of Queensland, desirous of obtaining more and cheaper labour than itself could supply, established a system under which a large number of South Sea Islanders could be procured; but the results were so terrible that an act was passed in the colony subjecting the traffic to certain restrictions, and protective of the Islanders. That contract, however, turned out a mere nominal one; it has been practically evaded, and the result has been the infliction of much cruelty and suffering upon the unfortunate men who are the victims of this iniquitous traffic. The profits of the trade are immense. The Islanders are semi-harbarians, ignorant of the language of the colonists; and are thus easy victims to the cupidity of their most unscrupulous employers. They are often kidnapped and placed on board the ship in waiting, upon the most frivolous pretences, and in many cases they have enacted the most terrible acts of vengeance. Captain Palmer of one of her Majesty's ships sent to cruise amongst these islands with a view to checking the abuses connected with this traffic, met with a schooner with about 100 of these Islanders on board who were being conveyed to Queensland. He states that it closely resembled one of the old African slave ship that were connected with the horrors of the middle passage. The poor Islanders were in a dreadful condition, crowded together, naked, and without even a mat to sleep upon. Notwithstanding all his exertions, Captain Palmer failed to obtain the condemnation of the vessel. In defence it was maintained that this traffic was intended to civilize and improve the condition of the Islanders, but the reverse is the fact. They learn more harm than good by contact with the whites and often become great rogues or thieves. The Rev. Mr. Sunderland, agent of the London Mission Society, gives a most harrowing account of the way these Islanders are treated in Queensland.

The attention of Government is now called to this important subject; important indeed when Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen can say that the horrors described in some parts of the blue-book are such as are wrote a new commandment unto you, but that a disgrace to humanity and christianity; and he adds that the whole subject must undergo ample investigation and discussion next session.

EVERY DAY EVILS AND THEIR REMEDY .- In a very able article under the above caption, the London Register discuss the steady progress of Infidelity, Atheism, Rationalism. Communism and other prevalent "isms" of the day, and points out the remedy ng follows:

What remedy is there against this disease? This intimately touches us as Catholics. It is useless to deny that we suffer amid all these outside ills. What is worse is that we shall suffer still more, and through our own fault. The spirit of the day is

Catholics to set their schools on a footing that shall over a pulley—a harmless-looking contrivance, yet be independent of the Government every way, and it never fails to drive the colour from the face of a is able to sent forth a legion of orthodox citizens, loyal both to God and to their country. For so many millions of Catholics in England and Scotland we have but six newspapers, and these may be said barely to exist. Yet if any good is to be done by Catholic literature, the Catholic press must be better supported. If Catholic journalism is to kept up to the mark, Catholic writers must be secured. But if Catholics will not pay such men, it follows that their talent is either bought up by the enemy or else allowed to lie dormant. In each case the cause of the Church suffers and that of the Devil prospers. The remedy for this lies with the clergy. They have but to impress upon their flocks the evils which result from reading little else than Pro-testant and infidel publications, and the positive duty incumbent upon Catholics to cast aside their prejudices in favor of such a school of literature, and much of the desired good will be effected. What is wanted is the better encouragement of our existing journals by increased support, and strict punctuality in payment-no small considerationand, as far as possible, the total discouragement of non-Catholic papers and works, and especially the banishment from every bookshop and house of such journals and works as affect to place a pseudonational above a Catholic spirit. If priests, and parents, and teachers would see to the expulsion from the shops and houses of their flocks of such imprints as those of the school of the Irishman, Flag of Ireland, and the like, which pretend to be both Irish and Catholic, without being either, the first great step would be gained towards establishing a truly Catholic literature. Till that is done, and till Catholics show a true spirit of atoneness in every Catholic movement, we despair of seeing the Church doing one tithe of what she might do. And as the Church is the only power fit to cope with the anti-Christian lawlessness of the day, it is obvious that it is the duty of every Catholic to strengthen Her hands in every way. Not to do this savors of sin.

UNITED STATES.

VOLUNTEERS.

(To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal.)

I have noticed in many papers an item of "news" to this effect: "In a small-pox hospital in Paris, during the siege, of 48 Sisters of Charity nursing there 11 died of the horrible malady. Volunteers to fill the 11 vacant places being called for, thirtythree of the devoted Sisters "stepped forward," and this is all the apology I have to offer for the lines below, written April 3rd, 1871.

WM. L. KELLY.

St. Paul, Minn.

Not in the shock of the battle, Not by the roll of the drum, Not with the blare of the bugle, Did this call for "volunteers" come: But where loathsome disease held high revel, Where the black flag of death was unfurled, Volunteers brave were sore needed To cope with a scourge of the world,

Not for glory or gain is the struggle, Not the honors or praises of men, But simply to follow the Muster, To tread where His feet had been: Pride and the hot blood of passion Oft drive men to do gallaut deeds, But a courage like this, in its coolness, Something greater than human aids needs

The names of the Martyrs I know not-God keepeth the record above-Nor the roster of those who stepped forward In the van of the army of love; But this I will write, gentle Sister, Peerless 'mong women and pure, Your unquestioning faith proves us comrades In the battle of life, I am sure,

Come, name me the list of your heroes Of Battle, State, Science, or Song; From the halls of the world's great Pantheon Gather the numberless throng; And on one scale of God's justice Place them, with their wealth, power, and

fame : Outweighed, when I write on the other The "Sister of Charity's" name.

A Rich Pers.—A Vankeemanufacturer and vendor of quack medicines recently wrote to a friend for a recommendation of his, the manufacturer's "balsam." In a few days he received the following, which we call pretty strong: " Dear Sir.—The land composing this farm has hitherto been so poor that a Chinaman could not get a living on it, and so stony that we had to slice our potatoes and plant them edgeways; but hearing of your balsam, I put some in the corner of a ten-acre field, surrounded by a rail fence, and in the morning I found the stones had entirely disappeared, and a neat wall encircied the field; the rails were split into firewood and piled symmetrically in the back yard. I put half an ounce in the middle of a huckle-borry swamp; in two days it was cleared off, planted with corn and pumpkins, and a row of peach trees in full blossom through the middle. As an evidence of its tremendous strength, I would say that it drew a striking likeness of my eldest son out of a mill-pond, drew a load of potatoes four miles to market, drew grease out of flint, and eventually drew a prize of ninety seven dollars in a defunct lottery &c."

AN INJURED HUSBAND .- An outraged husband at Chevenne, Wyoming Territory, where female suffrage and the political and social appurtenances thereto appertaining are recognized denounces the female jury business through the Cheyenne Leader, and in justification offers a pertinent scrap from his domestic history. His wife was summoned and impaneled as a jurior in an important case. When night came, the case not being concluded, the husband applied to the court to have his wife sent home. as there were several small children requiring her attention-the smallest, in fact being in a starving condition, owing to the fact that it had not been habituated to the use of the bottle. But the husband's request was denied. The judge said the jury could not be separated. The husband then requested permission to send the infant to the mother. This was also refused on the ground that the law does not permit a thirteenth person in the juryroom, and there is no statute to show that an infant in arms is not a "person" within the intent and meaning of the law. The desperate husband then attempted to induce the Court to send all the jurors to his house for the night, but the effort was a failure, and the husband was informed that quarters had been provided his wife at the hotel, and that if he wished to speak to her for a moment, he would have to take the place of the cook.

PRISON PUNISHMENTS .- The New York Times lately published a long and scarcely credible account of a visit to Sing Sing Prison by "a reporter who has spent some time in investigating the subject." The writer says :- "Despite official precautions, it has been discovered that two new instruments of torture are in vogue at the prison. When a legislative enactment abolished the use of the shower bath, crucifix, and cat-o'-nine tails in our penal institutions, every humane citizen applauded. It was not thought that instruments of torture equally barbaric would supply their places. That this impression was erroncous will be readily conceded, on learning the operations of that mysterious room so carefully

convict who expects to feel its power. The ends of these ropes are fastened to the thumbs of the convict who is to be punished. Then one pull by Pat Shinness, the convict torturer, and the victim is lifted off his feet. As the man dangles in mid-air, his entire weight depending on his thumbs, his sufferings are really horrible. The most excruciating pains are felt in every part of his body, and every fibre quivers with keenest agony. The tendons of the arms are stretched to their fullest length, and seem like red-hot wires in the man's flesh. Elbow joints and shoulder blades snap as if ready to separate, and the thumbs, swollen and black with compressed blood, often actually split open. At this point the miserable wretch, filled with terror, happily sinks into insensibility. When released he is generally unable to walk by reason of temporary paralysis. One keeper, who was questioned concerning the trapeze, said to the reporter: I've seen men hung up till their thumbs swelled out like a bullfrog's head. The rope cuts right into the flesh as soon as a man is swung clear from the floor. Very often a man will faint while langing. When they get through with a man on the trapeze he very frequently gets chucked into a dark cell. Next day he may get hauled out and hung up again! 'How long are convicts subjected to this torture?' was asked. 'Sometimes for over an hour. But a good many men will faint before that time's up' was the answer. But there is still another favorite method of reducing refractory convicts to submission which is fully as bad as the trapeze. The dark cells are stone dangeons 7ft. long, 34ft. wide, and 6ft. high, with a solid iron door that shuts off all ventilation. In one of these dark cells is a companion piece to the trapeze. It is termed the 'Bed of Roses.' This lax rious couch is a stout wooden flooring which covers the cell bottom. Upon this frame is fastened half spheres of hard wood about the size of a billiard balls cut in halves. These are secured tightly, with the rounded surface turned upward. The prisoner to be punished is forced in upon the bed, after he has been deprived of his coat, shoes, and stockings. A few days in a cell containing this worse than stony bed, and a recking, poisonous atmosphere, reduces the convict to a state of utter physical and mental weakness. In vain he seeks for rest in sleep or for a position of ease, the hard knobs press in to his desh, and fill his body with a thousand pangs; every motion increases his tortures, but his cries for mercy meet with no response. When he leaves his dungeon it is with blinded vision and unsteady gait, with limbs bruised and body lame and sore throughout. Men are often confined in these dark cells for a period of three weeks at a time, occasionally for morths, During that time seeds of disease and death are implanted which yield their harvest specdily. In the year 1821 the effect of solitary confinement was tested thoroughly in Auburn Prison. The cells desires the pleasure of her company this evening were palaces compared with the black holes of Sing Sing. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, the prisoners Maggie Jones' compliance to Miss Minnie Smith, suffered terribly. Out of 80 convicts confined, five died before a year had expired, one became hopelessly insane, another jumped out of his cell and over a gaffery when his keeper's eyes were turned away, and was killed. The Governor finally found it advisable to pardon 26 convicts in order to save their lives. Some of the ordinary cells are very damp and unhealthy, almost as laid as the dark cells. At night the flagging along one of the galleries is as wet as if water had been drawn over the stones with a mop. This gallery is called the graveyard' by the convicts."

The Boston Pilot makes the following announcement: The lands and ruins of the Ursuline covent of Charlestown—the ill-fated Mount B nedict—have passed out of the hands of the Catholics, and soon we may expect to see rich villas or busy works where so long has stood the material reproach of charred walls and piles af fallen masonry.

Know-Nothings -- New York boasts of a new kind of Know-Nothing party. This time, however, it is religious not national Know-nothingism. The Society was formed after the 12th of July riots in 1870, but made little progress until the 12th of July of this year. After the bloody scenes of that day, its membership increased with marvellous rapidity, so that now it has branches in almost every ward in New York city. The one qualification of member-tiny flower, hidden from all eyes, sends forth its dain is unrelenting hostility and unwayering opposition to Catholics. Those who can pledge this, be they heathen or infidel, German, English, Irish or Italian, are made welcome to the Order. What is the next twelfth of July in New York city destined to bring forth?

LADY BLANCHE NOEL'S ELOPEMENT. - The recent appointment of Mr. Thomas Murphy as organist to the Church of the Holy Innocents, in Thirty-seventh Street, has created an excitement in Roman Catholic circles. The history of this gentleman is highly interesting and romantic. On the 1st of August last year, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy arrived in New York, steerage passengers, in the good ship Plymouth Rock. Long before they arrived it became apparent o the officers of the ship that they were no ordinary deerage passengers. Mr. Murphy's wife attracted unusual attention. She was a petite blonde, of a great refinement, and possessed much personal beauty Her manners were those of an educated lady, and she seemed altogether out of place in the steerage of an emigrant vessel. There was evidently a mystery in the case, and as soon as the couple arrived in New York a Sun reporter was detailed to solve it After some search he succeeded in discovering the following facts :- Mr. Murphy came from England, where for many years he had followed his profession as a musician with great success. His fame reached the ears of the Earl of Gainsborough, who engaged him as his private organist, and took him to live at his residence. It was there that Mr. Murphy was thrown into the company of the Earl's daughter, the Lady Blanche Noel. An attachment sprang up between them, but matrimony seemed out of the question. Her father's consent could never be btained. A happy thought struck them and they determined to clope. One fine morning they were missing. They had fled to a neighboring town, where they were married. When next heard of they were steerage passengers on the "Plymouth Rock," bound to New York. Since he arrived here Mr. Murphy's career has been prosperous; The society of his wife has been courted by many leaders of fashion, and his appointment as organist to the Church of the Holy Innocents has given great satisfaction .- New York Sun.

A Queer Sect.-In Miffin, Juniata, and Snyder counties, Pennsylvania, are large numbers of a singular sect called Omish. These people some what resemble the Dunkers in their religious belief but their customs include many peculiarities charneteristic of themselves alone. They exceed the Quakers in their efforts to attain simplicity of dress. The men fasten their attire with hooks and eyes. and look upon buttons as an abomination in the sight of the godly. The Omish girls wear a blue cotton dress, the waist of which comes just below the armpits, while their heads are covered with closefitting white skull caps, which give their faces a ghastly appearance. They have no poor: they are not only thrifty but charitable, never refusing to entertain a stranger without price. They forswear all things that partake of worldly vanity, practice the rite of baptism by immersion and celebrate the Last Supper in mutton broth.

PROTESTANT TESTIMONY .- Rev. Wm. Aikman writing in the Independent, says Romanism has of late been making considerable progress at the South.

probably in other parts of our Southern country, numbers of persons of the very highest respectability and intelligence, and formerly connected as members with the Presbyterian, and probably other churches, are now active and earnest Roman Catholics." He accounts for it as owing to the "devoted or frowning faces of the other denominations during the war, so that now the Southern people turn with "half affection to the one church that never spoke a condemning word nor did an unfriendly act either to slavery or secession.

A New TRICK Upon Travelers. - A gentleman recently traveling from Philadelphia to New York fell into a chance conversation in the smoking car with a stranger having all the outward appearances of respectability. After some quarter of an hour's talk, the stranger politely asked the gentleman if he would take a cigar, at the same time holding out two cigars—one looking like a Regalia, the other smaller, such as is usually called London size.— The gentleman happening to take the larger one, being the nearest to him as presented, the stranger recommended him to take the smaller one, remarking that he thought it was of a better flavor. After smoking about a quarter to a third of the eigar, the gentleman discovered that he was sudlenly becoming very dizzy. A suspicion flashed through his mind that the cigar was not all right. He immediately threw it away; but his giddiness increased so much that it was with the greatest difficulty that he preserved his self-possession. In a few moments a most copious perspiration started from every pore of his body, and the water fairly ran off his person. The stranger meanwhile was apparently sound asleep on the other end of the seat. On his arrival at New York the gentleman with great difficulty go out of the car and took a carriage for his hotel, where he was soon after violently attacked with vomiting, and passed a very sick night. He had been for several years a resident of Cuba, a great smole r, and is fully convinced that the eigar was dengged, and that this is a new dodge to entrap the mawary for the purpose of robbery. He attributed his escape to the fact of his smoking but little of the eight, and to his very robust constitution. Our railroad managers will be obliged to issue a supplement to the "notice" sometimes seen in the cars; "Beware of well-dressed men who ask you to play eacher;" cautioning the public to "Beware of well-dressed men who offer you a cigar."-Buston Transcript.

A Pmon Engagement. - A little travestic of fashionable correspondence puts in an emusing light the absurdity both of writing p t menes and of fashionable precocity. The writers are supposed to be young ladies of eight years or ther abouts—such young ladies as are now dending in children's balls at the watering places, if the correspondents truly report. The first note ran thus: "Miss Minnie Smith's compliments to Miss Maggie Jones, and with regrets that prior enganements preclude the pleasure of acceptance. She is to be whipped at seven, and sent to bed without her supper at eight.

Work.—"Work well done is twice done." Never mix up things; do one thing at a time; begin one thing and finish one thing-make clean work as you go. Have order, system, regularity: a place for everything, and everything in its place. Whatever you do, do it well. A job slighted, because it is apparently unimportant, leads to habitual neglect, so that man degenerate, insensibly, into bad workmen. Training the hands and the eyes to do work well leads individuals to form corre 4 babits in other respects, and a good workman is, in most cases, a good citizen. No one need hope to rise above his present situation, who suffers small things to pass by unimproved, or who neglects, metaphorically speaking to pick up a cent because it is not a dollar. A rival of a certain great lawyer sought to humiliate him publicly by saying "You blacked my father's boots once," "Yes," replied the lawyer, un-abashed, "and I did it well." Everything in nature and grace are active, full of life and motion, on the wing. The sun, the moon, the sparkling heavens, the floods, the rippling brooks and flowing founts; the birds warble on every tree in cestacy of joy; the fragrance of full happiness; and the mountain stream dashes along with a sparkle and murmur of pure delight. The object of their creation is accomplished and their life gushes forth in harmonic work. Oh, plant!oh, stream! worthy of admiration to the wretched idler! Idleness is the bane, the moth, the gangrene, the curse of life.

" Dream not, but work! Be bold, be brave! Let not a coward spirit grave, Escape from testes allotted! Thankful for toil and danger be; Duty's high call will make thee flee The vicious—the besetted,"

ARMY ANECDOTES .- In an interesting little book published more than a hundred years ago, and enitled " Cautions and Advice to Officers of the Army," by an old Officer, we find some striking illustrations of the brutality with which private soldiers were often reated by their officers, and of the manner in which the men revenged themselves. At the siege of Lille, for example, the springing of a mine caused the grenadiers of the Fifteenth Foot to retreat; a lieutenant, who had always ill-used his men, fell wounded and though he implored them to help him off, they paid no heed to him; at length in his agony, he convulsively seized a pair of shoes tied to a man's selt. The soldier coolly took out a knife and cut the string, saying, "There, there is a new pair of shoes for you to carry to the other world."

Before the battle of Blenheim a certain major implored the men's forgiveness, promising a reformation in his treatment of them. Said one, scornfully, "March on, sir; the enemy is before us, and we have now something else to do than think of you."-When the French surrendered, and had discharged their pieces in the air, the major took off his hat to huzza, when a musket-ball-fired from his own ranks either by design or accident—hit him in the forehead and killed him. On another occasion, while a regiment was being exercised in firing, the major suddenly fell, crying that he was wounded. A man who had been severely beaten by this officer, before leaving the barracks, immediately quitted the ranks, to show that his gun had missed fire. The wound proved to be made by the top of a ram-rod. But had it been made by a ball, and had the poor fellow's piece not missed fire, everybody would have condemned him.

An old general thus addressed a young officer, whom he saw thrushing an old soldier, the day after he had joined the regiment: "That is well done, sir: beat the dog, thrash him, for you know he dares not strike again."

After such anecdotes, it is pleasant to read of the privates who clubbed together to buy their favorite major a colonelcy, and of an officer, much beloved of his men, to whom, during a retreat, a young recruit said: "The Spaniards are firing very thick, but they shall not hurt you if I can prevent it, for I will march right behind you and receive the shot." This poor, honest creature, who did not even know the officer, but had heard an excellent character of him from his comrades, died soon after of an epide-

At a wedding the other day, one of the guest who is often a little absent, observed gravely, "I have remarked that there have been more women.