WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 12, 1872.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ATTEMPT TO INTIMIDATE THE QUEEN. - During the last two or three days Arthur O'Connor has been the instance and mother, but he does not visited by his father and mother, but he does not appear as yet to have obtained any professional assistance. He does not seem to exhibit the least regret for his mischievous act, but seems evidently to think that he was quite justified in what he did, with a view to procure the release of the Fenian prisoners. A sort of impression appears to prevail smoon and an arrange of the state of the defence and quite right," but it is not likely that the defence of insanity will be set up for him at his trial, as if or instant, be acquitted on that ground he would be he sugar to be confined in a criminal lunatic asylum for the rest of his life, and, as he appears to be afflicted with the mischievous propensity of alarming the Queen, this result, as in the case of Edward Oxford, who some 30 years ago discharged a pistol at Her Majesty, and who is still the wretched inmate of a lunatic asylum, would be carried out, whereas, in the event merely of a conviction for the offence of attempting to alarm Her Majesty, he is only liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for a certain to be bettern, but the punishment of flogging may be added, and the prisoner appears to have a great dread of and the present appears to have a great them of this addition to his punishment. The proceedings at the Central Criminal Court will be of the nature of a State trial, and the prosecution will be conducted by the Attorney-General.—Observer.

A SKETCH OF LIVERPOOL CATHOLICITY. - A lecture on this subject was given on Sunday week by Mr. John Denvir, of the Catholic Times, to the members and friends of S. Anthony's Young Men's Society, and metals of John McArdle, the member of the Town Council for Scotland Ward (in which S. Anthony's is situated), occupied the chair, and there thony's is situated), occupied the chair, and there were also present Rev. Molloy, Rev. J. Doherty, were also produced the Arthur Prendivillo (President of Rev. P. Murphy, Mr. John Prendivillo (President of the Liverpool Catholic Club), Dr. Clarke, Mr. Rothwell, Mr. P. W. Gaffney, Mr. J. Fitzpatrick, and other gentlemen. The chairman called attention to the necessity for Catholic organisation, and showed that, if the Catholics of Liverpool had done their duty at the late School Board election, they could easily have prevented the return of a bigot like Dr. White. There was much that was encouraging in the aspect of Liverpool Catholicity. They were a large and important body, numbering about onethird of the entire community. A complete census had not been taken, but there could not be less than 150,900 Catholics in Liverpool, so that, with the exception of Dublin, and perhaps London, they were more numerous than in any other city or town in the kingdom. He could recollect when there were but five churches in the town; but now he found, on referring to Mr. Travis's very excellent guide to the Catholic services, that on next Sunday, when the beautiful mortuary chapel, in Collingwood, was to be opened by his Lordship the Bishop, and placed under the charge of Father Hogan, there would then be twenty-two Catholic churches and chapels in the town. The number of priests had also increased in a like proportion, for where he remembered only ten or a dozen, he found the names of seventy-one priests in Liverpool and the vicinity. schools and religious and charitable institutions, which compare in efficiency with those of any other body in the country. In the various public bodies, although much progress had been made, they were inadequately represented; as in the Town Council there were only five Catholics, where their number would warrant them having twenty members of their body; and in the Select Vestry there were only two Catholics. They had a fair start in the School Board, where they had four Catholics out of fiftuen, and it was to be hoped that in all our public bodies a like proportion would be aimed at.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION UNION .- The resistance to Mr. Dixon's motion in the House was preluded by an important meeting of the National Education Union at the end of last week. Lord Shaftesbury, who presided, made a remark which is worthy of of record. "The Nonconformists," he said, "who were engaged in a controversy with Roman Catholies, were cutting the ground from under their feet by dren to schools in which no religion was admitted." Lord Shaftesbury assumed the necessity for a certain number of secular schools, but maintained that they should be provided only for those who wished for them. He frankly admitted that, " if driven to choose between them, he would rather send his would at all events hear the name of our Lord and Saviour," than to schools which were purely secular. Lord Shaftesbury is consistent as well as outspoken, and deserves full credit for it .- Tablet.

CATHOLIC ORGANIZATION.—It is every day becoming more apparent that if Catholics are to hold their own in this country against those who make our faith a common object of attack, though agreeing on no other point, that we must have a more perfect organization for social and political purposes than we at present possess. It cannot be denied that in our hierarchy and clergy we have a machinery which has frequently been turned to good account in matters affecting Catholic interests, as we have seen not later than the present week, when the clergy took such a vigorous and, we may add, successful part in getting up petitions against Mr. Dixon's proposed bill. It is not always, however, that the clergy can act in this manner, and there are many questions affecting the rights of Catholics in which they could not be expected to take such a prominent part .-Leaving the clergy, then, to their own proper sphere of action, let us see what other means of organization we possess. Amongst the most useful that we can at present call to mind are such valuable associations as the Catholic Clubs of Manchester and Liverpool. The latter has, for more than twenty years, done valuable service for all Catholic objects. The Manchester society is of more recent origin, but has already shown promise of a useful existence The Young Men's Societies throughout the country, although having more of a religious character than the two societies we have named, might, we consider, be admirably utilized for Catholic social objects where the interests of religion may be involved. This might, with proper discrimination, be safely done without at all interfering with that rule which excludes politics from the work of the Young Men's Societies. We learn with much gratification that it is the intention of the Liverpool societies to take up the matter of Catholic registration. This, we believe, they intend doing in a most practical way by dividing the town into districts and allotting to the most notive and earnest men of the societies a ecrtain work. By this means the number of Catholic voters will be ascertained, new votes will be voters on the most frivolous pretences. The value of this work is so patent to all that we cannot too strongly urge upon the societies of other towns and districts to follow such a good example.—Catholic Times.

THE NEW MILITARY DISTRICTS .- His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has issued an important and necessarily voluminous memorandum with reference to the last re-organization scheme of Mr. Cardwell, suggesting, as the result of the consideration of a committee, how the various proposed changes are to be carried out. An Ireland into, not only military, but into artillery districts, in which both Royal and Militia Artillery will be stationed. Great Britain will have a con-

number to the Scotch.

THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. - The Registrar General in his quarterly return states that during a week's stay he did not see a single instance the resident population of the United Kingdom in prisoners. A sort of impression the gaol that the prisoner is the middle of last year was 31,529,496; England and smoon the officials of the gaol that the defence Wales beging 22 to 250. 366,378; and Ireland 5,402,759. The death rate for the quarter was 23.4. Small-pox has been a most fatal disease, having killed more than 6,000 persons, chiefly children.

In the Commons, in reply to questions, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen denied the existence of any secret understanding between the Home and the Canadian Governments for the contingent cession of the American Colonies to the United States.

Lord Courtenay, son of the Earl of Devon, has aban- most promising field," it is said, "for Romish operdoned Protestantism and become a member of the Catholic Church.—Dundalk Democrat.

The "Albert Memorial Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 56," which holds its meetings somewhere in Man-chester, has resolved to back Mr. Newdegate with the weight of its moral influence. At a recent meeting of this important body it was decided to petition Parliament against the Religious Disabiliies Abolition Bill; and to petition also in favor of Mr. Newdegate's motion for a commission to enquire into the conventual and monastic institutions of this country. Worked up into enthusiasm by a display of that peculiar eloquence which ignores mere facts and soars above common-sense, the loyal members of "No. 56" unanimously adopted the following resolution :- "Seeing that the Catholic Emancipation Bill was passed upon the good faith of promises made by the Roman Catholics before its passing, that they would not injure directly or indirectly the Protestant established religion, which promises have been and are being repeatedly broken, we demand its full repeal with the view of the entire exclusion of Romanists from Parliament, which we believe to be the only safe and wise course to adopt." These political Rip Van Winkles are necessarily a tritle behind the times in which they have. We would with truth .- N. Y. Tribine. suggest that in case of another "Conventual Commission" the tax-payers should decline to bear the notoriety an opportunity of proving their sincerity by their own pockets .- Catholic Opinion.

THE EDUCATION LEAGUE AND THE NON-CONFORMISTS. -For us there is a deep significance, says the Cathdie Times, in the associated words "League" and Mon-conformists," which we now find banded together. Two centuries ago the same titles were similarly associated—the "Non-conformists" and that solemn League and Covenant," At which they bound themselves. That unholy and blood-stained League had for its second obligation—"That we shall, in like manner, without respect of persons, endeavour the extirpation of Popery." The League anulets. The susceptible imagination of the colored of seventy-one priests in diverpoor and the vicinity. Of to-day means the same; the Dixons, the Whites, and the Non.conformists of to-lay mean the same also. But we mean otherwise. Let us, then, petition the House of Commons-let us tell that House that they have recognised our rights after three centuries of suffering, and pray that we may not again be doomed. There are but ten days for it: they are days of life and death for us, of freedom, or of a bandage worse than our fathers suffered. Let clergy and laity join in the work of petitioning, and, from every congregation in still Catholic Lancashire, from the managers of every Catholic school in it, let a petition go forth which shall maintain our rights, support the Government, and silence the infidel League and the brawling Non-conformists.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCH OF ENGsubject of Church property, the Yorkshire Union of Church Institutes has prepared and published a "Balance-sheet of the Church of England." From it we gather that the "average annual receipts" their present movements. To the Romanists religion was the Alpha and Omega of existence, and they would shrink with horror from any system in Catholic endowments, and £2,251,051 from endowparents that they must send their chil-London Church Societies alone figure for £400,000 a year. It appears that the taxes, &c., on the cudownents of the clergy, besides income-tax and those taxes usually paid by occupiers, amount to £714,043 a year. The Church schools cost, according to this choose between them, he would rather send his children to Roman Catholic schools, where they estimate, annually £3,051,573, to which the State contributes \$508,599, while the school payments of parents amount to £762,898, leaving £1,780,076 to he placed to the credit of voluntary contributions. £400,000 is given every year for the relief of the poor, half a million in foreign missions, and £650,-000 on church building and restoration.

On Tuesday Mr. Isaac Butt, M.P., took the onth and his seat for Limerick in the character of a " new member." He was introduced by Mr. Synan and Mr. Callan.

Three thousand eight hundred workmen in the silk mills at Leck, Staffordshire, have been locked out for rejecting the terms offered by the employers.

The agricultural labourers are on strike in Warwickshire, their demand for an increase of wages, from 12s. to 16s., having been refused. The farmers are uniting to resist the demands of the men.

It is said that inquiries into the antecedents of Arthur O'Connor have confirmed the impression that his attack upon the Queen had no connection with

any Fenian organization. "GUTHRIE'S SUNDAY ABROAD."-On this subject a Manchester Catholic writes :- The doctor is certainly candid, and in general writes in a fair and impartial spirit, though at times he exhibits no inconsiderable amount of bigotry. The London Times once said "The Glasgow Statesman pulls down his blind on a Sunday and gets blind drunk." I trust there are not many such, though it is well known that some do things quite as incongruous. I have often seen the terrible straining at the gnat, and the ready swallowing of the camel, and have been intensely disgusted thereby. The doctor first of all explains why he calls the Day of Rest Sunday and not Sabbath, giving precisely the same reason which the Catholic does, viz. Apostolic tradition. He condemns strongly the "extremely rigid and gloomy views" which some sort of ministers, with sour faces and overflowing bile, with bitter tongues and uncharitable tempers, with dogmatism and self conceit "-seek to enforce upon others their Sabbatarian notions. He says he cannot see the difference betwixt washing one's face and shaving on a Sunday; but he adds, "In hundreds of houses in Scotland you could not get, for love or money, one drop of hot water to added to the register, and the names of many will share with on the Lord's Day; yet you could get be retained which are now struck off the list of plenty wherewith to brow whiskey-toddy; as if whiskey was not the bane of the country, the present and eternal ruin of thousands, as well as the main cause both of our poverty and crime." Dr. Guthrie writes strongly against Sunday amusements on the Continent, and states that in Roman Catholic countries it is all but universal to open shops on Sunday. The Saturday here tells him he is unfair, and reminds him that the "Roman Catholic Church has always denounced 'servile work on that festival as strongly as he can do himself." It adds: "It is, no doubt very general on the Continent, and universal, or nearly so, in Foreign Protestant countries, but, so far from the Church of Rome being responsi

siderable number of artillory districts, and Ireland | ment presented all the appearance of London on a | men are trained up, from their very cradles, to retwo, the one comprising Ulster and Leinster minus Sunday; at Munich the shops are closed except for Kilkenny, and the other including Connaught and an hour or two, when hardly any one enters them, Munster plus Kilkenny. A reduction in the paper while they are open at Berlin, and so again they are establishment of the Irish Militia to the extent of closed in the Catholic town of Lucerne, while at the 5,000 men is proposed, and an addition of that Protestant Interlachen they seen to drive a roaring candour to contrast the sobriety of Florence, when of intoxication, with the drunken "Protestantism and picty of his own land." The doctor pays a high tribute to the nuns of Aix-ies-Bains, of whom he says: "In devoting their youth, and energies, and affections, to works of benevolence and charity, mistaken though they might be, they are an honour to their sex, and a blessing to society."

UNITED STATES.

We observe that several Protestant religious newspapers are nervous, and naturally so, about the ending of Roman Catholic missionaries from Eng-Conversion.—It is stated in Catholic circles that land to labor among our Freedmen. "Here is a ations; the blacks are religiously susceptible, and blacks do not like it it appears. They will naturally "go to Rome," where they will be treated as equal sons of God. What then, in view of these Baby-Ionian perils, is Protestantism to do? Stop quarreling, for one thing. Let Northern and Southern Methodists, and Northern and Southern Presbyterians, give up their intestine fends. Let them also, as a religious newspaper before us suggests, raise a great deal of money to educate Freedmen for the ministry. The field is open to the world; and if Protestants can not themselves work in it diligently, and, above all, harmoniously, they have little right to snap and snarl at Romanists who can. So of man is concerned, the Roman Church has the better record. It has always toiled, in its own way, equally for black and white; and this is more than the Protestant Church in America can say for itself

The Methodist is quite excited about the Catholic missions among the colored people of freedmen in burthen of expense, and afford these cravers after the Southern States, and is doing its best to stir up the Methodists to establish missions of its own denomination to counteract their influence. We are not serprised at this; the Lord never starts a good work, but Satan tries instantly to hinder or spoil it it. It says to its readers: "This new Romish scheme should especially provoke us to amendment in this respect. We predict that it will not be long before the Papal Church will have black bishops in the United States. Its scheme may well excite our anxiety. Its administrators, white and colored, will soon be traversing the South with their picturesque worship, their legends, music, images, rosaries, and masses will be carried away by these fascinating but degenerating appeals. While we are consulting about compromises with conventional prejudice, Popery, with its pomp of priest and bishop and its ritual pageantry, and still more by its superiority to our conventional timidities will march triumphantly through their ranks. Shall we stand helpessly looking on ?"-New York Tablet.

How EDGAR A. POE DED.—Eugene L. Didier has written thus in Appleton's Journal :- The true story this :-- In the summer of 1849 he left New York for Leturned to Utica, and went to the house of a friend Virginia. In Richmond he met Miss Elmira Shelton, whom he had known in his youth, renewed his acquaintance, and in a few weeks they were engaged spent. Early in October he set out from Richmond to fulfil a literary engagement in New York, and to but on learning of the early symptoms of his case prepare for his marriage, which was to take place to wait two or three hours for the next train. He supper that night. He accepted the invitation and went. At first he refused to drink, but at last be was induced to take a glass of champagne. That set him off, and in a few hours he was madly drunk. In this state he wandered off from his friends was robbed and beaten by ruffians, and left insensible in the street all night. The next morning he was picked up and taken to the Maryland hospital. He was delirious with brain fever. He was well cared for by the physicians of the hospital, but he was beyond the skill of the doctors. He lingered two or three days, and died on Sunday, October 7, 1849, in the 38th year of his age. His funeral was attended by the Hon. Z. Collins Lee, Dr. Snodgrass, Nelson Poe (his cousin), and Henry Herring (his uncle).

SINGULAR RELIGIOUS ENCITEMENT.—A Jacksonville (111.) correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writes as follows: - A most remarkable and unaccountable religious excitement has existed for some time past among a number of the citizens of Old Berlin, Sangamon County, and vicinity. It seems that the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of that town, became a convert to the religious dogma of perfect holiness and entire sanctification, and became so absorbed in the dogma, and excited in reference thereto, that the church dismissed him from the pastorate thereof. This minister then commenced holding "sanctification meetings" in his own dwellings, which were attended by a small congregation of sympathizers. These meetings, as they progressed, became more and more intensely exciting and boisterous. The attendants became more and more intensified in their faith in the doctrine of of perfect holiness and in the belief in the utter vanity of all earthly possessions. The minister at length claimed he was having revelations from God, one of which was that the marriage relation between a gentleman and his wife, of Berlin, was unholy, and that God had directed him to deliver a message to them, commanding their immediate separation. Two wealthy farmers who resided near the town were so far carried away by the preaching of their minister, who they believed was God's oracle, that one of them executed a deed conveying to him his farm as the instrument stated " for Jesus," and the other gave him \$4,000 "for Jesus." While the meetings were in progress at the preacher's dwelling, and, with the loud singing and wild shouts of the crazy fanatics ringing in her ears, the wife of the divine was confined and died, and it is believed of neglect. Finally the sensible people of Berlin became indignant at the proceedings and resolved to put a stop to them. To effect this they had, on Friday or Saturday of last week, the preacher taken into custody (believing him to be insane) for the purpose of having the question of his insanity tested before a jury. A brother of the farmer who executed the deed and of the one who gave him the money for Jesus," have taken steps to prevent the expenditure of the money or the recording of the deed.

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.—The New York Star has this illustration: "Jane, give the baby some laudanum and put it to sleep, and then bring me my parasol; I am going to a meeting for the education of mothers in the care of young children." "Yes, mum." Average weekly death rate in New York City, 659; of children under five years of age, 490. That's so, Sorosia." Health Officer reports for February, 478 deaths; 221 of them children

gard the personal care of all their helpless dependents as the all important duty of life. Train up a child in the way she should go and when she is old she will not depart therefrom. Give the young girl her own plot of ground, her chickens, lamb, and trade on that day." On the other hand, he has the | goat; teach her to care for them herself; to bake, cook, and raise her own food; to make and mend her own clothes as pastimes; and for which labor she aloue can receive the profit—never intringe upon her rights of property, and there would be no heartless laudanum giving mothers; no puny infants dying on the lap of ignorant, careless, idle, vicious help. Our present object, however, is to notice the fact that 221, almost half of the whole number of deaths from all causes the last month in this city, were of children under five years old! Can any intelligent and reasoning person believe for a moment, that the wise and good Creator of all, so failed in the construction of his last best work, that one half of its specimens must be demolished before they are fit for any use? If not, should we not search diligently for other causes of this terrible slaughter of the innocents? There are many causes, but we will not present but one; the almost universare greatly taken with show and pageant; have a all practice of desing children with narcotic drugs, natural reverence for authority; are as ignorant as to prevent their crying, relieve their pains or cause even the Roman Church could wish; are susceptible them to sleep. Of this practice, the distinguished to kindness." When the Eaptist Convention of Prof. John Eberle, M.D., in his work on the diseases Virginia refuses to hold fraternal Christian inter- of children, calls opium a treacherous palliative course with the colored Baptist Convention, the under the use of which the appetite and digestive powers fail; the body emaciates and the skin becomes dingy and shriveled; the countenance acquires an expression of languor and suffering, and a general state of apathy, inactivity and feebleness ensues, which ultimately often leads to convulsions, dropsy in the head, glandular indurations, incurable jaundied or fatal exhaustion of the vital energies." All the usual "soothing mixtures," such as Godfrey's Cordial, and Balby's Carminative, so much employed for allaying the colic of infants, contain more or less opium, and imnumerable infants have been irretrievably ruined by these popular nostrums! Prof. J. A. Gallup said: "It is probable that for far as admission of the universal and equal humanity forty years, opium and its preparations have done seven times the injury that they have rendered benefit, on the great scale of the civilized world, -killed seven where they have saved one! Dr. J. Johnson says, "the whole tribe of Narcotics, as opium, hyosciamus, hop and laurel water, or prussic acid, are dangerous sedatives, presenting allurements to the unwary with all the snavity of the Serpent of Eden, and the deception is too often equally fatal." Rankin says; "Cases are on record, which show that a person may recover from the first symptoms of poisoning, and yet ultimately die, from the effects of a single dose." Other causes of this terrible mortality of infants, will be named hereafter. Let mothers and nurses consider well what is here reported before they give their babies these deadly poisons.—Ciacinnati Commoner.

TRICHINOSIS AT UTICA-TWO VICTIMS TO RAW SAUsage.—On Friday aftermoon a reporter was permitted to examine under a microscope a portion of the muscles of a deceased patient, who died at St Elizabeth's hospital from trichmesis. One victim was Mechlin, a young German. About six weeks ago yesterday George Mechlin, William Deisenholt, Charles Pomerina and his wife were all taken sick about the same time. They suffered from vomiting and diarrhea. After suffering for several days from great pain in his muscles, Wm. Deisenholt died, as it was supposed from inflammation of the bowels. Mechlin was very sick, rallied a little, and then re turned to Hion where he remained for a week. During this time he complained of severe pains in of Poe's death has never been correctly told. It is his limbs. He remained about a week in Hion, then on Court street, where he was sick for about one month. The symptoms were similar to those of patient suffering from typhoid fever. His feet and to be married. He wrote to his friends in the North limbs were badly swollen. Mechlin was smally AND.—In anticipation of Mr. Minl's motion on the that he should pass the remainder of his life in Vir- taken to St. Elizabeth's hospital four or five days ginia, where the happiest days of his youth had been | ago. The physicians in attendance at first supposed that the patient was suffering from typhoid fever they suspected the existence of irichinosis. Mechlin on the 17th of the month. Arriving in Baltimore, failed rapidly and died at the hospital on Sunday ho found that he expected to take, and would have morning. After his death Dr. Hutchinson obtained a portion of the myscles from the shoulders and they would shrink with horror from any system in which their religion was not the prime consideration. Yet the Nonconformists answered them by the Nonconformists answered them by tributions in connection with the Church, and £2,251,051 from endow-they would shrink with horror from any system in ments acquired since the Reformation. The sum of went into a restaurant near the depot to get some thighs. Yesterday a microscopic examination of the control of the storic line. There he met with some of his one that that the control of the control o officials. Immense quantities of minute living worms, known as tricking spiralis, were found, wriggling about in the flesh. In a piece of the muscle not larger than a pin's head, three or four of these deathly, living atoms could be plainly seen with a glass of 400 magnifying power. In appearance they resembled the similarst kind of tape-worm, and the majority of them were coiled up in the form of the letter S and the figure S. The movements of the living creatures were like those of a half-torpid angle worm. Upon investigation the physicians learned that Charles Pomerina and his wife were still living. The woman has nearly recovered, but her husband is still suffering from swollen limbs, and his symptoms indicate the existence of trickinosis. His condition is a critical one. On being closely questioned, Mrs. Pomerina acknowledged that about a week before her household was attacked with this dreadful sickness, they had all caten raw sausages, procured at a meat market in West Utica.

Washington, April 2 .- The letter of Earl Granville in reply to Secretary Fish was read at the Cabinet meeting to-day, occupying nearly all of the morning session. The particulars of the letter cannot be ascertained for the reason that members of the Cabinet decline to converse upon the subject, seem ing to have a general understanding that it would be improper to furnish anything about it. It is known, however, from a reliable source, that the letter from Earl Granville is in character of an elaborate argument against the claims of the United States for indirect damages. It is firm, yet friendly in tone, and expresses a hope that both nations will be able to come to an understanding which will eventually carry out the treaty of Washington, according to what the British Government believe to be its true intent and meaning. The letter is in accordance with the recent utterances of the British press on the subject. The Secretary of State will not reply to Earl Granville for some days, as time is required for consideration of the points and arguments.

MARRIAGE IN THE STATES .- The Legislature of New York State is at present busy amending its marriage laws, but with no great probability of any practical good being the result. The extreme reaxation of the marriage laws in many of the States is bearing its natural and very bitter fruit. Among others the New York lawgivers are trying to put a stop to the wholesale system of divorce which is so provalent. The federal system, however, which permits each State to make its own marriage reguations, neutralizes all such efforts. Hence an agitation is arising for having one law of marriage and divorce applicable to the whole country, preventing, by this means, the anomaly of a person being divorced in one State though he would fail to secure any such accommodation in another—Toronto Globe.

From a late statement it is found that the Catholic population of Massachusetts is about 400,000; the liocese of Boston having about 300,000 of it. The diocese of Spring field has a Catholic population of 100,000. In the former diocese, there are ninety-six churches, and in the latter sixty, with a total of 225

The Rt. Rev. J.P. Ryan, of St. Louis, will be consecrated on the 14th, Coadjutor Bishop of St. Louis. The consecratory Prelate will be Archbishop Kenrick

assisted by several other Bishops. VACCINATION,-If fresh evidence of the benefits of

vaccination were required, although now that is surely unnecessary, it may be found in the latest returns regarding the small pox in New York. Last week there were 115 cases, an increase of 41 over the previous week. In no one case, as was ascertained after careful examination, had the persons attacked been successfully vaccinated since childhood. The evidence in possession of the Health Officer shows that nearly every instance of small pox reported has arisen from the want of vaccination. Yet there are still some who can be found to oppose the use of this precaution.

THE QUARER AND THE EARL OF DERRY. - In the days when Preston was considered "fashionable," ere the requirements of trade had swallowed up nearly every vestigo of green park and spacious gardens formerly connected with many town residences, there was in Stonegate, several neat villas, surrounded by shady trees and buxuriant orchards .-One of these was occupied by a rather eccentric Quaker, named John Dansom. The house which John occupied was owned by the Karl of Derby, of sporting notoriety. In their early days the embryo oarl and the Quaker boy had been school-fellows at the Preston Grammar School, which was then at Stonegate. The Quaker had been for some time very tardy in paying up his rent, and Mr. Baines, the earl's agent, had on sundry occasions threatened him with a descent of the "Philistines," in the shape of bailiffs. One morning he started off on foot to Knowsley, and, gaining admission to the park, walked up to the hall-door and rang. On the footman answering the bell, John put the simple question-

" Is Edward in?"

Edward!" exclaimed the astonished lackey; what Edward do you mean?"

"Edward Stanley. He lives hers, doesn't he? Is he in? I want to see him," replied the Quaker.

"Go away, you impertment fellow!" was the indigment rejoinder, and the footman slammed the door in the Quaker's face.

But John was not to be discouraged by this ungracious reception; he had come to see the earl, and did see him. The lackey eventually took in his name, and John was immediately ushered into the presence of the noble carl, whom he saluted

"Well, Edward, how art thou getting on?" " Very well, thank you. John," replied his lord-

ship, extending his hand and warmly shaking that "It's a long time since thou and I went to Pres-

ton Gammar School together," added the blunt Quaker. "It is, indeed, John, a very long time," replied

his loidship. "I am very glad to see you. How are you getting along? And what has brought you over here to Knowsley? "I am sorry to say," responded John, "that I have been getting on very badly lately. I cannot

raise brass to pay my rent, and that men of thine at Preston-Baines-he's a vast sancy tellow-says if I don't pay up before next Thursday he'll send th' bums. So, I've come to ask thee to give me a bit longer time." "Well, John," said his lord-hip, "I suppose you've been rather unfortunate lately, so PH forgive

you the rent altogether. And, added his lordship, "I'll tell you what I'll do further-you may live in the house rent free as long as you do John's protestations of gratitude for this act of generosity was unbounded. He took his departure

from Knowsley with a much lighter heart than when

approaching it. Some time after John's visit to Knowsley, during one of the race weeks, Lord Derby, when proceeding to the Cock Pit, to join in his tavorite sport, met John in Stoneygate, when, after a friendly salute, the

latter said :

"I see, Edward, thou hasn't given up thy silly, sinful practices yet!"

'No, John," replied the early, " I have not. But if all my tenants paid their rents as you do, I should very soon have to give up altogether," and with this rebuke his fordship walked on.

Am and Sunsman.-The human being is like a plant-neither will thrive in the dark. Nor will either prosper in the twilight or in the shade. Show me a family that lives in a house heavily shaded by over-hanging boughs of trees, so that the sunsh seldom or ever falls upon any side of it, and I will show you people who never enjoy good health. It will be observed that they are consumptive, or serofulous, or have carried bones, or deformed joints, or the children are rachitic, and are continually bleeding from the nose and look like wilted cabbages, They are not exactly wilted nor bleached but they have that blenched look presented by the unfortunate inmates of prisons, and the drooping appearance seen in plants that make a poor show in growing in dark out of the way places.

Vigor is altogether impossible in the absence of sunshine. I know many people who think themselves intelligent, and who are filled with wise saws and sage proverbs as to the preservation of health, who live in darkened rooms. Sunshine fades the carpets and warps the furniture, they say; but faded carpets are better than grooked spines and bowed legs and arms. Flies will get into the house if it is light, is another excuse for ample window curtains and heavy death-dealing shade trees-the latter, in many cases, the poisonous and too ordorous Chinese Ailanthus, than which a greater curse was never brought into the country. But flies buzzing about in the air of one's sitting-room are to be preferred to Spanish flies made up into blistering plasters, and used upon the chest as counter irritant to subercled lungs.

To much sunshine cannot be admitted to a residence, or basked in by the sick or well. Sunshine is grand medicine for the invalid, and will cure and reinvigorate a shattered frame quicker and more permanently than all the drugs in the land .-Coupled with plenty of fresh air, and the restorative preparations drawn from air and sunshine, it is the grand reformer of all morbid afflictions, and the finest and safest of remedies. It is also the best of preventives of siegness. Admit it, then, to every nook and corner of your dwellings, that it may banish malaria, and implant life and vitality into your minds and bodies.

And, speaking of the benefits of sunshine, we recommend a sunshine bath. It costs nothing, but it yields health, strength and clasticity of spirits, and is worth all other kinds of bathing over indulged in by health-seekers.—Household.

THE RICE CURE. - Dr. Hall says that it ought to be extensively known that ordinary boiled rice, caten with boiled milk, is one of the best remedies known for any form of loose bowels. Its efficacy is increased if it is browned like coffee, and then boiled and eaten at intervals of four hours, taking no other food or liquid whatever; its curative virtue is intensified if no milk is taken with it, and the patient will keep quiet in a warm bed; then it becomes an almost infallible remedy.

SCOTCH METHOD OF WASHING WOOLEN SHAWLS .-Scrape one pound of soap, and boil it down in sufficient water to be a thin jelly; when cold, beat it with the hand, and add three tablespoonfuls of spirits of turpentine, and one of spirits of hartshorn. Wash the articles theroughly in it, then rinse in cold water until all the soap is taken off, then in salt water. Fold between two sheets, taking care not to allow two folds of the article to lie together. Mangle, and iron with a very cool iron. Shawls done in this way look like new. Only use the salt where there are delicate colors that may strike.