

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ATTEMPT TO INTIMIDATE THE QUEEN.—During the last two or three days Arthur O'Connor has been 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 signs of insanity...

A SKETCH OF LIVERPOOL CATHOLICITY.—A lecture on this subject was given on Sunday week by Mr. John Devair, of the Catholic Times, to the members and friends of S. Anthony's Young Men's Society...

THE EDUCATION LEAGUE AND THE NON-CONFORMISTS.—For us there is a deep significance, says the Catholic Times, in the associated words "League" and "Non-conformists" which we now find landed together...

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION UNION.—The resistance to Mr. Dixon's motion in the House was precluded 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 record...

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...

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-organizational scheme of Mr. Cardwell, suggesting, as the result of the consideration of a committee, how the various proposed changes are to be carried out...

considerable number of artillery districts, and Ireland two, the one comprising Ulster and Leinster minus Kilkenny, and the other including Connaught and Munster plus Kilkenny. A reduction in the paper establishment of the Irish Militia to the extent of 5,000 men is proposed, and an addition of that number to the Scotch.

THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The Registrar General in his quarterly return states that the resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of last year was 31,529,436; England and Wales having 23,750,359 inhabitants; Scotland 3,366,378; 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 6,900 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.

CONVERSIONS.—It is stated in Catholic circles that Lord Courtenay, son of the Earl of Devon, has abandoned 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 Manchester, 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 Disabilities 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...

THE METHODIST IS quite excited about the Catholic missions among the colored people of freedmen in 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 surprised at this; the Lord never starts a good work, but Satan tries instantly to hinder or spoil 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 amulets. The susceptible imagination of the colored 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 helplessly looking on?—New York Tablet.

HOW EDWARD A. POE DIED.—Eugene I. Didier has written thus in Appleton's Journal.—The true story of Poe's death has never been correctly told. It is this.—In the summer of 1849 he left New York for 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 to be married. He wrote to his friends in the North that he should pass the remainder of his life in Virginia, where the happiest days of his youth had been spent. Early in October he set out from Richmond to fulfil a literary engagement in New York, and to prepare for his marriage, which was to take place on the 17th of the month. Arriving in Baltimore, he found that he expected to take, and would have to wait two or three hours for the next train. He went into a restaurant near the depot to get some refreshment. There he met with some of his old West Point friends, who invited him to a champagne supper that night. He accepted the invitation and went. At first he refused to drink, but at last he 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 EXPERIENCE.—A Jacksonville, (Ill.) 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 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 pannel; 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, 859; of children under five years of age, 490. That's so, Sorosis." Health Officer reports for February, 478 deaths; 221 of them children under five years old; and only 5 over 80 in Cincinnati. This fearful state of things will continue until wo-

men are trained up, from their very cradles, to regard 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 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 alone 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 universal practice of dosing children with narcotic drugs, to prevent their crying, relieve their pains or cause them to sleep. Of this practice, the distinguished Prof. John Koberle, M.D., in his work on the diseases of children, calls upon a truer and more salutary 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 jaundiced or fatal exhaustion of the vital energies. All the usual "soothing mixtures," such as Godfrey's Cordial, and Bally's Carmine, so much employed for allaying the colic of infants, contain more or less opium, and innumerable infants have been irrevocably ruined by these popular nostrums! Prof. J. A. Gallup said: "It is probable that for 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, hyoscyamus, henbane and laudanum, or prussic acid, are dangerous sedatives, presenting allurement to the unwary with all the suavity 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.—Cincinnati Commoner.

UNITED STATES.

THE QUAKER AND THE EARL OF DERBY.—In the days when Preston was considered "fashionable," ere the requirements of trade had swallowed up nearly every vestige of green park and spacious gardens formerly connected with many town residences, there was in Stonegate, several neat villas, surrounded by shady trees and luxuriant orchards.—One of these was occupied by a rather eccentric Quaker named John Danson. The house which John occupied was owned by the Earl of Derby, of sporting notoriety. In their early days the embryo Earl 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. Daines, the Earl's agent, had on sundry occasions threatened him with a dose 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 here, doesn't he? Is he in? I want to see him," replied the Quaker. "Go away, you impudent fellow!" was the indignant rejoinder, and the footman slammed the door in the Quaker's face.

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

"Well, Edward, how art thou getting on?" "Very well, thank you, John," replied his lordship, extending his hand and warmly shaking that of his visitor.

"It's a long time since thou and I went to Preston Grammar School together," added the blunt Quaker.

"It is, indeed, John, a very long time," replied his lordship. "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 make brass to pay my rent, and that is more of thine at Preston-Baines—his is a vast sum—says if I don't pay up before next Thursday he'll send the bailiffs. So I've come to ask thee to give me a bit longer time."

"Well, John," said his lordship, "I suppose you've been rather unfortunate lately, so I'll 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 live."

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AN AND STRENGTH.—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 longings of trees, so that the sunshine 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 cracked bones, or deformed joints, or the children are rachitic, and are continually bleeding from the nose and look like wilted cabbage. They are not exactly withered nor bleached, but they have that bleached look produced 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 crooked spines and bowed legs and arms. This 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 odorous Chinese Alantus, 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 tubercled lungs.

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

THE RICE CURSE.—Dr. Hall says that it ought to be extensively known that ordinary boiled rice, eaten 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.

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