Selected Articles.

THE MITHERLESS BAIRN.

Whon aither bairnes are hushed to their hame By aunty, or cousin, or freeky grand-dame, Wha stands last and I suely, and sairly fortairn? Tis the pair do Adio laddio - the nultherless bairn The mitherless bairn creaps to his lane bed. Nana covers his canid back, nor haps his bare head His woo hackit hoches are hard as the airn, And lifeles the lair o' the mitherless bairn!

Ancath his could brow, siccan dreams hover there O' hands that want kindly to kaim his kark hair! But morning brings clutches, a' reckless and storn That lo'eng the looks o' the mitherless bairn ! The sister who sank o'er his suftly rocked bed, Now rests in the moois where their mammie is laid; While the father tolls sair his wee bannook to

earn. And kens no the wrangs o' his mitherless bairn

Her spirit that pass'd in the hour of his birth, Still watches his lone forn wand rings on earth, Recording in heaven the blossings they carn, Who couthicly deal with the mitherless bairn ohl speak him me harshly to trembles the while He bends to your bidding and blesses your smile -In their dark hours o' anguish, the heartless shall

That God deals the blow for the mitherless bairn!

ROMANISM AND ITS DOINGS.

In order to show in what intolerant and uncompromising manner, and with what reckless, unscrupulous, inconsiderate, and violent means the Roman Catholic Church was determined to carry on her side of the battle in Ireland, we quote a startling case from the Rock, March first. It appears that a short time since a gentleman named Clanchy, who twenty years since re-nounced Roman Catholicism and became a Protestant, died at Clareville, in the county of Cork. After he embraced Protestantism, he went to England and married an English lady. He had occasion to visit Ireland a short time since, however, and was taken ill at an hotel at Clareville. His wife was sent for, but was kept from her dying husband several days. quote the case as follows: "His Romanist relatives (who refused to allow the Protestant clergyman to enter the sick chamber), according to a letter tn the Dublin Daily Express, kept her in an ajoining room, excluded from seeing her dying husband.' The physician, who was a Protestant, intervened, but the clergyman was still kept out. Mr. Clanchy being at last in dying state, the attendance of a Romish priest was urged, but his wife firmly refused his entry, the dying man having positively rejected him, and desired the attendance of the Protestant clergyman. The Vicar of Chareville was ultimately admitted." He says, "Mr. Chanchy received me most cordially. I conversed and prayed with him, and at his desire, after he had expressed sincere repentance and entire reliance on the merits of the Redeemer, I administered to him the Holy Communion, in some of the prayers of which he audibly joined. He said afterwards, 'Now that you are established here, you can come at all times, and, Should I die, can they prevent me being buried in the church-yard? Other remarks, which I need not repeat, he made expressive of his comfort and peace in trusting in his Redeemer." The sufferer gradually sank and became unconscious the Protestant clergyman remaining at the side of the death-bed. At this point, the wife having been persuaded to retire, that she might not witness the final struggle, a priest of the Romish Church was introduced. What occured is best described in the clergymans own words. "He rushed up to where I stood, put his hand on my shoulder, and sought to push me out, amidst tumultuous cries from his attendants of Pull him out! 'Drag him out!' I defied him, protested against the outrage and said that mmitted. would punish him by law, if possible. ments. What care I for your law? he replied; sented to I will proceed, and again he sought to force me to withdraw; but I replied, 'I am at my post of duty, and fifty priests like you shall not remove me.' Finding me immovable, he then asked me to join in the ceremonies, but I replied that between him and methere was nothing in common; that I knew him not, and wished not to know him, and that, 'light had no communion with darkness.' Then he proceeded with the whole programme of the rites of his church' over the insensate form of the dying man, notwithstanding the fact he had lived twenty years after the manner that they call heresy, and had brought up his children in the same, and lay there utterly unconscious, without having expressed one single word of recantution, or betrayed any sign of intelligence. When he had concluded his performance he pronounced his soul saved,' and the exulting cry was taken up, and re-echo-ed by the audience. When all was finished, I withdrew to seek Mrs. Clanchy, and found her in darkness clanchy, and found her in darkness permit the persecution of the Church and solitude waiting the last sad intelligence. I informed her of what had the contrary, persecution can only help occurred. She had heard the uproar, to purify the Church and clothe it with said, but thought it was in the beruty. We must not deny that the and "take fire" during the high heats of the church and clothe it with the way places; especially they will do so she said, but thought it was in the beruty. occurred. She had heard the uproar, she said, but thought it was in the street. Language could scarcely con-vey an idea of her horror and distress when informed of what took place. She reached the room where lay her ever been the violence of political ing from ninety to a hundred is nothing dying husband, with tottering steps, power. In days like the present the less than inviting conflagration.

and after appealing to every feeling of the human heart, first to the women present, and then to the priest, after protesting against the outrage committed-reminding the priest this was her private room, that her husband was dying in the Protestant faith, and imploring him and his friends to withdraw and let her husband die in peaceto no purpose, she left the room, and fainted on a chair in an ajoining apartment." Surely there can never be found a man or a woman deserving the name who could defend such a diabolical outrage perpetrated in the name of religion. The widow desired the Protestant clergyman to officiate at the funeral, and he proceded to Cork to get the necessary advice and protection. Being delayed, the funeral was hastily performed, the morning after the death. with Romish rites—a mob having been organised in case the Protestant clergyman return in time to prevent the ceremony, or rather the outrage." This took place in a town situated on a great line of railway, with a population of about 4000; and it might be taken as an example how far, in the future, and in remote districts, the Romanists would go for the sake of what they called the g'ory of God."

GERMANY AND THE VATICIAN.

Writing from Berlin on Saturday last, the Prussian correspondent of the Times says :- It cannot be denied that there is a dramatic climax in the sayings and doings of the Pope. He began by suffering the priests to be instructed to agitate against the unity and solidity of the Empire; he has now proceeded to attack Prince Bismark personally. The harangue just delivered by His Holiness against the Prince Chancellor is too characteristic of the man not to be given in extense. A German Ultramontane Society at Rome, having waited upon the Pope to assure him of their unchanging allegiance, the Pontiff, clothing himeslf in his self-made garment of infallibility, began to hold forth as follows:—

"Let me thank you for the feelings of attachment you have just expressed. They agree with the communications which I have received from all parts of Germany, and which serve to encourage and elevate my mind in these unfortunate times. Only within the last fow days I received addresses from Cologne, Munster, Padeborn, Munich, Ratisbon, and many other Dioceses, from which I gather that the Catholics have on the recent anniversary celebrated the prolongation of my life and Pontificate with festivities, prayers, and above all, with a zealous partaking of the Holy Sacrament. I approve of this; for such are efficient means of stopping the persecution of the Church. Yes, the Church is being persecuted in your country, and a state of things has supervened in which I must ask you to act with temperance yet with firmness. Pray and humble yourselves before God, nor neglect to use the press and the weapon of public speech. God enjoins man to respect and obey the secular authorities, but he likewise commands you to preach the truth and refute error. We have to resist a persecution which, long designedly hatched, is discharging itself over our devoted heads. The First Minister of a powerful Government, after attaining considerable success in the field, has placed himself at the head of those who are persecuting us. I have for the glory of the Lord. Jacob wrestlinimated to him—and all the world ed a whole night. Elijah, with his face may know it-that a triumph without moderation cannot last; and that a triumph which leads to a struggle with the truth and the Church is sheer madness. I have told him that his persecuting us will result in imperilling the splendour and durability of his achieve-ments. I have caused it to be represented to him that the German Catholies have till now been loval subjects of their Government; that bishops, priests, and laymen have been glad to enjoy the protection of the authorities, and grateful for the countenance awarded them. The German Governments, too, have repeatedly expressed to me their satisfaction at the political attitude of their Catholic subjects. With all these of-ficial admissions fresh in my memory, how am I to believe that all at once the Catholics have been converted into rebels, entering into dangerous conspiracies, and aiming at the destruction of the State? I have caused this question to be put to the German Premier, without, however, as yet eliciting a reply. Perhaps my question cannot be answered. But let us hold out, firmly united, and confiding at Syracuse, N. Y., was burned with a in the justice of God Almighty. Who loss of \$100,000. Here we have greasy knows whether a little stone may not soon separate itself from a mountain frame factory "varmsh." figuring in rooms, and while they are undergoing top, and coming down unexpectedly, three almost simultaneous distructive smash the feet of the Colossus! But fires. These materials will generate even if this should not be, if God should | dangerous | degrees | of | heat at | any permit the persecution of the Church season of the year, when rags, cloths,

wheat is sifted from the chaff, and all lukewarmness scattered to the winds. Wait quietly for the decrees of God Almighty. Respect and obey the government as long as it does not command any thing contrary to the behests of God and Holy Mother Church. I bless your Fatherland, your families and friends, and all good Catholics of Germany. May God preserve and strengthen you to carry out all I have recommended you! Benedical robis recommended you!

Deus omnipotens!" &c.

Is it possible that a Popc, infallible

is transcendental mysteries, should be so utterly mistaken about the manifest occurances of this work-a-day world? Is it creditable that His Holiness should be so completely ignorant of what has occurred in this country as to venture the assertion that the war raging between him and Germany is one of Gormany's scoking? There is scarcely a European country in which the Catholie priest has been better treated or more fondly supported by the authorities the last thirty years than in Germany. Whether Catholic or Protesmany. Whether Catholic or Protestant, the German Governments in the last period of contenential history were earnestly desirons to support both denominations of the Christian faith, regarding them as a rampart against the spread of latitudinarian views. Ever since 1810 the same policy has been persued in this respect by Prussia and Bavaria, no less than the Schwaryburg-Rudolstadt and Reuss-Schleis-Prussia was in advance of all others in protecting and caressing the priest. Having the most to fear from the dissemination of lax principles, she was the most eager to support Bishop and Pope; and did she allow herself to be diverted from this course by the venemous opposition the Catholic clergy in the minor States made to all the attempts to establish national unity under the auspices of Hohenzollern. Though the Bavarian and Baden monks prenched the Holy war against this Government on all occasions when the unity was on the tapis-though the to bring the internecine campaign of 1866—though they did all in their power to prevent the Southern States from resisting the French attack in of the roads for a large part of the year, the ecclesiastical policy adopted a goneration ago. Having fallen out with Germany the Pope is trying to make his peace with Russia. Kindly overlooking the utter subjection to which a failure of the crops, would make payhis Church has been reduced in the dominions of the Czar, he has just appointed two Bishops in lieu of two odged in Siberia.

IMPORTUNITY.

Dr. Ormiston, commenting on the prayer of Abraham in behalf of Sodom,

says:
"We find, moreover, in this intercession, carnest importunity. Again and again did he present his cause. Six times did he marshal his arguments, and each time was heard, and it was the suppliants faith, and not the Sovereign's grace, which failed even then. What if he had ventured to speak once more? Everywhere in the Word of God, by example and command, we are urged to fervent, frequent, continued supplications. Our Lord himself repeated the same request three times. Moses again and again sought the Lord, rising higher and still higher at each ed a whole night. Elijah, with his face between his knees, sent seven times before the answer came. The parable of the widow and the unjust judge same grace of importunity. The Syrophenician mother found in her repeated repulses the very plea which gain the victory. Let us then pray without ceasing, and faint not. Let us humbly trustingly, and importunately implore God to save our children, to avert evils from our homes and our country, and abundantly to bless our churches, Sabbath schools, and all Christian agencies. Wilt thou not revive us again, that thy people may rejoice in thee?"

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

A destructive fire in Philadelphia, is reported to have had its origin among some "greasy cotton waste." The "paint shop" of the New York Central Railroad, at Albany, was destroyed by fire, together with a large number of loaded freight cars, and nine costly any other variety, and retain the freshpassenger coaches, the total loss being ness and bloom of the fruit and acquire \$225,000. And a picture frame factory fires. These materials will generate Church requires purification every now and then, and that the most effective meterials lying about in neglected means of reviving the ancient glory has places when the thermometer is rang-

PRICES FIFTY YEARS AGO.

In the July number of the New Daminion Monthly, the pleasant chapters on "Early scenes in Canadian Life," by the Rev. Thomas Webster, of Newbury, are continued. We clip the following interesting item:

When the Townships of London and Nissouri were settled, the mearest place where inhabitants could purchase dry-goods or groceries was Dundas. — It may be consequently supposed that their supply of these conveniences was not very frequently replenished.

This privation was, however, partially relieved after a few years.

About 1828 the late Hon. G. J. Goodhue, then a young man just beginning life, brought a small stock of goods into Westminster, and opened a general store in a log house on Westminster street (Brick street). Various articles for household use, of which for some time there had been rather a dearth among the settlers, were there obtained in exchange for black salts, grein, maple sugar, or whatever else they had to spare.

But this agreeable change was found, ere long, to have its disagreeable side. Almost every article they required to buy was held at a high price, while everything they had fo sell brought only a low price. Prints and factory cottons, such as can now be had at from 12 to 14 cents per yard, then cost 75 cents. Tea was \$2 per pound, and nutmegs six cents each. For a pair of coarse shoes of very inferior quality, For a pair of they had to pay \$8; and for everything else in proportion. It took twelve bushels of wheat to pay for a barrel of salt.

Such prices for absolute necessaries may seem exorbitant, and doubtless they afforded the dealer a high percentago on the capital invested, but, perhaps, not so very high as may be supposed. In the first place the dealer had to buy at wholesale at much higher rates than in subsequent years. same worthies not a little contributed | Eric, Welland, and Rideau Canals were not yet available. The lack of public facilities for they conveyance of merchandise, and the wretched condition of 1870, Prussia would not swerve from made the expense of transportation from New York or Montreal enormous. Then, the merchant was obliged to sell on credit, and the majority of his customers were poor; so that sickness, or ment that year an impossibility, and consequently so much of his limited capital must be unproductive. disadvantages caused a great diminua-tion in the apparently large profits; and as those who opened shops in the woods did not do so from purely philanthropic motives, but for their own advantage, they no doubt made the retail prices high enough to yield them a handsome profit after paying all expenses and providing against prolable losses.

The customer who did not keep a ery exact account himself, knowing that during the year he had taken a number of articles to the store, of which he had purchased but a few small parsels, naturally deluded himself with the idea that his account most be nearly, if not quite balanced. But when he came to see the figures that represented his cakes of maple-sugar and lns porkers, his bushels of grain and his barrels of black salts, and to contrast their inconsiderable amount with the much larger one that figured on the Dr. side of the account, it was difficult for him to realize that the few household necessaries that he had bought should have so far exceeded in monetary value the beautifully illustrates and enforces the more bulky commodities with which he supposed he had paid for them.

HOW TO MAKE RAISINS.

In the regions around the Mediterranean where the grape is extensively cultivated, the fruit is plucked from the vine after ripening, and dried in the sun or in an oven made something like a Dutch oven. After drying, they are packed in boxes or casks for domestic

The best raisins are the Malaga, Muscatel, or sun raisins. They are dried on the vine, the stem being partly separated and the leaves plucked away so as to admit the sun freely. The grapes soon shrivel and become sweet from the concentration of the pulp. These raisins are said to be better than less of the saccharine deposit.

Raisins are sometimes prepared by this process the grapes are sprinkled with an alkaline lye. This coats them with a thin varnish, and induces an exudation of sugary particles.

In some places the raisn is made by clearing off a space on the ground, spreading the grapes on the smooth surface inclined to the sun. They are protected from dows and rains, and when sufficiently dry packed in boxes.

It is hard work to teach people who can learn nothing without being taught.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE JEWS.

If the Jews have in past ages been a prescribed people, they have had their revenge in their rise to the leadership of finance in Europe. In the United States they are noted for their thrift, which, supplemented by their economy, carries them movemed with great rapidity. A late English paper calls attention to the fact that in the old world the Jews are becoming a political power. Not to mention Disraeli, who at present seems likely to return to office, it is stated that in Europe "there is scarcely a Statem which they are not ministers; not one, except Russia and Spain, in which they have not a kind of preference in the suffrages of the people. In England, a Jew is Solicitor-General; in India, another sits in the Supreme Council; in France, a Jew rules the Department of Instruction; in Austria, one is President of the Lower House.' The same pap r avers that "all over the Continent, Jews are taking possession of the journals; that in Italy, Austria, Germany, and many towns in France, they are the most acceptable of candidates; and that in England, while 800,000 Catholics have not a solitary representative, 80,000 Jews have eight representatives in the House of Commons." The Jew of this age is a representative of the modern spirit steadied by the habitual conservatism of his race. His position in Europe makes him an advocate of toleration, for religious intolerance has sorely oppressed him; he is opposed to hereditary aristocracy, for he receives none of its benefits. The jealousy of governments in past centuries has driven him to that form of wealth which is least visible; hence he is a dealer in money and precious gems. Unbefriended by the world, the race has been thrown upon its own resources of emergy, tact, and skill. Its triumphs have been brilliant, though more conspicuous in Europo than in the United States. Here toleration melts away race prejudices, and the Jew is likely to be absorbed in the mass of our population. - The Methodist.

THE GARDEN FOR WOMEN.

There is nothing better for wives and daughters physically than to have the care of a garden; a flower-pot if noth-What is pleasanter than to ing more. pass a portion of every passing day in working among plants and watching the growth of shrubs, trees, and plants, and to observe the opening of flowers, from week to week, as the season advances? Then how much it adds to enjoyment to know that your hands planted and tilled them at I have pruned and trained—this is a pleasure that requires neither great riches nor profound knowledge. The wife or daughter who loves home, and would seek ever to make it the best place for husbands and brothers, is willing to forego some gossiping morning calls for the sake of having leisure for the cultivation of plants, shrubs, and flowers. The advantage which women personally derive from stirring the soil and snuffing the morning air are freshness and beauty of cheeks and brightness of eyo and cheerful ess of temper, vigor of mind, and purity of heart. quently she is more cheerful and lovely as a sister and more attractive and confiding as a wife .- Ohio Farmer.

TRUE HOSPITALITY.

Many a wife might read the following paragraph from Emerson, and be wiser therefor: "O excellent wife I encumber not yourself and me to get a curiously rich dinner for this man or woman who has alighted at our gate, nor a bedeliamber made at too great a cost. These things, if they are curious in them, they can get for a few shillings in any village; but rather let the stranger see, if he will in your looks, accent and behaviour, your heart and carnestness, your thought and will, that which he cannot buy at any price in the city, and for which he may travel twenty miles, and dine sparingly and sleep little, to behold. Let not the emphasis of hospitality lie in bed and board: but let truth, and love, and honor, and courtesy flow in all thy deeds."

I do not speak of theology in controversy, but I speak of pure religion, the great principle for moulding the heart and mind. To banish this element would be a ruinous experiment, both as regards the pupil no less than the master. The former would be without the weapons he indispensably requires to enable him to meet the conflicts before him through life; those weapons are to be found in religion alone. The master has no stay or impelling motive so sure and efficient as religion. In such arduous and trying position it is the origin and nourishment of all true devotedness. In such days as ours, there is a more urgent need than ever to teach the child that for which he was sent into the world, his duty to his Maker and his fellowcreatures, which is comprehended in the two great commandements which the word of Revelation alone prescribes —the love of God and man.—Frof. Naville, of Genera.