

WANTED—A Male Teacher, holding at least, a Second Class Certificate, for the Catholic Separate School, Brockville, Ont. Salary liberal. Duties begin 7th JAN. 1878. Apply to Rev. FATHER MCCARTHY, P.P. 19-17

WANTED, a Male Teacher, holding a Second or Third Class Certificate, for School Section No. 2, Bromley; good reference required; state salary and reply to Rev. N. BYRNS, P.P., Eganville, or to Trustees of the Section, Eganville, P. Q. 18-3

WANTED, by a gentleman of twelve years' experience, a situation to conduct a Separate or Public School, in a good locality. He has been engaged as English Master in one of the best Catholic Colleges of Ireland for three years, and is a Special Class man from the Dublin and six months' school. A liberal salary expected. Best Irish and Canadian references. Address, "M.R." Cornwall, Ont. Dec 18, '77-19

PIANOS Retail price \$760 only \$235; \$450, \$175. Organs, 16 stops, \$120; 12 \$85; 8 \$65; 2, \$45—brand new, warranted, 15 days' trial. Other bargains. 24-pp. Illustrated Newspaper all about Piano-Organ WAR, FREE. DANIEL F. HEATLY, Washington, N.J. Nov 14, '77-14

CLAIRTE MATH AGAD. J. T. HENDERSON, 191 St. Peter Street, (NEXT TO CRAIG.)

Begs to call the special attention of the Irish Ladies to his new Irish-Canadian Christmas Card, which he has just published, and is now selling rapidly—the design is one of the Old Country and Canada—being emblematic of the Shamrock, Autumn Maple Leaves, a combination of the Shamrock, Autumn Maple Leaves, and Birch Bark, executed by Prang, the well-known Artist. 10 cents each, or \$1.15 a dozen.

EDUCATIONAL, &c. DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL.

MISS BALDWIN still continues her Day and Evening School at No. 38 AYLMER STREET, where she is prepared to receive pupils as heretofore. Reference:—The Rev. Jesuit Fathers. 187

LORETTO ABBEY, WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, CANADA. A Branch of the Ladies of Loretto, Dublin, Ireland. Board and Tuition—\$150 per annum. Send for circular and address to LADY SUPERIOR July 25-14

LORETTO CONVENT, Niagara Falls, Canada. Two Medals for General Proficiency in the different courses will be presented by His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada. Board and Tuition—\$150 per year. For further information and prospectus, address LADY SUPERIOR. July 15-14

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS, Belleville, Ontario. Conducted by the Ladies of Loretto. Studies will be resumed at this Institution, for Boarders and Day-Schoolers, on the 1st of September. The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the City, and offers a variety of advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined education. For particulars, please address THE LADY SUPERIOR, Loretto Convent, Belleville. July 25, '77-14

CONVENT OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, ONTARIO. It is well-known that the city of Kingston, built on the shores of Lake Ontario, is one of the healthiest localities in the Dominion. The Convent, now completely remodelled and enlarged, can accommodate far more pupils than in former years. It imparts the knowledge of all that is suited to make a young female an accomplished lady. TERMS: Board and Tuition in English and French, Fancy Work and Plain Sewing \$80.00 Music—Piano and Organ—Board and Tuition \$20.00 Bed and Bedding if furnished by the Institution, 10.00 Payments to be made quarterly in advance. The year begins the 3rd September. N.B.—Lessons in Drawing, Painting, Vocal Music, and other branches not specified here from extra charges. Aug 26, '77

PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR CONFESSION AND COMMUNION. A short treatise on the Sacrament of Penance for the use of Schools and Colleges. This little book contains every thing necessary to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Sacrament of Penance—in its practical form. An examination of conscience adapted to every age, with summary explanations of the most frequent sins. Prayers before Confession—Communion. Prayers for Mass, &c., which makes a very handy Manual for such persons who intend to make a good Confession and Communion. Price, Bound—Cloth.....0.25 Paper.....0.125 By the hundred—\$16.00 Paper.....\$10.00 Any order sent to the Rev. G. P. E. DROLET, Parish Priest of St. Columban, Sillery, carefully attended to. Sept 26, '77

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN, ONT. The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental needle work. TERMS: Board and Tuition in French and English.....\$8.00 Music and use of Instrument.....2.00 Drawing and Painting.....1.00 Bed and Bedding.....1.00 Washing.....1.00 Entrance Fee.....3.00 The Scholastic year commences in SEPTEMBER, and closes at the end of JUNE. Nov 14, '77-14

CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL! Read the list of Books we are offering at twenty-five cents per week: Elegant Family Bibles, "Life of the Blessed Virgin," "Father Burke's Lectures and Sermons," "Lives of the Saints," "Life of Pope Pius IX." and a fine assortment of Mission and other Prayer Books. Also of "Catholicism and Mission" "History of Ireland," and "Life of Daniel O'Connell." The above works are all published by the well-known firm of D. & J. Sandler & Co., of New York, and will be delivered in advance on receipt of the first payment at

JAMES JORDAN'S BOOK STORE, 674 CRAIG STREET, (nearly opposite Coto) By dropping a note or a Postal Card we will send samples of the above-named books to any address for examination, free of charge. A choice selection of Albums may be had on the same terms. Nov 14, '77

Stained Glass For Churches, Etc. A. FITZPATRICK, Artist, Diploma of England, supplies European Art Glass at the prices charged for the inferior article hitherto used here for Stained Glass. The best Memorial Windows. Send for prices, &c. PRIZES RECEIVED: London 1871. Philadelphia 1876—First Prize Late of London, Eng. Studio and Works, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y. June 20, '77

CATHOLIC NEWS.

SAINT MARY'S new Catholic Cathedral, Boston costing \$225,000 was dedicated on Sunday last.

LOURDES.—Lourdes has just witnessed out of the most impressive scenes in her history. An Italian deputation, composed of seventy members, lately arrived to offer the Golden Rose, blessed by the Holy Father on Lictare Sunday, to the Immaculate Virgin. The presentation was made in the name of Pius IX. In times gone by this rose was presented, according to an ancient custom, to that Christian Princess who proved herself most devoted to the Holy See. This time the Holy Father offers it to the Queen of Heaven, to ask her protection for himself as his persecuted flock.

TRULY "A CATHOLIC CITY."—The correspondent of the Boston Christian Register, from whom we have quoted once before, thus writes of the progress of Catholic Church in Brooklyn, as it strikes a Protestant outsider: "I said in a former letter that Brooklyn might almost be called a Congregationalist city. But if numbers are the test, it might be called a Catholic city. The Roman Church here has more houses of worship than any other, about forty in all, more in proportion to population than the city of New York, in which, I think, there are fifty-three Catholic churches. Most of these Brooklyn Catholic churches are large and costly, and many of them are magnificent in architecture and decorations. No church in the country is more brilliant in color than the great church of St. Steven, and the music here is unsurpassed in the richness of its quality. The finest music of the orchestras of Dunmuck and Thomas is rivalled in the masses of this church. The church of 'St. Mary by the Sea,' the 'Stella Maris,' is a favorite church of the people, and grand requiems masses are frequently performed under its great Gothic arches.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—A correspondent of the Examiner and Chronicle has been travelling out West, and finds a state of things which he does not consider cheerful. The only force which he found everywhere organized and effective is the Roman Catholic Church. In one town of five thousand inhabitants one half the population belonged to the Church. It is pleasant to hear that they were "consolidated and efficient." The Protestant population of the West seems, according to this observer, to be "divided into a large number of sects, who (sic) are weak by the very fact of their division." In Omaha, a young city, our traveller found a cathedral and colleges for young men and women. "As far in the Rocky Mountains the conspicuous object as you approach a mining city is the Roman Catholic school, which looks down upon the whole scene of busy activity. These are but samples. Whatever we may do, or neglect to do, in the infancy of the West, the Roman Catholic Church will not be idle." What would the good man have? As her children move westward, the Church, like a good mother as she is, must move after them. Would he have her leave them to the tender mercies of the warring sects which cannot even keep their own broods pecking each other to pieces?

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following account of churches and religious institutions recently established in the United States is an encouraging proof of the steady progress of the Faith: At New London, Ohio, a new chapel, under the invocation of Our Lady of Lourdes, has been opened for public worship; the old church at Fayetteville, Ill., has been refitted to serve as a school-house and residence for the Sisters of the Precious Blood, who have charge of the school; the new school building of St. Peter's congregation, Chicago, Ill., is finished, and was dedicated a few weeks ago. The dedication of a church at Rexville, N.Y., by Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan of Buffalo, took place lately. A fine Church is in the course of erection at Honesdale, Pa.; it will be in Roman style; its dimensions are 120 by 65 feet. In the early part of November, Rt. Rev. Bishop Heiss of La Crosse, Wis., dedicated a new church at Marathon City and administered Confirmation to 40 children in the afternoon of the same day. The good Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus had the happiness of seeing Most Rev. Archbishop Wood of Philadelphia in their midst on the 8th of November; he had come to dedicate a magnificent Convent Chapel for this young and prosperous community at Sharon Hill, Pa. A church at Hopewell, N.Y., was recently dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Corrigan of Newark. Other dedications took place in the course of the month of November at Springfield, Ill., Rockville, Conn.; Hantsville, Ala.; and Galveston, Texas. The new church at Galveston is under the patronage of the Apostle of Ireland. It was solemnly dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishops Quintan of Mobile, Ala., assisted by Rt. Rev. Bishop Pellicier of San Antonio, Texas. This church is built in the pure Gothic style, and is a gem of architecture. A gilt cross surmounts the pinnacle of the tall spire at a height of nearly two hundred feet. At night the Sign of Redemption is illuminated by electric lights, making it visible for thirty miles at sea.

DEGENERATE NEW ENGLAND.—Whether Galileo positively asserted that the world moves is now a matter of small importance, except to the inquisitive histographer or modern reformers, who have regarded the expression as an unerring proof that novel opinions are always unpalatable. But it is of the greatest importance to us, in the twilight of the nineteenth century, to know that the most important section of our globe, called New England, does actually move, and that, too, with a velocity which threatens to plunge inextricably in the mazes of heterodoxy all the cherished institutions so jealously guarded by our Puritan ancestors. Not long ago we heard, on undoubted authority, that the once-dear Irish Catholics were fast taking possession of the farms of the disciples of Plymouth Rock; and now, following fast on the heels of this startling piece of news, comes the dreadful intelligence that New Haven, the centre of Congregationalism, and the heart of the land of steady habits, has actually, by a two-thirds vote of its School Board, prohibited the reading of the Bible, and "other religious exercises." In the schools under its jurisdiction. What may happen next is hard to conjecture; but we would not be much surprised were we to learn that the "Old South," of Boston, had been converted in a Catholic Church, in which the General Court regularly attended mass. After wrestling in spirit with the Evil One, and having placed two hundred and fifty years of Puritanical tradition behind them, the majority of the Board resolved that henceforth there should neither Bible reading nor hymns be heard in the institutions under their care. In other words, to use a rasher trite expression, the Board agreed to enact the play of "Hamlet" with the melancholy Dane left out, and afford education ad libitum to the young Christians of New Haven, while totally ignoring their spiritual and moral cultivation. The experiment is a bold one, but it is likely to fail. The Catholics, who have become accustomed to their own schools, and see the good effects which are daily springing from them, are not inclined to trifle with their children's eternal salvation by sending them to godless schools even though free to all; while the respectable portion of the non-Catholics, who are fast becoming convinced of the evils of the public school system, will hardly be induced to support them because the Bible, and Moody and Sankey's doggerel no longer form part of the curriculum. Verily the days of Puritan supremacy and intolerance are fast passing away.—McGee's Illustrated Weekly.

IRISH NEWS.

THE TREES IN SACKVILLE STREET.—In the absence of a sufficient amount of public spirit in the Corporation to maintain the trees planted and neglected in Sackville street, Mr. Neville of Drumcondra, has offered to supply fresh trees for the street at his own expense.

IT IS VERY SINGULAR how quiet Ireland is at present. Never in her history has she been so still, so utterly devoid of agitation political or religious. There is actually nothing going on and the Judges have little to do. The country is in a state of expectancy, she is alternately looking towards the East and the West. Great as may be the interest felt in the Eastern question in England the interest in Ireland is intense. It is a great mistake to suppose Ireland has accepted her destiny.—Liverpool Times.

MR. BRYAN, M.P.—The Killkeny Farmers' Association have accused Mr. Bryan, one of their county representatives, of rack-renting his tenants, and of compelling them to contract themselves out of the Land Act. When the late Duke of Leinster was forcing new leases upon his tenants there was great indignation in the country; but, according to the Killkeny Association, Mr. Bryan had set the Geraldine the bad example by initiating on his own measures shortly after the Act became law. These are very grave charges against a Home Rule member of Parliament.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. Peter O'Connor of Cairnsfoot has presented a peal of nine bells to the Sligo Cathedral, at the cost of £2,000. The curious feature of these bells is, that they are played by automatic machinery, like a hand organ. By this means, 21 sacred airs and 28 secular airs can be performed. The former include the *Adeste Fideles*, the *Tantum Ergo*, the *O Salutaris*, the *Laudate*, and the *Te Deum*, and the latter include "The King's Hall," "The Wearing of the Green," "These Javeling Bells," and such rollicking melodies as "Planxty Connor," "Old Ireland," "You're my darling," and "Paddy Whack." The people of Sligo are justly proud of their magnificent acquisition.

CORK MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The annual municipal elections took place recently. There were contests in four wards—namely, the North Centre, South Centre, South and Centre Wards. In the North Centre, however, the opposition was withdrawn, and Mr. Henry Paul was re-elected, Mr. J. H. Sanford succeeding Mr. Francis Lyons, who did not seek re-election. This gain to the Conservative ranks in the Council was counterbalanced in the North Centre Ward by the election of Mr. Michael Gordon Daly, who ousted Mr. John M. Smyth. In the Centre Ward, Messrs George Barry and W. O. O'Connor were returned, the former gentleman man being re-elected at the head of the poll, Mr. O'Connor taking the place of Mr. D. G. Finn, resigned. Mr. S. D. Lucy (re-elected), and Robert Sutton were returned for the South Ward by a large majority over Mr. O'Donnell. The elections passed off with the most perfect quiet.

CLERICAL DEATHS IN IRELAND.—I regret to have to announce to you the death of a young priest of the diocese of Dublin, who has just passed away after a very brief career. The Rev. Mr. Lawlor was only a couple of years in the ministry, and from the first gave signs of a very delicate constitution. He officiated for a while in the parish of the Star of the S and was obliged to give up the appointment, and went to live with his parents, at whose house he died a couple of days since. He was borne to his early grave amidst a large concourse of priests and people.—Another good priest has just been called to his reward, whose death like that of Father Lawlor, had been also a long time sadly anticipated. I allude to the Rev. James Hughes, one of the Deans of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. Father Hughes was a priest of far more than ordinary endowments, and had his health permitted him, would have left behind many memorials of his gifts of mind and heart. He was a native of the diocese of Killmore—made some of his studies in Carlow College, and completed them in Maynooth. His college course was one of great distinction, and at its conclusion he was awarded one of the places of honor on the Dunboyne establishment. He was subsequently appointed by his venerated Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, to a curacy in the diocese, where he remained for a couple of years, but from which he was transferred by a vote of the Episcopal Board of Maynooth to the office of Dean in that College. This most important and responsible position he occupied till his always delicate constitution utterly broke down, and necessitated his absence from the College. Whilst acting as one of the Deans, he found leisure to compile a very beautiful book of *Eccelesiacal Meditations* for the feasts of the year, which is abounding in solid matter, conveyed in a clear and interesting manner. He died in one of the suburbs of Dublin, but his body was brought for interment to the Collegiate Cemetery at Maynooth, when the obsequies for the repose of his soul were celebrated in the presence of the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh—his brother Superiors and Professors, and the body of the students. Those who knew Father Hughes—his kindly nature, his genuine friendliness, and knew how heroically he bore his sufferings, will say with more than usual fervor, "God rest his soul."—Another good priest has just passed to his reward in the person of Father George Cummins, a zealous and active curate of the city of Waterford. The death of Father Cummins came rather unexpectedly on his people and friends, for he seemed almost to the last full of health and vigor. He was a little more than twenty years upon the mission, and had attained about his eight-and-fortieth year. He was exceedingly popular, and not more popular than he deserved to be. His funeral was one of the largest seen in Waterford for many a day, and was attended by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, the priests of the city and neighbourhood almost without exception, the civic authorities, and a vast multitude of the people. Father Cummins had made his ecclesiastical studies in the diocesan seminary and in the College of Maynooth.—My mournful record has to be swollen by the announcement of still another death—the death of an amiable, estimable, and kind priest as ever ministered in the Irish Church. I allude to the Rev. Edward O'Connell, the late beloved pastor of the parish of St. Laurence O'Toole, in this city. Though Father O'Connell was never very strong, yet there were no signs that his end was so near, and it was only within the last couple of days that matters assumed such a serious aspect as to occasion apprehension of immediate danger. Father O'Connell was about forty years on the Dublin mission, having been appointed to the curacy of St. Michael, North Anson-street, on the completion of his collegiate course in Maynooth about the year 1838. He remained in St. Michael's till his appointment, some thirteen or fourteen years ago, by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, to the charge of the parish of St. Laurence O'Toole. His funeral obsequies were celebrated to-day in the parochial church, and were presided over, in the unavoidable absence of His Eminence the Cardinal, by the Bishop of Gadara. The attendance of the clergy, from even the remotest parts of the diocese, was exceedingly numerous. The Lord Mayor attended the funeral, as did also Alderman McSwiney (to whom during his two years of office as Lord Mayor, Father O'Connell had acted as chaplain), several members of the Corporation, and an immense body of the parishioners and citizens.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOSED.—The only Protestant meeting-house which existed in Vigo, Spain has just been closed for want of attenders.

RUSSIAN PERSECUTIONS IN POLAND.—Fresh complaints are being made of Russian persecutions of Catholics in Poland.

AGITATION IN POLAND.—It is persistently rumored that a proclamation of a state of siege is imminent at Warsaw and in various districts of Poland, under the pretext of the prevalence of brigandage.

THE GREAT CATHEDRAL, erected by the Roman Catholics of New York, at Fifth Avenue, was opened for the first time to the public on the 30th ult. It is expected that the dedication ceremonies will take place three years hence. It is, perhaps the grandest Cathedral ever erected by voluntary contributions.

RELIGION IN THE UNITED STATES.—At a recent clothing of novices at the Convent of Notre Dame, Baltimore, 20 young ladies received the habit of religion. There was a large attendance of the lady, and the sermons were preached by Fathers Theresius and Lyman, of New York, and the entire function was marked by the greatest solemnity.

THE SUPPRESSION OF POLAND.—One more memorial of the independence of Poland is about to be abolished. One by one the last vestiges even of administrative independence are being destroyed. (With the *ci-devant* kingdom of Poland possesses its own financial departments, which had, indeed, its seat at St. Petersburg, but was for all that a bureau by itself. By a decree just made public that bureau is now deprived of the independence and incorporated in the Imperial Ministry of Finance for the whole Empire.

ENLARGEMENT.—Judging from the activity with which Germany is fortifying her Russian border, she would seem to harbor a deep-seated distrust of her autocratic neighbor. Posen is being surrounded by nine detached forts, the fortress at Thorn is undergoing enlargement and five new forts are being added, the cordon of defenses about Konigsburg is to be strengthened with six additional forts, making twelve in all, while numerous minor points are also being fortified.

GERMAN OPINION ON THE RUSSIAN AND TURKISH ARMIES.—Berlin, Thursday.—The German *Military Wochenblatt* of this week contains an article which occasions much comment. Reviewing the course of the war, the writer frankly states that the Russians have shown the organization of their army to be full of defects, and that their commissariat and intelligence are a very unsatisfactory state. The writer, on the other hand, praises the courage and calmness which the Turkish infantry have displayed in resisting Russian attacks, and also highly commends the Turkish artillery. In conclusion he declares that there is no truth in the allegation that Mohammedanism is opposed to civilization.

BRIGANDAGE IN ITALY.—In spite of the repeated announcements that the last of the brigands has been captured or killed the state of public security in Sicily, and in other portions of the United Kingdom of Italy, is truly alarming. Near Palermo several audacious highway robberies and several attempts at carrying off persons for ransom have been reported. A correspondent of the *Liberty*, writing from Vittoria, says that the condition of public security is very bad in that neighbourhood. Four or five miscreants have taken to the country, and molest the landed proprietors and their agents. The number of carabinieri is altogether insufficient to protect the properties and lives of the citizens.

THE OTTOMAN NATIONAL GUARD.—The Sultan has issued an Imperial Irade, constituting a new reserve force of 150,000 men, which is to be called the National Guard, and in which the Civic Guard is to be incorporated. It is to comprise non-Muslims as well as Muslims, and the enrolment of Christians at Constantinople—mostly Armenians. According to a special despatch received by the *Times* from Pera the non-Muslims are to be compelled only to perform garrison duty for the defence of the capital. The requisition, which is looked upon as a recognition of equality, is likely to be favourably received by the Christian population.

RUSSIAN LOSSES AND GAINS.—The *Kobnische Zeitung* on information received at Moscow, publishes the following following statement respecting the losses of the Russian army, and the trophies which it has taken:—The losses were, down to the middle of November, 67,303; among them 14 generals, 1 Imperial Prince, 4 Princes of the House of Rurik, 1 Persian Prince, 6 Russian Princes, 12 Grusinian Princes, 16 counts, and 21 barons. The Turkish prisoners number about 14,000; among them are 16 Pashas and 500 officers. There were also taken 701 guns, 200 standards, 2 monitors—of these, by the way, the Emperor is going to make a present to the Prince of Roumania at the end of the war—4 and four steamers. The value of the booty in munition and provisions amounts to 14,000,000 roubles. The prisoners were taken—7,000 at Ardahan, 3,000 at Bagli-Achmet, 500 at Zeldukan, 800 at Yagui, 300 at Bayazid, 7,000 at the Aladi Dagh, 12,000 at Kara, 3,600 at Devc-Boyun, 500 at Azizli, 7,800 at Nikolopi, 560 in the combats of the Balkans, and 3,500 at Teflishe.

MR. MACKONCHIE AND THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—A correspondence has taken place between the Bishop of London and the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie respecting the erection in the Church of St. Alban of a picture of the Virgin Mary, before which flowers and candles are placed, and of a large crucifix suspended opposite to the pulpit. The Bishop wrote to Mr. Mackonochie on the 27th of June, pointing out the illegality of the ornaments, and directing their removal. After some correspondence on the subject Mr. Mackonochie wrote on the 17th of October respectfully but firmly declining to remove the crucifix and picture, which he said, had occupied their present positions for about five years, and were deeply valued by the people, especially the poor, as standing witnesses for the two cardinal doctrines of Christianity—the incarnation and the Atonement. Moreover, such objects of Christian art had been declared legal by the judgment in the Exeter Cathedral *redecoro* case—"a fact," Mr. Mackonochie said, "which is of no importance to me but of much from your lordships' point of view."

PRESENTATION TO A JESUIT BY ENGLISH SOLDIERS.—An English silver watch, with gold Albert guard and cross pendant, accompanied by an address, was presented to the Rev. Father Garette, S. J., military chaplain at Fort William, Calcutta, by the non-commissioned officers and men of the 2-12th Regiment, preparatory to the departure of the regiment for England, as a token of their esteem and respect. The following is an extract from the address:—A soldier is a man of action, not of words, and we fear that we may not be able to express our feelings of esteem and respect for you in an adequate manner. As military chaplain at Fort William, we have been under your special care for nearly two years, and during that time we can bear undivided testimony to the great solicitude you always evinced for our spiritual welfare. It will, we hope, be some gratification for you, whenever you read these lines, to know that your service in the cause of religion, and your special exertions on our behalf have been so unanimously acknowledged; and it will be a great satisfaction to us to know that you do not think your efforts for our advancement in goodness have been without fruit, and that you receive with pleasure this address and the humble presents which we are this day so proud to offer for your acceptance.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

KEEPING FRUIT.—The conditions required are a uniform temperature, as low as may be without freezing, and dryness. The cellar of the house should not be used for storing large quantities of fruit, if it can be avoided, and if used, there should be ample ventilation, to carry off the carbonic acid given off by the fruit, it ripening. The temperature of 35° to 40° is best, and when the thermometer shows above 40°, the outer air, if colder, should be admitted. Apples, properly picked and in a cool, dark, not too disturbed until wanted for use or sale. Store in boxes or drawers, where they may be occasionally inspected, as they often ripen unevenly.

SOILING RYE FOR SOILING IN MAY AND EARLY IN JUNE, we would say try the experiment now. The expense is but light—the labor with the farm horses, and the price of seed, about one or one and a half bushels per acre, about the whole cost. Sowing fall rye is the first step in preparing for soiling cattle; the greatest difficulty in soiling cattle being the want of early green food, and rye being the earliest forage plant we can grow. Mangolds will keep good for feeding till the rye is fit to cut; and those who have not tried it will be surprised by the large quantity of fresh, nutritious food they will have on a small paddock that has been sown with rye in September. The rye may be cut in time to prepare the ground for a June crop of millet, or if the ground be not so heavy as to require much preparation, for a crop of turnips. The rye crop when cut green for soiling is also a benefit to the ground. The great quantity of roots serve to keep the soil from binding and also enriches it—it is the seed-bearing and ripening especially that tends to impoverish the soil. The ammonia inhaled by the dense foliage has a tendency to enrich the soil, so that if tilled immediately after the removal of the soiling crop, it will be readily brought into good till for the succeeding crop. Rye, though not so close-growing a crop as clover, grows to a much greater height, so that we may safely estimate it to produce at least many tons to the acre, and to feed as much stock as long as it is in condition for soiling. It has been ascertained by actual experiment that one rood of ground, well stocked with clover, is sufficient to feed one cow for one hundred and eighty days, if cut and fed to her, while if allowed to run on it, it would not last more than two weeks. From this experiment an estimate may be formed of the number of cattle fed by soiling over that fed by pasture, and how great may be the value of a paddock of rye for early feeding. There is no equal plant harder than rye; it is grown extensively in the most toilerly agricultural countries of Europe, and this is much in its favor for our purpose for early soiling. There is no danger of rye being winter-killed if water be prevented from being stagnant or in the soil.—*Exchange Paper.*

WHEN AND HOW TO COMMENCE FARMING.—To a person of small means who wants a home I should say: "Don't go on new land, till the spring. Take very little baggage with you? Get land as near to neighbors as possible. Don't have a craving for much land; it will only bother and cripple you. If you go on land in the fall with small means the winter will exhaust them, and the chances are you will have to leave the land in the spring without being able to buy seed and plant what you have cleared. But if you go in the spring, you have only about three months to wait for something to grow, and often neighbors have more cleared than they can plant and are willing to let others plant on it. It does not take long to clear an acre, and an acre will grow quite a lot of vegetables; more than a family can eat in a year. The neighbors are always ready to help a settler; they will come and raise a log house for him with the greatest of pleasure. They will show him how to clop, and clear if he does not know how,—will help him clear and plant gladly if he will pay them, and it is well sometimes to lay out a dollar or two this way in the spring, better than doing it yourself in the fall and eating up fifty or one hundred dollars waiting for the spring to come. Of course if a person has means enough the fall is the best time to go, for he can put up a house, chop his bush and split lots of rails in the winter, besides many other jobs. In the spring less is wanted. A barrel of flour, a cwt. of pork, and a little tea is nearly all that is required, for there is plenty of fish to catch, and plenty of sugar, and seed can be bought of the neighbors. Oxen can be hired or worked for, tools can be got. Horses and wagons are no use. Fowls are a bother to take care of, the hawks are so troublesome. It is no use buying pigs till you grow something to feed them on, for they won't get their own living, and the bears may get them if let run. A cow is a useful animal to have, as she will get her own living and half keep a house too. Some people have such a craving for land? They lay out a lot of money in paying the first payment on 600 or 400 acres, and when the year has it is probably to lie idle a lifetime. One hundred acres is plenty of land for a man of small means, and if he gets fifty of that cleared up and in nice working order in his lifetime he may think himself well off.

MARKING MANURE.—Upon no question in agriculture is there so much pending as in the preservation and manufacture of manure. It has been truly said that the manure heap is the farmer's bank, and upon the size of this depends all his operations. This statement is as true as any axiom in mathematics, and we, as New England farmers, (a large portion of us at least), must plead guilty of any improvident use of the materials within his reach for increasing our farm bank stock. Farmers often buy commercial manures worthless in their composition, while they throw away and waste materials which are of great value as food for vegetation. The many little streams that run out of the barnyard and other places around the buildings, in the spring bearing away plant food into the highways, often might be stopped and absorbed with something, when it would be found equal to the solid part of the manure, besides the great waste that is constantly going on, and which should be stopped, there are many things that could be collected and made into manure—leaves from the forest, muck from the swamp, and where a great amount of swamp hay is fed to the cattle, the refuse from the cattle cribs. If your soil is a heavy clay, sand can be used to great advantage for bedding purposes and for the pig pens. And on light soils, clay can be used, perhaps, not as an absorbent, but it can be drawn to great advantage directly upon the fields, where it can be spread and cultivated or ploughed in. Great results are often thus obtained, especially upon grass crops. I have seen the yield increased three-fold in this way. Then, most farmers formerly yarded their cattle during summer months, while now, amongst many, it has become the practice to tie them up and bed them with something to absorb the liquid manure. Farmers, by neglecting to save fertilizers within their reach, make as an excuse, that they cannot cultivate certain crops because they lack for manure, when they often waste enough for such a purpose. A farmer once told me that he should like to cultivate more fruit if he had the manure, when, at that time, he was annually wasting enough to manure a large orchard. In every family of five or six persons, enough might be saved from the sink stop to manure quite a garden. The weeds, potato-tops, and everything available should be collected in a heap and the slops turned upon it. This makes one of the best manures for all kinds of fruit trees, vines, and garden vegetables, and can be made with very little trouble. If every farmer should resolve to save everything of a manurial nature from the barn and house the coming season, the amount paid for commercial manures might be sensibly diminished.—*N. E. Farmer.*