

University Intelligence.

UNIVERSITY OF MCGILL COLLEGE.—The next Session of Arts of this University will open on the 5th September, under new circumstances as regards accommodation for classes. The increase in the number of students in the last Session has rendered necessary the removal of this Faculty from the rooms hitherto occupied in Burnside Hall, to the original College buildings at the head of McGill College Avenue. The centre building, which has been fitted up for this purpose, presents quite a new aspect, its long-unfinished front having been completed by the addition of a portico; and the interior has been arranged and finished in such a manner as to afford to the students conveniences for their work not previously enjoyed, and equal to those in any college building of the country. The apartments for students in the East wing have also been fitted up and placed under the charge of Mr. Prof. Cornish; so that students desiring this privilege may reside in the building, and enjoy all the advantages of an open and healthy situation, and of the beautiful grounds of the College. That the Governors of the University have thus been enabled to re-occupy, with prospects so encouraging, the old College buildings, should be a matter of congratulation to all friends of education, as the change must materially promote the interests of the University.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.—Michaelmas term commences, in the College, on 1st September, and in the "Junior Department and Grammar School," on the 24th August.

Art and Science.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

This Association have met at Newport under the Presidency of Professor Hitchcock. The New York Tribune, in its report, gives the following names of some of the prominent members who are present:—Prof. Louis Agassiz; President C. C. Felton, Harvard College; Dr. B. A. Gould, jr.; Prof. W. B. Rogers; Prof. J. D. Whitney, Iowa; Messrs. Chumcey Wright, and J. E. Oliver, from the Nautical Almanac Office, and many others of lesser and greater note.

The public expectation is looking with much interest for the papers addressed from Prof. Leidy on the fossil animals of North America, from Prof. Bache on the Gulf Stream, and from Prof. Henry on the Life and Services of Dr. Robert Hare.

The mathematicians of the Association regret very much the absence of Prof. Poirece, whose annual mental harvest is this year offered to the treasures of British instead of American science. He has crossed the Atlantic in search of health and found new fame and honors among the scientific men of Great Britain.

Profs. Bache and Henry have arrived, but Prof. Henry's brother, Alexander of Princeton, has not yet returned from Labrador, whither he went to observe the recent solar eclipse. It is hoped he may arrive before the session closes, and report some of the results of his journey.

From the West and South were present Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian, Prof. Bache of the Coast Survey, President Hill of Antioch College, Dr. Wynne, Profs. Hackley and Loomis of New York, Prof. William B. Rogers and Isaac Lea of Pennsylvania, the Profs. Le Conte from South Carolina, Prof. Wilson of Canada, and many more.

General Intelligence.

(Continued from page 5.)

IRELAND.—The 12th of July did not pass over without a serious breach of the peace in Ireland. The papers published on Saturday morning gave accounts from Lurgan, in the county of Armagh, where a collision took place, in which sixteen of the Roman Catholic party were wounded, two, it is feared mortally. One version of the affray is as follows:—Large parties of those connected with Orange societies or sympathizing therewith, including women and children, entered Lurgan from the country districts, and were accompanied by fife and drums. There were several thousands in all, and they attended Divine service in the parish church, and afterwards separated to return to their respective homes. One of the parties, on arriving at about two miles and a half from Lurgan, was met at a place call Moyntagh, near Denyald, by Roman Catholics, and a riot ensued. The disturbances having continued for some time, some of the Protestants returned to a house in the neighbourhood, and there procured fire-arms, with which they returned to the spot and fired at the Roman Catholics, sixteen of whom were wounded, and two of them (Thomas Murphy and Chas. McGinn) are not expected to recover. The riot occurred near a Roman Catholic chapel. Ten arrests were made, some on the declaration of the dying men. An investigation was held in Lurgan, before Lord Lurgan, J. Hancock, Esq., and W. M. Miller, R.M., when five of the prisoners were discharged, two admitted to bail, and the other three committed for further inquiry. Great commotion and excitement prevail in Lurgan. The Belfast Newsletter says the Roman Catholics were the aggressors in this unfortunate affair, having assailed the other party with stones, and the Belfast Whig says that this assault was provoked by one of the Orangemen firing a shot at the cross of the Lurgan Chapel. In other places the anniversary was peaceably celebrated.

EUROPE.

DENMARK.—The affair of the Danish Duchies seems now to become more and more threatening. Germany will not yield, and Denmark does not seem inclined to retreat an inch. It is reported that Prussia is about to call upon the Diet to enforce the federal decision, that is to say, armed intervention in favour of the Duchies forming a part of the German Confederation. At Copenhagen they are preparing for the worst. A democratic Cabinet, representing Scandinavian ideas, letters state, appears likely soon to take the direction of affairs, and the probability of a similar change at Stockholm is announced.

SWEDEN.—The King of Sweden was crowned as King of Norway, on the 20th ult., at Drontheim, with great solemnity.

SPAIN.—MADRID.—General Rios has died at Tetuan, General Mac-Rohan has been appointed Captain-General of the Philippine Islands. Senot Zavala has been appointed Minister of Marine.

PRUSSIA.—A Berlin letter of the 14th ult. says: "The English Minister of this Court, Lord Bloomfield, returned to Berlin this morning from England. The immediate cause of His Excellency's return was the approaching accouchement of the Princess Frederick William, on which occasion his presence will be officially required at Potsdam. This event is expected to take place in a very short time. Sir James Clarke, accoucheur to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, will be present, and is expected to arrive at Potsdam to-day or to-morrow, from London."

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Times writes,—"I hear that the Emperor of the French has authorized the formation of a National Rifle Association (tir national) like that in England. The person under whose direction it will be placed is M. Jules Gerard, the famous lion killer. It is expected that the National Guard, and such of the public as join the association, will soon become, under his training, expert sharpshooters."

It is positively stated that a perfect understanding exists between the Governments of England and France, in reference to the affairs of Syria.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon I. and the uncle of Napoleon III. was buried with great pomp in the Chapel of the Invalides, at Paris, on the 3rd of July. The ceremony was conducted throughout with all the *clat* of the present Empire, and nothing was wanting in the ensemble of the funeral to render it imposing to the multitude, at all times easily impressionable to grand displays.

PAPAL STATES.—ROME.—The Pope, in a Consistory held on the 13th ult., announced an allocation, energetically pronouncing against the Piedmontese Government on account of the arrest and condemnation of the Bishops of Pisa, Imole, Faenza, and Piacenza, approving the conduct of these bishops, and designating the annexation of the Duchies and the Legations to Piedmont as an usurpation.—On the 13th, the French Ambassador had a long audience of His Holiness.—No other disturbances have taken place in the Umbrian Marches but at Todi, where the Sardinian escutcheon had been erected and tricoloured flags hoisted. A detachment of pontifical troops arrived there, and imposed a fine on the commune, to be, however, reimbursed by the rioters.—Cardinal Wiseman's illness has become more serious.

SICILY.—On the 14th ult., Garibaldi, at the head of 3,000 men, effected a junction with Medici. On the next day, General Bosco, with 4,000 men and three guns, sallied forth from Messina, marching in the direction of Barcellona. A battle and an attack on Messina seem, therefore, imminent.

PALERMO, JULY 10.—The official journal publishes the following note: On Saturday, Signori La Farina, Grielli, and Toti, were removed from Palermo by order of the Dictator. Grielli and Toti are Corsicans, affiliated to the police of the continent. The three were expelled for having conspired against order. The Government, which watches over public tranquillity, could not tolerate the presence of such individuals.—Another note says: The National Society, whose resources have been reduced since Garibaldi declined the presidency, has been rather a hindrance than an assistance to the Sicilian cause. July 12.—The two vessels which have passed over to Garibaldi are mercantile steamers. Laloggia, Laporta, and Orsini, remain in the Ministry. The state of things in Sicily inspires confidence.

On the night of the 11th of July, 800 foreign auxiliaries sailed from Genoa for Sicily, almost all of them from Romagna. On the 7th of July, the second instalment of Tuscan volunteers, under Colonel Langre, 400 strong, steaming per *Medea*, from Leghorn, to reinforce the division of Malenchini already landed at Palermo. This convoy carried stores and ammunition. Leghorn is likely to supersede Genoa as the starting port for Sicily.

The *Opinion Nationale* gives the following version of the causes which led to the expulsion of M. La Farina from Sicily:—M. La Farina had full powers from the Sardinian Government to assume the title of Royal Commissary as soon as the annexation to Sardinia was declared. Garibaldi, while advocating the annexation, thinks it advisable that his own Dictatorship should continue until the whole island is subdued. Finding that the presence of La Farina was detrimental to the cause, he ordered him off.

NAPLES.—July 17.—A conflict has taken place between the troops and the people, in consequence of a popular manifestation in favour of the refugees who had disembarked at Naples. Several persons were killed. It is stated that it was provoked by soldiers of the Royal Guard, who shouted, "The King for ever!" "Down with the Constitution!" Notwithstanding this demonstration, the King adhered to constitutional principles, and the Ministers, therefore, consented to remain in office.

The Ministry has been dismissed. The Commendatore de Martino only will remain in the new Cabinet.

July 14.—Patrols are constantly traversing the streets. The moderate party is full of apprehensions concerning the future course of events. An inspector of the former police was stabbed the day before yesterday, in the Strada di Toledo. Proclamations of Garibaldi and Sottombrini against the Bourbon dynasty, have been distributed here. The first one says,—"I am a Royalist, but prefer Victor Emmanuel, who will lead us against the Austrians."

TURKEY AND THE EAST.—Constantinople, July 7.—Fued Pasha has been sent as Imperial Commissioner to Syria, to which country the Turk-