support 35,000,000 of people. Science declares it. In these days of Jeremiads over our cold climate, damp air three bad seasons, unfitness of the land for tillage, and the necessity of extirpating another half million these figures look startling and unreal. They are the offspring, however, of no light fancy of ar-dent patriotism. They are the figures specified by Sir Robert Kane, in his 'Industrial Resources of Ireland.' They are the logical conclusion from facts, and should be prominent before the eyes and in the minds of all, more especially at the present time.

Nearly one balf of Ireland is now uncultivated. Soil hitherto cultivated is rapidly lapsing into waste; the system of large farming is so wasteful and exhaustive that the acre no longer jields what it did. Yet, almost all of Ireland is adapted to profitable cultivation; her 2,830,000 acres of bog even might almost altogether be brought under productive husbandry. 'There is no district in Ireland,' says R. Kane, in his Industrial Resources, 'so elevated as to present serious impediments, and scarce an acre to which the name incapable of cultivation may be applied.' Under the system of 'green land' farming we have decayed in everything, says the Furmer's Gazette. There is in fact, nothing so exhausting to the soil as pasture-farming. One pound weight of bone contains the phosphoric acid of 28lbs of wheat, or 250lbs of potatoes. Cattle must obtain the material of their bone from their food; this, taken from the soil, the cattle exported to England, results in enormous impoyerishment of the land. Consider, then, what wealth of tertility Ireland has exported to England in the bones of cattle solely! As a consequence of the non-consumption of cattle here, Irish farmers have to send their money away for bone phosphates, and phospho-guanos, &c., and thus purchase back a portion of fertility at a ruinous rate. There is nothing more purblind than the conduct of men who act in this way, and some of them have been taught their error by bitter experience. Green farms have not now the popularity they once enjoyed; when put up for sale, or to let, they hang on hands long enough to make their names odiously familiar to the reader of papers. In one locality, Tnam, in one issue of the local papers there were not fewer than forty grass-farms advertised for sale. We expect they met with no eager bidders. Some of them had appeared so frequently in the market, that their strange names had become in the mouth as household words, and, like Alexander Selkirk, their wearied owners might cry out,

Their tameness is shocking to me.'

Such is the result to those who some time ago know no other delight than that of 'consolidating clearing their estates, &c: they did all that; they adopted improved systems; imported Scotch and English herds; and swert from the lands of their fathers the owners of the soil. The crash of falling homesteads re-echoed from end to end of the land. Hundreds of thousands of hearths were ploughed over, and the rich carth of cemeteries sown were turnips. 'Beasts' said the Lord Lieutenant, 'appear to be above all other things the product most in harmony with the soil and climate of Ireland.' The Lord Lieutenant found, no doubt, that the soil and climate of Ireland were remarkably well adapted for himself. And the Times, as usual, spoke out the sentiment he was working on. 'The Catholic Celt,' it exulted, 'will soon be as rare in Connemara as the Pawnee Indian in Massachusetts.' We treasure up their words and hopes, and no balmy palaver, in these her days of difficulty, must make us forget the deadly design of England's statesmen against our race.

Remember it, Irishmen. They may find it convenient to gloze a little now, to use specious words, to lull us to sleep in confidence on their promises. It is the cld game, but we decline to be cheated once more. By a determined attitude we shall soon be able to win much from England; by temporizing, nothing but annihilation. Carlisle has been puffed as the popular Viceroy; his whole life has been devoted to the cause of extermination; he has been less open mouthed, but more deadly, than Sir Robert Peel, who declares for the uprosting of another 500.

OOO. They have acted and reacted on their poor 000. They have acted and reacted on their poor the club room of a public house in Rhymny in a dupes, the landlords of Ireland who foresee nothing threatening attitude, were Father Portal was celeand learn nothing from the past. By acting as in- brating Mass. They had the road as he departed, struments of the Government, these have indeed rained multitudes, but now the ruin returns upon but the devil take the river. My young heart used themselves. Do we mourn for them? Do the men to quail before the threats and cusses of the mob.—who used them and kick them aside sympathize My father used often to address them at Mass, to ex-

glittering Greek gift, must divert the mind of the prejudices abated. They knowledged that my facountry from the one object—the land for the peo-ple. Our rulers have intermitted, for an instant, in Mr. Portal was appointed to Newport, where there it is said, a hand, was circulated and swallowed by view of European complications, their roar for more extermination. But their wills are fixed; they but wait their opportunity. Then think of a decaying population of 5,000,000, in a land capable of easily supporting 35,000,000.

Informations returnable for trial at the Limerick city assizes have been taken against all those arrested on the night of the 28th ult., for street rioting and attacking the military barracks. At the magisterial examination, Head-constable Moodie deposed that the riot was one of a most alarming and dangerous character; he was struck repeatedly, and were it not that the military and police charged with fixed bayonets their lives whould have been sacrificed. On cross-examination by Mr. Lynch, solicitor, as to the Wednesday riot, he said that on Wednesday night he and his force removed from before the gates of the artillery barracks, which were closed at the time, a crowd of 50 to 80 persons who were pelting stones; but soon after he saw a party of from 30 to 40 artillerymen rush out, headed by Major Ford, and chase the mob : saw some of the artillerymen pelt stones at the mob, but the Major had then got into the barrack. The coming out of the military no doubt renewed the rioting. At latest dates quiet and good order had been again established.

THE KILKENNY CATS .- I have often wondered why none of your correspondents who are natives of or resident in Kilkenny have given you the real version of the tale of the Kilkenny cats. I have seen the subject frequently noticed in the columns of Notes and Queries, but I have never seen the accurate version of the occurrence, which led to the generally received and erroreous story of the Kilkenny cats. That story has been so long current that it has become a proverb-'as quarrelsome as the Kilkenny cat'-two of the cats in which city are asserted to have fought so long and so furiously that naught was found of them but two tails! This is manifestly an Irish exaggeration; and when your readers shall have learned the true arecdote concected with the two cats they will understand why only two tails were found, the owners having fied in terror from the scene of mutilation. I am happy in being able to state that neither Ireland nor Kilkenny is at all disgraced by the occurrence, which did take place in Kilkenny, but which might have occurred in any other place in the known world. During the rebellion which occurred in Ireland in 1798 (or may be in 1803) Kilkenny was garrisoned by a regiment of Hessian soldiers, whose custom it was to tie together in one of their barrack rooms two cats by their respective tails, and then to throw them face to face across a line generally used for drying clothes. The cats naturally became infuriated, and scratched each other in the abdomen until death ensued to one or both of them, and terminated their sufferings. The officers of the corps were ultimately made acquainted with these barbarons acts of cruelty, and they resolved to put an end to them and to punish the offenders. In order to effect this purpose an officer was ordered to inspect each barrack-room daily, and to report to the commanding officer in what state he found the room. The cruel soldiers, determined not to lose the daily torture of the wretched cats, generally employed one of their comrades to watch might be liberated and take refuge in flight England is being regarded as the most hopeful spot Briggs' hat in mistake.

IBELAND'S RESOURCES.—Ireland might, with ease before the visit of the officer to the scene of their tor- for Romish missionary enterprise in the whole world; ed his duty, and the officer of the day was heard ascending the barrack-stairs while the cats were undergoing their customary torture. One of the troopers immediately seized a sword from the arm-rack, and with a single blow divided the tails of the two cats. The cats, of course, escaped through the open windows of the room, which was entered almost immediately afterwards by the officer, who enquired what was the cause of the two bleeding cats' tails being suspended on the clothes line, and was told in reply that 'two cats had been fighting in the room; that it was found imposible to separate them; and that they fough so desperately that they had devoured each other up, with the exception of their two tails; which may have satisfied Captain Schummelketeel, but would not have deluded any person but a beery Prussian .- Notes and Querries.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME. - A fine elevated piece of land adjoining the Cathedral, Gecil street, London, and overlooking the crystal water of Plymouth Sound and the oft-sung sylvan glades of Mount Edgecumbe, has been recently purchased as a site for a new convent, schools, and garden for this excellent community, and the works are to be commenced immediately by Mr. Hansom, the architect. Mean while the Nuns have removed from their decaying and ill-situated residence at Stonehouse to Westberry Terrace, on the North Road, where they occupy capacious premises and convent, a first-class boarding and day school, till the completion of their permanent residence. - London Register.

CATHOLIGITY IN SOUTH WALES .- Mr. P. Lewis, in a letter to the Weekly Register, gives the annexed interesting particulars of the spread of the Catholic faith ir South Wates :- When our good Bishop, the Right Reverend Dr. Brown, began to rule the Church in the Principality, some twenty years ago, he had not one priest in South Wales, not more than one or two decent charels, and a few poor and insignificant congregations. He began absolutely without resources. Never was there a poorer Bishop-never a more barren and deserted diocese or district to goverc. Look at it now, with its populous and flourishing missions, its comparative numerous priests, its churches and chapels multiplied tenfold: The progress of religion in South Wales is worth being noticed, and it is to us who have witnessed it a subject of great joy and congratulation. Our family lived in a village near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire.
Once a year the Rev. Father Richards, O.S.F., of
Abergavenny, used to visit us, and another Catholic tamily in the neighborhood-that of Dr. Bates-to say Mass and afford us the opportunity of fulfilling our Easter duties. The distance from Abergavenny to Cowbridge is 46 miles. Thence he went to hold a station at Swansea, where there was a small chapel and a congregation of about 20 souls. From Swansea he went to Brecon after the decease of the Rev. Mr. Williams, the pastor of the place. The congregation consisted of a few Welsh Catholics—the Hayards—who retained their faith through the ages of persecution. Besides Father Richards, the only priest I remember was a Mr Morton, who came from Usk to our village to say Mass, for a short time, in the house of Sir Rober. Parogmorton. These were the only two priests was occasionally visited any part of South Wales. We had no priest of our own in any one of the six courties at that time. I speak of forty-two years ago. in the year 1823 my father, having frequently had occasion of being in Merthyr on business, conceived the idea of renting a room for a chapel wherein to assumpte two or three hundred Irish Catholics, who were twenty miles from the nearest priest. He obtained permission from the Right Rev. Bishop Collingridge to assemble them on Sundays for English prayers—to instruct adults and to catechise the children. Father Richards came every fifth Sunday to say mass there. After a while Father Portal, a priest from Waterford, was appointed to Merthyr. His coming created a great sensation. I remember an immense crowd collected around with them? Few care when they see the biter bit.

No bye-issue of any sort, no specious promise of fied and pleased by his discourses, and thus their they intended to raise the famous No-Popery cry. A was a small chapel, and Mr. Carroll was placed by Dr. Baines in Merthyr. Mr. Fleetwood had previously been sent to Swansen In the year 1840 the Right Rev. Dr. Brown became Vicar-Apostolic of the Welsh district. His vicariate in South Wales was the scene of desolation. There were three priests only in the whole of the six counties - and not a single place deserving of the name of a chapel. And on the borders, in Monmouthsbire, there was in Abergavenny a chapel, but completely hidden from the street-a very small poor chapel in Usk-another similar one in Newport-a loft over an old house in Brecon. I look back with wonder at the immense change that has taken place. Abergavenny possesses a fine handsome church, with a congregation of about 800 souls. The church was designed by Mr. Benjamin Bucknal, of Stroud, a talented and rising architect-a former pupil of Mr Charles Hansom. A church has been built at Coedangred, another at Usk by Mr. C. Hansom, another as Pontypool by the late Mr. Scoles. There are at Postypool four Franciscan Capuchin Fathers, with a numerous congregation, and a school chapel at Abersychan. At Newport there is a very large, handsome church, by Mr. Scoles—three priests of the Order of Charity, and a congregation of 4,000-convent and fine schools. At Rhymry a very serviceable chaper, as also at Tredegar and Nantygio, with very num-rous congregations. There is a pretty church at Brecon-two large churches at Cardiff-one by Scoles, the other a magnificent church, capable of holding some 1,500 people, by Hansom: some of the mest schools in the kingdom-a community of nuns and six priests. The Catholic population of Cardiff is about 12,000. There is a capacious chapel at Aberavou; another at Bridgend; a church at Dowlais, by Scoles, and a large chapel at Merthyr. The united congregations of Merthyr and Dowlais amount to 8,000. There is a chapel at Treforest; one at Pembroke Dock, recently enlared: a beautiful church at Carmathen; a chapel at Llanelly; and last, though not least, a capacious church, recently enlarged, at Swansea, where there is a Catholic population of more than 4,000; a convent, and two excellent schoolrooms. The church was originally designed by Mr. Hansom. It has been considerably enlarged by Mr. Bucknall. To it ie attached a handsome presbytery."

MR. SPURGEON ON CATHOLICISM. - The; following passage occurs in a sermon preached by Mr. Spurgeon at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, on

June 5:h, and since then published :-"It is a most fearful fact that in no age since the Reformation has Popery made such fearful strides in England as during the last few years. I had comfortably believed that Popery was only feeding itself upon foreign subscriptions, upon a few titled perverts, and imported monks and nuns. I dreamed that its progress was not real. In fact, I have often smiled at the alarm of many of my brethren at the progress of Popery. But, my dear friends, we have been mistaken, grievously mistaken. If you will read a valuable paper in the Magazine called Christian Work,' those of you who are not acquainted with it, will be perfectly startled at its revelations. This great city is covered with a network of monks, and priests, and sisters of mercy, ar I the conversions o'clock. The hat found in the railway carriage turns they approach of the officer, in order that the cats made are not by ones or twos, but by the scores, till out to be that of the murderer, he having taken Mr.

which is succeeding to anything like the extent which the English mission is. I covet not their money, I despise their sophistries; but I marvel at the way in which they gain their funds for the erection of their ecclesiastical buildings. It really is an alarming matter to see so many of our countrymen going off to that superstition which as a nation we once rejected, and which it was supposed we should never again receive. Popery is making advances such as you would never believe, though a spectator should tell it to you. Close to your very doors, per-baps even in your own house you may have evidence ere long of what a march Romanism is making. And to what is this to be ascribed? I say, with every ground of probability, that there is no marvel that Popery should increase when you have two things to make it grow; first of all, the falsehood of those who profess a faith which they do not believe, which is quite contrary to the honesty of the Romanist, who does through evil report and good report hold the faith. [Mr. Spurgeon thinks persecution the only way to stop Popish progress.] We want John Knox back again. Do not talk to me of mild and gentle men, of soft manners and squeamish words, we want the fiery Knox, and even though his vehemence should ding our pulpits into blads,' it were well if he did but rouse our hearts into action. We want Luther to tell men the truth unmistakeably in homely pbrase.'

On the 15th ult, the influential deputation, consisting of the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Bishop of Gloucester and several members of Parliament, Mr. Spence of Liverpool, and others, waited on Lord Palmerston to urge mediation in America, on the plea of humanity.

Lord Palmerston said the Government did not consider that this was a moment when mediators' proposals would be accepted, both sides being equaly sanguine of success, while the North was especially jealous of interference. If an opportunity for mediation arose, the Government would gladly avail itself of it.

Mr. Mason had an unofficial interview with Lord Palmerston, introduced by Mr. Lindsay. The meeting was satisfactory to all parties.

On Saturday morning, about the same moment Her Majesty's Ministers were saved from a vote of censure in the House of Commons by a majority of 18 and subjected to a vote of censure in the House of Lords by a majority of nine, on account of their conduct with regard to the long-pending quarrel between Germany and Denmark respecting the administration of affairs in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. The charge against our Government was that they conducted the foreign policy of the country in so improper a manner as to lead us to a point where we must either plunge recklessly and improperly into war with Germany or recede from it with dishonor. The proofs of the truth of this grave charge were superabundantly furnished by the Government themselves and the only answer attempted was an impudent demand upon the Opposition to say what they would have done had they been in power instead of Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell. Outside the walls of Parliament it was boldly laid down by the Ministerial Press, with a view to frighten members from the Opposition lobby on the divi-sion, that a defeat of Ministers would be tautamount to a national declaration of war in favor of Denmark as if the complaint against Government had been that they kept the peace, - whereas the charge against them was and is, not that they did not go to war, but that they improperly went so far that they could not remain at peace without betraying Denmark and dishonoring England. We don't say that the Tories if in office, would have conducted the bu-siness of the Foreign Office better, for we don't know what they would have done; but they could not have done worse, and if they did as bad they would have as richly deserved public censure, which there is not the least doubt that the 315 who whitewashed Lord Palmerston and Russell would have eagerly heaped upon them. The majority of 18 came by surprise upon both sides; and the leading articles of the Ministerial Journals on that morning, which were written under the impression that if Ministers escaped censure in the Commons it would only be by a bare majority, show how base a game the Ministeterial partizans intended to play preparatory to the anticipated General Election. We have it under vile lie, manufactured in the Reform Club, and in an erratic Tory, to the effect that Rome and sent 2 Monsignori to London to 'tout' for Catholic votes in favor of the Opposition. The story was without even the shadow of truth for a basis; and its refuta tion is furnished by the votes of 12 Catholics, who, we regret to say, gave the Minister his majority. But the Times and other papers in the interest of the Government went into an elaborate process of addition and subtraction to convince Great Britain that Irish Papists,' ruled and directed by Rome were virtual masters of the Empire, -that England and Scotland were overborne by 'disaffected Romanists,' in base league with the Tories, and that Great Britain must arise in her Protestant might, and return such a sweeping majority for Lord Palmerston as to crush for ever the Irish, the Ultramontanes, and the Conservative party. This was the flagitious game which these infamous partizans of Lord Palmerston were ready and resolved to play. The men who have degraded England to a lower pitch than any other Government since the Restoration, were prepared to raise the 'No Popery' howl in order to divert the nation's eyes from their own delinquency, and snatch a majority from the blindest bigotry and the rankest intolerance. It shall not be our fault if the Catholic electors throughout the United Kingdom do not remember this when the Dissolution must come in the order of law and the Constitution. - Weekly Register.

One of the most atrocious crimes which has occurred for some time was perpetrated late on Saturday evening in a first-class carriage on the North London Railway, when a Mr. Thomas Briggs, who was engaged in the banking establishment of Messrs. R. Curtis & Co., of Lombard street, London, was murderously assailed, plundered, and thrown out of the train. The unfortunate man was unwards of sixty years of age. He was a fine tall hale man. and resided at No. 5, Clapton square, near Hackney church. The outrage was not discovered until the train arrived at Hackney, when the interior of the compartment in which the unfortunate gentleman had travelled was found to be covered with blood. Not only the cushions, but the floor, sides, and windows were besmeared with blood. In some places there was quite a pool. There were also found inside the carriage a gentleman's hat, a walking siick, and a small leather bag. The guard at once took charge of the articles and locked the door. Some ladies, who were in the adjoining compartment, then called the notice of the guard to the circumstances that some blood had spurted through the carriage window on to their dresses as the train came from Bow. Inquiries were made without any immediate result. But meanwhile the body of Mr. Briggs was found on the line by the driver and stoker of another train. On a surgical examination it was found that the unfortunate gentleman was frightfully wounded in the head, the skull in one place being beaten in. The money which Mr. Briggs had in his pocket had not been taken, but his watch was missing. The atrocious crime was committed between Bow and Hackneywick. The train was due five minutes after leaving Bow, so that the attack must have been made almost as soon as the carriages were in motion. Mr. Briggs expired on Sunday night at 12

The Prince of Wales, it is understood, will come greatest ease. north, (Highlands) as he did last year, for the shooting, and will again occupy Abergeldie Castle. - While in Scotland his Royal Highness, it is confidently expected, will visit the Duke of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle. The promise was given last year, and there is every reason to believe it will be fulfilled. -Inverness Courier.

THE CONVICTS AT PORTLAND .- On Tuesday an insurrection broke out among the convicts now undergoing their term of imprisonment in the Portland Convict establishment. It appears that on that day the new dietary system had been introduced, and this seems to have greatly dissatisfied the convicts. Everything, however, went on well until after the men had been marched back from dinner, when a gang employed in a stone quarry near the Clifton Hotel refused to work and attacked one of the civil guards. The impression among the convicts appeared to be that the guards would not make use of the short Enfield rifles with which they were armed. but this proved to be a mistaken idea. Several of the gang rushed upon the puard and attempted to knock him down with their pick-axes and shovels. The officer discharged his weapon and slightly wounded one of the ringleaders. By this time he had received assistance from his brother officers, three or four of whom fired upon the men. Four or five of them were shot, receiving, however, only slight wounds. This measure had the effect of quelling the disturbance. After the riot had been quelled the party were murched back to the prison and confined in punishment cells. The military were called out, but their assistance was not required. - Times.

A SCHOOLMASTER. - Thomas Hopley, a schoolmaster, was in 1854 condemned to imprisonment for beating a boy named Caucellor to death, because it was necessary to conquer him. Fanny Hopely, his wife, has now prayed for a judicial separation, on the ground of cruelty, and her story is a most heartbreaking one. Hopley used to treat her 'like a pupil,' i.e., an enemy, teach her lessons, and beat her savagely for blunders, boat her during pregnancy, compelled her to deliver herself, five days afterwards forced her and the infant out in a carriage, and then beat her again because she did not suckle the child as he approved. All this was borne, but he kept up also an irritating system of interference, regulated every act by a written code, spat in her face, ordered her to bed before a party of guests, in fact treated her just like a wicked child. Hopley's defence is that while in prison his wife wrote him loving letters, which is doubtless true. The poor woman's pity for the father of her children re-awoke at his sufferings, and even in Court she apologized for giving him pain for the sake of her children, whom he also beat till one of them occame imbecile. The man in all these brutalities seems to have been guided by some strange notion of principle.

CAPTAIN SEMMES. - A committee of students at Charing Cross Hospital has been formed to raise a fund for the erection of a memorial to the late Mr. David Herbert Llewellyn, surgeon to the Alabama, and formerly a student and silver medalist of the school. Commander Pim, of the Royal Navy, has written a letter to the Daily Telegraph, recommendthat a subscription should be set on foot for the purpose of presenting to Captain Semmes a sword in token of " our admiration of his naval daring.'

Capt. Palliser, of the Eighteenth Hussars, has produced strong and exceedingly cheap shot by a simple process. Instead of casting the shot in sand and allowing the surface to cool gradually, the metal is poured into a cold iron mould, so as to cool the surface with the utmost possible rapidlty long before the interior has hardened. In this way a ball is turned out which, to judge from the recent trials, combines almost the hardness of steel with the destructive effects of a segment shell. Hitherto castiron shots have smashed against the plates, but this penetrates and breaks into numerous pieces after passing through the obstacle.

UNITED STATES.

On Sunday, Aug. 25th, the Most Rev. John Mc-Closky will be installed as the successor of the late iamented Archbishop Hughes.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT MANHATTAN COL-LEGE. - This Institution, so delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, at Manhattauville, about eight miles from New York presented, on Friday evening last, a scene of unusual liveliness, beauty and interest. The occasion was the recurrence of the customary annual Commencement exercises, and as the school having been from its incer the personal charge of some of the most learned and talented brothers of the Christian schools known to our citizens - and as the examined classes were composed of young gentlemen who are not only the sons of many of our most influential townsmen, but who are, for the most part, of far more than an average ability, an interesting cutertainment was naturally anticipated. The hall was crowded with ladies and other spectators, many of whom are well known, not only to the people of New York, but whose celebrity, oratorical, forensic, literary ecclesiastical and otherwise, is of even a national character. Among these we noticed the Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, Administrator of the Diocese, E. J. Sears, L.L.D., and Professor of Literature, and who is also Editor-in-Chief of The National Quarterly Review; L. S. Ives, L. L.D.; the Rev. Dr. Adams, Episcopul Church, Manhattanville; the Rev. J. Breen, the Rev. J. Clowry, the Rev. H. J. Kensella, the Hou. Charles O'Connor, the Hon. ex-Mayor, Tiemanu, Daniel Devlin, Esq. H. L. Hoguet, Esq.; Robert O. Glover, Esq., and many other gentlemen of distinction.

The members of the Institution are at present sublivided into seven classes, of which four are known as 'University,' and three as 'Preparatory.'

The four University classes were examined in Mathematics (Calculus and Astronomy); Greek (Homer's Iliad, 1st and 2d Books); Plutarch, Apollodorus, and Diodorous Siculus); Latin (Livy, 5 books; Horace - Satires; Cicero - Orations against Catiline).

These same young gentlemen also were examined in Literature, comprising Grecian and Roman Antiquities, The Rules of Uniticism, and Literary Com-

After undergoing this severe trial, the 'boys' bravely faced and trlumphantly went through a strict and thorough examination in Psychology, Logic, and Chemistry, in which they all acquitted themselves admirably, bearing testimony not only to their own industry and application, but also to the pains-taking, careful and ever-persistent labors of their teachers.

The whole examination thus for had been equally creditable to teachers and pupils, and when we consider that the test was as trying to the boys as it was convincing to the spectators, there can be no exaggeration of expression in stating that for satisfactory evidence of sound and positively substantial progress in certain given scholastic directions, the examinations at the Manhattan College last week, have scarcely, if ever, been surpassed.

As a single evidence of the progress that has been made by the class in mathematics alone, who have none of them been studying longer than two years we append a problem, selected at random from half a score given out to the class, for the most part by gentlemen, invited guests, who were atter strangers to the boys, who, of course, could have in such a case, no previous knowledge of the question to be asked. The problems were all promptly solved on the blackboard with no hesitation or assistance. It runs as follows:

1. Find the test which will indicate that a proposed differential, containing two or more variables, has an exact integral. 2. Having found the test, determine the general

formula for the integral. ormula for the integral.

Problems of equal difficulty were solved with the instant death. Lohmire was arrested.

Brother Michael, of the Institute, has brought this

class up to its present state of proficiency. The classes in Greek (whose work comprehended some of the 'hardest' Greek known), and in Latin (where they proved themselves conversant with the most difficult and idiomatic phases of that language), have been under the charge of Prof. Cornelius O'Leary, M.D., whose success in bringing his boys up to their present state of proficiency was the admiration, not only of those of the listeners who were scholastically appreciative of the results, but was the subject of special complimentary remark from certain ones of the highest modern authorities in classic literature, who had made a point of being pre-

The examinations of this school posses one unique feature, a most important one. Their examinations are open. That is, the students are, on examination day, placed upon a public platform, and subjected to the questioning of not only their teachers, but of any and every person in the audience who chooses to undertake the task. Of course, this proves the thoroughness of the attainments of the boys, while at the same time it shows the faithfulness of the teachers.

The Faculty of the Manhattan College is composed thus: Brother Patrick, Principal Brother Paulian, Vice-Principal; Brother Michael, Profesof Mathemathics; E J Sears, LLD, Professor of Literature; Cornelius O'Leary, MD, Professor of Ancient Languages; Mr Harris, AB, Professor of Natural Sciences and Adjunct Professor of Mathematics and Classics.

The first-prize boys are thus enumerated; Robert D Glover, J P McClancy, Thomas Lynch, John P Lyons, Pedro Raphael, James Delaney, Eurdett Mulchinock, James Deerin, Edwin O'Neil, Denis Mc-Mahon, Denis Meaher, Daniel Cull.

The examination having been concluded, the Rev. Father Starrs said:

I have been much pleased with the examinations, especially with that feature which distinguishes them rom others. Other examinations are generally private; but in the present instance, every one being invited to interrogate the students, the most powerful incentive to study is supplied, while every one can be satisfied of the progress that has been made, I wish to see this present mode of examination generally adopted.

Young gentlemen: I feel I but give expression to the sentiments of all present when I say in their behalf, that we have all been most delightfully and interestingly entertained.

The exercises of the evening terminated with the distribution of premiums to the successful students.

The Washington Bureau of Agriculture reports the breadth of wheat sown this year, short thirty per cent of average, oats and corn of an average, and hay promising a large crop. Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, drouth is complained of.

On Wednesday evening, July 20th, the air in the vicinity of Ogdensburgh was filled with ashes, and for some time had the appearance of a light snowstorm. The wind at the time was blowing from the northwest, and they must have come from miles away in Canada. About nightfall, depse clouds of smoke passed over the town, indicating that heavy fires were raging in the forest on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence.

APPALLING ACCIDENT.-It appears that during the introduction of heating aparatus to the lunatic asylum at Philadelphia, on the 20th instant, the walls were undermined and gave way by which some forty maniacs were either killed outright or so terribly mangled that in many cases their recovery is a matter of considerable doubt.

General Lee's personal property, which has been confiscated by the United States District Court, is to be sold on the nineteenth of this month at Alexandria. Many of the household articles, it is said, are of extreme richness and value.

The loss by the great confiagration which has been raging in the lumber country, in the northern part of Wisconsin, will foot up \$150,000. In many instances whole villages were destroyed, and with such haste and fury that the inhabitants had to flee for shelter under the bluffs of the lake, leaving their cattle and horses in their retreat, which in many cases were devoured by the flames. A large amount of tan-bark, lumber and cordwood was destroved.

One hundred and seventy-four thousand horses have been purchased by the Government during the last year. Nearly 60,000 of these have been killed. rendered uscless, or sold; 86,000 mules have been purchased, and over 17,000 of these have tured, condemned, sold or killed.

Locusts are appearing in Wisconsin by the million. They appeared last in 1849, fifteen years ago. Many cattle have been bitten to death by them.

A tornado swept over the city of Columbus, Ohio, oa Wednesday afternoon, 20th uit. Trees and fences were thrown down, and several buildings unroofed: The sheet iron on the roof of a building was ripped off by pieces and carried into the middle of the street. The roof of a schoolhouse was lifted and carried a considerable distance. The gale swept across the valley, levelling the corn to the ground, and doing great damage to the crop. The rain fell in torrents.

A TERRIBLE DEATH .- A terrible realisation of the tale of Ginevra, which Rogers has immortalized in verse, was discovered in the Township of Newburg yesterday. On Wednesday afternoon last a man named Schoger, living near the Buckeye-House, (better known as Edward's Tavern,) on Kinsman street road, left the house with his wife to go into the field and work. Their four children, aged from two to ten years, remained at home. Un returning to the house the parents sought in vain for their children. Search was made around the premises, over the farm and through the woods, the whole neighborhood turning out to join in it, but without success. Yesterday morning, however, their own house was searched; and in it, in an old German chest the children were found, smothered to death; in their play, the children had got into the chest, and the lid falling and the spring catching, had been imprisoned in a living tomb. - Cleveland Leader.

FOUND OUT .- The True Presbyterian of Louisville, fearing that Chiniquy is again appealing to the public for aid,' says that it feels bound to 'intimate that there are certain matters connected with Father Chiniquy which have made an exceedingly unfavorable impression on its mind.' In other words, Chiniquy is found out to be what, long ago, the Catholic ress pronounced him, but the effrontery which so long enabled him to play successfully the role of a convert from Romanism, yet stand him in good turn and, no doubt, he will still find fools enough among what our contemporary calls 'Christian people, from whom to make a comfortable living .- Pittsburgh Catholic.

A FRAUAR AT CHURCE.-A remarkable tragedy occurred near Mauckport, Harrison County, Indiana a few Sundays ago. A young woman named Miller went to Church wearing a rebel emblem, and this circumstance created, a considerable feeling among the loyal ladies of the congregation. After the services, Miss Timberlake, niece of Colonel John Timberlake, volunteered to go and take away the emblem. She went towards Miss Miller, and a general fight ensued among the women when Colonel John Timberlake came into the crowd apparently greatly excited. A secessionist named Henry Lohmire, who accompanied Miss Miller to Church, warned Timberlake not to interfere Timberlake replied,
You are nothing but a rebel, anyhow; whereupon Lohmire drew a pistol and shot twice both shots taking effect. The first ball passed through Timberlake's hand and into his shoulder, the second enter-