

On the 22d ult., Mr. Edward Jones, of Balingbeg near Killybegs, harpooned a sun-fish. As soon as the monster found himself meddled with he made for the bottom, and in order to rid himself of the harpoon, began to roll along the rocks, coiling several fathoms of the rope which was attached to the harpoon, round him. After these fruitless endeavors to release himself, he made for the mighty deep, dragging the boat a distance of about eight miles. At length becoming exhausted, he rose to the surface, when Mr. Jones managed to stick another harpoon in him, and also to give him several cuts with a lance, with which he had provided himself. The loss of blood which he sustained through these several wounds began at length to tell on him, and about ten hours after he was first struck, he rose to the surface quite lifeless. Mr. Jones and his crew were out long in securing the liver, which is the valuable part of the fish, on account of the oil which it yields. These mighty monsters visit the coasts around Tullin and Malinbeg in great numbers during the summer months, and the fishery, if properly followed, would give employment to hundreds of people. The fish killed by Mr. Jones, which was by no means the largest, measured thirty feet in length, and the liver was estimated to weigh about twenty-five cwt. Mr. Jones deserves great credit for his experiment, as it will have the effect of inducing others to join this fishery, which was hitherto totally neglected, and thus a valuable element will be introduced into the fishery around the Donegal coast.—Derry Journal.

A steam corn and saw mill in working order, two timber yards used for that trade, as well as the iron and coal business, with other premises, all situated in the town of Tralee, were lately put up for sale in the court-house of that town, but not a single bid was made.

The coroner, Mr. Marmion, Esq., held an inquest, lately, on the body of a man named James Gavish which was found on the Western Railway line midway between the Hill of Down and Moyally stations, having both his legs cut off at the knees. It appeared that the deceased lived in the neighbourhood, and that he had been seen the previous evening slightly under the influence of drink, in which condition it is supposed he strayed on the line and was run over by the down goods train. A verdict of accidental death was recorded. The deceased was the chief support of a poor family.

On the 22d ult., a most melancholy occurrence took place at Grange Blundell, near Armagh. Six men had gone into a public house to drink, and a dispute occurred between two of them, James Hughes and Patrick Mallon, as to paying for the whiskey. After they left the house they reached a cross road, and there Hughes challenged Mallon to fight him, but he would not, although the challenge was repeated. Hughes, however, persisted in challenging, and Mallon was forced to accept it. Mallon fell first, but on getting up he put Hughes down twice, and the quarrel then ceased. On the day following when it was understood that Hughes meant to fight (out), he died. An inquest was held on the body of Mr. Kaye, coroner, and the jury returned a verdict acquitting Mallon, who had been in custody.

Hugh Smith and Robert Kerr died lately from eating unwholesome veal, purchased in the Newswards (Co. Down) market.

LOCAL ENTERPRISE IN CORK.—The local fishing company recently formed for working the Kinsale fishery is about to make its first division of profits, and will show a most brilliant success. The capital was 20,000l., on which but 4,000l. has been paid.—Upon this sum, after four months of actual working a dividend of 15 per cent. is to be paid, beside carrying a reserve of over 1,000l. to the next account. The company has purchased the whole establishment of Mr. Dawson at Kinsale, and is now the owner of several large fishing boats.—Cork Examiner.

The Wexford Constitution says.—“In addition to Mr. Ram, we here that Mr. Edward Fox, of Dublin, a gentleman holding a high commercial position in the city, is likely to come forward to contest the party whenever a vacancy in its representation is created—an event which will immediately occur by Mr. George's elevation to the Bench in the room of Judge Hayes. A contemporary recently announced the candidature, also, of Mr. E. Harvey Wadge, but we have not heard that that gentleman has taken any steps to bring himself before the notice of the constituency.”

The fax crop in Kerry promises to be very successful this year, and an instructor from the North is at present in the country instructing growers how to prepare the fibre for the market. The harvest throughout the district generally is reported good.

A correspondent writing from Westmeath, lately, says:—“I have been over a great part of both Westmeath and Meath, with which I have had a long acquaintance, and never saw more graffing evidences of progress than are exhibited by the crops of all kinds. I have made it my business to institute inquiries into the condition of the farm stock, and be unanimous reports are to the effect that cattle and sheep appear more healthy and thriving than in many years previous.”

The Cork Examiner says of the potato crops in that county:—“The feeling of general congratulation upon the prospects of the harvest is slightly tempered by the intelligence that some small indications of light have appeared on the leaves of the potato in a few localities on the sea coast, to the south and west. It is, however, remarked that in no case has this appearance checked the growth of the plant, which continues even though the leaves happen to be spotted. Indeed, there never was less apprehension on the subject. Owing to the lateness of the season the stalks have not been marked by that luxuriance of vegetation which seemed to favor the development of the disease.”

On Monday, July 16th, Mr. O'Donnell, Chief Divisional Magistrate, proceeded to Monajoy prison and admitted to bail Mr. Robert O'Driscoll, Queenstown, county Cork, who had been confined under a Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

The following important announcement is made in the last number of the Athenaeum.—The Ordnance select Committee of Woolwich has been engaged this week in considering a novel application of hydraulic power to gunnery. The experiments have been made upon two models constructed according to the plans of the inventor, Mr. Wm. Jeremiah Murphy, of Cork, and the remarkable result of eliminating the recoil in the discharge of cannon has been established.

On the 20th ult., Robert Chambers, Esq., while on a visit at Cor-Castle, near Innesham, having purchased a young horse in the neighborhood, took him out under a gig to test him, when the horse ran away, and Mr. Chambers was thrown with violence from the gig, sustaining such injuries that he died on the 24th, at Cor Castle.

A mowing machine, belonging to three respectable farmers at Killeskillen, county Meath, was maliciously cut to pieces a few nights since. No clue has been discovered as to the perpetrators of the outrage.

Sir Robert Peel will, if possible, before the close of the next session, call the attention of the House to the state of the local light houses, buoys and beacons of the east coast of Ireland, and to the fact that there is no sheltered harbour, properly lighted, as a refuge for storm-driven vessels, from Kingstown, near Dublin, to Queenstown, near Cork, and northward from Dublin to near Belfast; and to ask the President of the Board of Trade, with the various reports of inspectors, under his notice, what steps he is taking in the matter.

From a return just presented to Parliament it appears that there are fifty towns in Ireland, with a population of upwards of three thousand each, which are unrepresented in Parliament. The total rateable valuation of Ireland is £13,000,000.

Michael Byrne was indicted for the larceny of a lamb, the property of one Mrs. Birmingham. It appeared that the prisoner brought two lambs at the hour of five o'clock in the morning to a Mrs. Kelly for sale. He represented to her that the lambs were the property of his mistress, and that he was sent to sell them. Next day the sons of Mrs. Birmingham stated the lambs belonged to her, and removed them under a magistrate's warrant. The jury convicted the prisoner.

Salmon fishing this year seems to partake of the characteristics of the crops, and, after being very discouraging at an early period, to promise abundance now. Both the Blackwater and the Lee are at last giving bountiful supplies. The train from Youghal lately brought up 43 boxes as the result of one day's fishing. Sprats are very plentiful along the southeastern coast, as in Youghal and Duggarvan—a circumstance that affords good prospects for the autumnal fishing, as the larger sorts are generally found in the wake of the shoals of sprats.

On the 21st ult., a truly melancholy occurrence took place at Groomsport, near Belfast. Mr. Reid, a gentleman well known and highly respected in commercial and social circles, went out with his two sons along the shore, and as the boys urged him to take a boat and have a shot at the wild fowl that are numerous in the locality, he consented to gratify them. He procured a double-barrelled gun, and he and his sons having rowed a considerable distance into the lough, one of them fired several shots. Every precaution was taken to prevent an accident, Mr. Reid having arranged that the gun should be fired only from the bows of the boat. His younger son asked him to have a shot, and Mr. Reid took the gun and discharged one of the barrels. On discharging the second, however, the gun burst, leaving only the stock in his hand, and severely wounding him in the arm. His eldest son, a youth of fine promise, who was seated behind his father when he fired, immediately exclaimed that he was wounded, and on Mr. Reid turning round and stooping to examine him, the poor boy hung his arms round his father's neck and said, ‘Papa, I am dying.’ In a second or two afterwards he expired. A portion of the shattered barrel had passed through his body and killed him.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—The Marquis of Abercorn is in point of descent, personal position, and hereditary rank, one of the most distinguished noblemen on the roll of the Peerage. He is heir male and chief of the illustrious house of Hamilton, and liesal male representative of James Hamilton, Earl of Arran and Duke of Chatsilverault, Regent of Scotland in 1542, who was acknowledged by the Scottish Parliament next heir to the Crown of Scotland after Mary Queen of Scots and her issue. This, the famous Earl of Arran, was grandson of James Lord Hamilton and the Princess Mary, his wife, daughter of James the Second, King of Scotland. The Duke of Hamilton, who represents another line of the family, is only a Hamilton by female descent, and derives his male ancestry from the House of Douglas. The Lord Lieutenant is Marquis of Abercorn in the peerage of England, Earl of Abercorn in the peerage of Scotland, Viscount Strathairn in the peerage of Ireland, and Duke of Chatsilverault in France. The Marchioness of Abercorn is daughter of his Grace's second wife, Georgiana, sister and co-heiress of the late well known Duke of Gordon.

A young man named Patrick Flaherty was murdered lately in a public house in the county Mayo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ALLEGED CONVERSION.—On Saturday fortnight the incumbent of Lydbrook, Wilts, the Rev. J. O'Brien, electrified his congregation by telling them that it would be his last Sunday with them, and that it was a great grief to him to leave the parish, but beyond this we believe the rev. gentleman gave no explanation, or adverted to the step he must long have meditated. We believe we are correct in stating that Mr. O'Brien has since joined the Romish Church, and was admitted a priest at that communion on the following Sunday.—Berkshire Chronicle.

FEAST OF ST. IGNATIUS AT FARM STREET, LONDON.—Last Tuesday being the Feast of St. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits, was solemnly observed at the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The Archbishop was to have been present, but had to leave town with Cardinal Reischach for Stonyhurst College. The High Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Troy with two Benedictine Fathers for deacon and sub-deacon. The sermon was preached by the Rev. G. Yard. A collection was made for the Warwick Street Poor Schools. The music (Hady's Sixth Mass with the ‘Laudate’ for Offertory) was performed in excellent style. A large number of priests were present, and the congregation (a numerous one) included most of the leading Catholics of London.

DEATH OF FATHER HERBERT DE NEVE, PASSIONIST.—The little passionist community of St. Mungo's, contributed its first victim to the decided epidemic, that has established its abode among the poor of this city, in the person of a devoted young priest, who came to this parish only a few months ago, full of zeal and hope, and with the grace of ordination fresh upon his soul. He died on the 23rd ult., of typhus fever, caught at the bedside of a parishioner, and was thus removed from life at a time that his buoyant youth and robust health gave promise of a long career, and when the learning and virtue acquired in college and cloister seemed about to be practically developed and utilised in the priestly labors of the Apostolic Ministry. Since his arrival in Glasgow he was indefatigable in the duties of his sacred office. His early death is the discharge of these duties adds another name to the long list of the youthful just, of whom the wise man says, ‘being made perfect in a short space, he fulfilled a long time.’

The funeral obsequies were celebrated on Monday last, and, although the notice that could be given of them was necessarily a short one, the church was crowded in every part by a respectable congregation, who were moved even to tears during the deeply impressive service.—Cor of Weekly Register.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF LONDON.—The Master of the Rolls had before him the case of Wallace v. the Attorney-Gen. In this case the late Lord E. Seymour had bequeathed 60,000l. to the ‘hospices de Paris et Londres,’ and on a previous occasion the court had decided that so far as concerned London, the bequest was divisible amongst those institutions which gratuitously received within their walls and provided for persons who were unable to take care of themselves, either with old age combined with poverty, or infancy combined with neglect, or mental incapacity, or by reason of any bodily ailment which was not susceptible of cure. Upwards of 300 claims have been made by London institutions to participate in the bequest. Several of the claims were disposed of some time ago. The Master of the Rolls gave judgment on Tuesday on some claims. Mr. Boshaw appeared for the Catholic Almshouses, Chelsea, and for the Convent, Carlisle Place. The court held that the abovementioned institutions, with the exception of Bridewell and the British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, were excluded by the terms of the bequest.

PARISH ORPHANS IN SCOTLAND.

Sir,—An article, or communication appeared in the Weekly Register of last Saturday under the above heading, which must have startled many of your readers as well as myself. It is quite true, as stated in your impression, that the standing grievance of Catholics in Scotland is that their poor children, when left to the care of parochial authorities, have not been afforded the means of receiving an education according to the tenets of their faith; that in very many cases they have been removed from the reach and influence of the Catholic clergy by being

boarded in the country in Protestant families, or shut up in poor-houses, where they have little opportunity of being imbued with the knowledge and love of their Holy Faith.

This grievance has been long deplored, ably laid before Parliament, and, to some extent, is being redressed. The evil, however, to a great extent, still exists. But its existence, in many cases—certainly in that referred to in Paisley—does not arise, as stated by the Register, or its correspondent, ‘from the want of Catholic orphanages.’ There are Catholic orphanages in Scotland; and I feel it would not be just to the very numerous friends who, on a recent occasion, so generously contributed towards the erection of St. Mary's Orphanage, under the care of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, Lanark, to have it now understood that there are no orphanages in Scotland, as the Register expresses it: ‘had we such institutions (Catholic orphanages) we might demand, as a right, the removal of our Catholic orphans into them.’

We have, thank God, two orphanages at Lanark—perhaps, the most extensive, the finest, and the most efficiently worked in Great Britain. Nor has the Paisley Board decided upon retaining their poor orphans in the parishes because there was no orphanage to receive them, but because these kind-hearted guardians of the poor, in their religious bigotry refused to follow the example shown them by nearly twenty parochial boards, who have been happy to place the poor Catholic orphans left to their charge under the motherly training of the Sisters of Charity. They are, as one of the Inspectors, a Protestant, a few days ago wrote, convinced that Catholic children can be better brought up in the Lanark orphanage than they could be elsewhere. The Lanark orphanage is now nearly full, but still room would be made for Rev. Mr. Munro's children if only the Paisley Board would consent to the earnest commands of the Catholic Clergy of Paisley.

During the last seven years certainly not less than seventy millions of money have passed through the hands of the Admiralty office. The most costly experiments have been repeatedly tried, enormous sums have been expended in the building of ships, and the result is, that we find ourselves at the end of this time just as far as ever from the objects of our ambition—a satisfactory vessel of war; and a satisfactory gun to fight it with. What is even worse is, that while other nations exist in their newly-invented ships and formidable ordnance, we are obliged to confess that England has at this moment no marked superiority over the fleets and the artillery of several second-rate Powers. How has this mortifying result been brought about? The only answer we are able to give is, that the Admiralty is like its ships and its guns—it is out of joint and out of gear; its proceedings are reducible to no principle and justifiable on no theory of public expediency.—London Times, 28th ult.

HYDE PARK.—For the first time since Monday the appearance of the Park yesterday betokened no unusual excitement. The public seemed to be destitute even of curiosity, and, owing partly to the threatening state of the weather, the number of visitors was smaller than on ordinary occasions. There is still a great deal to be done before the park can be restored to anything like its former condition; but efforts have steadily directed towards effecting all signs of the recent destruction. The damage to the plantation near the Marble Arch is to a great extent of course irremediable for the present, and a good many of the plants, shrubs, and flowers, cannot be replaced for some months, but cutting and clearing up have gone far towards rendering the scene less offensive to the eye. Numbers of men have been diligently engaged in erecting the boarding and carrying away the fallen railings, so that while the latter have disappeared the former is almost completed. The boarding is about 10ft. or 11ft. high, and apparently stout enough to resist attacks much stronger than those to which the railings succumbed. The contemplated meeting on Monday having been abandoned, as far as Hyde Park is concerned, the official notifications have been removed from the walls, and, deserted by police, Reformers, and roughs, the Park is once more given up to the recreation and amusement of the people.

REFORM DEMONSTRATION.—On Monday night the threatened demonstration against the Government took place at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, and has been pronounced by its promoters a complete success. The Times says that:—“There was a great multitude of people; they were perfectly respectable and inoffensive; there could be no doubt of their enthusiasm for the cause in which they came together; every speaker was received with applause, and every opinion with unlimited assent.” The Times, however, considers that ‘the meeting was a failure. The celebrities who were announced did not come, with the exception of Mr. Mill, who could not get a hearing. The other speakers simply shouted their complaints or denunciations at the tops of their voices, or more wisely, addressed them to the reporters.’ The Times thinks: ‘That for the purposes of discussion these immense gatherings are utterly useless. A speaker cannot fill the Agricultural Hall, and, a fortiori, he cannot fill Hyde-park. Yet it must not for a moment be supposed, adds our contemporary, that we underrate the importance of such a gathering as took place on Monday night. At the beginning of the meeting, and before it became evident that the speakers would be inaudible, the Hall was nearly full, and, as we have said, of a generally decent class of people. Whether attracted by curiosity or political sympathy, there they were, and their assembling bears witness to the interest which they feel in political questions. They came quietly, and went home quietly also; but their numbers and behaviour were the ‘demonstration,’ to which the speeches of the League made but a feeble addition.’

THE CHOLERA.—It is idle to deny that cholera has burst upon the eastern districts of London with sudden and unexpected fury. The pestilence may depart as hurriedly as it has arrived, but its effects at present are unmistakably severe. The Registrar General, in alluding to this remarkable visitation, speaks of it as a ‘fatal explosion,’ so sudden and destructive has been the character of its attack. During the first week in July the deaths from cholera in London were only 14; in the second week, they became 32, while in the third week, ending on Saturday last, the mortality from this cause was no less than 346, being an increase of more than ten-fold.—At the same time the mortality from all causes exceeds the average by 443, so that something more than cholera is at work to carry off the population. It is useless to attempt any concealment of these facts, and it may serve a valuable purpose to make mention of them. The more the public are enlightened as to the real action of the cholera the less likely are they to be afraid of it, and it is only by a fair discussion of the facts that we can hope to bring about those sanitary improvements the want of which is obviously connected with this lamentable sacrifice of life.—London Herald, July 25.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The bill for a renewal of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland was read a second time in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Gladstone, in a speech, supported the Government, and warmly praised the treatment accorded to the Peninsular by the American Government. Mr. Maguire's resolution against the bill was negatived by a vote of 105 against 31.—Times.

English papers say that there appears to be good reason for supposing that an abundant supply of petroleum exists in the rocks of that country. It is stated that the surface ‘indications’ of various parts of Shropshire lead to this inference. Experimental borings are already in progress. An oil-pit which has been sunk at Leeswood Green, in Flintshire, continues in active operation, and is increasing in produce.

A riveted brass cauldron, containing a large assortment of antique armor and armorer's tools, has been accidentally discovered in the Collinwarck Loch in Scotland. They are thought to be as old as about the year 1300, and it is matter of history that Edward I., when in possession of Galloway, had a camp in the Fir Island, on this lake, and the remains of a camp have been found in it.

The mortality returns of England for 1864 show that in that year 28 of the men who died and 70 of the women had reached 100 years of age or upwards, one woman dying at 103, and one man at 109. Of these 98 very aged people London had 12.

The salary of the newly appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer in England is thirty-five thousand dollars a year. The other judges have twenty-five thousand dollars each, with the exception of the Lord Chief Justice, who has forty thousand dollars a year. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas has \$35,000 a year.

The late English census develops the curious fact that there are more Scotch descendants in London than in Edinburgh, more Irish than in Dublin, more Roman Catholics than in Rome, and more Jews than in Palestine.

A STRIKE IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.—A very amusing circumstance occurred a few days ago at the asylum, Murlthly. It is well known that the inmates work in the garden and about the ground of the institution. A newspaper had been dropped accidentally, which contained a detailed account of the strikes, &c., among the ironworkers on the Clyde.—This was picked up by one of the inmates, who read the paragraph to his associates, and after some deliberation among themselves the whole struck work. The outdoor superintendent remonstrated with them in vain to resume, but they insisted that, until some arrangement whereby they would get shorter hours and more pay was entered into, they would work no more. This state of matters continued for some time, and ultimately Dr. McIntosh, the medical superintendent, was sent for to endeavor to get the men to resume. The doctor, on hearing how matters stood, went to the men, and suggested that they should send a deputation to address him on the subject. Immediately about half a dozen marched up to the doctor, stated their grievances at much length, and demanded more pay and shorter hours. The doctor said it was perfectly true that they had a great grievance of which to complain—provisions were high in price, and the hours of labor were far too long in this warm weather, and then put his hand in his pocket and handed the deputation half a crown. This gave complete satisfaction; the deputation returned, informed their associates of their success, and the whole resumed work immediately.—Dundee Advertiser.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES WIGRAM.—The death is announced of the Right Hon. Sir Jas. Wigram, who was for a period of nine years one of the Vice-Chancellors of England. The deceased was born at Walthamstow, Essex, in 1793, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1815, being fifth wrangler. Shortly after taking his degrees he became a Fellow of his College. In 1819 he was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-Inn, and, having pursued his profession with much industry, was nominated a Queen's Counsel in 1824. In October, 1841, he was appointed Second Vice-Chancellor, under the Act for the Better Administration of Justice (5th of Vic., cap. 5), but retired from ill-health in 1850 on a pension of £3,500. For three months he was a member of the House of Commons, having been returned in July, 1841, for the borough of Leominster. He retired from Parliamentary life on being appointed Vice-Chancellor in the following October. Sir Jas. Wigram was an elder brother of the Bishop of Rochester.—Pall-Mall Gazette.

PROPOSED TUNNEL UNDER THE CHANNEL.—In a letter to the editor of the Times ‘T’ says:—“During many years the scheme of connecting France and England by means of a high way under the Channel has from time to time been proposed, but it has hitherto been generally regarded as too extravagant for serious consideration. Projects, however, which formerly would have been pronounced absurd have in these days been carried into effect, and we now wonder at the ignorance and tardiness of our predecessors respecting inventions which to us seem excessively simple and obvious. A few years will probably suffice to determine the practicability of solving the great problem of a submarine road to the Continent. It is a problem which may well inspire the boldest living engineer with apprehension, for failure will cause enormous pecuniary loss, and jeopardize even the most solid reputation. Nevertheless, one of the most experienced and successful engineers of our time, Mr. Hawkshaw, has resolved to grapple with this problem, and he is, indeed, actually engaged in the preliminary explorations.—Although war is the order of the day and the British public is eager for warlike intelligence, yet the following condensed account of this peaceful project may not be unacceptable to your readers. Mr. Hawkshaw has long contemplated the practicability of this enterprise, and has for about two years been engaged in a geological investigation of the localities. Borings are now being made at considerable expense in the neighborhood of Dover, and, by permission of the French Government, between Oalais and Boulogne; and in the course of this summer explorations will be made in mid channel. Such trials are essential, in order to obtain positive knowledge concerning the nature, extent, and thickness of the strata. It is proposed to carry on the excavation for the tunnel from both ends, as well as from shafts in the Channel. At the top of the shafts powerful steam engines will be erected for pumping, for drawing up the excavated material, and for supplying power to the machinery by which excavation will be effected. The tunnel will communicate on the French side with the Northern of France Railway, and on the English side with the south Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways, so that there will be an unbroken line of railway communication between London and Paris. Mr. Hawkshaw will not be able finally to decide upon the details of this great work until the completion of the borings now in progress.

ENORMOUS VALUE OF PROPERTY IN LIVERPOOL.—An arbitration case, in which the corporation on the one hand, and Mr. Woolfield (the owner of land and premises in Church street) on the other, are concerned, has been proceeding for two days in Liverpool. The premises consist of a fashionable jewelry and ‘virtu’ shop, at present occupied by Mr. Tooke, and which is now required to complete the scheme of corporation improvements. Mr. Woolfield claimed £70 a yard, or £55,000 odd; and witnesses were called on his side, whose estimates of value ranged from £45,000 to £50,000. On the other hand, witnesses for the corporation were called, whose estimates varied from £29,000 to £30,000. In Castle street, which is more in the centre of the town, land has been priced at 100 guineas a yard.

UNITED STATES.

A number of Sisters of Charity have gone to Pennsylvania from Mobile to minister to small pox patients. ROMANOS IN BOSTON.—A few weeks since a very wealthy Southern gentleman visited Boston to make purchases, and while sojourning at a prominent hotel was taken suddenly ill. His malady was of such a character that it required the skill of an eminent physician, and the attention of an experienced nurse, and such experience was found in the person of a young and comely Irish girl, a domestic in the hotel. She had but recently been employed to do the work in the hotel, and had during the short time engaged given such satisfaction to her employer that he at once selected her to minister in the sick chamber of our young friend. Watchful and attentive, hearing every sound and answering

every call, did this faithful nurse perform her task, thinking not of herself nor feeling the fatigue of broken rest. Day after day did this devoted (for what else could it be but devotion?) ministering angel assuage the pain and bathe the fevered brow of her youthful sufferer and charge. Skillful treatment and kind care succeeded at last to produce the much desired change, and our young friend rapidly improved. Convalescence followed the ministering of proper restoratives, and a short occasional drive in the country gave that buoyancy and strength so much needed after a severe sickness. Social conversation between the invalid and his faithful companion of the sick room was frequently had, and upon every such occasion the representative of wealth was impressed to reward one who had been so attentive. Interviews were sought for and encouraged, and upon a very fine morning, the sun shining in all its splendor and effulgence, just such a morning above all others to ‘pop the question,’ did the possessor of thousands propose to the girl of toil to become his wife. Say, fair reader, what would you have said to a proposition so abrupt and so unexpected? Well, we know, you would have replied the same as sensible Mary did, for she said ‘Yes,’ and the two loving hearts were made one that very day, and the poor girl of yesterday is now the blushing bride of wealth to-day. Long may Edward and Mary live to enjoy each other's love.—Cambridge (Mass) Press.

The Secretary of the Interior has received from a gentleman in New Jersey samples of paper manufactured from sedge grass, a grass which grows in great abundance upon all tide-water flats. The paper is very white and clear, and it is estimated that it can be manufactured for twenty per cent. less than any variety now in use.

It is said that the grasshoppers have appeared in the vicinity of Nashville, and are invading the corn fields in fearful numbers. One gentleman says that he does not think there will be a blade left on the corn in a thirty-acre field.

The severest thunder-storm ever known to have visited Washington, Virginia, occurred at that place on Sunday night. A number of bridges, culverts, telegraph poles, and houses were washed away. A family of seven persons, named Robertson, residing six miles west of the city on the national road, were carried away by the flood, and all perished. A man and woman were killed by lightning in the city.—The trains on the Columbia and Pittsburg Railroad stopped running on Monday, in consequence of the bridges at Portland and Edgport being washed away. The creek is all swollen and the river has risen six feet. The storm seems to have spent its fury within a radius of twelve miles. There were heavy rains east and west, but no further damage is reported.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.—The Philadelphia Telegraph of July 31, tells of the extraordinary freaks of the lightning in that city. It says that “from the centre of a mass of dense clouds a bolt of lightning like a white hot arrow preceded a peal of thunder that sounded like the simultaneous discharge of the eight hundred Prussian guns that gave the late victory over Austria to the Prussians. It descended upon the deck of the bark Juana Benjamin, loading with petroleum from Antwerp. There were one thousand three hundred barrels of that inflammable material in her hold, while in close contiguity to her lay five other vessels laden and ready to sail, whose united loads amounted to five thousand seven hundred and ninety barrels of oil. The lightning struck the foretopmast. It shivered it into splinters, descending the mast to the deck, entered a coal-box filled with oakum that stood against the mast, set it on fire, passed on to the chain, thence out of the water hole, and then was lost in the Delaware. A worthy custom house officer, Mr. John S. Niskey, standing upon the dock, rallying the oil, dodged a flying splinter that cut a hole in his straw hat, but did him otherwise no personal injury.”

The value of boots and shoes manufactured in the United States in 1865, at wholesale, amounted to \$95,500,000, and in 1878 to not as many thousands. It was about this time that Rufus Chapin, of Milford, Mass., conceived the idea that boots and shoes could be made with pegs and be as durable as they were sewed. Acting on the idea, Mr. Chapin at once commenced the manufacture of pegged boots, splitting the pegs by hand from strips of wood, sawed by his direction into different lengths. This was the first introduction of pegged boots into this or any other country. He continued to manufacture pegged work successfully until his death in 1830; and this branch of manufacture has grown so rapidly that it now stands third on the list of manufactured articles in the United States. Mr. Chapin had five sons who, from boyhood up to the present time, have continued in the business.

HEALTH OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—There were, last week, 946 deaths in this city, from all causes. It is a high ratio, and marks an unhealthy season. The numbers of deaths are precisely equal to those of the preceding week, but fewer of them were from cholera. There have been, every day, some deaths with all the marks of the Asiatic cholera. The cholera has appeared in a much more virulent form than here, in other cities. In Cincinnati, during the first twelve days of August the deaths in that city from cholera alone, were six hundred and ten.—Sixty-three died on Sunday last. The most prompt attention should be paid to any attacks of diarrhoea during this time. Arsenicum, bertram, and cuprum, are the standard remedies for incipient cholera, for those that follow homoeopathic treatment. The allopathic treatment recommends a few drops of spirits of camphor, taken on sugar, or in water, every half-hour, in case of an attack. When even threatened a few drops of camphor spirits, once or twice a day, is good.—Freeman.

A heartless landlady in Baltimore lately turned a poor woman with four little children out on the streets because she could not pay her rent. Her husband is in the United States navy, and the landlady would not wait the tedious routine by which the Government pays its seamen. The police found the poor woman wandering about the streets, and provided her with shelter.

Illinois would make forty and Minnesota sixty such States as Rhode Island. Missouri is larger than New England. Ohio exceeds in extent either Ireland Scotland, or Portugal, and equals Belgium, Switzerland, and Scotland, together. Missouri is larger than Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland, and Missouri and Illinois are larger than England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

A brave young woman named Jane Murphy, of Pittsburgh, Pa., recently saved the life of a boy whom she discovered to be drowning. She could not swim, but seeming to forget that fact, dashed in, and by clinging to the bottom, dragged the boy ashore.

Recent discoveries of gold quartz in Nevada Co., California, have created a great excitement among the miners on the Pacific slope. The mines are reported to be very rich, and several mills for crushing the rock are already in operation.

The potato rot has made its appearance in Iowa. Upon close and repeated examination, it has been ascertained that a small insect in the vine of the potato is the cause of the mischief. This insect is very diminutive in size, and is generally found head downward. It is supposed to enter the top of the vine while it is tender and growing rapidly, and work its way down into the potato, while very small, thus depositing the germ of the disease which develops itself as the potato enlarges and matures.

The United States Senate adjourned on Saturday, without taking any action on the House Bill repealing the Neutrality Laws. It will meet again in December. The House of Representatives adjourned on the same day, but before doing so, voted themselves \$5,000 a year instead of the previous \$3,000.