

THE CATHOLIC SYNOD.—DUBLIN, Aug. 31.—The Synod of Irish Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church summoned by Cardinal Cullen, under the express authority of the Pope met at Maynooth to-day. Cardinal Cullen presided with closed doors. It is understood the education question will be the principal subject of deliberation.

A number of farmers in the neighborhood of Cooraclare, near Kilturbur, Co. Clare, assembled Aug. 10 for the purpose of establishing a club. It was resolved that Mr. P. J. Beigen, C.E., act as chairman; Mr. Daniel Breen, Teerglane, as secretary; and Mr. John Kelly as treasurer. A programme, in which "fixity of tenure" is an important feature, was determined on.

BIGOTRY OF POOR LAW OFFICIALS.—A young man named Wilson applied to the Portadown Guardians for the release of his two young brothers, whom he wishes to take under his charge, thereby relieving the rate-payers of their burden. The application was refused because their mother (deceased) and himself were Catholics, while their father, who had died in the house, was a Presbyterian.

ORANGE BRACKENBUSHISM AGAIN.—The members of the Lurgan Catholic Band were cowardly and brutally assaulted, August 3, by a large number of those rabid, ignorant desperadoes, who indulged in the savage amusement of throwing large stones from under cover at their offending fellow-citizens. Like the animal whose brutal instincts they possess, they show their teeth, but dare not advance to bite.

Mr. William Johnston, M.P., is reported having said at an Orange meeting held August 10, at Clones that the Catholics had a perfect right to have their processions, but he begged to give the Mayor and magistrates of Belfast notice that the "brethren" would have an imposing celebration on the coming inauguration of the statue of Rev. Dr. Cooke. This is very liberal, but exceedingly thin.

HONORABLE AND AMNESTY.—A large demonstration in favor of the above, at which it was estimated upwards of 45,000 were present, was held, August 6, at Cotehill. Contingents from the following places with handsome banners, were present: Tullyvin, Drung, Kill, Lower Lough, Drumgook, Annamullen, Tullycorbett, Clontibret, Aughabog, Newbliss, Castleblaney, Killeevan, Scotchouse, Ematrix, Drum, and Currin. The platform was erected on Mr. Patrick Homan's Hill.

IRISH FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—The Registrar of Friendly Societies in Ireland has furnished his report for last year, in which he states that during 1874, benefits were received from 312 societies giving benefit in sickness and for burial. These returns give the total number of members as 35,400. The total receipts for the year were £45,390; payments in sickness, £26,072; and at death, £26,703. It took £6,523 to manage these societies, while the amount divided among the members at Christmas was £13,126, the balance to credit at the end of the year being £21,114.

The Irish Times of the 10th ult., says of the crops in Armagh:—"The crops of all kinds around here look remarkably well, but it is much feared that the recent heavy rains may occasion some injury to them all with the exception, perhaps, of mangolds and turnips, which, on the other hand, will, no doubt, be much benefited by them. The turnips and mangolds on all sides look remarkably well, but it is feared that the much dreaded blight has made its appearance among the potatoes in this locality. In many instances the stalks bear unmistakable signs of it, while the tubers in some cases are plainly affected. They are being daily sold in the market here so low as 4d. per stone."

Mr. Wilson, of the Belfast Morning News, died in Belfast on the 10th ult. Mr. Wilson was a Pressman of great ability, and his letters in the weekly edition of the paper over the non de plume of "Barney Magdon" were able and humorous. He was an able and versatile writer, but the productions for which he was best known were his letters to his "Cousin in America," in which, with humor and originality, he gave his weekly review of current events. Mr. Wilson, who was a man of varied accomplishments, also contributed at one time and another some charming items to the ballad poetry of the country. On the 7th ult., Mr. Wilson returned from Dublin, where he had been attending the O'Connell Centenary. For many years he had been connected with the Press of the North of Ireland.

At the Carlow July fair the supply of stock was very deficient, with a corresponding diminution in the number of buyers. Any really good stock which was offered, however, realized remunerative prices. The following may be regarded as the general quotations: Best beef rated at 78s. per cwt; secondary, 72s. to 76s.; and inferior touched 70s.; springers forward condition sold rather well, good quality ranging from £14 to £18; milch cows, £14 to £19; and stappers about the former figure. Three year old heifers, £14 to £17; two year old heifers and bullocks in good condition, £13 to £15; and yearlings, £4 10s. to 25 15s.; sucking calves, 20s. to 30s. Wethers from 50s. to 55s.; or about 80d. on foot; ewes, 45s. to 50s.; and lambs, 30s. to 36s. Fat pigs, 60s. per cwt, and porkers about the same figure; boniams, 18s. to 25s. each.

The Irish Times of the 10th ult., says of the crops in Carlow:—"The weather for the past fortnight has been extremely favorable for harvesting. The hay has been saved with a slight exception of very early mow, the major portion having regained its stature and feeding properties. Nothing to equal the absolute destruction of hay crops in England and France has occurred in this country. The effect on the grain crops of the recent fine weather has been most reassuring. Corn, barley, oats, and all other descriptions have filled in the ear, and ripened in the straw, and in this respect, the harvest promises to be bounteous. Cereals, which were sown so largely in the counties of Carlow, Wicklow and Wexford, were extensively benefited by the rain, and are now in beautiful condition; and it may be added that all late meadows are safe, well out and preserved, and the after math very promising. For a few days past some insignificant signs of potato blight have been exhibited, but the tuber is firm, and if the weather continues fine, will continue to be unaffected and very abundant. No appearance of any strongly diseased potato has yet been manifested."

The Irish Times of the 10th ult., says: "We regret to state that the prospects of the approaching harvest are not so promising in the growers' favor as anticipated two or three weeks ago. The cereal crops have grown and perfected immensely, and fair weather only was necessary to insure a goodly harvest. But the continuous rains are blighting the prospects, and the downpour is so heavy, fitful and destructive, that grave reasons for bad results are apparently well founded. But for the untoward weather influences, all kinds of cereal crops are in capital form. The ears of wheat and barley are well developed, and oats are overhanging their straw superabundantly. Hay is heavy, sweet, and, in all respects, well conditioned. It will be one of the most remunerative yields known for many years; and, if fine weather set in, the tiller of the soil will have cause for rejoicing. Fruit is not plentiful, but there is sufficient for all purposes. The cattle disease exists, but not to any alarming extent; and the supervision exercised is sufficiently organized to render any disregard of the provisions of the Acts in force practically impossible."

IRISH MORALITY.—The Scotsman not long since gave the following interesting figures:—"The proportion of illegitimate births to the total number of births is, in Ireland, 3.8 per cent.; in England the proportion is 6.4; in Scotland, 9.9; in other words, England is nearly twice and Scotland nearly thrice worse than Ireland. Something worse has to be

added from which no consolation can be derived. The proportion of illegitimacy is very unequally distributed over Ireland, and the inequality rather humbling to us as Protestants, and still more as Presbyterians and Scotchmen. Taking Ireland, according to the registration divisions, the proportion of illegitimate births varies from 0.2 to 1.3. The division showing the lowest figures is the Western, being substantially the province of Connaught, where about nineteen-twentieths of the population are Celtic and Catholic. The division showing the highest proportion of illegitimacy is the northeastern, which comprises or almost consists of the province of Ulster, where the population is almost equally divided between Protestants and Catholics, and where the great majority of Presbyterians are of Scotch blood (mixed with the blood of Saxon freebooters and Dutch adventurers) and of the Presbyterian Church. The sum of the whole matter is, that semi-Presbyterian and semi-Scotch Ulster is fully three times more immoral than the wholly Popish, the wholly Irish Connaught—which corresponds with wonderful accuracy to the more general fact that Scotland, as a whole, is three times more immoral than Ireland, as a whole."

WHAT FOREIGNERS WILL THINK OF THE CENTENARY.—Everywhere I hear people asking each other—what will our late distinguished foreign guests think of the Centenary? My idea is that on the whole they will go away favourably impressed towards our people. Since Friday last I have pondered seriously over the whole affair with that earnestness that befits a man whose words in the columns of the United Irishman will go forth to thousands of his countrymen, and either do good or effect mischief according as his opinions are guided by wisdom or otherwise. There is no doubt about it—the Centenary has precipitated a crisis in Irish affairs. Every one will say it is a thousand pities that what was on the whole a grand national demonstration should have been marred by the slightest dissension. So I say, but on the other hand it is far better that the indignant voice of the people should have been heard as it was, and that their chosen leaders on the platform in Sackville-street, should have spoken boldly as they did, than that the "swell" wire-pullers of the centenary committee should have been allowed to carry out their anti-national programme in its entirety. What would have happened if this had been the case? Our distinguished foreign friends would have gone away quite deceived by the splendid farce they had been witnessing. They would see Dublin in its holiday attire, to receive all Ireland and the Irish of England and Scotland as her visitors. They would see the "mail gloved hand" of the foreigner craftily withdrawn, and neither police nor soldiers to interfere with the people, either to break their heads or shoot them down. They would see a Catholic ex-Lord Chancellor, Catholic members of Parliament, Catholic Mayors and corporations, Catholic dignitaries of the church, received with honours and all traces of persecution banished from a happy, prosperous, contented, and loyal people, who were thoroughly satisfied with the rule of England. It was better far that this fabric of romance should be shattered—rudely though it was. It was not pleasant for the holiday makers for the skeleton to be brought from the cupboard, and its ghastliness to be made the greater from its brilliant surroundings. It was painful to dispel pleasant illusions, but it will cause the intelligent foreigner to enquire, and he will find that the whole affair was only a slave's holiday, Irishmen the words of Moore are as applicable as ever to most of them.

"Unprised are her sons till they learn to betray." He would find that the liberty of Irishmen is at the mercy of a common policeman, that the boasted liberty of the press is at the mercy of a single man who can suppress an honest outspoken journal without judge or jury. He will find that the life blood of Ireland is drained by absentee landlords that the people are deprived of the privilege of manhood all the world over—the right to bear arms—and that, in fine, the will of the Irish people, as expressed by its chosen representatives, is systematically and brutally overborne by a tyrant majority in the British House of Parliament. But the people spoke in their majesty, and the plot to crush out Irish nationality has been exposed and defeated. A crisis is at hand and probably we shall lose a few of the weak-kneed brethren, a few more O'Donoghues even may turn up, but in the end after the most serious consideration, I am inclined to think that the crisis I foresee will benefit the cause of Irish national independence, for in a short time we shall now see who stand firm as its true friends, and who do not.—Cor. of United Irishman.

"IRISH PROSPERITY."—The official of "abstract" statistics for Great Britain and Ireland have just been published. They furnish a valuable summary of Trade, Commerce, fiscal, and agricultural matters, and are particularly interesting to the Irish people as elucidating, by the test of experience, the theory of Irish prosperity, of which the world has heard so much from Castle officials, and Whig and Tory placemen and their tail of hungry expectants. The figures furnished by these returns speak more eloquently than words, and we, therefore, leave them to tell their own tale, and our readers to draw their own inferences from the picture they present. Here is a parallel picture of prosperity in Ireland and England, which we commend to the critical study of all, whether English or Irish, who are interested in the progress and prosperity of the nation. From 1857 to 1874, the area under corn crops in Great Britain increased by 146,719 acres; while during the same period the area decreased in Ireland by 214,192 acres. The green crops in England, during the same period, increased by 83,107 acres; while the same crops in Ireland decreased by 78,990 acres. Ireland is, in fact, out of cultivation, and going into grass and waste, in pursuance of the system of which Charles is the apostle, and of which agricultural showmen are to-day the perpetrators. But surely one would suppose that if agriculture goes out and grass increases, there should be a corresponding increase in cattle. What do the figures say on this head? Horses in Great Britain during the four years from 1870 to 1874, increased by 57,289; while during the same period the number of horses in Ireland decreased 5,675. These figures refer to horses kept for agricultural purposes and breeding. Cattle in Great Britain from 1870 to 1874, increased by 1,132,457. In Ireland there was an increase in the same period of 405,735 (the only instance in which increase of any Irish production appears in the statistics). Take, for instance, sheep, which are at the same time the easiest kept, and one of the most profitable productions of the farm. In England, sheep increased from 1870 to 1874 by nearly a million and a half; while in Ireland during the same period, there was a decrease of over nearly 400,000. Pigs decreased in both countries; the decrease in Ireland being from 1,600,000 to 1,096,404. Thus we see that in every single instance, save that of cattle, Irish prosperity is on the decline, and that ruin, plain and palpable, is devouring the national resources from year to year. The estimated population of Great Britain in 1875, is 32,737,405, and of this gross total Ireland furnishes only 5,597,732. In 1855, the population was 5,591,896, showing in ten years a decrease of 294,164, which if we take into account the natural increase, this number would be more than doubled. But while manhood decreases, pauperism increases. In England and Scotland, with increasing populations, pauperism is on the decline, even by hundreds and thousands. In Ireland, the increase is marked and progressive. Since 1860, pauperism in Ireland has nearly doubled. In that year there were 44,929 persons relieved; in the present year there are receiving relief under the

Poor Law Act, 80,993. We have here statistics of ruin in all things. Agriculture, live stock, manhood—all that go to constitute the strength and stability of a nation. There is ruin and decay everywhere. The blight of foreign power is in the land, and every thing withers beneath its baleful influence. Taxation and rent are the only things that increase in Ireland, and the beauty of the system is that the more the country is ruined—the less the people can afford to pay—the more they are burdened with taxation and ground-down by rent. This is a brief record of what our rulers are pleased to picture to the world as "Irish prosperity." The land is going out of cultivation by tens of thousands of acres annually. This is Prosperity. Man is declining on the soil designed by his Maker for his benefit, in a higher proportion still. And this is Prosperity. In fourteen years pauperism doubles. This also is Prosperity. Man is swept off the land to make room for brutes. But the brutes also decline in numbers, and this is also, we presume, an evidence of prosperity. In fact, everything in Ireland is going to ruin, and still the world is mocked by the cuckoo cry of prosperity. When is this to end? When will Irishmen, driven in self defence to stand up for their rights, proclaim that this must cease, and that the power that cripples Ireland and plunders her resources, shall be permitted to do so no longer.—United Irishman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND.—In an address on the occasion of laying the corner stone of a new school building, the Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, England, stated that in his diocese during the two years, 1870 to 1872, the increase of school accommodation was sufficient for 9000 children, that 41 schoolhouses and 32 class-rooms were erected. He further stated that in May, 1875, there were 77 schools containing 116 departments, under 174 teachers and 148 (assistants) pupil-teachers, that the average daily attendance during the time was 15,000, the number on the school rolls being 21,473.

CATHOLICITY IN WALES.—On Aug. 19, a fine and costly new Catholic church was opened at Aberystwith. It is dedicated to our Lady of the Angels and St. Winefred. His Eminence Cardinal Manning presided at a Pontifical High Mass, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hadley preached in the evening. The whole proceedings were most gorgeous and imposing.

CONVERSION OF A PROTESTANT VICAR.—The Rev. W. S. Hawker, 41 years vicar of Morwenstow, Cornwall, England, who died on Sunday morning, Aug. 15, was received into the Catholic Church on the previous evening by Canon Mansfield, of the Catholic Cathedral, Plymouth.

The following notice appears in the London Gazette:—Lieutenant-Colonel and Drevet Colonel Valentine Baker, late 10th Hussars, has been removed from the army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services. Dated August 2, 1875.

An enormous leopard arrived at Liverpool from Asia and was sent by train to London. He made such good use of his time on the journey that when the train stopped he stepped out—and there he was—a leopard at large in Easton station. There was a panic, and they were compelled to shoot him.

The Mayor and Town Clerk of Monmouth were summoned to appear at the local Police Court the other day for having been on the premises of the Beaufort Arms Hotel during prohibited hours. They were each fined fifty shillings and costs; the bench remarking that the position of the defendants only aggravated the offence.

In an English educational report it is stated that in one instance a mother withdrew her son from school because he had been required to learn a passage from "John Gilpin." She was a "Good Templar," and objected to her son learning anything about a man who "loved liquor." In a similar case of "conscientious objection" a parent refused to allow his child to learn a passage from Scott's "Lady of the Lake," on the ground that the poem had "an immoral tendency."

A singular case of bigamy is on trial before a Manchester Court. In 1850 the prisoner was married to Margaret Talbot, at the Manchester Cathedral; in 1856 he was married to Mary Lowcock at St. Mary's Church, Deansgate; and on the 18th of May this year the prisoner was again married to his first wife. The prisoner, after living with his first wife six months, deserted her, and after a lapse of nearly eight years he, believing he was dead, married a man named Worthy. He died, and shortly before last Whitsuntide the prisoner made his appearance at the house of his first wife, and married her a second time, the ceremony taking place on the 18th of May last at St. Bartholomew's Church, Salford.

DEBT AND LABOR.—How long yet will the Labor of the People Enable Governments to Pay their Debts? The Journal of the London Statistical Society for March, 1874, contains startling figures in regard to national debts, especially their great increase within the last twenty-five years. It says: "The total of national debts in 1848 was about £1,700,000,000, or \$8,500,000,000, reckoning a pound sterling to be five dollars. In 1873 the amount was about £4,680,000,000, or \$23,400,000,000, showing an increase in twenty-five of £2,980,000,000, or \$14,900,000,000. Up to 1860 the national debts were chiefly in Europe, and from 1848 to 1854 their average increase was at the rate of about £20,000,000, or \$100,000,000 per year. From 1855 to 1860 the rate of increase was £50,000,000, or \$250,000,000 a year. After 1860 came the American civil war, the Prussian-Austrian war, and the French-German war, leading to an immense increase of national loans in America and Europe. A general epidemic of borrowing for war purposes and for improvements set in among the nations all over the globe. Capital accumulated rapidly, and the nations rushed in as borrowers, and thereby as rapidly increased their indebtedness. Some borrowed for war and others for public works but they all borrowed. The average increase of national debts from 1861 to 1873 was at the rate of £200,000,000, or \$1,000,000,000 a year. The same rate of increase continued for the next twenty-five years will carry up the national debts of the world to £10,000,000,000, or \$50,000,000,000, on which the annual interest at five per cent. would be £5,000,000,000, or \$25,000,000,000. This interest liability each year would be equal to the present aggregate public revenue of all the States of Europe and North America. The annual interest on the present amount of national debt, at the rate of five per cent., is \$1,070,000,000, about one-tenth of which is paid by the United States. The only way in which a nation can acquire the means to pay either the principal or interest of its debts is by taxing the people. The people have to bear the whole weight of the burden. Huge national debts, therefore, mean heavy taxation long continued; or, if the nation be weak, and its government uncertain, such a debt often means bankruptcy, revolution, and finally repudiation. The theory that a national debt is a blessing may be set down for a grave mistake in finance. It may be a necessity, as the least of two evils; but it is in itself always an evil to be avoided if possible. There is but one way of paying it, and this is by taxation, which is simply a legal way of taking private property for public uses, with no compensation except the general advantages furnished by government."

ENGLISH "CIVILIZATION."—We are advancing in the path of civilization and progress, at least on this side the Irish Sea. The latest evidence of this is to be seen in the remarkable adaptability with which the newspaper press of Great Britain suits itself to the requirements of the hour. A "murder

epidemic" column is the newest sensation of this kind, and the practical evidence of our progressive civilization. More than one journalist, to keep pace with the spirit of the time, have introduced this novelty in placard and in column; and seeing how fully their anticipations have been realised by events, we fancy they have properly gauged the moral tone of their fellow-countrymen and provided for their future requirements. Several journals make the record of crime a speciality, and find the speculation profitable; but we think when respectable journalism opens a murder column, catering to morbid sensation, it is transferred into a region where it should be rigorously excluded. Gloating over brutality shows a brutal instinct, which it is dangerous as well as immoral to feed. But then Englishmen best know the tastes of their readers, and the instincts inherent in them, and it is no business of ours to interfere with their commercial speculations. We point to the matter to show the horrible increase of crimes of brutality and violence in England, and the low standard of public taste which must exist when journalists go out of their way to cater for it. That crimes of violence are frightfully on the increase admits not of a doubt. There is scarcely an assizes in England at which there is not one or more cases of Wilful Murder. In Durham last week there was a triple execution, one of the poor wretches being a woman. In Liverpool there are seventeen cases of murder and manslaughter at the present Assizes; seven being for the capital offence; and the number has been for some time increasing weekly. Our columns from week to week show that throughout England murder is everywhere on the increase. Suicides, poisonings, outrages on the person, and brutal and violent crimes beyond number are among the occurrences of every day life, so familiar that they call forth no cry of horror from the heart of the people. This is the worst feature of the social condition of the people. How would our friends, who are continually impressing on the Irish people the beauties of English civilization, like to see them civilized up to the standard which these facts indicate?—United Irishman, Liverpool.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.—The London Times gives an account of the trial at the late Manchester assizes of John Stanney, aged 22 years, who was charged with throwing oil of vitriol on his wife. The prisoner and his wife had been married for a year, and lived at Oldham; and it appeared that from five weeks before the offence was committed up to the very day previous to it, there had been some jealousy on his part, and that on one occasion he had told her that "he would make her so as no one would look at her by throwing oil of vitriol upon her." Upon the day in question (the 15th of March last) the two were together in the house, and the prisoner, who had purchased the oil of vitriol about an hour before, went into a back kitchen and poured it out into a basin. He then returned, and put his arms around his wife's neck, upon which she raised her face, thinking he was going to kiss her. He then poured a portion of the liquid on her forehead, and when she began to struggle got her down on the floor, and tried to pour it down her throat, saying, "Whoever has you, shall have you both cripple and blind." She succeeded in preventing him from pouring more than a very small quantity down her throat, but he dashed the remainder in her face and ran out of the house. The victim of this diabolical outrage was in danger of death for some time, and when in the box presented a most shocking and painful appearance. Before this occurred she had been a comely girl. When before the magistrates the prisoner said, "It was her own fault; he had told her hundreds of times about speaking to Helely and she had said she would speak to him. He then told her that he would throw oil of vitriol on her and cripple her, and she replied, 'the sooner the better.'" The defence was that the prisoner bought vitriol to frighten his wife only, and that it fell upon her accidentally. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he pleaded guilty to a previous conviction of felony. There was also against him a charge of horse stealing. He read a long statement. His Lordship said that he was possessed with the conviction that the prisoner was a man given up to the most vindictive feelings. It was the most painful spectacle he ever recollected seeing in a court of justice when the poor woman got into the witness box, and no one could entertain the slightest sympathy with the prisoner, who, in the statement which he had read, had not expressed the slightest contrition. He sentenced him to penal servitude for life.

A TERRIBLE CASE-ROLL.—The Dublin Freeman calls attention to the crime roll of the Liverpool Assizes that opened on August 7. The calendar presents a fearful array of crimes. There are six commitments for murder, and this number may be increased to eight if the supposed perpetrators of two can be arrested before Saturday. James Fox is charged with the murder of his wife on the 5th of July. The principal witnesses against Fox is one of his own children. William Baker stands charged with the murder of Charles Langan, in London road, on July 10. Langan refused to fight Baker in a street quarrel, and then Baker drew a revolver from his pocket and shot Langan through the back of the head. Jacob Schneider, a Prussian, called the wife of Peter Patchence a shameful name in her own house. She informed her husband of Schneider's conduct; a scuffle ensued between the two men, Patchence fell, stabbed mortally by Schneider. Edward Jones, a mate on board of the British ship Coldbeck, on the 24th of April last, the ship being near Cape Horn, ordered an able seaman, Edward Cooper, to do some work connected with the management of the vessel. Cooper refused, and when Jones remonstrated, Cooper drew a revolver and shot him through the heart. As the hulk Kent lay in the river Bonny, on the West Coast of Africa, Lawrence Harrington, captain of the hulk, was standing close to the side of the vessel, speaking to the captain of the steamship Bonny, which was alongside, but a little distance. John Armstrong, chief mate of the hulk, came behind Captain Harrington, seized him by the waist, and pitched him over the side of the hulk into the sea. The captain never rose to the surface. It is supposed either that he was stunned by his head being struck against the edge of the hulk's boat, or that he was seized and devoured by sharks, which swarm in the river. On Saturday evening, the 8th of May, two men named Michael McMahon and Michael Jennings were playing at pitch and toss. McMahon lost two shillings and became irritated, challenged any one to fight him. No one accepted the challenge, and then McMahon drew his knife, and turning sharp around, stabbed Jennings, who had given him no provocation, straight through the heart. These are the cases which will be tried. There are two other murders, the perpetrators of which are not yet made amenable to justice. A month since, a boy, 11 years of age, was found savagely murdered, lying among some shrubs in Aunfeld Cemetery. It is supposed that the murder had been effected elsewhere, and that the body had been conveyed to the cemetery during the night. On Saturday, July 24, a man was set upon, beaten and kicked to death in Mill street. His murderers have as yet escaped detection. In addition to this heavy calendar of capital crime, there are two cases of manslaughter, four of wounding, seven of burglary, one of forgery, one of perjury, and there are 16 persons charged with assault and robbery. The assizes throughout the whole of Ireland do not present such an array of crime as this at the town of Liverpool alone.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT WAS THAT AT ROCKFORD, Ill., on the night of August 23. An excursion train with about 800 passengers, was thrown from the track by striking a cow, while returning to that city from Geneva lake. The engine, baggage and two passenger cars were wrecked, one passenger killed, and six wounded, some of them fatally.

An old Irishman, name John Stack, died at Cartersville, Ga., on the centennial anniversary of O'Connell's death. He was says the Standard, "very proud of the fact that he once drove a carriage in which O'Connell was taking a pardon to a man who was about to be hung. One of the horses stumbled all to the ground. O'Connell jumped out of the coach and ran on foot to the scene of hanging, and just reached it in time to save the man's life—the rope was around his neck."

AN INTERESTING CASE.—A case of peculiar interest to those who use oil lamps has just been decided by the Supreme Court of Louisiana. A woman from New Orleans purchased some "non-explosive oil" in this instance named "septolite"—which exploded as the woman was filling a lamp, burning a girl of eighteen, her daughter, severely, and inflicting upon herself the burden and care of nursing the injured child, and the expense of medical aid. The manager of the Septoline Oil Company was made defendant, and damages were laid at \$5000—those of the daughter \$5000 and of the mother \$1000. The defence was a general denial. A lower court decreed \$1000 to the daughter and \$250 to the mother, and the Supreme Court has just affirmed this decision.

Self-preservation is the first law of our nature; but it is a law which we ignorantly and constantly disregard in laying our life and health at the mercy of the foul conditions of life prevailing among our neighbors. We roll up our eyes and stand aghast when contemplating the horrors of war; yet the mortality of war is trifling as compared with the mortality by preventable disease. England, in twenty-two years of continuous war, lost 79,700 lives; in one year of cholera she lost 144,860 lives. We look idly on and see our population decimated by an infant mortality so great that its like among civilized and colts would appal the farmer, and set the whole community energetically at work to discover a remedy.—Atlantic Monthly.

SEVERE DOINGS IN ARIZONA.—A despatch from Tucson, Arizona, reports that a heavy merchant of that place named Carillo, was arrested on Thursday on a charge of furnishing arms to insurgents. He was given no trial, but ordered to pay \$20,000, or to be shot on Sunday last. The Contier rode 300 miles to Tucson, raised the money returned and ransom of Carillo, whose grave had already been dug. He arrived at Tucson, on day. There is great excitement over the outrage, and the roads are lined with refugees fleeing from the impending revolution.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—NOT SUCH A BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS AFTER ALL.—A special from San Francisco says it is reported among leading bankers and others that an investigation by the Directors into the condition of the Bank of California, show that the assets of the bank reach \$18,000,000, while the liabilities are \$12,000,000, leaving a surplus dividend of \$6,000,000, which may possibly shrink to \$5,000,000. It is also believed the bank will resume business within 60 days.

CALIFORNIA.—Four men recently had a terrible experience in Penamint Valley, Cal. Water is scarce in that region, and it is customary for those who make the journey to carry a supply, but this party took too little, and were soon suffering with thirst. The first to succumb was told by his comrades to lie still, and they would return to him with water. Another very soon gave out, and was advised to return to where the first had been left. At length another became exhausted, leaving only one—an old mountaineer named Phillips—to struggle on until he reached a spring. He filled his canteen, and started back to succor his comrades, but when he found them, one was dead.

INTERESTING POEMS.—The London Advertiser (Canada) in reviewing John Hoyle O'Reilly's poems, says: "This book of poems is one of the most entertaining we have ever perused. The author does not lay claim to artistic merit, but if the true art of poetry lies in good thoughts, well-expressed, and touching by its flowing rhythm the sweet chords in the reader's heart, then our author is a poet indeed. For a number of years Mr. O'Reilly was in the Southern seas, having traversed Australia and afterwards the Antarctic Ocean in a whaling cruise, and thus gave the occurrences which are most thrilling themselves into a small highly entertaining volume. Among the most thrilling will be found 'The King of the Vessel,' a story of the bush; 'The Amber Whale,' and 'The Fisherman of Wexford,' 'The Tale of Uncle Ned,' with which the book closes, are most thrilling incidents of the soldier's life. Readers will find in this book something to captivate any audience before whom they may stand."

THE STONE-CUTTERS OF CHICAGO.—There is a likelihood of a general strike among the stone-cutters of Chicago, according to present appearances. At least, war has been declared by the Stone-cutters' Union, the members of which at the last meeting voted to quit work unless their wages were raised to \$3 per day. The trouble originated among the employers of Sindlinger & Lawser, stone contractors. At the last meeting of the Cutters' Union, held on August 25, the feeling, aroused by the supposed ill-treatment of the complainants was aggravated by discussion until it was resolved to demand a raise of wages all round. The regular wages for stone-cutters have been \$2 50 and \$2 75 a day, and a resolution was passed that, unless the proprietors of the yards agreed to raise the wages of their men to \$3 a day, they would all strike on Monday. Their alleged reasons for demanding a raise are that they are so interfered with by convict labor, and that there are so few working days in the year that this action is rendered necessary to enable them to live. So far, the employing firms have all refused to accede to the terms proposed, and, unless something unusual happens before next Monday, the stone yards will all be deserted, and work will be at a standstill. It is probable, however, that the strike will be short-lived, and will end as did the attempt two years ago—in the men resuming work at the old wages. Messrs. Sindlinger & Lawser have advertised for non-union stone cutters.

FRAUDS DISCOVERED IN THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—In connection with the recent rumours concerning the affairs of the Bank of California respecting the over issue of stock, disappearance of securities, and other fraudulent proceedings, this much is known positively, that from three to three and a half millions of assets of the bank have been recently abstracted without the knowledge of the directors. How this has been done is not known at present; It is stated about town that the Bank of California will positively resume business. The statement is diligently used here, and is in fact a political problem. A personal interview was held with one of the most prominent gentlemen of the Board of Directors, who says directly that all such statements are premature, that an effort is being made to reorganize by forming a guarantee fund to liquidate the affairs of the Bank, and afford means to resume business, and that responses of those approached are of an encouraging nature; but that nothing can yet be stated definitely in answer to the question. Concerning the rumours of fraudulent mismanagement on the part of Ralston, the gentleman replied: "All I can say about that is that Ralston appropriated funds of the Bank largely to his own use." On being asked if there appeared to be any evidence of intentional fraud on Ralston's part, he replied: "Mr. Ralston got into a scrape, and used the funds of the Bank to help himself out."

UNITED STATES.

The child population of the United States between the ages of six and thirteen is estimated by the U. S. Commissioners at 10,288,000. To educate this host of of future freemen requires 300,000 teachers.