

The Crops.—The Belfast Newsletter gives a review of the agricultural prospects of the year in Ulster. As a rule, the crops, with the exception of wheat and hay, are not of a superior quality, the flax crop is described as indifferent, Ulster, it is said, being well nigh flaxless out. Corn is short, and the field in straw will therefore be unsatisfactory. Turnips and potatoes are not of a high quality, the latter being in some cases blighted and watery. On the whole, it is concluded the harvest, although adequate, will not be superabundant.

Accident on the Waterford and Limerick Railway.—A rather serious accident, which fortunately was not attended by any serious or fatal consequences, occurred at the Limerick Junction on last Saturday morning. While the train which leaves Waterford at six a.m., and arrives at the Junction a short time after eight, was in the act of shunting back to the stoppage, the store van and all the passenger carriages, by some unaccountable and unforeseen accident, became detached from the engine and ran down the line, and, after a considerable speed down the railway track, till their course was arrested by coming into collision with a coal truck placed on the line. The carriages were all displaced and knocked off the line, and the passengers severely shaken, but none, with the exception of one man, whose leg is said to be broken, sustained injuries. The cause of the accident is yet unexplained.—Cork Herald.

Died in his 55th year, at the residence of Charles Gregory, Esq., Navan, James O'Reilly, Esq., Solicitor. The deceased gentleman had been in extensive practice as a solicitor in the county Meath, and enjoyed the esteem, confidence and respect of all classes. He was peculiarly successful in the defence of the tenant occupiers at a period when landlords inundated the Civil Bill Courts with judgments, and dislodged the tenants from their farms, and banished them in thousands from their native soil.

The Land Question.—The Corporation.—A special meeting of the Municipal Council of the city of Dublin was held in the Council Chamber upon Thursday, to take into consideration the following requisition presented to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor:—We, the undersigned members of the Council, request your lordship to convene a special meeting of the Council at an early day, to take into consideration the Irish Land Question, which now occupies so much public attention; and to adopt such resolutions as do such other acts in relation thereto as the Council may deem most conducive to the agricultural prosperity and the peace of the country without detracting from the just rights of the owners of landed property.

Landlord Justice.—The Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, Lord Bishop of Galway, accompanied by the Very Rev. George Connors, P.P., V.G. visited a few days ago the tenants on the property of Boudawo in the parish of Kiltannan in this neighbourhood, held in trust for some of the charitable institutions of Galway. After due inquiry into the condition of the tenants, who complained that the rents were too high, his Lordship and Father Connors, at the suggestion of the tenants themselves, fixed their rents at the Government Ordnance valuation, with a guarantee of losses at a low figure, to the great delight of the poor people who can now look with hope and comfort into the future; the reduced rents and tenures to date from last May. The tenants are also allowed unlimited freedom to cut and sell turf from the turbary on the property. This is something like tenant right in good earnest.—Tuam Herald.

Sacriligious Robbery at Dungarvan.—At an early hour on Monday morning, the 13th inst., the sacristy of the Roman Catholic church, Dungarvan, was entered by some party or parties, who abstracted therefrom £14 10s, including some small sums belonging to Mr. Power, clerk. It appears these sums were the result of the collections at the gate on Sundays, to carry on some improvements in the church. It appears the parties entered through the east window of the sacristy by raising up the central sash, and extracting the contents of two small boxes containing the above amount. The constabulary are using every means in their power to discover some clue that might lead to the arrest of the parties concerned in this diabolical act, but up to this have failed. It is quite evident that a gang of robbers are located in this district, in burning corn, &c.—Waterford Standard.

Visit of the Lord Lieutenant to Cork.—A reply has been received to the resolution of the Corporation inviting the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess Spencer to Cork, on the occasion of the festivities consequent on the approaching visit of the Lords of the Admiralty. His Excellency has signified his acceptance of the invitation, and it is arranged that his visit will be marked by a series of fetes. The Channel fleet, with the Lords of the Admiralty on board, will arrive in the harbour about the 27th instant, when the ceremony of inaugurating the Royal Docks at Haulbowline, will be performed in their presence. His Excellency and the Lords of the Admiralty will be entertained at a municipal banquet, on a grand scale, on Tuesday, the 27th, and all will partake of the hospitality of the committee of Sailors' Home Bill on the following evening, when a very brilliant display is anticipated. During their stay in Cork, the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer will be the guests of Lord Fermoy, Lord Lieutenant of the County, at his seat at Trabolgan.

Presentation of an Address to the Lord Lieutenant.—A deputation consisting of the Lord Mayor and several members of the Corporation on Monday proceeded in state to the Viceregal Lodge for the purpose of presenting to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant an address of congratulation on his return to Ireland after his late sojourn in England. You very justly remark on the importance of the great measure which occupied the principal attention of parliament during the last session. The Church act must be considered as the latest pledge on the part of parliament in favour of religious freedom and equality. I confidently expect that it will remove religious animosities which in this country have been hitherto so intense, and which have too often retarded the settlement of questions of national importance. To me such questions you refer. It would not become me to pronounce an opinion on them on the present occasion, but I may assure you that the government will attentively consider the views of important bodies like that which you represent, and, firmly upholding the constitution, will endeavour to shape their policy in the way which will best promote the happiness and security of the people. As representative of the Queen, I thank you again for the loyal sentiment which prompted your address. It is my anxious endeavour to serve the country with which I have the honour to be so intimately connected.—Dublin Nation.

A Popish Aggression.—With peculiar satisfaction we insert the letter of a North of Ireland land-agent, narrating an act of kindness which testifies to a benevolent religious conflict. But a few days ago, a respectable Protestant tenant, on the estate of Carrickmacross, County Monaghan, was stricken down by fever; and his whole household succumbed to the same disease, just when every hour was of consequence to secure the ripened crop on which the year's prosperity, nay, the year's subsistence depended. We cannot tell whether or not the poor fellow was an Orangeman; we prefer to believe that he was a simple, sensible, inoffensive respected man, who quietly went his own way, and did not bark or howl at his neighbours as they went theirs. But, at all events, human kindness prevailed; all distinctions of creed and offences of party, and the Catholic priest of the parish, at chapel, pointed out to his flock how great a kindness it would be if the crop of the poor

sick neighbour were saved from the rough weather that had set in just after the family had been laid down with the fever. That Sunday's afternoon service was done in the fields of the heretic; a hundred warm hearts and strong hands were eager and busy in cutting down the sick Protestant's grain and before the day had ended every ear was safe. Here was a "Popish aggression" with a vengeance; of the kindest, the most blessed, and most welcome sort. Mr. Whalley may, perhaps, look on that wheat as accursed, these oats as odious, which the hands of Papists saved from rotting in the sudden furrow; but wherever in England the generous and Christian act becomes known, there will be but one impulse—to forget the denominational differences that divide priest and Protestant, helpers and helped, and to recognize that broad band of political and religious brotherhood that rarely makes all men in this empire brothers. A hundred lectures by Mr. Murphy would never effect so much against Catholicism as one act of this kind can do for it. The thought of all the bitterness, all the chicanes, the kindly deeds of help and expression of sympathy, that have been for centuries caused by the Irish Establishment, inspires an added pleasure at the thought that all invidious barriers are now removed between the Protestant communities and the great Catholic body in Ireland; a body whose members can upon occasion so nobly show that their creed is Catholic—in no denominational sense.—Daily Telegraph.

Something for the Prime Minister to see in Ireland.—It is stated beyond doubt that Mr. Gladstone will visit Ireland this year, and before long, and amongst other sights, worthy of his attention and observation, would be one of these almost daily small (considered so by landlords) affairs called evictions of tenantry, one of which has taken place lately in the county of Carlow, when only about two hundred human beings were turned out of their humble homesteads to die of hunger and cold on the roadside or under the friendly shelter of the hedges. The blood in ones heart staggers when reading the details of this and such like diurnal 'legal' transactions in every part of Ireland.—Northern Press.

The Model Schools of Ireland.—The Freeman's Journal has commissioned a special correspondent to inquire into the condition of the model schools throughout the country. The correspondent's first communication is dated from Trim, County Meath, and demonstrates how successful the priests have been in driving the children formerly in attendance at the schools to a convent school established in the town. We are told:—The Trim Model School, erected at a cost of £5,063 was opened in 1850, so that it has been 19 years in operation. The population of the town is only 2,068, of whom 1,700 are Catholics. The average daily attendance in the three schools, boys, girls, and infants, during the 18 years up to 1868, was 247 children, of whom about 92 per cent were Catholics. In Mar, 1868, a convent school was opened, when immediately the girls' model schools were emptied of their Catholic pupils. Last month, in the girls' model school, the attendance had dwindled down to a single scholar, round whom the mistress and her two assistants stood. In the infants' school there were 14 weanlings. Of the 14 infants six are Catholics; two of them children of the resident head-master, that run in from the adjoining room; two are children of a blacksmith, one of a labourer (admitted free) and one a small farmer's child from the adjoining parish of Lyracoor. The family of the head-master contributes three of the seven Catholic children found present in the two departments, a base of the model schools generally throughout Ireland. The 13 pupils in the girls' school were in charge of a mistress and two assistants, and the 14 weanlings in the infants' school in charge of a mistress and two assistants also: six teachers to 27 children, or 4½ to each. The correspondent goes on to say:—Until a Christian Brothers' School is provided, the grown boys must be allowed to attend the Model School: still, I found that even in the boys' department there is a falling off of 25 per cent. in the attendance, the younger children having all gone to the convent school. There were 81 present on Monday, under a staff of two masters and six pupil teachers—five Catholics and three Protestants—for their instruction, or ten boys to each teacher. There were present in the three schools 108 pupils or one teacher to every seven. The support of the establishment is set down at £859 for 1865, £869 for 1867, and £705 for 1868. This is exclusive for the heavy expenditure, through the Board of Works, for repairs, furniture, &c., and £100 obtained from the Science and Art Department, so that under all heads from the State and £62 fees, the cost of instructing these 100 children may be set down at £1,007, or ten pounds a head.

More Rowdiness in Portadown.—One of those cowardly and unprovoked assaults (which by the way, are becoming alarmingly prevalent here, and which are directly traceable to that fell spirit of party lately, but fiercely, aroused by the sudden turn of political and local events) was committed on Sunday night last on a young man named Michael McOon, a gasfitter, residing in Woodhouse street, and who bears a most inoffensive character. He had not proceeded far from his own house, which he had left on some business when he was met, knocked down, and brutally beaten about the head and body, and rendered nearly insensible. The injuries are very serious, especially those on the head, upon which there is one great cut, as if inflicted by a stone. Fortunately for the ends of justice poor McOon happens to know his unmanly assailants, some of whom reside in his own neighborhood. On yesterday (Monday) five or six parties were on the information of McOon, arrested, but were subsequently admitted to bail until Monday next, the 13th inst., when they will be tried before the magistrates at the Petty Sessions. Your reporter doubts, will be here, as that calm, judicious inquiry, known as the Portadown inquest, will be resumed on that day. There is a place in this town known as the 'Cut'—an excavation that was made in order to construct a bridge for the train to pass above and not interfere with the traffic of the public road, as was the case when the late level crossing existed. Under this bridge the Catholics who reside in Dunganon-street, and other districts off it, must of necessity pass.—And it is in an arched and dark passage, nearly under the bridge in question; and which is known as the 'wee tunnel' that a gang of ruffians composed of the 'tag rag and bob-tail' Orangeman station themselves, and burdle deadly missiles in the shape of stones, brick-bats, bottles, &c., at the heads of unoffending and unsuspecting passers by, who happen to be unfortunately a little late up town transacting their business. They met, however, with more opposition than they had anticipated; for a small party of Catholics, not half their number, hastily assembled, and chased them like red shanks. But the question is—are Catholics not to be permitted to walk the streets about their legitimate business? Are their lives and liberties to be wantonly assailed with impunity? I don't know; time will tell. But one thing I am certain of, is this—If, for one, will continue to assert my right of passing up and down the streets of this town, as often and as much as my business leads me; and the party who may be so ill advised as to interfere with me, may find, perhaps, they have 'wakened the wrong man.'—Weekly Observer.

The Great Education Question.—The outburst of newspaper indignation with which the resolutions of the Catholic bishops were received appear to have moderated considerably when the subject becomes to be discussed a little more calmly. We give an article from the Saturday Review written in a tone and temper which could scarcely have been expected in a publication that has been in the habit of dealing with the Irish bishops in a tone of seditious courtesy. Even the Spectator—a journal not certainly accustomed to paying too great deference to religious prejudices, admits that some concession ought to be made. On the other hand the Pall Mall Gazette, with an

affetation of candour and impartiality strives to make it that the Irish bishops are arrogating to themselves a right that the Government cannot safely grant, and which the Catholic laity of Ireland do not desire. Of themselves they urge that the bishops have no right to treat with the Government which can only recognize them as speaking on behalf of the Catholic people by their wish. When, therefore, the bishops make such a claim as that which was put forward by Cardinal Cullen, the first question which would have to be proposed that they do, in fact, represent the wishes of the great mass of Irish laity of their own communion? It is probable enough—it may, indeed be taken as an established and almost as a self evident fact—that the view which Cardinal Oulien puts forward as to the proper relation of the clergy to education is the view of the body to which he belongs—that is to say it is the view of the Catholic clergy generally; but that it is the Irish Catholics generally is quite a different proposition. Many obvious reasons may be given for the reluctance of lay Catholics, especially in Ireland, to express any open dissent from the course taken by Cardinal Oulien and his colleagues. The reasons are, indeed so obvious that it is not worth while to mention them; but on the other hand, there are also many reasons which may encourage us to hope that their participation in the views of their clergy does not go beyond a very lukewarm acquiescence, to put it at the highest. Without discussing whether or not the canon laid down as to the relations between the Government and the Bishops be or not correct doctrine we should be quite satisfied to let the decision of the education question rest upon the suffrages of the Irish Catholic laity. The Gazette asks what ground is there for supposing the Bishops do in fact represent the wishes of the great mass of the Irish laity of their own communion. The grounds are abundant and obvious. Any one of sense would even presume, without special acquaintance with the facts, and so ardently religious a people as the Irish would desire that religion should occupy a large part in the teaching of their children. But, how about the facts. To begin with primary education—the Gazette says 'the National schools are filled with pupils.' It is quite true. In many parts of the country the people have no choice but between the National school and no school at all. But, wherever the Christian Brothers or the nuns open schools in which religious teaching is a fundamental principle, then the National schools are deserted. But this it will be said is only the case with the poor, who are completely at the dictation of the Clergy. Well, take the wealthier classes. Large numbers of the children of the middle and higher rank send their children, boys and girls, to boarding schools in England, not at all. How many of those are sent to mixed schools? We venture to say not one per cent. The girls are almost invariably sent to convents—the boys generally to Catholic colleges, or sometimes to private boarding schools, but these with scarce an exception exclusively Catholic. Can any fact speak more decisively than this? Here is the unbiassed, spontaneous action of the most intelligent portion of the Catholic laity, emphatically testifying that they have no linking for, nor confidence in, any description of education which is dissociated from religion. The Gazette appeals also to the number of Catholics in the Queen's Colleges as a proof that the absence of the religious element is no objection to them, in the minds of the Catholic laity.—But it would be as reasonable to assert that a man liked to live on potatoes and milk because he ate it when he could get no better. Practically, the Catholics have little or no chance for their sons, a career in which a university degree is necessary, but to avail themselves of either the Queen's College or Trinity. Those who do send their sons to the Catholic University do so at the sacrifice of tempting baits offered at the Queen's Colleges, and under the disadvantage that a degree is out of their reach. If the question of separate or denominational education were left to the decision of the Catholic laity, it would soon cease to be a matter of complaint to the Catholic Bishops.—Cork Examiner.

A Magistrate Suspended.—Sliogo.—Thomas D. Brown, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Crown, this day served out of our county magistrates with the due and formal notice that he was by order of the Lord Chancellor, deprived of the commission of the peace. The Gentleman so served is Mr. Robert Fausset, of Union Lodge, Coltonoy. The cause of his removal is his having at a meeting of the town and harbour Commissioners to Sliogo, of which body he was a life elected member, given a sort of challenge to fight a great duel to a brother magistrate, and having called another member of the bench a "cow chaps." The Corporation, a public body, brought his conduct under the notice of the Lord Chancellor, and the result is that he has been superseded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Opening of St. Mungo's New Church, Glasgow.—The opening of this new church, which was built by the religious Order of the Passionists, took place on last Sunday, accompanied by all the ceremonial of the Catholic Church on such occasions. This Order, which was founded in the seventeenth century by St. Paul of the Cross, for the special purpose of encouraging devotion to the Passion of Christ, was invited to this city by the late Bishop Murdoch about five years ago, and assigned the Townhead district. About two years ago, finding the old church in St. Mungo street too small for their requirements, they bought the house of the Deaf and Dumb Institute in Pearson street, and some ground attached, which was bounded on the other side by Glebe street, on which they began the building of the church which was opened on Sunday last. The event was one of much interest to the Catholic body, who turned out in great numbers to take part in and witness the ceremonial of the dedication. The steamer Petrel was chartered by a number of the Catholics of Greenock to convey them to and from the city in order to enable them to be present. It would seem that Archbishop McHale was one of the chief attractions, and that the desire to see and hear him was one of the chief inducements of many of the visitors. At noon Archbishop Eyle entered the church by the main entrance, and shortly afterwards officiated at Pontifical High Mass, at which Archbishop McHale, of Tuam, and Bishop O'Connell, of Edinburgh, assisted. The blessing of the church was performed privately by the Very Rev. F. Eugene Provincial of the Order, before the opening of the ceremony of the Dedication. Dr. McHale delivered a well-reasoned and temperate sermon on the 3rd chapter and 12th verse of the First Book of Esdras. At the Offertory, proclamation was made of 40 days' indulgence, with the condition of prayer for the Pope and Archbishop, to all present. The church, which is of the composite order and seated for 3,000 worshippers, was designed by Mr. Goldie, from whose designs have been already erected two of the finest churches of the Western District—St. Mary's Church, Greenock, and the one built by Mr. Monteith, at Lanark. The building measures 150 feet long by 74 feet wide, and has a height to the apex of the roof of 73 feet. The spire is not yet completed. In the adjustment of the proportions of the church, the architect has sought not to much to excite admiration by elaborate and costly ornament as to gain a dignified effect. The front is surmounted by a fine sculpturing of the Passion, and displays a deep set atrium, giving a most convenient entrance, which is divided into three doors, giving access to the various departments of the interior of the church. The nave, of great extent, is supported by an imposing arcade of arches of polished red granite; it is lighted up by a lofty ceiling of coffered windows, and is terminated by a great chancel arch, borne up by corbelled shafts, so as in no way to interfere with a perfect view of the sanctuary, which is spacious and harmonious well with the rest of the edifice. There are two lateral chapels radiat-

ing from the apse, and giving room for extra altars. On the whole, the church may be termed one of the finest in the city, excepting, of course, the old and venerable cathedral of St. Mungo. In the evening Pontifical Vespers and Benediction, in presence of Archbishop Eyle and McHale, and a sermon by Dr. Chadwick, Bishop of Hexham, completed the ceremonies and devotion of a celebration, which may safely be asserted, has not had its parallel since the days of the Reform ation.—Glasgow Evening Journal.

St. Aloysius' Folkstoners.—The insignificant chapel at Folkstone is quite inadequate to the requirements of the congregation, especially during the bathing season, when so many visitors from London and the neighbourhood are attracted to the south coast. In order to supply accommodation, a chapel of moderate dimensions is being constructed; and this again will eventually form a commodious school room, when the necessary funds shall have been provided for a suitable church. The local resources are insufficient to supply these funds, and contributions are earnestly solicited. In the meanwhile the buildings of the school and presbytery make rapid progress. They are of brick, with dressings of moulded brick made by the contractor. The altar intended for the future church will be erected in the temporary chapel. The pannelled front consists of three subjects from the life of St. Aloysius. The presbytery and school chapel, for the Rev. J. A. Reed are erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Alban Buckler, an architect whose structures are always remarkable for their pure and correct taste.

The Catholics of Northampton are making great efforts to establish an Orphanage for poor and destitute boys in their town.

The Rev. Father O'Connell is establishing a Catholic convent school in the distant district of Pulney town, Wick.

The Rev. E. J. Purbrick, S. J., has been appointed to the important office of rector of Stonyhurst College, which the recent death of the Rev. Henry, S. J., rendered vacant.

The distinguished divine, Monsignore Nardi has preached in the Italian Church, Hatton Wall, London, giving his countrymen, in their own language, a true version of the present state of Rome, and the prospects of the coming Council.

The education of the poor at the North-end of Liverpool is the worthy object of the banner announced by the Rev. E. Powell for November 16.—The necessity of erecting poor schools for St. Alexander's district, Bootle is a direct incitement to assist.

The Rev. Pere Salvane, Lazarist Father hitherto a zealous missionary in China and Abyssinia, has been appointed Superior of his Order in Constantinople. He gave an interesting description of his fruitful labors to the French congregation of the church in Leicester-square, London, before taking leave of them and proceeding to his new appointment.

Liverpool, Sept. 28.—News has been received here of the loss of the 'Empress,' from Liverpool for Prince Edward Island.

The death of Lady Palmerston took place on Saturday at the Brocket Hall, Hatfield, where Lord Palmerston died nearly four years since. Her ladyship, who was in her 83rd year, was the daughter of the first Viscount Melbourne, and was married first to the fifth Earl Cowper. Her marriage with Lord Palmerston took place in 1839.

Catholic Progress in Plymouth.—At the opening of a new Presbyterian conventicle in Plymouth, the other day, one of the principal speakers interlarded a fanatical speech with this gratifying admission:—'When he first came to Plymouth he remembered that there was a watched little chapel in one of the off streets of Stonehouse, in which the doctrines of Popery were propounded, but now there was an episcopate, and with that episcopate, officials connected with the largest religious organisation in the world; and the increase was, to a great extent, actually supplied from our own Protestant churches. The, again there were men occupying the pulpits of our forefathers, declaring Protestantism to be a curse; and he must confess that he was astounded at hearing such declarations made.' The Presbyterian 'church' is a square, an slightly edifice, devoid of all symmetry or beauty, wholly destitute of any Christian emblem whatever; is in the same street as the Cathedral and the Convent of Notre Dame, and its unsightliness brings into more prominent relief the chaste architectural beauties of these truly Christian edifices. On the principle of the pursuit of a new sensation, large numbers frequented the 'opening services,' many of whom, to our certain knowledge, came away disgusted, and one was heard to exclaim 'Ah it must be the best fruit the birds have been picking at.'—Northern Press.

We regret to learn that the stamer Lady Woodhouse, on her way from the Thames to Dublin on Monday morning, was nearly being burned off Folkestone. She pitched very much, and about one o'clock on Monday morning one of several barrels of paraffin oil on board broke loose, and rolled about the deck. Coming in contact with a box of lucifer matches the barrel burst, and the force of the concussion at once ignited the matches, which at once fired the oil. The pitching of the vessel sent the burning fluid in streams all over the deck, and the deck house and captain's bridge were speedily in flames. By a skillful movement of the ship, however, the captain managed to get the deck swept by the waves, and by this means the burning paraffin was washed overboard. In about an hour afterwards a second alarm of fire was raised, having been caused in an exactly similar way as the former. The passengers were now completely panic-stricken, and the scene defies description. Fortunately, the flames were again extinguished, and the terrified passengers were landed as soon as possible at the nearest port.—Weekly Observer.

The Times has reached the conclusion that the time has come for the creation of a new class of bishops, with less territory, less income, less pomp, less political duty, less to interfere with the discharge of their first duties, and less to excite the jealousy of the sects that certainly, on the new received principles, have something to complain of.

Mr. D. H. Norton, of Exchange-street East, Liverpool has won the five shares in the Hibernian Bank at the drawing of prizes in aid of St. Mary's Asylum for Female Idiots, Dublin.

The Foot and Mouth Disease in Yorkshire.—A York correspondent writes:—For many miles round this city the complaint is general, and reports are prevalent that it exists on almost every farm between York and Leeds. In the neighbourhood of Easingwold and Thirsk, and in other parts of the North Riding, the disease is spreading. Means are being taken for the purpose of checking its progress, and on Saturday the East Riding magistrates met at Beverley for this purpose.

Crime and pauperism are on the increase in the cotton manufacturing districts of England. At the annual general session for the county of Lancaster held a few days since, it was stated that during the past year, whilst the increase in the adult crime of the county has been 9 per cent, the increase in England and Wales has been 4.6 per cent, in Lancashire it has been 20.7 per cent.

UNITED STATES.

New York, Oct. 1.—Matters at the Brooklyn Navy Yard are assuming a lively appearance. That the Government intends some active operations in connection with Cuban matters, is evident from the fact that the iron-clad Dictator and steam frigate Severn

are already coaled and expect immediate orders to proceed to the Cuban coast.

Great Rain Storm and Flood.—New York, Oct. 4.—Despatches show that the rain storm which began here on Saturday night and continued without intermission till the morning, has been general all over. The bridges at Copake and Genesee, on the Harlem Railroad, are both gone. On the Delaware division of the Erie Railroad the river is 20 feet higher than on Friday last. A part of the Erie track was washed away between Port Jervis and Deposit. Interruption of the wires at the former place prevented information regarding the flood beyond Deposit. Schuylkill River has risen 10 feet, and the freight is sweeping everything before it. In Philadelphia several freight cars on low ground on the West side of the river, were carried off from the railroad depot. The water has caused the suspension of business on the Morrisstown Railroad. Damage by the flood is reported in other parts, but the interruption in the working of the telegraph wire has prevented information being received. Great damage has been done to cellars and basements in the lower part of this city. Accounts received from all sections show the storm to have been general, and to have caused considerable damage. The telegraph, says the Cable, has been much interrupted, and many railroad bridges have been carried away. The village of Westfield is inundated, and it is reported that the loss will amount to a hundred thousand dollars. It is the severest flood known for a long time.

Indianapolis, Oct. 1.—A terrible accident occurred at the State Fair this afternoon. The boiler of Messrs. Sucker & Co. of this city exploded a few minutes before four o'clock. There was an immense crowd on the ground at the time, and it is difficult to get particulars at present. It is known that twelve persons were instantly killed and the number wounded will probably reach one hundred.

Indianapolis, Oct. 4.—The Coroner gives the number of killed at the fair ground on Friday, including two wounded, who have since died, at 20. As near as can be ascertained between fifty and sixty persons were wounded.

Saratoga, Oct. 4.—A fire broke out about 12 o'clock, p.m., on Saturday in the building occupied by Jenner & Co.'s drug store, Gibb & Son's flour store, Carr & Peters, lawyers, J. R. Putnam and F. Hoag, R. M. Hemingway, Insurance agent, and N. Bierst, Justice of the peace. The building and most of its contents was destroyed. It belonged to Mr. G. W. Comstock, who was insured for \$35,000. Jenner & Co.'s loss is \$7,000, their books and papers being insured for \$4,500. Gibb & Son's loss is \$3,000, half of which amount is covered by insurance. The lawyers lost all their papers. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Yesterday between the hours of one and two o'clock some person entered the banking house of Clark & Uman, and went behind the counter entered the vault, and took a trunk containing securities amounting to \$125,000. The robbery was not discovered until some two hours after, fortunately none of the property taken can be made available to the burglar.

The full strength of the American navy actually on duty, in ships and guns, is as follows: North Atlantic Squadron, 10 ships, 68 guns; South Atlantic, 4 ships, 43 guns; European fleet 5 ships, 66 guns; Pacific, 11 ships, 77 guns; Asiatic, 9 ships, 55 guns; on special duty, 3 ships, 36 guns. This force could be tripled at short notice.

A despatch from Washington reads as follows:—A thorough re-organization in the naval service is in progress, and although there is no prospect of trouble between this country and other nations, yet everything is being put on a war footing, so that if trouble should suddenly come up, our navy will not be in the same condition as when the rebellion broke out in 1861.

A Child Strangled by a Serpent.—We learn upon creditable authority the following particulars of a terrible double tragedy which occurred on the 31st ult. In one of the back towns of Saratoga County, and adjoining Huron, lives a settler, who is of recent residence there, named James Hayes. His family consisted of rather consisted of himself and wife and only child—an infant. On the day above named, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes were hoeing potatoes in a field some distance from the house having left the child at home in its crib. After working away in the field for some time, the husband became somewhat startled at hearing the child begin to cry in a very excessive and unusual manner, and anxiously requested his wife to go to the house and ascertain the cause. She replied that she thought the child would soon cease and compose itself to sleep. After listening for a moment or two, her suspicion appeared the correct one, as the sounds gradually ceased, and the child seemed to sleep. Nothing more was seriously thought of the matter, it being an instance of a very common nature—and at noon the husband and wife repaired to the house for dinner. But, upon entering the room in which the babe was lying a horrible spectacle met their view. In their absence a monster serpent, of the blue-racer species, had entered the open door, crawled to the cradle, and twined itself around the body of the infant, placed its head in the child's mouth, and in this manner had deprived it of its life. The husband, upon beholding the hideous monster, and comprehending its fatal act upon his child, in a frenzy of excitement turned upon his wife, whom he had bidden, while in the field, to come to their child and without a word of upbraiding or warning struck her a fearful blow on the head with the hoe which he held in his hand. She sank to the floor and immediately expired, the sharp edge of the hoe having pierced to her brain. The husband, finding himself witless, childless, and a murderer, rushed from his home to the neighbor, proclaiming his guilt, a ravaging maniac. These are the particulars, as related by a gentleman of high social standing and veracity, and who had visited the locality.

An Amazing Divorce Case.—A rather amusing divorce case is reported in the papers, which has been furnishing a theme for much irreverent wit directed against the gentler portion of humanity. The petitioner is husband of a strong minded woman, who has figured prominently in the Chicago Woman's Rights Convention; and who, if her worthy spouse is to be believed, took the most effectual method of maintaining her own rights in the household by appealing on every needful occasion to the dread ordeal of battle; for he prayed for a dissolution of his marriage on the ground of extreme cruelty and systematic ill-treatment. Not a little merriment was excited by the means which he took to establish his case, which was the production of a dairy in which every drabbing he had meekly submitted to during the preceding twelve months was carefully recorded. Thus, on the 8th March having got soundly thrashed, he enters this note, which was duly produced:—'Frances H. was with a broomstick, causing me to have a lame shoulder, which gives me great pain. She would not give me any money to get liniment with. She threw a goblet in my face, breaking one tooth. She blamed me for smashing the goblet, saying if I had kept my mouth shut it would not have happened.' Yet, how long, O Lord, is another entry of this afflicted husband, when acting from the application of a crowbar. And later still he notes down that she threw at him, 'in rapid succession; 'Josephus,' a volume of 'Rollin's History,' 'The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,' a 3lb iron weight, and a broken bottle.' 'I must escape,' is the conclusion of his diary; and escape he accordingly did to a house of refuge. It was certainly a novel application of a diary. But rich as is the idea of a husband putting down the stripes he received from his wife while still smarting from them, in order to produce the account in court, it has a touch of characteristic Yankee shrewdness.