

THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND THE EARL OF MAYO.—The *Spectator* in one of the few English journals which properly estimates the last letter of the Prelates. Our contemporary says:—“The English press, even the most Liberal English press, can never be even commonly just to the Irish Ultramontanes. Archbishop Lennox and Bishop Derry have sent what seems to us, a most effective reply to Lord Mayo's statement, that they had themselves broken off the negotiations for a Catholic University—and show conclusively that if Lord Mayo had any right to assume this they would have had, at an earlier stage of the negotiation, precisely the same right, ground: on the use of the same terms, and on the interpretation of the same delays, to suppose that Lord Mayo had broken it off on the part of the Government. But Ultramontane prelates, whatever the sense or cogency of what they say, get no mercy in England. Their compositions are only set down as ‘verbiage,’ ‘tawdry,’ ‘vulgar,’ and they are merely told nobody believes them. For our part, Ultramontane prelates though they may be, we think they have made out very clearly that Lord Mayo would not have assumed the negotiations to be broken off, had it not been very convenient for the Government at that moment to do so.”

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—On Sunday evening, between five and six o'clock, a quarrel took place in Portobello Barracks between two private soldiers of the Royal Artillery, named John Minton and John Donnelly. They proceeded to the riding-school to fight it out, when Donnelly struck Minton a blow in the region of the heart, from the effects of which he died soon afterwards. Donnelly was at once placed under arrest. Dr. Harty, one of the county coroners, held an inquest on the body of Minton to-day. Two witnesses, named Samuel Ayrton and John Hunt, gunners in the D Battery, 9th Brigade, B. V. L. Artillery, gave evidence to the effect that Donnelly and the deceased quarrelled in their room on Sunday evening, and that Minton insisted on fighting the matter out. Donnelly declined several times, but after being taunted by the deceased, he agreed to go to the riding-school and have an encounter with him. They fought three rounds, in the first of which Donnelly struck down Minton, but was thrown by the latter in the second, in the third round Donnelly struck Minton in the breast, and threw him. On raising deceased it was found that life was extinct. Surgeon Major Geebes was immediately called, but declared the man to be dead. A post mortem examination was made, when it was discovered that the heart was much debilitated, and the coating of one or two of the principal vessels unusually thin. Surgeon Major Geebes gave it as his opinion that the blow dealt to the deceased by Donnelly was not the cause of death, but that the excitement of the quarrel fatally affected the deceased in the condition of his heart. The jury, in giving their verdict, expressed their desire to exonerate Donnelly from all blame, as he had refused to fight the deceased, and as the medical testimony showed that it was not his act caused the death. They found that death resulted from a rupture, and not from any injury inflicted by Donnelly. At a latter period of the day Donnelly was brought before Mr. Barton, at the Head Police Court, charged with assault. Inspector D. Hoey of the B Division of Metropolitan Police, gave evidence to the effect that, taking all the evidence into consideration, he could not enter a charge. The prisoner was accordingly discharged from custody. — *Dundalk Democrat*.

The residence of Charles Moore, Esq., M.P., Moore Park, was the scene of a catastrophe which very nearly terminated fatally. It appears that a number of men effected an entrance into the garden of that gentleman and were engaged in stealing fruit when they were disturbed by the approach of foot-steps; they made for the ladder, and when nearly over the wall a shot was fired, it is not known whether accidentally or not. The shot took effect on a man named Carbio, who was seriously wounded. He was attended by Dr. Morris, and is progressing towards recovery.

The Irish Times of the 18th ult., says:—“The flux instructor of Listowel has sent us a fine specimen of easily fax. He states that the seed from which it grew measures 5½ inches in height and was reared on the farm of George Henon, Esq. J. P., Ennis more. The stalk forwarded to us measures about fifty inches, and possesses an excellent solid blossom. The instructor says: ‘In general, fax will be an average crop at Listowel this year: some of the late sows will be short but I expect a fine return on the whole.’”

Chief Justice Monahan, and the Chief Baron, Pigott, opened the county of Leitrim assizes at Carrick-on-Shannon, on the 13th ult. The former, in addressing the grand jury, said it gave him great pleasure to say they had little or nothing to do. The offences were very few and light in character.

DUBLIN, July 29.—The Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is to be made a duke.

Lord Lisle, Baron Lisle of Mountnorris, county Cork, in the Irish peerage, died recently at Dawlish, where he had resided for a considerable time, in the 86th year of his age. He was distinguished by benevolence, and only on Friday last personally superintended the gift of a hearty meal to seventy poor persons of the town.

A correspondent of the Dublin *News* writing from Kildalky, county Meath, describes a remarkable display witnessed at the funeral of a young girl on Wednesday, July 8. The deceased, named Jane Reade, was the daughter of humble but highly respectable parents. The funeral proceeded from this village to the old Mouldin burial ground of Trim, a distance of about five miles, and the coffin was borne on the shoulders of most respectably attired young girls from the ages of about fourteen to twenty. After leaving the chapel, the girls, to the number of nearly two hundred, formed themselves into lines of procession, each wearing a green and orange sash on the left breast or shoulder, and bearing in her hand a white wand surmounted with an evergreen bough. In this order the cortege proceeded, the young men bringing up the rear. Your informant having inquired the reason of the orange and green being worn, was told that the orange was worn as mourning for the deceased, and the green being above all other colors to the people of this place was worn as the highest possible token of respect borne to the deceased, her parents, and relations. May she rest in peace.

Recently, at night, the shop of Mr. James Donnellan, of Drogheda, county Galway, was burglariously entered by three men with their faces blackened. Mr. Donnellan heard noise and ran down armed with a revolver, and just as he got to the entrance of the shop he was fired at by one of the burglars, while another flung an iron bar at him. Donnellan returned the fire, but without effect and in the darkness of the night the fellows got off without being captured.

On the afternoon of the 15th ult., as a poor man named Peter Murphy was whitewashing a house in Cork, while descending the ladder, which was some thirty feet in height, he lost his balance and fell. Unfortunately, there was underneath him an iron railing, and the wretched man by the weight of the fall was regularly impaled on the sharp spikes. He had to be drawn off by some passers by, and was immediately attended by Dr. Sandham, who found him in an utterly hopeless state. His left side and ribs being perforated by the spikes, and his thigh bone broken. The poor fellow was carried to the North Infirmary, but no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

A few years ago, a young lad, a son of Mr. Dunlop, of Angharab, near Newtownlismavady, went to the River Roe to bathe. He got carried beyond his depth, and being unable to swim, he sank to the bottom. There were only a number of little boys

present, who were unable to render him any assistance. He would have been drowned but for a Newfoundland dog, who, seeing the little fellow sink, jumped into the water, dived, and catching him by the hair of the head, succeeded in bringing him to the bank, and thus saved him from drowning. — *Northern Whig*, July 18.

On the evening of the 13th ult., a carpenter named Charles Coburn, whilst at work at the railway bridge near Foaly, dropped his saw into the water accidentally. With a view to recovering it he undressed, and, although unable to swim, went into the water. The consequence was that he went beyond his depth and sank several times. On the last occasion of his disappearance beneath the water several minutes elapsed without his reappearing. Seeing that the foolhardy man was in imminent danger of being drowned, another carpenter, named Jeremiah Buckley, jumped to his rescue without removing a single article of his clothing. Although the water was fifteen feet at that particular point, he succeeded in bringing Coburn, whom he found lying at the bottom, to the surface of the water, and ultimately to land. Coburn, who was insensible after a while was restored to consciousness.

At the Waterford assizes, on the 14th ult., John Layfield was indicted for receiving goods under false pretences. The facts were that the prisoner, who resided in Liverpool, by describing himself as a member of a firm called “J. Layfield & Co.,” carrying on the business of family drapery and mourning warehousing at 43 Stafford Street, Liverpool, ordered from Mr. William Abbot, the manager of the factory known as “The Industrial House, Kilmac Thomas,” county Waterford, a quantity of freize at different times in the course of the last year. These orders consisted of letters written by the prisoner from the address in question, in the name of the alleged firm, and pursuant to them Mr. Abbot forwarded by steamboat large quantities of freize to that address, but not receiving payment in due course, and on instituting inquiries relative to the firm, he discovered that Layfield was a swindler. He was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labor.

Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Tynagh, near Loughree, recently committed suicide by horribly cutting his own throat. He seems to have set about the act with extraordinary coolness and determination, and evidently had been long considering the easiest mode of destroying life on his table was a book treating of fatal wounds, and the page relating to injuries of the throat was marked. The wash-hand basin contained a quantity of blood, and the handle of the razor with which the fatal act was committed was wound round with a pocket-handkerchief, so as to make the blade fixed. The deceased gentleman was a Protestant clergyman and had never married.

It is to be regretted that the names already published of those killed and wounded during the “Celebration” in Mounthban, are not the only sufferers by violence resorted to. In addition to others not reported, there are the following:—Catherine Kirk, finger shot off; Captain Henderson, knocked down by a blow from a stone; Peter Kerkahan, Patrick Lappin, and James O'Leary, scalp wounds from bullets; Captain Montgomery, Acting County Treasurer, injury to the eye from a stone; Mr. Wm. Jebb, Acting Clerk of the Crown, severe abrasion on the knee. The man named Wilson is reported dead. His injuries were of a very serious character, and it is feared the report is true.

Mrs. Surratt was hanged as an accomplice in the murder of Lincoln. The testimony on which she was convicted was that of four men—Baker, Montgomery, Cleaver, and Conover—precious scoundrels. Baker is now dead, Montgomery is now in prison for embezzlement, Cleaver has been convicted of an infamous offence, while Conover is serving out a term in the penitentiary. Preston King, who prevented Mrs. Surratt's daughter from seeing the President in behalf of her mother, committed suicide by drowning in the North river, while Lane, who supported King in his conduct towards Miss Surratt, shot himself in St. Louis. — *Petersburg Index*. Keep the list open! There is Speed, and Holt, and Bingham, and Stanton, and Andrew Johnson, all guilty of her murder! Their turns will come, by and by. — *The N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

It becomes our very painful and melancholy duty to have to announce the death of an old and universally respected inhabitant of the town of Cavan. On Monday morning, July 13, Peter McCann, Esq., departed this life, after a short illness, at the advanced age of 73 years. Throughout a long and honorable life the deceased endeavored himself to all who enjoyed the happiness of his acquaintance. He was a kind and tender-hearted husband, a truly affectionate father, and a good practical Catholic.

The *Dundalk Democrat* at a late date says:—“We have received a copy of the first issue of *The Mayo Examiner*, a new journal, which promises to be an able exponent of Irish national feeling. It is well got up, and its articles are ably written.”

Parliamentary enquiries are not conducted for nothing. The Irish Railway Commission has cost £22,505 11s 3d. The Commissioners received out of this £3,225; besides their travelling expenses £5,255, and office expenses £2,298.

The ship building concerns of the Cork Steamship Company were totally destroyed by fire early on the morning of the 15th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A remarkable man, a zealous priest, has passed from amongst us—the Very Rev. Canon Newsham, formerly of St. Anthony's of this town, is dead. For some time he had been in a precarious state of health, but his death was quite unexpected by his friends. He died on Thursday, the 9th July, at Standish, near Wigan, and was interred on July 13, at Ashton-in-the-Willows.

PROLOGUE OF PARLIAMENT.—London, July 29. The session of Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen was not present, and her speech was made by royal commission, and read, as usual, by the Lord Chancellor. It speaks of the foreign relations and satisfactory, and says there is no reason to fear war in Europe. No reference is made to the United States. The Abyssinian expedition has vindicated the honor of the Crown. The cessation of attempts at rebellion in Ireland renders the further use of the exceptional powers granted by the two Houses needless. The Queen thanks the Commons for the supplies voted for the Government, and congratulates them upon the passage of the Irish and Scotch Reform bills, the Public School bill, the bill for the purchase of the telegraph wires throughout the kingdom, and others of less important character. The speech also announces that a dissolution of Parliament will soon take place, in order that the people may reap the advantages of the more extended system of representation recently provided, confident of their fitness for their new duties, and that their voice will be for the perpetuation of that civil and religious freedom which is secured by the institutions of the nation and the settlement of the realm.

On the 21st July, the honorary freedom of the Corporation of the City of London, with a sword of the value of 20 guineas, was publicly presented to Baron Napier in the Guildhall, in pursuance of a resolution in the Court of Common Council unanimously adopted at a recent meeting, in admiration of the fortitude, skill, energy and promptitude displayed by him in bringing the Abyssinian war to a successful and brilliant close. The ceremony was conducted in the great hall by a special Court of Common Council convened for the purpose, and attracted a large concourse of people, many of whom were ladies. The hall was expressly prepared for the occasion, which was one of much interest. The Lord Mayor and sheriffs, with the aldermen, all of

whom wore their civic robes, occupied seats on a dais at the western end of the hall, and the Common Councilmen, in their violet gowns, were seated on benches to the right and left of the dais, the high officers of the Corporation being placed in front. A guard of honor, composed of a company of the 3rd City of London Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Lauri, with their band, lined the entrance to the Guildhall. As Lord Napier entered the hall the whole Court rose to receive him, and there was a loud and prolonged cheer. This over, the Town Clerk read the resolution conferring the freedom, and the Chairman administered the ancient and quaintly-worded oath customary to be taken and subscribed on such occasions, and which the General read aloud.

THE HYDE PARK ANTI-CHURCH DEMONSTRATION.—London, July 13.—An outdoor demonstration was held this afternoon in Hyde Park for the purpose of affording the working men of London an opportunity of indicating their opinion on the subject of the Irish Church, and of condemning the recent vote of the House of Lords on Mr. Gladstone's Suspensory Bill. At three o'clock, a procession, consisting of about four thousand persons, was formed on Clerkenwell-green. It was composed for the most part of artisans, and as usual on all occasions when Irish questions form the subject matter of discussion in outdoor meetings in the metropolis, a considerable number of females were included in the ranks. The procession was headed by Mr. James Finlan, whose name was brought prominently before the public on the occasion of the application to Mr. Secretary Hardy for the respite of the Manchester Penitents, and started from the green at half-past three o'clock, and proceeded thence by Farringdon street, Fleet street, the Strand, Pall Mall, St. James' street, and Piccadilly to the Park. With the exception of a faint cheer when the procession reached the Reform Club, and a few groans whilst it passed the Carlton, no significant ebullition of feeling was elicited on the line of march. On reaching the Park, a meeting was immediately formed under the presidency of a Mr. Wade, who briefly addressed those present, and called upon Mr. James Finlan to propose the first resolution, which ran as follows:—“That this meeting records its thorough condemnation of the Irish Church Establishment, and is of opinion that the conduct of the House of Lords in rejecting the Suspensory Bill passed by a large majority in the House of Commons is subversive of national liberty, and merits our indignant censure. In proposing this resolution Mr. Finlan denounced the House of Lords in the most vehement and extravagant language, and held out the threat that if the peers did not pass the Suspensory Bill into law the people of England would demand the extinction of their order. Ireland, he said, had been long oppressed by an alien bloody aristocracy, and the working men of London demanded that justice should be done at least to that unhappy but heroic nation. The resolution was unanimously carried, as were all the following:—“That to the event of the House of Peers persisting in its obstinate policy, this meeting pledges itself to support Mr. Gladstone in his noble and patriotic endeavors to effect the disestablishment of the Irish Church.” “That in the opinion of this meeting the Irish nation has great cause for discontent, and pledges itself to do everything in its power to obtain justice for the people of Ireland.” Very little enthusiasm was evinced in the proceedings, which possessed scarcely any importance as a political demonstration. It was not held under the auspices of any association in London and the members of the Reform League took no part in its organization or completion.

THE HEAT IN LONDON.—At eight o'clock on Tuesday morning the thermometer in the shade, as registered by the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade was, 75 degrees. This is the highest point which has been reached at so early an hour since the observations of the department began. The heat continued during the day with almost overwhelming oppression. At noon the thermometer laid on the earth registered no less than 120 degrees, while in the shade under a tree it was 97 degrees. In the Divorce Court, in consequence of the excessive heat, Mr. Justice Wilde invited the bar to disperse with their wigs. Within the last few hours the barometer has fallen considerably. At 2.30 this afternoon it was 98.

In several parts of England miles of moors and commons had been on fire for some time past. Hundreds of acres were daily laid desolate, and sheep walks and grouse covers had been destroyed. Cattle are dying in many places through want of water.

In a recent thunder-storm in England a soldier was struck by lightning and made blind, and a woman who had been stone blind for eight years was suddenly restored to sight.

A very destructive fire, occasioned, according to Captain Shaw's report, by the heat of the sun, has occurred at Tottenham, London. It took place in the premises of Messrs. Warrs and Co., india-rubber manufacturers. The rays of the sun fell upon the roof of the building 125 feet long and 61 feet wide, filled with goods valued at a considerable sum, and some of the articles taking fire, the place was destroyed.

While the Bribery Bill was under discussion in the House of Commons, amendments making election bribery a misdemeanor, and incapacitating any candidate convicted of bribery for sitting in Parliament for three years, were negatived by decisive majorities.

The London *News* of the 23rd, says: Yesterday saw the inauguration of a startling innovation in the Court of Probate and Divorce. In consequence of the excessive heat Sir James Wilde invited the bar to disperse with their wigs; and so the court presented the singular spectacle of a tribunal in Westminister hall guiltless of horsehair. It is to be hoped that the laudable practice now introduced may be continued. The legal costume, minus the wig, is sufficiently grave and dignified, but if some sort of head gear is thought desirable (as no doubt it is) something a little less ludicrous than the one now rejected might be invented.

According to the *Owl*, it is arranged that her Majesty will on her way to Switzerland, stay for a few hours in Paris in order to have an interview with the French Emperor. Her Majesty will travel under the disguise of Countess of Kent, and will be accompanied by Marchioness of Ely as lady in waiting. Sir Thomas and Lady Biddulph will also be attendants.

MANCHESTER. August 3.—A dreadful accident occurred here on Saturday night during the regular performance at Langs Music Hall. An alarm of fire being raised, the entire audience immediately rushed for the doors, completely blocking up the passage ways, the wildest excitement prevailed. When at last order was restored by the repeated announcement that there was no fire, it was found that no less than 23 persons, mainly women and children had been crushed to death in the stampede. A large number of persons had limbs broken and were otherwise injured.

Private inquiries, instituted with a view of provoking a searching Government investigation, have lately been made into the administration of the London hospitals, with a result, it is said, of revealing a shameful amount of neglect and mismanagement. In one hospital, which has an income of £8,000, there are only 85 beds kept up, and the wards are described as of rough lime-washed brick, neglected and poverty stricken in their appearance, with scanty and broken ward furniture, and very ragged linen, the dietaries ill arranged, and sometimes supplemented by the private subscriptions of the medical officers.

The two prisoners, Blake and Williamson, arrested a short time since on the information of Corydon and others, as being leaders of the Fenian movement, and since several times remanded, were brought up before the magistrate in London on the 21st. A quantity of further evidence having been adduced, tending to implicate the men in the crime of treason-felony, the magistrate decided to discharge Blake and to remand Williamson for further investigation.

Corporal Peake, of the 6th Lancashire, who won the Queen's Prize on the 21st, has been disqualified on technical grounds. This must be a bitter disappointment to a man who had succeeded in scoring 70 points during a week of such weather as has never before attended the gathering at Wimbledon. To retire to rest the winner of the Gold Medal and £250; to be the crack shot out of the 2,000 picked volunteers of England, and to be shown of all its glory on the following morning simply because you have not happened to use the regulation cartridge, is a mortification of a character such as few men have the misfortune to experience. Lieut. Oakeslake of the 5th Somerset, who had scored 65, is the next in order of winning.

London, Aug. 4.—The wheat harvest in the British Isles is nearly over, and, according to the estimate which can now be formed, this year's crop will be double that of last year, and will exceed by one-third the annual average.

A MOUNTAIN ON FIRE IN WALES.—The magnificent spectacle has been visible from Wrexham and neighborhood every night for the past week of a mountain on fire. The scene of the conflagration is Yrondeg, where a spur of the Eglwysseg mountains abuts on the village of Rhodlanerch-nagor, and during the darkness of the night the flames rising to the height of several yards, illuminate the horizon, and are visible for miles. A number of men are engaged night and day in beating back the flames, and endeavoring to prevent the further spread of the fire,—an extremely difficult task, on account of the dryness of the heather and the almost total absence, at present, of water in the neighborhood. The fire commenced on Monday, the 6th inst, and swept with immense rapidity, unhindered by gales, moorland, and great quantities of game, and causing sheep to scatter in great haste, and now extends over a surface embraced in a circumference of about nine miles.

MURDER OF A LAD BY HIS FATHER.—On Thursday morning, about half-past four o'clock, a dreadful murder was perpetrated in the village of Princethorpe, a few miles from Rugby, Warwickshire. The murderer is a laboring man, about 56 years of age, who had been for some time employed at the Princethorpe Priory, but having been discharged some time ago, has since been working as a brick maker. Some 12 months ago his wife died, which seems to have had a very depressing effect on his mind. His victim was his own son, a lad about 16 years of age, of whom, rumor says, he was extremely fond. This lad was to have left home on the day on which he was murdered, to go to a situation. His father slept with him on the previous night, and having a notion in his head that the lad would come to want, he got out of his bed, and went down stairs and fetched his razor, and while the poor lad was asleep, cut his throat in a dreadful manner. The poor boy at once jumped out of bed and ran into the yard, but in attempting to get back upstairs he fell down, and died almost immediately from loss of blood. — *English paper*.

The hon. secretary of the Church Defence Association at Manchester, has issued a circular which is unique of its kind. He says:—“Your help and assistance are needed towards defraying the expense of 10,000 copies of Foxe's Book of Martyrs, which is published by the Book Society, 28 Paternoster row, London, at 2s each, containing 192 pages, and which is intended to be distributed free in all our Church of England Sunday Schools, to scholars from nine years of age and upwards; to counteract the circulation of William Cobbett's History of the Reformation, which is being sold broadcast in our city, and is calculated to inflame a deep wound on our case at the general election. We therefore appeal to you, hoping you will assist us in our noble work, so that the truth can be carried to 10,000 firesides.”

ARGUS. of the *Morning Post*, tells the following capital story:—“An officer of the Guards, a good steady rider, went out the other day with a favorite dog with a muzzle fastened on his tail. He had not gone far before he was accosted by a policeman, who told him as his dog was unmuzzled, he should take it up and detain it. This the officer in question defied him to do, maintaining that, as his dog had a muzzle on his tail he had complied with Sir Richard Mayne's order, because it was not stated where the muzzle was to be placed on the dog. This so fairly baffled the intelligent policeman that he at once gave way, and let the guardsmen depart in peace with his faithful companion.”

UNITED STATES.

DIOCESE OF SANTA FE.—The zealous and courageous Bishop Lamy, of Santa Fe, lately visited distant portions of this vast diocese, giving Confirmation in twenty different settlements, mostly new stations, in which he found seven churches recently erected, one of which he blessed, the rest to be completed this year. In this journey of over nine hundred miles, he had to travel over two hundred and fifty miles, in which there were no houses and had to camp, *a la belle etoile*, exposed to be scalped at every step by the wild Navajos. In one place he found clothes and camping articles with fresh human blood, where the proceeding night four men had been killed by the savages. This happened within twelve miles of Fort Sumner, where there are five companies of soldiers. At this Fort he offered the Holy Sacrifice. Several of the soldiers went to their religious duties, and a still greater number at Fort Stanton, one hundred and twenty miles from there, nearly on the confines of New Mexico and Texas. The hospital and asylum, under the faithful care of the Sisters of Charity, are doing their full measure of good, several findings, in the former, health of soul and body. — *Cincinnati Telegraph*.

DEATH OF FATHER KAVANAGH.—The cold clouds of earth have closed over the remains of another of our respected and revered priests. Father Thos. M. Kavanagh, has gone suddenly to his long repose. Suddenly but not unprovided; for he died fortified by the touching and consoling rites of the Church. He had just concluded a brief retreat at St. Vincent's Mission House, in the city, with the close of the preceding week. He said his usual Mass on Sunday, and in the evening retired, feeling slightly unwell. His illness terminated in death, about 3 o'clock on Tuesday evening. Father Kavanagh was a native of Coolcullen, about four miles east from well-known Oulaclemore, in the County of Kilkenny. From earliest youth he gave himself to the studies which prepare for the labors undertaken by every priest of the Lord. — *St. Louis Guardian*, July 25.

SAVANNAH. Aug. 6.—Reports from the crops in Middle Georgia show that the plant is very small, but healthy. Unless the plant grows rapidly, not over half of what was made last year will be realized. Accounts from Florida state that the worm is on the increase, especially among the sea-island cotton.

We have just returned from a trip a thousand miles eastward, and from our observation of the crops we believe there has rarely been so fruitful a yield of grass and summer grain as that which is now being harvested. We do not remember to have seen a single ‘poor field,’ in Maryland most of the wheat is already cut, while throughout Pennsylvania and the tier of States westward the reapers are busily at work. One week more of good weather will secure most of the crops. With the abundant yield, it is to be hoped lower prices will shortly prevail in breadstuffs, a reduction greatly to the benefit of the labouring

men and mechanics of the country.—The corn looks better in Illinois than any we saw elsewhere. The spring was generally late and wet, greatly delaying the planting.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union*.

SIX HUNDRED MORMONS IN NEW YORK.—A New York paper says of six hundred Mormons who landed at Castle Garden from the steamer *Olorado* on Tuesday, en route from Liverpool to Utah:—“In the enclosure to which they were consigned the men gathered in groups or walked around and talked to the women; the latter sat in demure state on the benches, and the children, whose number was legion—thick, in fact, as mosquitoes in a Long Island swamp—scrambled over the floor, over the seats, over their interesting and various mammae and gave an innocent and cheerful complexion to the institution of Mormonism. The general appearance of the crowd betokened coarse fare and weary toil. All of them were English and Welsh, but the eye looked in vain to detect that round and ruddy face, that cheerful manner, which are so frequently met with in the rural districts of England. The women were particularly homely. The utter vacuity of expression which some exhibited reminded one involuntarily of a lunatic asylum, where deviation from sanity is generally known by a certain absorption of the visual organ in other than outward objects. A few of the men were like rational jolly Englishmen. Of the masculines there might have been one hundred; at the females three hundred and fifty; of the children one hundred and fifty. The men as a rule have an average each of from five to seven wives. In this instance, however, there are a good many young bloods who were going to Salt Lake on speculation, expecting that Brigham will provide liberally for their matrimonial wants out of the reserved stock he keeps on hand. These people would appear to come principally from the mining regions of the north of England, the coal and iron dust being still visible on the molekin pantaloons of many of the emigrants.”

A fire in the Philadelphia Navy Yard destroyed the gun carriage shop, plumbers shop and mending shop. The loss is estimated at \$70,000 to \$80,000. The fire department turned out in full force, but were refused admittance by the officer commanding.

The suicide mania continues unabated in New York. On the 29th Catherine Tougban cut her throat with a razor; Daniel Miller, who had been locked up on a charge of assault and battery committed suicide by hanging himself to an iron bar of the ventilator of his cell. An unknown man at Coney Island blew out his brains with a pistol shot. All in about 24 hours.

New York, Aug. 6th.—The office of the Star Fire Insurance Company, No. 93 Broadway, was robbed about two o'clock this afternoon of \$40,000.

During the last year, the Irish in this country sent home the sum of \$2,700,000 to their relations. Of this sum more than a million dollars was in pre-paid passage orders. During the last twenty years, more than seventy million dollars have been transmitted to relatives in Ireland of emigrants.

COMPRESSED AIR FOR PROPPELLING STREET CARS.—New Orleans seems to be taking the lead in methods for propelling street cars. Mr. Wayles has invented a car which has proved a complete success. In the car station there is to be a steam engine for compressing air into reservoirs, made of a paper composition, two of them placed on top of the cars. On each car there is to be a small engine operated by air supplied from the reservoir in the same manner as steam, giving the exact power required to compress the air. The engine is not difficult to run, and the cars can be stopped more readily than where horses are used. Each car will have 300 pounds of compressed air to start with, which will be sufficient to run it nine or ten miles. The exhausted air, may be used for ventilation. The *Picayune* says: This system will cause 5,000 mules to be sent into the country. In New York there are some 40,000 animals employed on the railway lines. The cost of running cars would be much less than at present, and the speed more uniform.

Memphis, Tenn., August 5.—Two negroes confined on a charge of murder were last Friday night taken from the Gauleyville Mill, Jail by a party of masked men and hanged.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Gen. Grant has recommended the remission of the remainder of the sentences, and release from imprisonment, of all persons now in confinement under sentence of military commissions organized under the reconstruction acts of Congress, in the States where the said acts have ceased to be operative.

THE FIRE AT OIL CITY. OIL CITY, Penn., July 31.—This unfortunate place has again been swept by fire in the same spot where it last suffered by the same cause, and the visitation this time will prove more serious than the fires in former days, when the city was animated with a vitality that enabled it quickly to recover from the heaviest blows. It is no longer, however a fast growing place, and the proportion of to-day will be felt for a long time. The city is built on both sides of Oil Creek, where it empties into the Allegheny river, and the fire broke out on the left bank of the creek, near the river shore, and swept about two-thirds of that half of the city out of existence. There is doubt how it originated, but the story in which most people agree is that it was caused by carelessness of an employee at the engine house of Parker & Co., where there is a steam-pump used for filling and emptying the great oil tanks on the bank of the river. This man undertook to clean out his smoke stack by burning a bucket of oil in it. The result was a small explosion and the communication of the flames to train of cars loaded with petroleum, which were waiting on a side track to be discharged. From these the fire spread right and left, almost with the rapidity of lightning. Parker's tank burst, and one other large tank was injured, but neither contained much oil. The entire loss of oil will probably not exceed 5,000 barrels, including the contents of nine cars of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, which were entirely consumed. The fire broke out at 7 o'clock in the morning, and by noon there was not a wall or a beam standing in the entire burned district. The Jones House and one or two smaller hotels, telegraph offices, several shipping platforms and small tanks, and 50 or 60 of the best shops, warehouses and dwellings in the place were destroyed. Fifty-three families are left without shelter. The loss is roughly estimated at \$350,000, on which there is very little insurance.

A WILD MAN IN SARATOGA COUNTY.—The quiet inhabitants of Saratoga County, especially in the neighborhood of West Milton, are in a state of excitement over the discovery of a veritable wild man.—One day last week, as two boys were passing through the swamp just west of the Pioneer paper mill, they discovered a man sitting on the limb of a tree, with no clothing on except a long striped garment, something like a shirt, reaching nearly to his feet, and looking as if made of ticking. The boys reported what they had seen, and since that time this strange person has been seen by different persons, several times each day, but no one has been able to approach him, as he invariably disappeared on seeing any one. On Wednesday last a party of about thirty started out to undertake his capture and scoured the swamp in every direction, but without success. About half the party returned from the search, and while the remainder were seated, talking over the matter, the object of their search was discovered, by one of the party, walking leisurely along about one hundred rods distant. The place was immediately surrounded, and a careful search made, but no trace of him could be found. In the evening a gentleman started out in search of him, and succeeded in getting within about fifteen rods of the person, but could get no nearer. Efforts are continually being made for his capture, but so far without success.