

ROTTED BY J. ALLEN.
Each educator, and others, as
thoughts they wish to express
through this medium.

EDUCATION AND TEMPERANCE
SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1872.

The New York State Teachers'
Association and the New York State
Association of Societies met in this place
this week, supplemented and sup-
ported by the High Court of Judge
Barman.

The Teachers' Association con-
ferred on Tuesday the 23d, and was
called to order by its President, J.
H. Hooss of the Normal School,
Cortland. The proceedings were
conducted with prayer by Doctor Hop-
kins, late President of Williams
College; after which followed ad-
dresses of welcome and their accom-
paniments, and the Inaugural of the
President. The remainder of the
day was taken up with reports and
appointments of committees, and a
paper on "Music in our Schools,"
followed by one on the "History of
the Philosophy of Teaching."

On the second day, papers were
presented on Educational Statistics,
on Reading, on Preparation for
Business, High Schools, Plan for
reviving the Teachers' Journal, the
Relation of Modern Philosophical
Thought to Popular Education, the
Public School, Physical versus Men-
tal Training, Teachers' Qualifications,
with an interesting and in-
structive address on the Schools of
Europe, what we may and ought
to learn from them, by Hon. B. G.
Northop, Secretary of the State
Board of Education of Connecticut,
and Superintendent of the Normal
School of Japan.

The third day was occupied, in
part, with papers on Improved
Methods in Education, aiming at
what? A Plea for Phonography,
Relation of elementary to Scientific
Knowledge, the annual reports of
the retiring officers, and the election
of officers for the ensuing year.
These exercises were interspersed
and unvined by readings and recita-
tions by various clergymen present.

It remains for us to speak of the
marked and unhappy feature of the
Association. From the origin of this
Association, Academic and Col-
legiate teachers have been con-
sidered and treated very much as
the Spartans were by the Jews. This
chronic antipathy took on, in this
year, almost inflammatory and viru-
lent form, owing to the recent good
fortune of the Academics in securing
State aid.

The following resolutions and resolu-
tions were passed by the State
Association of School Commissioners
and Superintendents, and were reaf-
firmed in a modified form by this
Association at a meeting and held at
this place:

Whereas, the State has established
Common Schools which are free to all,
and has supplemented them with a system
of higher and graded schools, which furnish
higher instruction cheaply and impartially;

Whereas, the State also fosters a sys-
tem of Academies which are often sepa-
rated by distance from the common
schools, and which from their
very organization make irrelevant distinctions
of rank and position;

Whereas, at the last session of the Leg-
islature, the friends of the Academies suc-
ceeded in abolishing the State aid of
\$125,000 to be used to subsidize and con-
tribute to the settled educational policy of
the State;

Resolved, That we regard this act as
opposed to the general convictions of the
people in regard to sectarian appropri-
ation of State funds, and as a hostile to
education, and hostile to common schools.

Resolved, That we ask the next Legisla-
ture to abolish the aid to the Academies,
and appropriate the money already authorized
in such a manner that its benefits may be
shared by all, instead of being monopolized
by a few individuals.

Resolved, That to prevent the recurrence
of such proceedings in the future, we ask
the Legislature to abolish the Board of
Regents of the University, and to place all
schools that receive State aid under the
control of the Department of Public In-
struction.

These resolutions were introduced
and championed by the Normal
School teachers, whose clannishness is
very excelled by the insufferable arro-
gance of not a few of our legislators.
The latter folly of this mad crusade
against these men against our academic
institutions can be understood when it
is recollected that in the last
Legislature, the change of a single
vote would have reduced the annual
appropriation to each of the Normal
Schools from \$125,000 to \$10,000, and
not only this one vote but a score
of other votes which have been
changed if the friends of Normal
Schools had not then and there
agreed to withdraw their opposition
and keep the peace in future, and
the result would have been a
total annihilation of the Normal
Schools.

Arrangements are being prepared
for additional aid to Sabbath keeping students
preparing for the ministry.

For all who can comply with the
State requirement for the Teachers'
Association of the Fall Term.

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ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, AUGUST 8, 1872.

VOLUME XXVIII.—NO. 33.

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WHOLE NO. 1437.

THIRTY BROWN

David Paul recently made an
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in which he most completely set
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thirty reasons for prohibiting
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toxicating drinks as a beverage
should be prohibited by law, because:

- 1. They deprive men of their reason for the time being.
2. They destroy men of the great-
est intellect.
3. They foster and encourage
every species of immorality.
4. They bar the progress of civiliza-
tion and religion.
5. They destroy the peace and
happiness of millions of families.
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crime.
7. They cause many a bourgeois
murderer.
8. They prevent all reformation
of character.
9. They render abortive the
struggle with Satan.
10. The millions of property ex-
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11. They cause the majority of
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12. They destroy both the body
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13. They burden sober people with
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14. They cause immense expen-
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16. They burden the country with
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28. It is a contrary to the Bible.
29. It is contrary to common sense.
30. We have a right to rid our-
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Blessing.

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"This winter Mr. Alexander ob-
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"So the two parted. Mr. Alexan-
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THE SNEAKY TATTLE.

The most odious and disgusting
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cases of insanity.
12. They destroy both the body
and the soul.
13. They burden sober people with
immense expenses.
14. They cause immense expen-
ditures to prevent crime.
15. They cost sober people im-
mense sums in charity.
16. They burden the country with
enormous taxes.
17. They moderate drinkers
with the temptation removed.
18. Drunkards want the opportu-
nity removed.
19. Sober people want the nuisance
removed.
20. Taxpayers want the burden
removed.
21. The prohibition would save
thousands now falling.
22. The sale exposes our persons
to insult.
23. The sale exposes our families
to destruction.
24. The sale upholds the vicious
and adds to the expense of the in-
dustrial and virtuous.
25. The sale subjects the sober to
great oppression.
26. It takes the sober man's earn-
ings to support the drunkard.
27. It subjects numberless wives
to untold sufferings.
28. It is a contrary to the Bible.
29. It is contrary to common sense.
30. We have a right to rid our-
selves of the burden.—Temperance
Blessing.

Rev. Thomas Alexander, of the
English Presbyterian Church in
London, writes to the Editor of the
Sabbath Recorder, in relation to
the following anecdote:

"This winter Mr. Alexander ob-
served a creature frequently passing
his window in the cold mornings
under a great coat, and coming
out with a hat which looked like
a good penny which too often
attached to the poorly-paid curates of
the English Church. He went out to
his tailor: 'Can you make a coat with
out seeing the man who is to wear
it?'"

"That was doubtful.
'Can you make the coat if you
see the man, without measuring him?'"

"The tailor thought he might.
'Then be ready when I call for

EXECUTION OF MARLOW.

Charles Marlow was hanged at New York, on the 2d of August, for the murder of William Richmond at Jamestown, on the 18th of August, 1871. We copy from the Elmira Advertiser an outline of the murder trial, execution and confession of the criminal:

The crime was one of the most revolting ever committed in Western New York. A stranger, of whose antecedents nothing is known, made his appearance in Jamestown, and professed to have a large amount of money in his possession. Two days later Marlow discovered him in a vault under his tower and shot him. The body was buried in the vault in the morning.

Marlow received two trials, the jury in the first trial disagreeing. On the second trial he was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged March 29th. A stay of proceedings was served on the case until the next morning, but a new trial was refused, and to-day was designated as the time for the execution.

Throughout his trials Marlow expressed supreme indifference, and during his confinement preserved the same command over himself. He was denied the privilege of writing last night, when he made full confession, conditional that it should not be made public until after his death.

On the 18th of last month he attempted to kill the jailer and was caught. He was hanged on the 15th and 16th of the month. His wife, Mrs. Marlow, was hanged on Saturday and Sunday. She looks unreasonable to us, as she has the kindness to explain on both these points, and that those who hold some things in common with your people. Please address, D. H. LAMSON, Recorder, Lapeer Co., Mich.

On this the following reply was received: CINCINNATI, July 15, 1872. Dear Sir, - In reply to yours of the 10th inst. I have to state that there is no Rabbi now, or has been one, who will not admit all Jews consider and know by interrupted tradition that their Sabbath is the seventh day of the week. Any assertion to the contrary is a mere fancy. It is furthermore, that the 15th and 16th days of the month are not the Sabbath, but are the first and second days of the week. I give you any encouragement in the holy work of the Sabbath you will find me ready to serve you. Yours, ISAAC M. WISE.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. The Congregationalists defend their missions from the assertions of the Unitarians, who claim that their fair agencies do no real work. The Congregationalists and ordained ministers in the State are in number about equal to those of the American Board. The Board, however, averaged 100 converts in 1871, while the Illinois churches the last twelve years have averaged 93.

WIDOW-BURNING IN ENGLAND. A death lately occurred in Brighton, England, of a character heretofore unknown on English soil. A woman immolated her deceased husband, under the most peculiar circumstances. Moses Spinceman, a very wealthy merchant, during his many mercantile expeditions visited Malabar. Here he fell in love with a native woman and married her in the presence of the British Consul. At the end of six months after the marriage he took his wife to England and into his house at Brighton. She clung to all the customs of her native land, and refused most persistently to be converted to the English Church. She had a kind of a temple built on her husband's estate in the country, and went into it every day to worship her own faith. At length her husband died. The widow appeared to suffer the most intense agony of soul. She looked upon the corpse, and threw herself upon the lifeless form of her husband with a terrible frenzy of despair. She wrenched off her own hair, tore her clothes, and disfigured her beautiful features with her nails. On the evening after the funeral her husband's body was found in a state of decomposition. After three days' unsuccessful search for her, the servants brought her to the house in her temple, and had a presentiment that something terrible had happened to her. They did not find the woman, but they found a heap of ashes still smoking, and the smell of burned flesh. She had evidently built her own funeral pyre and immolated herself there.

PHILIP GOULD, THE HERO. The National Baptist, of Philadelphia, says that on Thursday, July 18th, Philip Gould, a colored man, went to Spring Mills, on the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norris-town Railroad, to attend a picnic. While walking on the railway, in company with five ladies, the Reading express train rounded a curve, and came dashing upon them with frightful speed. With wonderful presence of mind, and utter disregard for his own safety, he violently pushed the ladies over an embankment, at the foot of which they were in perfect safety. But it was then too late to save himself. He was struck by the engine, tossed over the smoke-stack, and fell on the tender, from which he rolled to the ground, horribly mangled and lifeless. A local paper truly says, that while the fame of a majority of those blessed as heroes, rests on the number of their fellow beings whom they have caused to be slain, Philip Gould's fame was of a nobler kind, for he was a hero who died to save. Mr. Gould was a member of the First African Baptist Church, of this city, and on Sunday, July 21st, the pastor, Rev. T. Doughty Miller, preached a sermon improving the tragic occurrence. His text was: "Be ye also ready." After impressively commending the lesson of warning

to the Church, he addressed the unconverted as follows: "The whole world would condemn, and that justly, did those five ladies ever forget Gould; if in their hearts there was not ever a green spot, where his memory was enshrined as their deliverer. But I do love beyond this. Philip Gould dies, five lives are saved. A world is in peril; the mighty engine of the law comes thundering along, the engineer, the faithful minister, cries out, 'Escape for thy life!' but on, on, on, the vehicle of death comes, and just as they are about to be overwhelmed and crushed by the iron arm of the law, the Saviour, God's only well-beloved Son, pushes us back; himself receives the stroke; in agony he dies; a world is saved! 'I gave Himself for us,' and is there no debt of gratitude due here? Shall we condemn ingratitude for earthly deliverance? Shall we enshrine in our hearts and homes the memorials of a deliverer who has no place in our hearts and memories for Jesus the world's ransom? God forbid! May the lesson be imprinted on every heart. May we all be ready when the Master shall call.

TRAGEDY AT ROCHESTER. A fearful tragedy was enacted at Rochester, N. Y., on the evening of July 31st, the particulars of which we copy from the Elmira Advertiser: A man named Burkhardt Hetzler has lived until a few weeks ago with his wife on a second floor, in the city. She recently procured a divorce from him, however, on the ground of adultery, and has since been living alone and receiving secret visits of one Jacob Goetzman. Goetzman had been with her tonight, and was about taking leave; they left the bedroom and proceeded through the sitting-room in which the gas was turned down low, into the hall leading through the kitchen, to a rear entrance by which Goetzman could go out unobserved by the woman and her paramour.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.—The bronze statue of Lincoln for the monument over the remains, at Springfield, Ill., is now receiving the last touches of the artist, Mr. S. Mosman, at the Ames Works, in Chicago. The height of the statue is eleven feet, and represents Mr. Lincoln in citizen's dress, standing erect, with his right hand (still holding the pen) in his breast, and his left hand resting upon the Roman fasces, over the top of which is carelessly thrown the American flag. Beside the fasces lies a laurel wreath. The left hand is slightly extended, grasping the roll which gives liberty to three and a half million slaves. The head and face are faithful to the popular representations, and bronze seems the most appropriate material to give expression to the massive forehead, and meaning to every wrinkle. The feet are in a dignified, and almost of solemnity, but still indicates a lofty satisfaction with the act just consummated. The cost of this bronze will be \$70,000, making the total cost of the monument \$206,550.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.—It is reported that the Geneva Board of Arbitration have adopted the following method in disposing of the business before them. The case of each ship is examined separately. The Arbitrators next decide what principle is applicable to the case, by which it stands or falls. No definite amount of damages is then fixed up; but when the examination of all the cases is completed, the Tribunal will review its separate conclusions and agree upon a total sum of damages.

FROM JAPAN.—Late dates from Japan seem to confirm the hopes that this country, so recently opened to the outside world, will soon take rank with the liberal governments of the world. The Mikado has left Yeddo, for the first time in Japanese history, for a forty days' visit to Kisto and other portions of the southern country. Telegraphic communication is soon to be established with the outside world.

THE LIVINGSTONE LETTERS DUMPED.—The Paris paper, Le Temps, is inclined to doubt the authenticity of the Livingstone letters published by Mr. Stanley. It quotes the opinion of the German geographer Kiepert, who discovers various geographical blunders in the letters. He thinks that part of the narrative was invented by Mr. Stanley, and hence the whole is valueless, and hints that it is possible that Stanley never saw Dr. Livingstone.

FIRE AT HUNTER'S POINT.—On the 30th of July, a fire broke out at Hunter's Point, Long Island, in a canal boat loaded with coal oil, and being in the midst of vessels loaded with the same material, and adjacent to the docks and yards where oil is the general article of traffic and manufacture, the flames spread rapidly and much damage was done. The works of the Standard Oil Co., and the New York Oil Co., three vessels, two of which were loaded with oil, a number of barges, Coe's Phosphate factory, several canal boats, and a quantity of oil on the wharf, were burned. The total loss is estimated at \$400,000, mainly covered by insurance.

A LARGE WHEAT FIELD.—The Agricultural Report gives the following information relative to the wheat-fields of a farmer named Mitchell, in the San Joaquin Valley, California, with estimates of production and value: Early in March he had planted 36,000 acres, and expected to make the amount over 40,000, by the middle of that month. At fifteen bushels per acre, which may not be too high an estimate for that time, he would have a crop of 600,000 bushels, and that, at sixty cents per bushel—not a high estimate—would bring \$360,000. The average expense of planting and harvesting wheat in that region is estimated at \$4 per acre, which would leave a clear profit of \$200,000.

FRENCH PROTESTANT SYNOD.—During its recent sessions, M. Guizot expressed his regret at having heard the authority of the Holy Scriptures contested, and the doctrine preached that each individual's conscience was the sole rule of faith for a Protestant. A common faith, a common work, and a common end were necessary in Protestantism. M. Guizot said he should regret to see the Liberals leave the Church, but the majority must exercise its right, and not try to proclaim its faith, but to define the doctrine of the Church. He maintained the necessity of the supernatural religion. It was that which made religion durable; and, without it, human power and science would be all-sufficient. Superior to progress and human society. M. Guizot urged the adoption of the orthodox resolution. M. Coquerel demanded leave to speak. Prolonged tumult ensued, in the course of which M. Coquerel exclaimed that he did not intend to accept of German skepticism.

FIRE.—A fire at Addison, N. Y., on the morning of August 2d, destroyed the Union Block, consisting of eight stores. There were a large number of sufferers, as the second and third stories of the building were occupied by small trades people. The loss foots up \$50,000; insurance, \$30,000. It is thought that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

MARRIAGE OF NILSSON.—Miss Christine Nilsson was married in Westminster Abbey, on the 27th July, to M. Ronzeaud of Paris. The nuptials were witnessed by an immense assemblage of people, including many well-known artists and numbers of the aristocracy. The marriage ceremony was performed by Dean Stanley. The presents to the bride amount in value to \$80,000. The Princess of Wales sent a diamond bracelet.

THE POPULATION OF RUSSIA.—An official return states the general increase in the population of the Russian Empire to have been four per cent. in the last four years, but to have varied considerably in the several provinces. The total population is given at 121,500,000, of which 61,420,000 belong to the European part of the empire. The kingdom of Poland has 5,919,363 and Finland 1,794,911 inhabitants.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An elderly gentleman, named David Rice, living in Angella, N. Y., having been ill for some months, recently attempted to commit suicide by bleeding himself. He cut a gash in each arm, and bled two or three quarts.

DARING BANK ROBBERY.—While a process was passing the Prairie City Bank, in Terra Haute, Ind., recently, attracting the attention of the officers of that institution, a thief slipped in the back way and stole about \$2,000, in currency and checks.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—Prof. Blyden, an educated colored man and an accomplished Arabic scholar, who is making an exploring expedition into the interior of Africa, writes from a town eight miles from Freetown, Sierra Leone, that he has found a Mohammedan University with about a thousand persons connected with it. There is large

numbers of girls among them studying the Arabic. The teachers were glad to get the Arabic Bible, published by the American Bible Society, and were not unwilling to admit it as a text-book.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.—Reports from Brownsville, Texas, under date of July 31st, announce a raid of the Kickapoo-Indians from Mexico, into the vicinity of Loreto, Texas. Seventeen persons were killed, many stores and ranches plundered, and the stock driven off. Gen. McCook, commanding Fort Brown, considers the Mexican officials either very lax in their efforts to prevent raids from their frontier, or accomplices. He thinks the losses could not have been prevented by the Americans for want of a sufficient cavalry force on the Texas border.

LATER reports from the United States Commission of the Texas frontier, show, pretty conclusively, that the Mexicans are not only accessory to the depredations, but are in many cases the perpetrators of outrages on the Texas border, and that any attempts at redress in the Mexican courts are useless. The Mexican portion of the population of Texas, seems to be in full sympathy with the outlaws, and to be practically governed by the will of the Mexican leaders.

AMERICAN JEWELS.—It is reported that an agent dispatched by certain San Francisco parties, to the counties bordering on Arizona and New Mexico in search of deposits of diamonds and rubies, reported by Kit Carson's party, has returned, having succeeded in the object of his agency, and brings back with him one hundred thousand dollars' worth of the precious stones. Steps will be taken to secure a government patent to the lands, and a company will be formed with a large capital to work them.

THE KING OF DAHOMEY is reported to be making a cutting on the Eastern Bavarian railway. It contains the bones of men, animals and fish—the latter two burnt, split, broken, etc., as if remnants of food-pottery, a mill-stone, and other articles, which the description in *Nature's* sum up significantly: "The different objects found in this cave are of great interest, as they run apparently counter to the somewhat hard and fast lines which have been drawn as to different well-marked periods in the early history of man."

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—Dispatches from Chicago announce the explosion, on the 31st of July, of the raft boat James Malburn, about two miles above McGregor, Iowa, on the Mississippi river. Out of twenty-five persons on board, only ten were ascertained to have been saved, several of whom were badly injured. The Captain and Pilot were among the missing. As usual, no cause for the accident is known.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A westward-bound passenger train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, ran through the bridge on Coon Creek, Kansas, and Denver, Col., on the 29th of July. Four persons were killed, and many more injured. The accident is supposed to have been caused by a sudden deluge of water washing out the supports of the bridge.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY arrived in Boston on the 2d of August. They were received at the depot by the city committee, and taken in carriages to their rooms at the Revere House. Mayor Gatson called and paid his respects to the Chief of the Embassy. Arrangements have been made for them to visit the principal public institutions, and other places of interest.

THE WHIPPING AFFAIR AT ROCKFORD has proved much more horrible than had been at first supposed. One man, it was reported, had received one thousand five hundred lashes to induce him to make a confession of robbery, and had died before the chastisement was finished. It now turns out that seven men were whipped, and that one died, and another was dying, while the remainder are fearfully mangled.

THIRTY-NINE monks, of whom eight were of the Dominican order, and thirty-one Franciscans, arrived in Sacramento, July 1st. They state that the finance companies of the State, and the government, have obtained full possession of the government, gave credence to the rumor that the friars were engaged in intrigues to defeat their plans and restore the old government. Hence their banishment.

IRON-BRIDGES are to be as tender as babies, and are certainly more costly. Scarcely a week passes but the English papers have notice of an accident to one of their iron bridges. Only a short time ago, the Minotaur and Shorlton ran into one another, while the latter was going to a medical assistance. He did it in less than an hour and his life was saved.

TWO convicts at Sing Sing prison, recently secreted themselves in swill barrels and attempted to make away with the cart after it had left the prison, but were recaptured.

IT is reported that George Deschamps, the Envoy of the German Empire at the Court of Austria, is about to espouse the daughter of John Jay, the American minister at Vienna.

THE Albion paper mill at Holyoke, Mass., caught fire, July 19th, from friction in the rag machine, and all but the machinery was consumed. Loss \$800,000. Fire insured.

THE Atlantic City of 1867 and 1868 show considerable decrease in their population, although not yet so great as to interfere with their use in the transmission of messages.

Several articles of jewelry stolen from the safe of the Uxbridge Bank, on the recent robbery of that institution, have been discovered buried on the Boston backlands.

The Baptists of Vermont have decided to locate their new university at Saxton's River, a village in the town of Rockingham, a few miles from Bellows Falls.

Morning meetings, for united apical prayer for prisoners, in connection with the International Prison Congress, were held in London.

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The Genesee Republican says the springs which have supplied that village with water have been gradually failing for several years, and that unless the draining of lands in the vicinity of the springs, and the digging of new wells be forbidden, the water works will soon be useless.

William F. Poole, of the Cincinnati Public Library, reports that the attendance on Sunday during the winter and spring was very large, the rooms being filled to overflowing. He regards the experiment of opening the libraries on Sunday as a success.

At Ellington, Chautauque county, the other night, Jacob Hollenbeck went out into his barn and set a lighted lamp on the floor in the chicken in a careless chicken. The chicken in a moment lit the barn, and in a few minutes the barn was in flames, and it is reported to have escaped from the city.

Alderman Wm. McMullin of Philadelphia, was shot in the breast on the night of July 22d, by Hugh Mara, one of the recently pardoned convicts, and it is feared the wound will prove fatal. Mara has not been escaped from the city.

A dispatch from Victoria, Vancouver Island via San Francisco, under date of July 23d, says that a report has reached that place to the effect that the white settlers in the forks of the Stickeen River, in British Columbia, have all been exterminated by Indians.

The Pope will shortly issue an encyclical letter, declaring the Society of Armenian Catholics to be separated from the Church of Rome, and placing them under the ban of major excommunication. The Pope has pronounced the schism of the Armenian Church to be a schism.

The machine shop of the Harrisburg Company's new car works, just rebuilt, at Harrisburg, Pa., was burned on the night of Aug. 4th. Loss \$50,000. Four firemen were badly hurt by the falling of the building. Insurance \$45,000.

The surface near the Baltimore shaft of the Wilkesbarre coal mine at Scranton, Pa., saved in on the morning of July 23d, swallowing up a house occupied by two families. Two persons were buried, both little girls. The mine was idle.

A new system of casting type is said to be coming into vogue in England, the type being cast into syllables, and the compositor is to set five thousand ems an hour. The invention has been patented.

A correspondent of the *Catholic Review*, writing from Rome, says that the number of English and American converts to Catholicism in the city of Rome, during the last year, has been "young men of good family and high education."

William H. Milburn, the blind preacher, has just obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground of desertion, they having been separated several years. She was formerly a beautiful belle of Baltimore.

Six hundred shoemakers, in Lynn, Mass., comprising thirty-four shops, have struck against a reduction of wages. The strike, however, is limited in extent, as a much larger proportion of the manufacturers do not propose to make the reduction.

The Brooklyn police have been ordered to arrest all liquor dealers having their saloons open on Sundays for the sale of liquors, and the District Attorney is determined to prosecute all parties arrested.

There were thirty-nine Baptist churches built in England, during the year 1871, and with the exception of one, each makes an addition to the sittings of 18,672. The cost of these was \$423,000.

There are seventeen Presiding Elders connected with the German Methodist work in this country. Their fields are so extended that they are frequently from home eight or ten weeks at a time.

Christine Nilsson was married at Westminster Abbey, on the 27th of July, to M. Ronzeaud. A very large number of persons witnessed the ceremonies. The presents she received amounted to \$120,000.

The Legislature of Connecticut, at its recent session, passed a bill taxing the premium notes of the mutual life insurance companies of the State one half per cent; also a severe license liquor law.

A man in Kansas lately rode twenty miles after being bitten by a rattlesnake before he could get to a medical assistance. He did it in less than an hour and his life was saved.

At Burlington, Vt., August 5, a hearing was had before Judge Smalley, of the United States Dist. Court in the habeas corpus case of Col. J. A. Stockton of Pittsburgh, Penn., who recently escaped from

