

The O'Donoghue has given notice of the following amendment in the Committee on the Sale and Transfer of Land (Ireland) Bill—O'Connell, Esq., and "Provided always that it shall be the right of every tenant in actual possession of any land to claim that such land be put up for sale in a separate lot or parcels and such tenant shall be preferred in the purchase thereof before any other person."

William R. Ormsby Gore, Esq., has been elected M.P. for the County Leitrim, in room of Hugh Lyons Montgomery, Esq., resigned.

Origin it is believed to the active intervention of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. G. A. Hamilton. Instructions have been actually given to the Post-office authorities to make up and forward a mail by the steamer now about to make the first great trial trip between Galway and America. It is further stated that the United States have been invited to despatch a return mail by the same conveyance.

A meeting of the vintners of Cork was held on Sunday, on the requisition of his Lordship the Catholic Bishop, who presided on the occasion. The object in view was to secure the observance of a moral precept, namely, that no man should concur in the violation of God's law by immediate co-operation with those engaged in the transgression of it—that whilst no man was at liberty to be a drunkard, no man was at liberty immediately to co-operate in the crime of the drunkard.

A fearful storm prevailed on the coast of Donegal during the entire of Tuesday week. It was attended by a lamentable loss of life; upwards of twenty fishermen are known to have perished, and painful rumors are current as to many more having shared the same fate.

NATIONAL EDUCATION AS IT NOW IS.—We hate shams and shammers, false pretences, and false pretenders of every kind, be their guise what it may. Command us, therefore, to the man who either in his private or public capacity, wears his visor up—tells us who and what he is, what he is about, and what his object or purpose is. This once fairly and frankly stated on his part, we would do the same by him, and either hold no further parly with him, or proceed forthwith to business according as his conduct in one or other of these respects met our views or stood opposed to them.

More Orange Riots in Belfast.—The Ulster man of Monday, June 21st, has the following account of another disgraceful riot in Belfast:—"On Sunday Belfast was once more the scene of great rioting and commotion, and the circumstances connected with the 'trouble' are as follows:—A young woman, a Catholic, who had been connected with the St. Mary's singing class, a member of the Rosarian Society, and highly respected by her female acquaintances, of whom she had many, for several excellent virtues, died a few days ago, in Belfast, of decline, and shortly after four o'clock her remains were removed for interment to Friar's-bush burying ground. Her funeral was attended by an immense number of the Catholic population, male and female. There were two Catholic clergymen present at the burial of the deceased. After her remains had been deposited in their last resting place, the funeral party proceeded back to town in the most orderly and peaceable manner. They did nothing to give offence to any one. There was no emblem worn on the occasion, except that usual at funerals—the white scarf—of which there were, we have been informed, but three, one of which was worn by the driver of a car, and one each by two clergymen. When the people who had been at the funeral, on their return to town, reached Wellwood-place, a small thoroughfare leading into the Orange locality of Sandy-row, and facing the small church opposite the end of the Donegal pass, they were assailed by an Orange party, who appeared to have been organised and made ready for action. They saw the funeral going up to Friar's-bush, and, having, it is thought, contemplated an attack, they had time to mature their plan of operations in the interval that elapsed between its going up to Friar's-bush and its return back to town. When, as we have stated, the funeral party had, on their return, reached the point already adverted to, a young man, it appears, addressed to the Catholics the following words:—'There you go; you are a parcel of pickpockets.' As far as we have been enabled to ascertain—and we have taken considerable trouble to find out the particulars—no disturbance had occurred before this. Some young fellows then came running across the green fields from Sandy-row, crying out—'Hurrah for Sandy-row!' 'Sandy-row for ever.' A parcel of little boys who had been with the funeral were standing on the road, and were about to reply to the cry which they had just heard uttered, when the more grown and sensible portion of the funeral party checked them, told them not to mind the matter, and let it drop. We have been assured that they did so, and that matters went on peaceably until an apparently organised party at Wellwood-place obstructed the side path on which the Catholics had been walking and compelled many of them to leave it and seek a passage over the centre of the road. Some of the Catholic party, however, notwithstanding this obstruction on the side walk, forced their way through, though the opposition to their progress was made at the instance of two Orange ringleaders who appeared to be very busy in marshalling their forces and keeping them together. In four or five minutes after, stone throwing commenced. A cap was snatched off the head of a Catholic boy. The boy pursued them for the purpose of recovering it, and the Orange party, when they saw him sufficiently far away from those who would be disposed to render him assistance, plied him in a furious and cowardly manner with volleys of stones. The uproarious and furious melee now commenced in earnest. The Orange party broke out of Norwood place, Wellwood place, and Glengall street, pelting at the Catholics stones and every other description of missile that they could lay hands on. They pelted on till they reached the statue of the Earl of Belfast, in College-square, at which point they were obstructed in their furious and most disorderly proceedings by a party of the county constabulary, who charged and drove them back. The entire line of thoroughfare from Wellwood place to Lord Belfast's statue was literally covered with stones and bricks, which had been 'clodded' during the riot. A constabulary man, of the Queen street station, in attempting to make an arrest, got a blow of a stone over the face and was badly cut. After the row just described had taken place, and after the county constabulary had driven back the Sandy-row party beyond the Ulster Railway station, two young men, Catholics, who had been on the Malone road, on coming to the Donegal pass, were told not to go down by the railway station, where they would 'catch it,' but to go home by the road leading to the Linen-hall, as the Sandy-row men were beating all the Catholics they could meet. The boys, attending to this caution, went in the direction of the Dublin bridge, from an open space near which a party came out and began to fire stones at them. One of the boys was struck, and the other, taken for a Protestant, was chastised by the Orangemen for being with a Catholic!!! Good God! do we live in a Christian land? The Catholic boy, who had been mistaken for a Protestant, was pulled off through Mr. Cleary's fields by the Sandy-row fellows, and his comrade, at whom stones were most copiously pelted, made his way to Bedford street, and soon after rejoined his friend. In about an hour after the commencement of the row—about a quarter to seven o'clock—two respectable Catholic young men were coming down past Wellwood place. The Orange party at that time, and in that locality, were cursing and damning the Catholics. They shouted out to the young men—'Here are two more of them. Lie into them now.' Three of the Orangemen grasped one of the young Catholics; the latter succeeded in disengaging himself from his assailants; but no sooner had he done so than two other purplemen laid hold of him. He was finally released by a sergeant of police, who arrested one of the assailants, who was, we are informed, subsequently let go. Five full grown Orangemen afterwards seized the other Catholic; he struggled for a time to get away; his assailants thumped him, held him tightly, and tore the skirts of his coat. Just as the young man had succeeded in getting away from these cowardly scoundrels, stones were flung, and one of them cut him on the nose. The wound, which we have seen, is rather a severe one. It has been confidently stated, by us that some local policemen took a race at a number of little boys who had before them into houses in Milford street, and that the locals most valiantly shouted out to the juveniles—'Come out you rascals and blockguards.' Between seven and eight o'clock the rioting was transferred to Sandy row, Durham street, Townsend street, the Falls road, and adjoining districts. The rioting, particularly in Durham street, was very violent; stones and other missiles were flung about with much fury. The constabulary made several arrests, and did their duty, as they always do, with impartiality. They took up some rioters out of Durham street and Townsend street. During the evening, and up to a late hour on Sunday night, Mr. Tracy, R.M., Mr. Clarke, J.P., Mr. Lyons, J.P., and Dr. McGee were employed in directing the movements of the constabulary, who, we learn, received an order to prime and load, which, of course, they did.

Continuance of the Riots.—Monday evening the disgraceful exhibitions of party feeling which set in on Sunday were renewed. It having been known that another Catholic funeral was to proceed to Friar's Bush, it was anticipated that an attack would be made upon the processionists. A woman, named Fines, was to be conveyed to her last resting-place in the Catholic burying-ground. The hour previously set apart for the funeral was half-past six o'clock; but the friends of the deceased not wishing to give the opposite party even an excuse for a row, determined, wisely, to "lift" at five o'clock, which they did punctually. A large party followed the hearse, principally composed of able-bodied men, who were evidently determined to enforce their rights to walk on any highway they pleased. A number of the local forces were posted at various places on the route of the procession, and on the roads leading to the quarter inhabited by the Protestant party the county police were stationed. After the body was

interred, the men who accompanied the funeral walked home in a solid mass, accompanied by Mr. Lyons, J.P., and a few of the constabulary. Before coming to the length of the Ulster Railway Terminus, from a field adjoining the Blackstaff, several stones were thrown into the midst of the crowd. In the field there were congregated a number of the Sandy-row men, well prepared for a fray; who thus provoked what would have been a great riot, had the Catholics not taken the friendly advice of the magistrates. After a few stones had been thrown by both parties, the funeral party moved on, although the stones whistled past them in great numbers. The Catholic party, having passed through King street, were in their own locality, and nineteen-twentieths of them went peaceably home. News of the affray having rapidly spread, the excitement became intense every house poured forth its complement of mob-men eager for the scuffle, and by seven o'clock not less than 5,000 people were assembled in Pound-street.—Townsend street, Pound Loaning, Barrack street, Durlam-street, and Sandy-row. Shops were shut up doors were locked, upstairs windows were filled by anxious spectators. About eight o'clock a stone was thrown from the direction of the Pound. A minute or two afterwards missiles were flying in all directions, bricks being most common. This state of things continued for a short time, the rioters being at one time dispersed, at another time chased up an opening only to make their appearance in some other place. Mr. Tracy, R.M., Mr. Lyons, J.P., and Dr. McGee were most active in the discharge of their duty, and, had they had a sufficient police force at their immediate command, there is no doubt that the first symptoms would have been immediately quelled. This state of matters continued until about nine o'clock, one party hurraing and the other replying to the taunt by a volley, when out of the reach of the police. The Rev. Mr. Knox was passing through Durham-street during the melee, and we are sorry to say, got a wound on the head by a blow of a stone. The Rev. Mr. Johnston was also passing through, and was attacked, but without receiving an injury.—While this state of things was going on in this locality a more serious outbreak was taking place in another quarter of the town, not less notorious for party strife. At about twenty minutes before nine Brown-square and Millfield were densely packed by excited crowds. A better opportunity the rioters could not have had, as there was not a single policeman on the ground. Which party commenced the riot here we cannot say. Several houses opposite to Brown-street are occupied by Catholics, and these were demolished by the Orange party. The windows were smashed; in some cases, the floors and window-shutters were dragged off, and anything that could be destroyed by the mob was not left whole. This state of things lasted till about half-past nine when the military had to be called out. Mr. Tracy having no men to spare from the Pound, Loaning and Sandy-row districts. Some of the ruffians even stated that, so long as the people who lived in the houses continued to dwell there, they would continue to wreck them. About ten o'clock order was again somewhat restored. A number of arrests were made during the evening.—Whig.

Wednesday night the rioting was resumed with greater violence than has, upon any occasion, been manifested during these recent proceedings. It was sudden, desperate, and destructive. The authorities were somewhat unprepared for meeting this encounter—at least at so early an hour of the evening as the first outbreak occurred. The first symptoms of what was about to approach occurred in High street. Shortly after seven o'clock, a body of ship carpenters, walking in a massive column, and numbering about 150 or 200 persons, proceeded through that street en route to Sandy-row. Immediately on the appearance of the ship carpenters' demonstration, the magistrates were communicated with, and the constables paraded in full strength at their several depots. While this movement was being executed by the authorities, a large body of one section of the rioters had already assembled in great strength, and made their arrangements for attack. In the neighbourhood of Great Victoria street, and in the adjoining passages leading from Sandy row, some 800 or 900 of a crowd mustered, and about 200 of them, rushed in a body to the foot of College square East, then passed through College street, Fountain street, Fountain lane, and into Donegal place. The windows of Mr. B. Hughes' establishment were smashed, and the party rushed into Castle lane, cheering with considerable vehemence. The authorities had been taken by surprise, and the passage of the crowd was totally unobstructed. A body of the party had passed Calender street, when one of the ringleaders called out, 'To the Whig! to the Whig Office. When they came in front of the Whig Office, one of the ringleaders, attired in some of the habiliments of a sailor, and who was a few yards in advance of the party, threw up his arms—a sort of signal to his confederates—and exclaimed, 'Now.' The response was a volley of stones. A second and a third volley ensued, by which they succeeded in demolishing some twenty panes of glass in these premises. Passing through the same street, several panes of glass were broken in the establishment of Mr. George Murray and Mr. Conolly Sherrard, while the extensive premises of the Messrs. Lindsay and Mr. Preston remained untouched. Immediately after leaving Calender street, the mob, strengthened by another party, proceeded towards St. Malachy's Chapel. The gathering there was principally composed of able bodied men. By this time intelligence had reached the Roman Catholics in that neighborhood of what was going on, and a crowd of people from Cromac street, and the New Market appeared on the grounds. A struggle immediately ensued. Both parties, as if by mutual consent, concentrated their respective forces on a road contiguous—the Orange party occupying the field on the west side of the Old Dublin Road, and their opponents the field on the other side, which is protected by a brick wall, running from the Covenanting Meeting House to Adelaide place. When passing Mr. McKinney's timber yards the Roman Catholics armed themselves with bludgeons, which these premises readily provided. A terrible struggle ensued, more resembling the faction fights for which the South and West of Ireland are notorious than anything that has hitherto occurred in Belfast. The road was covered with stones, and a better opportunity the rioters could not have had for testing their prowess. For forty minutes this battle raged with terrific vigor. Stones fell as thick as hail in the midst of the rioters; men fell as if struck by gun-shot; and women, too—for the 'softer sex—if the term is applicable here—were among the most prominent leaders on both sides.—In fact, the women superintended the ammunition department of the respective parties. At one time, the Roman Catholic body retreated; at another period of the contest the Orange party gave way, with all the statagem and manoeuvring of a military campaign, for the purpose of entangling their foe. In a moment's time, they rushed at the Orange party with their cudgels, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued.

The Orange brigade having wrested some of the sticks from their opponents, both sides were about equally matched. For a short period, the scene which occurred almost baffles description. Broken heads and bloody noses were the order of the fight. Several men fell down senseless, and were carried off in that condition; to be replaced by more able combatants. During all this time, not a member of the constabulary, not a 'local,' nor soldier was near the spot. About three-quarters of an hour after the fighting commenced, Mr. Lyons, J.P.; Dr. McGee, J.P., and Sub-Inspector Bindon appeared on the ground, accompanied by about forty police, two mounted police, and a company of soldiers. As soon as this force appeared the rioters made a hasty retreat—the Roman Catholics retiring towards St. Malachy's chapel, and the Orangemen in the direction of Sandy row. Mr. Lyons, read the Riot Act, and posted a detachment of soldiers at various corners of the scene of this desperate contest, unequal-

led in fierceness in recent times in Belfast. Rioting and window breaking in other quarters of the town continued up to a late hour of the night.

THE ORANGE ANNIVERSARIES.—The savageries now enacted in the model capital of Ulster have probably had something to do with the early publication of the annexed document. It is the address of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland relative to the coming July anniversaries, and was adopted at the late half-yearly meeting held in Newry:—

"TO THE ORANGEMEN OF IRELAND. Brethren,—The Grand Lodge of Ireland takes occasion at this half-yearly meeting to consider the request made to it, from various quarters, that it should address the brethren at large on the subject of the commemoration of the 12th of July. The Grand Lodge most heartily deprecates and hereby most solemnly prohibits all external demonstrations on the approaching anniversary, inasmuch as all such are strictly prohibited by law; and earnestly trusts that all processions, beating of drums, and other demonstrations prohibited under legal penalties will be avoided. While Orangemen hold sacred their commemorations, it is desirable they should ever be so conducted as to give no cause of reproach, or to expose the institution to injury. The Grand Lodge regards with grateful satisfaction the obedience rendered to their former appeals on this subject, and gladly refers to the excellent conduct of the brethren throughout Ireland. And, finally, the Grand Lodge trusts that, by God's blessing, this approaching anniversary will be marked by order, brotherly love, and harmony, and that no breach of law or order may be recorded against Orangemen throughout the land.

(By order of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.) H. A. COLE, M. P., Grand Secretary Newry, 26th May, 1858."

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LORD CASTLEMAINE.—In the town of Athlone on Friday, 5th instant, a most atrocious attempt was made on the life of Lord Castlemaine by a man named Michael Kelly, a pensioner, under the following circumstance. Between four and five o'clock Lord Castlemaine, in company with Dr. Brodie, Poor Law Inspector, was passing through Church street, on his way to Bourke's Hotel, when opposite Mr. Maxwell's establishment Kelly rushed at his Lordship, and attempted to strike him with a large knife. Fortunately Lord Castlemaine, with much presence of mind, warding off the blow by raising his stick, and knocking the knife from the fellows hand. Some time since Kelly was a tenant of a small house, the property of Lord Castlemaine, from which he was dispossessed for non-payment of rent, since which he has been heard to use very strong language in reference to his Lordship. The knife is a most formidable weapon; the blade about ten inches long, and had been purchased but an hour or two previously, and as it now appears, evidently for the purpose to which it was applied.—Westmeath Independent.

The Davis testimonial in Waterford is fast increasing. The income of the Corporation of Waterford exceeds £8,000 a year.

The Record bewails the noble stand taken by Faithful Ireland against the assaults of the Proselytisers. Our contemporary says:—"In order to counteract the labours of the Irish Church Missions Society in Kilkenny, the Roman Catholics of that city are making vigorous efforts to establish the 'Christian Brothers' there. The sum of £2,000 has already been collected in furtherance of their object, and they are still collecting more. Ireland is really, it would appear, 'Poor Ireland' no longer. The amount raised throughout the island for religion, and other charities, is enormous, under the influence of sectarian warmth. The sum collected in this country in aid of the Romish Association 'for the Propagation of the Faith,' from 1st of April to 5th of May, just five weeks, was £1,121, or upwards of £200 a-week.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN ENGLAND.—Farming prospects in the north midland counties are generally of the most satisfactory character. A more favourable spring than the present, both for seeding operations and cleaning the land, has never been known, and, as there have been frequent showers of rain within the last month or two, all the grain crops have come up remarkably even and well, while the root crops give promise of unusual weight and promise. There is no deficiency of wheat plant anywhere; on the contrary, it stands much too thickly on the ground in many places, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to reduce the superabundance.

The Lords have insisted on their amendments to the Oaths Bill, and have declined to allow Jews to take the Parliamentary oath with the omission of the words, "on the true faith of a Christian." But the perseverance of the Emancipationists is likely to succeed at last, and the reception given to Lord Lucan's amendment showed that the exclusion of the Jews was no longer to be maintained. It is proposed by Lord Lucan, as a compromise, first, that on any occasion, except an application to be admitted to sit and vote in Parliament, the obnoxious words may be omitted; and, second, that henceforth it shall be lawful both for Lords and Commons, by resolution of the House, to modify the oath so as to meet the religious scruples of the Jew. This is a rather undignified way of escaping from a difficulty, but Lord Lyndhurst is to employ his skill in bringing a Bill forward to effect the compromise.—Tablet.

The week has been marked by several exhibitions of British Protestantism. At Edinburgh it has figured (as our readers will see by our law reports) in the Court of the Deputy-sheriff. At Taunton even the Protestant local papers (to their honour) are open-mouthed against the arbitrary interference of a Recordate magistrate with a bazaar for Catholic Charities. With a minuteness worthy of Lord Shaftesbury the head of his sect himself, the magistrate gave notice of his objection only on Saturday night, so that no time was left for any arrangements. At Altringham, where the Catholics have been for years prevented from obtaining a site for a church or school by the influence of that great pillar of orthodox religion, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, they have at last succeeded. The erection of a church is threatened with prosecution as a nuisance. At Newcastle the members of Lord Chancellor Napier's Orange Society have murdered a poor Catholic returning with his sister, who had been married that morning; not content with shooting him without any provocation, the Napier Orangemen proceeded to stab him as he lay on the ground. No wonder the advocates of the Society find it a matter of the first importance to have the Bench well filled with their members. Such cases will hardly be approved by magistrates of any other class. Earl Talbot has so prominently put forth his claim to the Barlomb of Shrewsbury, as a question of Protestantism against Catholicism, and so carefully guarded against its being regarded as a common question of private right, that he would, we presume, feel himself wronged if he did not record the decision of the Committee of Privileges in his favour among the Protestant events of the week. It is remarkable to observe how decidedly it has been so treated by the local newspapers in his interests.—Weekly Register.

A Sheffield contemporary publishes some curious facts of "the results of the Rev. James Coughney's labors during his stay in Sheffield, from August 9, 1857, to May 18, 1858." Taking the case of Bethel Chapel, where he ministered from November 25 in last year, to January 25, 1858, we find a total of 1,380 persons thus parcelled out:—"Converted from the world, 774; converted, but in society, 154; sanctified, 452."

"Subjection to Parliament" is the explanation given by most religious Protestants of the abuses of the Church of England. Scotch affairs throw light on this. In Scotland the same communion is free, but it certainly gets on worse than it does here; for here it is governed by Parliament and the Times, there by no one at all. Scotland boasts of seven "Protestant Episcopal" Bishops. One of these as we last week stated, has published a Charge containing some approximation to the Catholic doctrine of the Eucharist. The other six in Synod have denounced it as containing "fundamental error," and have put forth a statement of their own which is purely Zuinglian. The solitary member protests against their power to decide questions of doctrine, or to do anything except to bring him to trial. This they decline to do, because no formal presentment is before them, and the case, (i.e., fundamental error on the doctrine of the Eucharist), may not amount to a direct call for it. Both parties appeal to the people, and there the matter rests. We half-expect to see the Scotch Episcopal Communion petitioning to be allowed, like the Church of England, to have doctrinal questions settled for it by the Committee of the Privy Council. No wonder English Bishops and Clergy unite to extol that body as the ultimate spiritual authority! Some there must be, and on the Anglican theory no other can well be so good as that.—Weekly Register

We (United Service Gazette) understand that 150 officers serving in India have tendered their resignations to General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B.

Having seen a statement that a day of thanksgiving for our success in India is likely to be appointed, we deem it pertinent, says the Liberator, to call attention to the fact, that the estimates now before the House of Commons contain the sum of £567 13s 2d. for the postage of the proclamation and forms of prayer on the occasion of the "Day of Humiliation." Why, we should like to know, should Nonconformists be called upon to pay the expense of commanding the Established Clergy to pray, or of supplying them with the language in which they are to do it?

The spiritual mart in the Protestant Establishment, says the Morning Star, is particularly brisk just now. One gentleman advertises the sale of several livings, raising from £200 to £750 per annum, in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Sussex, and Norfolk; a great variety of assortment suited to all tastes—sporting, hunting, agricultural, or aristocratic; but the finest announcement is that of a sale of four fat livings by a corporation—Sherburn Hospital. Sherburn Hospital has lately been "reformed" by the Charity Commission, and the first fruits of the new regime are acts of flagrant simony; Griddon, Durham, value £272 8s. 3d., population 350; Stockburn, Durham and Yorkshire, value £254 5s. 9d., population 218; Hishopon, Durham, value £263 14s., population 684; and Ebechester, Durham, value £221, population 619, are all to be sold by private contract. Of course the corporation pockets the proceeds.

A correspondent of the Liberator mentions the fact that at Kendal, on the death of the head of a family, the heir is called upon to pay a tax of 10s. to the Vicar; the demand being enforced by distraint in case of refusal. He thinks that Kendal must be a "very slow place" to submit to this.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH AFRICA.—SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—The Globe says the Government appears to have met the American minister's complaint with anticipation. The acts which inflamed American pride are not to be repeated. The letter of Mr. Cass is written in a spirit of moderation very unusual with him, and our government seem to have been animated with a like spirit. There seems to be no reason to believe that anything serious will come out of it.

No doubt, the conduct of the American Government is bad. They don't disguise it, for it's quite the joke of the Union. We owe a Treaty with them for their equal co-operation in putting down the Slave Trade, and, as one of their papers observes, they don't make one capture against our fifty. It is estimated that every year 30,000 slaves find their way into Cuba, and a regular stream, no doubt, sets in thence, under the stripes and stars of course, into the Southern States of the Union. The American journals, with amusing effrontery, express great indignation at the immense profits made by the Governor and authorities of Cuba by conniving at a traffic contrary to treaties and public morality; but the righteous rebuke they meditate for the transgressors is to walk into Cuba, oust the authorities, and annex the island to the Union. They don't seem to have any doubt that Lord Palmerston had facts enough on his side when he sent a fleet of gunboats to cruise in the Gulf; they only stand out that the stripes and stars shall always cover the cargo, "Nigger or nothing" according to a resolution adopted at a meeting of shipholders. What is the interference to be drawn from this obstinate and unblinking depravity, as it will be called on this side? One, we fear, which will be thought very unsatisfactory and inglorious. We see no prospect whatever of the Americans tending their ways in the course of the next century, and, as we have observed above, the day must arrive, before the expiration of that century, when the question will be settled by the immense growth of the Union. It is not that we shall decrease, but the States must increase. The stripping, now our equal, must one day be a giant. Were it any consolation or any real gain to us that America had its own troubles in prospect, we might have it in anticipation. The simple facts that America, being under a treaty to suppress the Slave Trade, will not stir a finger, and even connives; that it permits an immense importation of slaves all but direct from Africa, and that, on the whole, the Slave States are bullying the Free, are ominous enough of future difficulty. But that we conceive to be no affair of ours, except as proving the nature of the community with which we have to deal. We don't convert America by our present course. We do not compel her to the virtue she has not. Before very long the mere attempt must bring on a fearful war. Is there no such thing as giving up a crusade which began with being optional, and is found to be ineffectual? Is nothing to be surrendered except after the loss of 30,000 lives on both sides and thirty millions of money? Is there no other use, equally benevolent, to which we could put the half-million of money and the valuable lives annually sunk in those squadrons.—London Times.

MANUFACTURE OF PRIZE CATTLE.—The discovery was made on the morning after the recent show at Ayr that the two-year-old bull for which the first prize had been awarded had been decorated for the occasion with a pair of false horns. A thin band of gutta percha was put round the base of the horns, and was fastened by some adhesive substance, and the hair was carefully placed over it. The skin of the animal had been punctured behind the shoulder, and air blown in to prevent a slight hollow from being observed. The third animal in the same class had also been altered in appearance by puncturing and blowing in. An aged bull which had been practised upon in a similar manner was turned out by the judges, the discovery having been made before the prizes were adjudicated. These three animals were exhibited by Mr. James Paton, Bankhead, near Patrick, who has thus contrived to gain a considerable degree of notoriety. The two year old bull was sold on the afternoon of the show to Mr. McCulloch, Auchness, who, soon after the discovery, communicated with Mr. McMurtrie. The affair seemed so flagrant that the committee of management, instead of disposing of it themselves, instructed the secretary to call a meeting of the directors; whose decision, as that of a larger body, would be more authoritative. The directors had no difficulty with the case, as the facts were indisputable. The premiums are withheld, and the offending party is properly excluded from showing stock again in Ayr. The directors have resolved that the case should be laid before the Procurator fiscal for the crown-counsel to decide whether or not Mr. Paton could be criminally prosecuted.—Ayr Advertiser.