

We never recollect a season more favorable for the different hotel proprietors than the present, for a larger number of tourists was never known to visit Killarney than during the present season.

KILRUSH AND KILKEE RAILWAY.—We understand that great dissatisfaction is felt by the people employed at the railway now in course of construction between Killarney and Killee, in consequence of the mode adopted in paying them their wages. It appears that payments are made only fortnightly; but the people employed do not object to this arrangement. The cause of complaint is that they do not receive their wages in cash, but in tickets for meal, issued to some particular shop in the town of Killarney.—Limerick Reporter.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Gordon has been appointed Town-Major of Dublin, in place of Colonel Brooks, who was compelled to resign in consequence of continued ill health.

The Limerick Typographical Society have presented a well-deserved address to Peter Tate, testifying their gratitude for the exertions he used for the benefit of the trade.

Very large quantities of mackerel have been taken in Tamore bay, and are selling at low prices.

On the 1st of November an Act of Parliament will take effect to amend the Act for the regulation of chimney-sweepers. From that day chimney-sweepers are restricted from employing children under ten years of age, and are not to be accompanied in their occupation by persons under 16 years old.

KILKENNY.—Edmond Smithwick, Mayor, intends having Turkish baths erected in this city. The contemplated site for them is the mound over the canal walk, and facing the markets. The mounds commenced building September 3, and have been out three days, killing a brace and running one to ground. The result shows every prospect of a good season. Foxes are plentiful and rain only wanted, as the ground is fearfully hard and dry.

LARGE POTATOES.—Mr. Thomas Byrne, of Milltown Castle, Down, sent some potatoes to Dundalk a few days since, which were uncommonly large. One of them weighed 2lbs 7oz, and a Belfast gentleman gave 1s 3d for it. They were of the Hounder kind.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Baroness Gray of Kintfauns (wife of the present Lord Gray) has within these few days made public profession of having joined the Catholic Church.—Scotsman.

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—A large and handsome Roman Catholic Church was solemnly opened yesterday at Sheerness by the Right Rev. Bishop Grant. It is situated near the sea, and presents a very imposing appearance. The building is in the Gothic style, and the architect is Mr. Pugin. The material is a mixture of brick and Osen stone, and in the interior is some very fine arch work. In addition to the Bishop, there was a large number of clergy, and the church, which is capable of holding more than 500, was well attended. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Dr. Manning, who dwelt upon the subject of the feast of the day, the Exaltation of the Cross, and then passed to the consideration of the importance of obeying the voice of the Church in all things. Dr. Manning stated that the sacred edifice resulted from the desire of a Catholic military gentleman (now deceased) to provide good church accommodation for the Catholic soldiers quartered in Sheerness.

The new altar recently erected in the Chapel of St. Bede's Convent of Mercy, Green-street, Sunderland, was on Thursday consecrated with the usual imposing ceremonial forms, by the Most Rev. Dr. Hogarth, Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle. The altar and beautiful reredos have been raised by subscription, as a testimonial of respect to the Rev. Mother and Sisters of Mercy, and many Protestants have aided in the work, thus manifesting their appreciation, along with their Catholic fellow-townsmen of the labors of those devoted women amongst the poor inhabitants.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—We have had another week of exceedingly changeable and unfavorable weather. Severe gales of wind have blown from various directions, rain has fallen in considerable quantities, and altogether the week has been very injurious for land and sea. The ripening grain has in some cases been lodged, and in others shaken, but neither to any serious extent, and if warm and genial sunshine were now to follow, the only result would be the postponement of general harvest for a few days longer. Here and there patches of cut bare and corn are to be seen, but we shall have no general harvest for a fortnight, if even then. Potatoes and turnips continue to look well, and though the corn crop will be lighter than was at one time hoped, the straw produce will be considerably greater.—Northern Ensign.

We are not surprised to learn that her Majesty's Government have declined to take any step in reference to the capture of the Georgia, and that the owner of that vessel has been formally notified by the Foreign-office, that he must be prepared to defend his interest in the prize court before which the captured ship has gone.—London Shipping Gazette.

A London jeweller has bought a pearl found in the river Esk, Scotland, for £100. It weighed twenty-seven grains. This is the best catch we have heard of that was taken this year.

There have recently been several fires on commons and in woods in England, but none has been so extensive or so destructive as that which raged during last month in Woolmer forest, Hampshire. Timber covering twelve hundred acres was destroyed, a great quantity of game were killed and some cottages burnt. The fire is attributed to revenge of the gipsies and broom-sellers, who had been refused the privilege of gathering broom and health this year.

SMOKING CRUELTY.—At Greenwich on Friday a girl was found in the market place in an almost exhausted state, and with a long iron chain fastened around her neck by means of a padlock. The girl, who is supposed to be about eleven years of age, was discovered by the market-constable, having evidently made her escape for some place of confinement. Her condition was truly pitiable, and in addition to her sufferings from long confinement, her emaciated state indicates that she has also endured the horrors of starvation. All that could be ascertained from her is that her name is Sarah White.—Her mind appears to be in such a state that she is unable to name the place she has escaped from, and the police were at once communicated with, and the unfortunate creature was removed to the Greenwich Union, where she remains under the treatment of Mr. Sturton, the house surgeon. The police are making strict inquiries about the matter.—London paper.

LONGEVITY IN WALSLEY.—There are at present residing in the same mansion in Cardiganbire three sisters, whose united ages fall but seventeen years short of three centuries. The sisters have reached the respective ages of ninety-two, ninety-four, and ninety-seven years, and are one and all in the enjoyment of good health and unimpaired faculties.

EXTRAORDINARY RUN OF SALMON.—The recent fresh in the rivers Ayr and Doon, after so long a drought, coupled with the earlier time for the removal of the stake nets, afforded scenes on Thursday which gladdened the hearts of all interested in the re-stocking of these, of late years, almost barren rivers. Salmon were seen disporting themselves at the mouths of the rivers, making clear leaps out of the water; and in the river Ayr, it was estimated by the miller and his men, and by several delighted disciples of Walton who watched the sight, that at least 500 salmon leapt the dam-dyke at the Ayr mill on Thursday.—Ayr Advertiser.

TEACHING THE DUMB TO SPEAK.—Mr. Mary has introduced into London a system which some time since caused much interest in Germany, for teaching dumb persons to speak. To the majority of the community this may appear a startling, nay, an absurd proposition; but it is one nevertheless which we believe, will stand the test of proof. Having obtained a perfect aptitude for the finger alphabet, the pupils are gradually trained in systems adopted by Mr. Mary, which is carried on without mere signs, the basis of the system being what is termed artificial lip pronunciation. We were invited some few days since to Mr. Mary's residence in Bulstrode-street, where we met two pupils, one a little French girl, of only eight years of age, who spoke several sentences in French, of which we understood nearly every word, and replied to questions addressed to her by Mr. Mary merely from watching the action of the mouth. Whenever Mr. Mary pointed to any article of furniture in the room she immediately gave the name by which it was known. A young man, another pupil, who had been for some six years in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and who of course was perfectly au fait at writing answers to questions put to him, and only received fourteen or fifteen lessons, and was able to articulate many words, and to understand what was said to him by watching the movement of the mouth of his preceptor; but having received so few lessons it could not be expected that he should have made much progress. Mr. Mary contends that it is a fallacy to suppose that deafness arises from a malformation of the organs in 80 cases out of 100. It appears that many enlightened philosophers have for centuries endeavored to keep alive and to disseminate through society a knowledge of the art of lip-reading and of acquired articulation. More than fifty years since the great philanthropist and physician Itard declared that 'placed, or, to speak more correctly, ignored, under the confines of philosophy and medicine, the deaf mute has never been properly studied neither by the one nor by the other.' The system of which we speak requires great and close attention and time to mature the great advantages and the blessings which it is capable of disseminating. It is a remarkable fact that though the cause of the deaf and dumb has been pleaded by those who were the real benefactors of this afflicted portion of our fellow-creatures, medical science may be said to have achieved little. It appears that Pedro Ponce (born 1630), in Old Castile, a Benedictine, was the first teacher of acquired articulation, and he was followed by John Paul Bonet of Castile, in 1620, who also wrote on acquired articulation. Thomas Braidwood opened the first school for the deaf and dumb at Edinburgh, 1780, and at Hackney where he taught till his death, 1806. C. H. Orpen, M.D., during illness, educated the deaf and dumb boy Collins, and by his lectures and published works awakened Ireland to its duty, and to the establishing of the Clarendon Institution, near Dublin. These were some of the achievements of the friends of the deaf and dumb.—London Morning Herald.

MR. SPURGEON AND THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The retirement of Mr. C. H. Spurgeon from the Evangelical Alliance, was briefly mentioned in the Times of Saturday. Mr. Spurgeon has been preaching sermons on the subject of baptism and regeneration, which have been construed into attacks on the Evangelical clergy of the Church of England, many of whom have replied. In this he is supposed to have violated the following rule of the Alliance.—That, when required by conscience to assert or defend any views or principle wherein they differ from Christian brethren who agree with them in vital truths the members of this Alliance will aim earnestly by the help of the holy Spirit, to avoid all rash and groundless insinuations, personal imputations, or irritating allusions and to maintain the meekness and gentleness of Christ by speaking the truth only in love.' Mr. Spurgeon has addressed a long letter to the committee of the Alliance, in which he maintains his ground that the Evangelical clergy of the Church are guilty of grievous dissimulation, and that their subscriptions are dishonest in the highest degree. He says he has imputed nothing and that he has merely asserted truths. 'I have said,' he continues, 'and say again, that it is neither honest nor moral for men to swear one way and to believe another and I have not imputed such conduct to the brethren in question I have proved it also, too surely. If any clergyman can say that the words under dispute exact by express his own views, and that he would not wish to see them altered, I have only so far dissented from him as your own rules allow, and have upon that point but upon that only, vindicated his position in the Anglican Establishment.' He declines to retract anything and adds, 'I impeach before the bar of universal Christendom the men who knowing that baptism does not regenerate yet declare in public that it does; if Christendom will not consider the impeachment let it stand on record before the merciful face of the Great Head of the Church, and let Him do as seemeth Him good. Mr. Spurgeon also addresses a letter 'to the Christian public,' for the purpose of showing that the charges he has brought against the Evangelical clergy are neither novel nor singular. To do this he quotes passages, in which they have been maintained, from the words of the Hon and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, the Rev. W. Robertson, the Rev. W. Thorn, the Rev. S. Minton, of Worcester College, Oxford, the Rev. Thos. Davis, and the Society for the Revision of the Liturgy. He concludes by saying:—'Dear friends, this is but a sample of the whole, and I confidently appeal to the great heart of the British people against the charge of inventing a rash or groundless accusation. To the Most High God I leave my work in this matter. He knoweth that zeal for His truth alone urges me to pursue my present path involving me, as it does in all the pains which contumely and hatred can inflict.'

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN NORTHERN IRELAND.—The coroner for South Northumberland opened an inquest at Seghill on Friday upon the bodies of the seven men and boys killed in the mine there on Wednesday night by an explosion of gas, but after taking some unimportant evidence, adjourned the inquiry for a week. The explosion has not disturbed the work in the yard seam, and the workings in the low main seam will, it is anticipated, be restored in a few days' time, when work will be resumed there again. All the sufferers by the explosion who were brought to the bank alive are recovering except two old men, Thomas Hogg and Henry Mills, the latter of whom has lost a son. These two men are very ill.

RAILWAY IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.—The Highlands and Islands of Scotland are now within 24 hours' distance of London, and there is every prospect that before the close of another year there will be an iron road from the Lande End to John o' Groat's. By the extension of the Aberdeen and Inverness Junction and the Inverness and Perth Railway from Perth, where they both converge, there is direct communication with Dingwall and Tain, the two principal towns in Ross-shire, and it is now proposed to carry forward the coast line on the one hand to Wick, and to make a new line from Dingwall direct on through the western district to the Isle of Skye. The eastern line will bring the great fisheries of the Orkney coast into proximity with all the southern markets, while the western line will open up the whole of the West Highlands, and enable the sheep farmers and graziers, to send their stock to London and intermediate towns. The fisheries of Skye and the West Highland lochs will also be developed by this new means of conveyance. The principal portions of the required capital has already been raised, and chiefly by the landlords through whose property the lines will pass. The estimated cost of the railways is under £6,000 a mile. All the railways in the north of Scotland are single lines, but well worked, and have hitherto been entirely free of accident. Since the opening of the Strathpey line in connexion with the Great North of Scotland Railway, which has its entrepot at Aber-

deen, ironstone has been discovered on the estate of Arndilly, and the mines are already being worked. A sample of the ore was forwarded to England for analysis, and the results being satisfactory, nearly 500 tons have been blasted and quarried, with every probability that the mountains around will afford an unlimited supply. Manganesse has been found on the Duke of Richmond's property, and is now being worked. A very promising quarry of freestone was last week discovered in the same neighborhood, and hopes are entertained that there is coal lying underneath. On the opposite coast at Brora coals were found many years ago, but for some reason or other it was never mined. Should these mines turn out well, the smelting furnace will no doubt soon appear, and there will be a black country in the Highlands of Scotland as well as in Staffordshire.—The introduction of railways in these parts is likely to bring into general repute the mineral waters of Strathpey, in Ross-shire, which are similar to those of Harrogate, and have been long locally used. They are on the property of the Duchess of Sutherland, and at present attended by an average of some 200 people. The Duchess has had the place beautified, and the prices of the water are all but nominal, the rental of the wells being all laid out in keeping the ground in repair. There are mineral baths now fitted up and two hotels, where there is most comfortable accommodation on very reasonable terms. Mineral springs of a similar character have been opened in Ballendalloch, not far from the manganesse mines already noticed. In view of these facts it will not be surprising to hear that Highland property is increasing in value. The shootings have greatly advanced in rental, and the sheep farms are on the rise. The population of the Highlands is at present in comfortable circumstances, and it is to be hoped that we have seen the end of that periodical distress which had become chronic, and could never have been relieved by the old system of the cottage and croft, with the squatter as an unimprovable being in his native glen, while the nomads were good for nothing but to go a-fishing in summer and lie at home in idleness in winter. All classes will benefit by the progress of science in the north, and fixed habits of industry and usefulness will ultimately become characteristic of the people.—Times.

HEALTH OF SCOTLAND.—The Registrar-Generals monthly return for the eight principal towns of Scotland shows that the births, deaths, and marriages all continued to be far above the average in August. The zymotic (epidemic and contagious disease) class of diseases caused 27 per cent of the deaths, and in Greenock as many as 46 per cent from the combined fatality of scarlatina and typhus. Of the individual zymotic diseases typhus was the most fatal, causing 160 deaths in a population not amounting to a third of that of the metropolitan district. Greenock, Perth, Aberdeen, and Glasgow are the towns where this disease has been more especially prevalent, and from the mortality being so high at this season it is feared that these towns may experience a great increase of cases of typhus fever as the temperature falls, unless active measures are adopted to arrest the progress of the malady. This meteorological return for Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley, Perth, and Aberdeen, the six towns from which the returns are obtained, show that August was characterized in Scotland by drought and by extreme variations of temperature, tending most to cold. The depth of rain was 1.52 inches, taking the mean of the six towns; this was 2.28 inches below the average of the previous eight years. The highest recorded thermometer was at Paisley, nearly 85 degrees, and the lowest at Perth, 32 deg.

ORIGINAL SERMONS.—A Scotch Presbyterian minister has lately been accused by certain members of his congregation of wilfully using in his sermons 'the thoughts and languages of others.' The standard of theological originality must be higher in the North than in the South, since this act is described not only as 'unbecomingly the sacred profession of a minister of the Gospel,' but also as 'severely punishable by the laws of the Church.' If the charge is well founded, the culprit has certainly given his enemies unnecessary occasion of rejoicing by publishing the borrowed sermon as his own production; and the enormity of the crime is probably increased by the circumstance of the theft having been committed upon the writings of two Episcopalians—Mr. Archer Butler and Mr. F. W. Robertson. Had it not been for this fact, we should have recommended the accused to plead the example of Lord Plunket; but if he is already suspected of Prelatical leanings, he will hardly improve his position by sheltering himself behind the laws of an Irish Bishop. Mr. Butler has also a posthumous injury to complain of, since his Scotch admirer is further charged with publishing a memoir of some clerical friend of which 'the thoughts, language, and substance were knowingly, wilfully, and fictitiously appropriated from a memoir of the late Rev. William Archer Butler by the Very Rev. Thomas Woodward.' To do this successfully implies a very remarkable degree of skill on the part of the author of the adaptation. Sermon-stealing is a plain, straightforward business enough, but to make one life do for two men seems, at least to those who have never tried it, almost an impossibility. Whether it is to be desired that the process should be brought into general use we are hardly able to say. On the one hand, there are a great many biographies published which the reader would gladly see different from what they are, even at the sacrifice of their individuality; on the other hand, it would be awkward to have everybody's history recast after death upon some generally approved model. Thus to take only a single example, the student of unfulfilled prophecy might have his ideas seriously confused by the publication of 'Final Memorials of Dr. Cumming,' in the 'thoughts, language, and substance' of Swift's 'Account of the Death of Mr. Partridge.'—Saturday Review.

Last year there were 27,861 warrants of commitments issued by county courts, and 8,583 persons actually committed to prison in England.

The late Sir G. Lewis, at Hereford to the memory of the late Sir G. Lewis, Bart., was inaugurated lately, Lord Palmerston doing the honors on the occasion, many thousand of spectators being present.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF FATHER McLAUGHLIN OF ST. ANNE'S, PHILADELPHIA.—The Catholics of this city were startled on Monday evening, by the sad intelligence that this most noble Irish priest had just died. He was in the very prime of life and of usefulness, and until he took ill, no man had more robust health. The regret for him is intense and universal. He was an ornament to his cloth by the purity of his virtues, the accomplishments of his mind, and the fine energies of his character. He was ordained at the Seminary of St. Charles, in this city, about sixteen years ago.

The Catholic Cathedral, at Cleveland, was entered by robbers last Monday, and \$1,000 worth of property taken.

A PREGIOUS PISCOS OF KNABNEY.—The Rev. Father Hennessy, of St. Patrick's Church, Detroit, is known and loved for his admirable virtues by all the Catholics, and by hosts of others in that city. To use his enviable reputation for abolition purposes, the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune (Abolition) published the following:

'As our readers have observed, the pious and beloved pastor of St. Patrick's Chapel, on Adelaide street, Father John Hennessy, was drafted in the drawing for the Sixth Ward. His many friends at once gathered around him, and preparations were made to furnish him a substitute. Father Hennessy said, 'No, I cannot permit this, my country has called upon me for personal service, and I will have no other man go for me. I will take my place in the army.' And this we understand to be his fixed determination, although members of his own congrega-

tion have offered to go for him. This is a noble example of Christian patriotism, that every man must admire. To those who know Father Hennessy intimately—how faithfully and tenderly he cares for the souls of his flock—what manly and patriotic advice he has given them as citizens—his unostentatious benevolence to the poor and sick, this great act of patriotic self-denial will not be surprising. There is no man in the city who has more personal friends than Father Hennessy, and while they may in some respects deplore his determination, thinking he could be of more service at home in his ministrations, they will yet feel that the example of his action will be of wide public benefit.'

The following note from Father Hennessy, with reference to the above, sufficiently explains itself:—

To the Editor of the Detroit Free Press:—You will oblige me inexpressibly by contradicting emphatically the statement of the Tribune and Advertiser of this evening, regarding my 'determination to go into the ranks' of the army.

Such a determination would degrade me as an ecclesiastic, and at the same time be an unworthy approval of the present military system that sacrilegiously drags the priest from the altar and the duties of the Christian Church.

The flattery with which the proclamation of my military 'determination' is clothed cannot be noticed. More anon.

J. S. HENNESSY.

St. Patrick's Chapel, Detroit, Sept. 30, 1864.

The Presidential election is fixed by law to take place on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, and not the first Tuesday, as many suppose. This year the first Monday, not coming till the 7th, the election takes place on the second Tuesday, which is the 8th.

The New York Herald's correspondent cites as a specimen of General Grant's orders the following:—'Do all the damage you can to railroad and crops, carry off stock of all descriptions and negroes, so as to prevent further planting. If the war is to last another year, let the Shenandoah valley remain a barren waste.'

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

In accordance with this order the destruction done by Costar and Merrill's Louisianaians was on the largest scale possible. In the course of one day wheat enough to subsist the whole army for a year was destroyed, besides collecting 1,500 head of cattle, and about 3,000 sheep; nor did the work of destruction stop next day.

The events of late days have been significant. The fiercest attack yet made, has been delivered on Richmond. Grant's strategy has not been heroic, only because it has been diabolic. A horrible feast of blood has been sacrificed to the Confederate cannon! Grant's grand plan has been to pass a heavy column up the Shenandoah Valley, under Sheridan, threatening the northern supports of Richmond; and, meantime, to press on Richmond a double attack—one north of the James river, the other south of Petersburg. Thus, Grant's plan has been to direct a simultaneous attack by three powerful columns, upon Richmond, at the same moment. Butcher as he is, Grant has put into operation a grander and truer system of attack than any of his predecessors. Now for the results! What are they? Sheridan has pushed Early up the Valley of the Shenandoah—to be, in turn, pushed down again, himself, to Winchester and Martinsburg. Early, esconced in Brown's Gap, in the Upper Shenandoah, laughs at attack, and awaits re-inforcements to hurry Sheridan back to his supports on the line of the Potomac. As to the combined, or segregated, attacks of Grant, north of the James river, on the 29th ult., and south of Petersburg, on the 30th; and all round the board on the 1st of October—what, withal, has been gained. On the 29th, with great loss and slaughter, some outworks—some mad entrenchments, north of the James river, were carried. Few of Lee's Army were there. Those that were there fought fiercely for a while, and retreated in time, leaving—one gun! The fight of the 30th, South of Petersburg, is even more indeterminate! It seems to us that the Confederate forces near Richmond must be much more powerful than we had supposed. The holding of the Weldon Road, for a time, and of Petersburg, even yet, has been a puzzle to us, which we have never been able to solve, except on the theory that the Confederate forces near Richmond were able, safely, to do more than their safety required. The general result is, that Grant, with formidable reinforcements, has made a new assault on Richmond, and after desperate fighting, will have a big butcher bill to send to Washington, endorsed *multa bona*—nothing gained! Sheridan will, soon, be on his retreat towards the region of the Potomac! Sherman will find his communications but by Forrest and others, and his forces paralysed! These are the regions where the Federal arms have been esteemed 'victorious.' In the vast regions beyond the Mississippi, the Confederates seem likely to have it all their own way. In Texas, Western Louisiana, and Arkansas, the Federals are cooped up at a few fortified points. Over all the rest of those wide regions, the Confederates are paramount! Now, at length, General Sterling Price has sounded an advance on the State of Missouri. A well authenticated story, not hitherto printed, says that, on being serenaded, before setting out from Arkansas, Gen. Price excused himself, and said he would make his next speech from the steps of the 'Planter's Hotel (St. Louis.) We apprehend that the State of Missouri is about to be offered the most comprehensive and determined resistance to the Federal power, that she has yet had. We think a powerful army—far beyond the means of Federal resistance—is now invading her!—N. Y. Freeman.

THE COMING FINANCIAL STORM.—The clouds in the West.—Financial storms and serial storms have pretty much the same characteristics. A northeast storm rises in the south west, and whirls rapidly around, sweeping everything from its path. So our financial storms often begin in the very opposite quarter to that from which they were expected. The financial storm of 1837 first made its appearance at St. Louis and the southwest, and raged over the country like a northeast. The financial storm of 1864-65—which we have long predicted as the result of the inflation of the past few years—has displayed itself at Chicago, and will be coming this way presently with tenfold fury. The reports from Chicago inform us that several banks have failed and others refused to pay heavy checks. This caused a panic amongst all classes, and the small produce dealers went under. Flour, wheat, corn, and whiskey fell heavily, and everything else in proportion. Then a mob attacked one of the banks, and proposed to hang one of the directors; but the military were called out and the director rescued. Here are the indications of a fearful financial storm, and our produce merchants and flour speculators and bank directors may see what they have to expect. How long will it be before we have a mob and are obliged to call out the military? We must have a fall in gold, a fall in provisions, a fall in dry goods, a fall in coal, a fall in clothing, a fall in the butcher's bills, a fall in rents, a fall in board, a fall in every necessity, comfort and luxury of life.

STATS INDEPENDENCE—Federation Union.—It seems to us most strange that such violent opposition should be made to ideas that lie at the base of all true liberty. Men are heard to say: 'We will give the Southern States all their rights; but they must not break up the Union!' Now, to 'give' rights—supposing the power in those who do speak—would be a concession! These 'rights' would be but secondary—dependent on a donation—a 'giving'—American States, in the days of our grandfathers, fought for their rights, and maintained them! Why should any of them, now, take them as a gift? Cannot it be understood that, were the cardinal principle of our old American system to be recognized, the States are, each, free and independent? 'Sovereign States,' as General Jackson called them? Were this to be recognized and insisted on, the controversy between

the Northern and Southern States must instantly change its character! Let the hubbug of a compact—broken by fifteen Northern States, each, in its sovereign capacity, refusing to comply with that rendition of fugitive negro servants—be considered as a 'broken bargain!' A bargain broken on one side is broken on all sides! Own this, as the fact it is! Then we stand face to face, as States, not simply contiguous, but having, in common, a multiplicity of interests, industrial, commercial, and social, and, only in an accidental, and secondary degree, political. Suppose the independence of every State to be acknowledged! By so doing you disarm that powerful army of men of principle, who have opposed this war, because this war denied that fundamental principle of American Statehood. We will stand, then, contiguous, but independent States, having, nevertheless, countless interests combined, involved in each other, interlaced. Even in regard to the question of the inevitable negro, we have interests in common. At the North, with one exception out of a thousand, the negro rots and dies, a cumber of the ground—a loathing and a curse to our population. At the South, the negroes are happy and useful, under masters, and have reached, as a class, a higher degree of civilization than on their native soil, or anywhere else in the world. Then, North and South, we have an interest in common. They, at the South, can make the negroes useful and happy, and advance them somewhat in Christian civilization. Well, then, let them keep them there. We, at the North, find them a pest and a burden.—We will pass laws forbidding any of other than white blood to acquire domicile here. All coming to any of our States shall be sent back to the country, or State, from which they came, and, if it can be ascertained, at the expense of those that brought them. There, to mutual benefit, is a way of getting rid of the negro question, when common sense can gain the day over New England Puritanism. Other questions cannot thus be disposed of. Eighty-eight years of life in Union—during which not only we, but our fathers, were born, have intertwined too many links to be broken, by all the atrocities that can have been heaped into three and a half years of war. If it is to be a hostile separation—statesmen, at the South as at the North, will recognize that there can be no enduring peace. Between contiguous States, speaking one language, having inherited one system of laws, and having had relations for several lifetimes, with each other, as one people—it is passion, not reason, that says they can, henceforward, live peaceably next each other, without some compact of mutual good offices. If it could only be beaten into the heads of the Northern people, that the first pre-requisite for bringing about all they have a right to desire, was the recognition of the independence of every State—States Rights—involving the utter repudiation of this war from beginning to end—we, at the North, would gain much in dignity—much also in power.—N. Y. Freeman.

A Columbus, Ohio, correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says that, last Monday, the leaders of the American Knights in Ohio were in convulsion here, Vallandigham being present, and, after a severe fight, it was decided, by a majority of two, to support McClellan, considering him the most available man now, and one who can be easily moulded after he becomes President, if he should be so fortunate.

The New York Times has the following:—'A reunion of about fifty Peace Democrats took place on Tuesday evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel, for the purpose of denouncing General McClellan's letter, and of advising about the best means of organizing a peace party, and of selecting a peace candidate. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Mullaney, the editor of the N. Y. Metropolitan Record, who was appointed President for the occasion. S. T. Smit of New York presented the following resolution:—'Resolved—That a call be addressed to the Jeffersonian Democrats to meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the course of the present month, for the purpose of appointing a candidate representing that branch of the Democratic party which the letter of General McClellan completely ignores.' The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The body of a young man fashionably dressed, cut to pieces, and enclosed in a wrapper, was found on Monday last, floating in the harbor at New York. No clue to the murder has yet been found.

General Wallace commanding at Baltimore has suppressed the Evening Post, the only democratic journal of that city 'as the surest means of preventing your office being made the subject of violence.' The crime of the Post was that it published the democratic ticket for the Presidency, and an address from the Maryland Democratic Convention advising the electors 'to waive their objections to illegal oaths required at the polls, if they felt justified in their consciences to take the oath and vote, for the sake of the blessings of free government and of the Union.' If the Democrats did this, the seven votes of Maryland would be cast for McClellan and Pendleton. Mr. Lincoln's only chance lay in keeping the Democrats from the polls by illegal and offensive oaths. On Friday morning the Press published the ticket and this recommendation; in the afternoon General Wallace suppressed it by the following order.

Eight Army Corps, Middle Dept., Baltimore, September 30.

Editor Evening Post:

As the surest means of preventing your office being made the subject of violence, you will discontinue the publication of your paper, the Evening Post.—By command of Major-General WALLACE.

Capt. and A. G. Oliver Matthews. This is a specimen of the sort of free election which Mr. Lincoln intends to decide on his claim to be President so long as he pleases. It remains to be seen whether the American people are abject enough to submit to such usurpation and tyranny.

In the recent attack on the Confederate works on the north side of James river, the Confederate gunboats, including the Virginia, a new iron-plated ram, participated in the defence, and contributed by their fire to the repulse of the Federals from the bank of the river, and to their being driven out of some works which they had at first carried, abandoning the 16 guns reported taken. In this part of the line the Federal loss was very heavy; probably exceeding six thousand. The sole gain was bringing the Federals face to face with a system of works from which they have since been repulsed with great slaughter.

A man was arrested in Jersey City last week on the affidavit of a woman charging him with the murder of his wife. The wife in Troy, N. Y., makes an affidavit that she is not dead, but refuses to return to the Jersey.

The crop of cotton will be so profitable on the leased plantations of the South this year, that one lessee, formerly a newspaper correspondent, will realize a profit of \$100,000.

The Lowell, Mass., Courier, states that a few days ago while a bale of cotton was being opened on the Suffolk corporation, the workmen discovered a heavy iron shell somewhat conical in form imbedded in the centre of the bale. Appearances indicate that it is a regular percussion explosive shell, or else an infernal machine of some other character, placed in the bale purposely to do the work of death. It is about fifteen pounds in weight, and near it among the cotton were found two iron bands weighing perhaps fifteen pounds additional. The bale of cotton is quite an expensive one to the company, taking into account the sum of about \$1.50 per pound paid for the metal fund in its centre.

WIGAN'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is a pleasant remedy for every kind of cough, cold and irritation of the breathing apparatus; it is a safe remedy; it is a powerful remedy; it is a speedy remedy; it is a remedy that cures.