

well to have their memory refreshed in the matter next year. Apart altogether from the question of landlord oppression...

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.—The amount of the Galway contract for the current year was voted at midnight on Friday, the 17th, which dispenses with the formalities required by one of the standing orders...

CURIOS DISCOVERY IN A DOG.—Some men were lately employed cutting turf on a part of the bog of Allen, in the parish of Clonfert, attached to a farm belonging to Brinsley Porefoy, Esq.

DISCHARGE OF THE MADDESS.—On Saturday the Maddess, father and son, who had been in prison since the murder of the late J. A. Jackson, Esq., were set at liberty, there being no evidence to warrant their further detention.

The Newgh Guardian says.—Land is still carrying its value. Mr. Acheson was offered £1,000 for his interest in his farm, 190 acres, 21 years' lease to run, at Ballyknocken, near Templemore; rent £190 a year.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—Now that the 12th of July has passed, one may safely refer to the doings of the Orange body in so remote a quarter as Prince Edward's Island. The omission of Mr. Maguire's question on the subject in the Times was the result of accident, but nothing could be more satisfactory than the tone and spirit in which it was answered by Mr. G. Fortescue, the Under Secretary for the Colonies.

From communications which Mr. Maguire has received it would seem that the whole administration of the colony, of which Catholics form nearly half the population is so Orange as to disgust many of the leading Protestants. The bill to which I have referred will no doubt cause the whole subject to be opened up next Session, and if it should lead to the recall of Governor Dundas so much the better for the island, its peace and prosperity.—Cork Examiner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The answer of Russia to the notes of England and France has arrived. The answer to Lord Russell is long and we have elsewhere given large extracts from it and the article in which the Times summarises its contents. Russia refuses a conference, will communicate with Austria and Prussia as parties interested about the administration of Poland, but not with us. As to the Six Points, they have most of them already been granted, and the others may be granted. But before anything else, order must be restored in Poland, and for that purpose they must have no foreign interference. An armistice is out of the question. In a word we are snubbed. And what else had we occasion to expect? It is notorious to all Europe that no concession which the Emperor could possibly make would do anything towards satisfying the Poles. They demand independence, and, as Prince Gortschakoff truly says, not only the province which Russia will call Poland but their whole kingdom as it stood before 1772. And they have every right to demand this except one—the right of might. How could the Emperor meet this except by giving up the Polish provinces? The measures suggested by Lord Russell could only strengthen and not quiet the Poles. Then, what does an armistice mean? Where two armies are in the field it is intelligible. Where one army is striving to overpower the insurrection of a nation which breaks out into a flame everywhere as soon as it is out of sight, it is utterly unintelligible. Would Poland have accepted an armistice if the Czar had conceded it? Not least, Lord Palmerston has publicly declared in Parliament that let Russia reply as she might, we should not fight. When this is avowed, intervention (unless at the request of the parties) becomes mere impertinent interference, which provokes and is sure to meet a rebuff.

THE PRESS AND THE PULPIT.—What if the Times for example, should take it into its head not merely (as it has already done more than once) to send reporters to the most important metropolitan churches on great occasions of national fasts or national thanksgivings, with instruction to collect the text, and take notes of the chief sermons, for publication in its columns, but as part of its regular work, to employ a staff of reporters, who should go about every Sunday, dropping into particular churches without warning, taking notes of the sermons there, and bringing back these notes to Printing House-square as materials for criticisms and leaders? What if it were an established thing that on Monday or Tuesday morning we should see such paragraphs in the newspapers as this:—'On Sunday afternoon the Rev. Mr. — preened in the chancel of —. He was dull as usual. His matter was wretched and had nothing to do with his text; and his style and his delivery were as wretched. We would, in particular, advise the reverend gentleman not to draw his images and allusions any longer from natural history of which he is totally ignorant; and we would advise him at the same time to study some elementary work on the geography of Palestine.' Were such paragraphs appearing—were it the rule of our newspapers, or were it even the practice of one or two of them, to employ a few competent critics to circulate among the churches and report on the weeks sermon as other writers do on the week's publication—what a terror there would be in the pulpit world! Perhaps a wholesome terror! Perhaps by some such plan there might be a speedier reformation in the British pulpit—a speedier purging of our clergy to such an exercise of their faculties in preaching as 'Habituans in Siccis' would desire—than by any other plan. Here, at least, is a field for some newspaper. Will the Times be the first newspaper to assert the right of the press to take charge of the pulpit; or will it be the Saturday Review? Our motion is, sooner or later by this paper or by that, or by all together, the thing will be done. The inverted flower-pots will be removed; and the pulpit, like all other British institutions, will be taken charge of by the press. Most probably, at first, press-criticism of the pulpit will confine itself merely to the intellectual or oratorical ability shown by the preachers, without any question as to the doctrine taught; but we should not wonder if this limit were passed, and the press were to begin to criticise the doctrine itself. Its impudence is capable of anything.—Reader.

CATHOLIC POLITICS.—The truer and better Catholic a man is, the better citizen, the braver soldier, the juster magistrate, the more useful country gentleman he will be, and every day is bringing this truth more clearly into view. No man here made such deplorable failures, even in a worldly sense, as men who have shrunk from 'the courage of their convictions' as our French neighbors have it. No men will stand so high in the estimation of their fellow-countrymen as those who though ever ready to co-operate for the public good with their neighbors, are never forgetful of the truth that they have one great cause that comes before all others, and which will never interfere with any honorable and useful endeavors for the good of their own country. We shall soon have to fight the battle side by side with our own natural allies, an Arundell, a Blount, a Stourton, and a Veresour once charged across Matton and Naseby under a Stanier's pennon, and it is a far more natural leadership for the scions of our old Royalist houses than the incongruous and blameworthy dependence of a Russell and a Temple. We must come back ere long to our old traditions to our old allies. We are 'Malignants and Papists' by birth, and blood, and heritage, and as such we have no business in the tents of 'Praise God Bearebones' and the heroes of the Reform Club. The 'No-Popery' cry may be evoked again, and if so we shall meet it better by an open avowal of our natural political creed than by friendship of the hollowest description, with a party patronised by the Evening Mail and represented by the Irish Secretary. Sir Robert Peel's speech has told us what to expect from his Cabinet, and not all Mr. Bernal Osborne's 'chief' should blind us to the realities on which Lord Palmerston must base himself. 'A No-Popery' cry will be his only possible card. It depends on ourselves if we allow it to be a trump. We are at issue with the Tories on accidents and on points easy of avoidance or abstention, but between us and the Whigs, there is, or ought to be, a great gulph. Their natural or necessary alliance is with the Irish Orangemen and the non-Conformists, and that is no place for us where they are found.—Tablet.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—July 20.

DEFENCE OF CANADA.

Lord Lyveden said that, in the absence of the noble duke the Secretary for the Colonies, he would ask his noble friend the President of the Council the question of which he had given notice, relative to the formation of a militia in Canada. After the proposition of Parliament last year the noble duke wrote an excellent despatch to Lord Monck, the Governor-General, stating that it would be useless for England to defend Canada in the event of attack unless the Canadians were prepared to defend themselves. Lord Monck replied in a despatch equally satisfactory, but enclosing a report from his new Ministry, in which they spoke of their political liberties being infringed by the formation of a three years' militia, but saying nothing about what they were required to do themselves. Lord Monck at the same time forwarded a proposal of his own for raising 50,000 militia at a small expense. The noble lord concluded by asking the Lord President of the Council whether any and what steps had been taken to raise a militia in Canada since the date of the last despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Viscount Monck, dated 30th December, 1852.

Earl Granville was sorry that he could not give a satisfactory answer to his noble friend. The Bill with regard to the establishment of a militia which was passed by the Canadian Parliament was entirely unsatisfactory. There could be no doubt that the feeling of the people was far in advance of that of the Government of Canada. That this was so was indeed proved by the fact that, although the Bill authorized the payment of only 10,000 militia, 25,000 volunteers offered themselves and were accepted by the Government, and nearly 25,000 more offered themselves, but from motives of false economy their services were refused. The Canadian Ministry was at present being reorganized, and the Parliament would meet in about three weeks. It remained to be seen what measure the Government would propose and the Parliament would adopt with reference to this subject.

PROSELYTISM IN SCOTLAND.

Lord Arundell of Wardour presented 23 petitions from the eastern district of Scotland, and 35 from the western, against the proselytizing of Roman Catholic children. He said that early next Session he should call attention to the systematic proselytism of Catholic children on the part of the Poor Law officials of Scotland. If a case of proselytism occurred in England it would receive no countenance from the Poor Law Board, but in Scotland there was no hope of redress from the higher officials. The Duke of Argyll said if the noble lord intended to bring the subject forward next Session he ought to read the blue-book of 200 closely printed pages, in which the whole question was thoroughly sifted. Whatever complaints there might be it would be seen from the blue-book that no further inquiry was necessary.

The Earl of Donoughmore also condemned the conduct of the Scotch officials, and cited cases of two children, the one nine and the other 11 years of age, who had been improperly dealt with.

The Duke of Argyll thought that discussions on this subject should not be partially raised, nor particular instances brought forward without due notice. While he admitted that cases of proselytism in certain parishes had no doubt occurred, he contended that the Poor Law Board had done what they could to prevent it.

THE SHYLLOCKS OF PUBLIC MORALITY.—I stand here for law, said Shyllock, and many men have said the same thing when insisting on some rigid rule of right in defiance of the common conscience of mankind. There are Shyllocks who 'stand for law' in matters of public morals, and who with motives quite as egotistical as those of Shakespeare's Jew nevertheless contrive to pass themselves off as the champions of that general conscience which the Jew defied. Of all rogues for impudent and heartless roguery commend us to the rogue who 'has a duty to perform to society.' It was the profession of Pecksniff; and we all know how Pecksniff carried it out. Our charitable and religious societies, we fear, are sadly given to the promotion of all this kind of Pecksniffism. We were sorry to observe a very discreditable proof of this short time ago in the case of the Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals—an institution which is really very much needed, and which is calculated to do a great deal of good if it set about it in the right way. We take it for granted that the Society in question, like other Societies of the same kind, has for its *primum mobile* a well paid Secretaryship, with the subordinate staff of officials required. No matter; if they will but do the work for the wages no one will find fault with the worldliness of the undertaking. But when the Society has very much more work to do than it succeeds in doing, through the prevalence of gross acts of cruelty that are forced upon its notice, there can be no excuse for it in sending its officials about the country to act the part of spies, and try to get up matter for a prosecution. We really found no small difficulty in believing what we read of the proceedings which took place before the Loughborough magistrates, on the 25th of June last, when the Marquis of Hastings was summoned for having had a cock-fight in his house in Leicestershire, contrary to the statute 12 and 13 Vict., cap. 92. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Love, the agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, went down into Leicestershire with the views of getting himself into the confidence of Lord Hastings's servants and extracting from their unguarded admissions matters to inculpate their master. The wily Mr. Love sought out a keeper at Castle Donington and assuming, we may presume, a sporting air, suggested himself as the purchaser of a promising game-chicken or two. The sympathies of a Leicestershire game keeper warmed towards a brother sportsman and he told all that Mr. Love wanted to know. As, however, Mr. Love's testimony was wholly of a heinous character he would have been completely baffled if he had gone before a bench of magistrates of ordinary capacity. But it seems there are at Loughborough a set of justices who are amenable, we may presume, to that supremely Pecksniffian consideration which loves to parade itself as doing unflinching justice upon a lord. Only under the lure of this most agreeable sensation of British self-complacency can we imagine a bench of full grown magistrates permitting Mr. Love to tell his story of the communications which he had wormed out of Lord Hastings's game-keeper and adjudicating thereon. We would not be understood as saying a word in defence of cock-fighting, especially as the Legislature has declared it illegal; although we think it a more manly as well as a more humane sport than the pigeon-shooting about which we have heard so much of late, and in which our legislators of both houses have so conspicuously distinguished themselves. What we protest against, in the first instance, is the hypocritical pretence of justifying such dirty espionage by a fanfare of public duty and 'the resolution of the Society to punish such acts, whether committed by peer or peasant.' What we complain of still more is that magistrates can be found who can be wrought upon by such paltry claptrap. What, however, can be expected from the capacity of these worthy 'squire-ships of the quorum,' if they are the same as those of whom we are told in the Leicestershire papers as having fined a stable boy for cleaning his own boots on Sunday, under the act which forbids the prosecution of a man's ordinary calling on that day.—John Bull.

OCEANICA.—Oceanica is the quarter of the world in which Protestant missionaries profess to have obtained the greatest success. A Protestant Bishop has now been sent out there, and news of his arrival and of the opening of a temporary cathedral have just arrived. The Rev. J. M. Neale, the well-known Puseyite author, writes on the subject to the Guardian. His letter miserably illustrates the nature of the conversions—the sort of Christians made of these poor heathens. It is an extract from a letter of a Mr. Scott, missionary:—"One of his grown-up daughters, whom I had baptized in February last, and who had just recovered from a slight illness, became alarmingly worse and died, with all the horrors of one impressed with the belief that she was doomed to die on Tuesday, at noon. It was a dreadful scene. In full health, with no tangible disease, she tumbled into the grave. She was prayed to death absolutely annihilated all her vital powers. Young, strong, healthy otherwise, she died. Her grown-up sisters and brothers, singularly attached to her, horror-stricken at the dreadful deed, with the old heart-broken father, as they pressed around the body and literally rent the air with their seldoms presented a spectacle of misery such as one does not meet. The wall was no form; the natives as you callous. Real, heartfelt woe, if ever there was, you might see there. Next morning at eight o'clock, the body, in simple but most decent coffin, was carried from the house into church (there follows an account of the funeral which excited much interest and sympathy). The last observations of the dying woman were, looking wistfully at Mrs. S.—, who had gone to fetch her stimulants, 'Is the foreign woman gone?—won't she come back? Aloha nui, aloha nui! Just before death, during a little pause, looking to me, she said, 'E pale, e pale.' She died just before the commendatory prayer was closed, and I was the act of blessing. This death has taught me much. The people may pretend to be no longer idolaters in life, and indeed are utterly indifferent about religion. They quickly accept the new God, or they say they do so, to save trouble. This, in life; but when disease comes and death is approaching, just as with every man, all pretence is, in the face of death, cast aside, and the man's sincere actual belief alone prevails; so with them. The firm belief in the power of another to pray to death comes down on the soul, utterly crushing it. Fele and the Shark God are invoked to overpower the prayer of the other, to avert premature death. But if no evident token is found that those deities are neutralising the praying to death, then absolute deadness takes possession of the whole being, and despite youth, health, care, medical aid, death inevitably results. This is what is slaying the people. Here is the horrible spectre, I believe, more than anything else, frightening to death the population of these islands. They have no real belief, scarce one, in a future state; while the old delusion, discarded during life, rises before their minds in the hour of death, not to avert the terrors of another world, not to pardon or receive, but simply to stay the dreaded decay of the body. Hence incantations, the black pig, the white cock, are universally practised. I am investigating the matter in its bearings, and accumulating facts, which will prove that a system of 'indirect assassination' is rapidly annihilating the people. A affront B, B goes to C, gives him ten dollars to pay A to death—tells A so, and A dies; of course A's father hears it goes to D, pays him fifteen dollars to pray B and C to death. Tells B and C, who also die! What nation could stand it? J. M. NEALE.

UNITED STATES.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Tribune gives the following account of the treatment of Pennsylvania Quakers drafted into the Federal army:—"This year the conscription fell upon the Friends, and in a neighborhood some twelve of them were drafted in accordance with their well known principles. In order to avoid joining the army, but everywhere the reign of terror prevailed, and they were forced into the ranks. Here muskets were given to them, but every man of them refused even to touch the wretched arms. They were tied up, starved, and heaped upon them; they were tied up, starved, and heaped upon them. They remained firm to their conscientious convictions, and refused to fight. Finally, one musket was actually strapped to their bodies. One of the Friends was singled out as especially obnoxious, and was whipped unmercifully. The officer in charge was lavished and brutal, and on one occasion charged was shot as an example to others. He ordered him to be shot as an example to others. He called out a file of men to shoot him. While his executioner was drawing up to him, standing within twelve feet of his victim, the latter, raising his eyes to heaven, and elevating his hands, cried out in a loud voice: 'Father, forgive them, they know not what they do.' Instantly came the order to fire. But instead of obeying it, the men dropped their muskets and refused to declare that they could not kill such a man. This refusal enraged the officer that he knocked his victim down in the road, and then strove repeatedly to trample him to death under his animal persistently refused to be a prostrate body. In the end, he was ordered to be shot, and in fact he was killed. The Friends were sent to Fort 1, and two members of the Society went down to inquire into the circumstances, but they were refused permission to see them. They

Scotland to 406,185; to schools connected with the Scottish Free Church to 322,778; to schools connected with the Scottish Episcopal Church to 34,364, and to the Scottish Roman Catholic Poor School Committee to 18,793. Including charges for inspection, administration, &c., the total expenditure of the Committee of Council on Education from 1839 to 1862 amounted to 6,710,833. The 'Ac.' included 20,081 for "poundage on Post-office orders"—Times.

DRUNKARDS.—In the year ending at Michaelmas last 94,908 persons—260 a day—were proceeded against before justices in England for drunkenness, or for being drunk and disorderly, and 63,255 of them were convicted. The great majority were only fined, but above 7,000 were committed to prison. The returns show a great increase over the previous year, for only 82,196 were then charged with drunkenness, and only 54,123 were convicted. Of the persons thus charged in the last year 22,560 were females, and more than ten thousand women were convicted for being drunk. Coroners' inquests in the year 1862 showed 211 verdicts of deaths from excessive drinking; 145 men and 66 women thus ended their days.

No fewer than five persons were charged with murder at the session of the Central Criminal Court which began on Monday. The Recorder said that the number of prisoners was larger, and the offences of a more serious character than at the previous sessions. Crime is, in fact, increasing everywhere, though the grotting enormities have somewhat abated, most probably owing to the length of the days and the shortness of the nights, which are both unfavorable to the exploits of footpads and licensed felons.—London Cor. of Telegraph.

A woman has been killed this week by a fall in walking a rope at a huge height at Aston Park, Birmingham. There were many circumstances of peculiar horror in this case. The unhappy woman was a mother, and about to give birth to another infant. She fell dead, literally at the feet of her husband, who had started her on her perilous career. A good deal of speculation was betrayed by her manner, yet she was sent to walk at 90 feet from the ground, and with iron on her legs and a sack over her head. In fairness it should be added that her death was owing to the breaking of the rope, so that it is not proved that her husband over-estimated her powers. It is greatly to be hoped that this new accident will lead to some measure to put an end to these disgusting exhibitions. How can those who encourage them feel innocent of the blood of these unhappy victims? This is the second accident of the kind within a few months. Special disgust has been excited by the fact that, as soon as the poor woman's body was removed, the amusements of the evening went on as usual.

ANOTHER ROCKELL CASE.—The purchasers, under the 'deed of gift' by which the estates were given to William Rockell, maintain that he perjured himself when he swore that that deed was a forgery. The trial, which has already lasted seven days, is going on while we go to press.

At Edinburgh a widow, Mrs. Hedderwick, has obtained 1,750l. from the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway for the loss of her son, killed in the Wincoburn catastrophe. The damages were laid at 3,000l.

RUSSIAN PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH.—One might have hoped that the Russian Church would have exercised its Christian influence over the autocracy at a conjuncture like the present, and that if even the insurgent Poles had brought upon themselves the rigours of martial law, which we are by no means, however, prepared to admit, yet that justice would have been tempered with mercy. But such is, unhappily, not the case. The Russians have been committing the greatest atrocities, wherever Polish resistance has had to be subdued. Some of the horrors they have perpetrated are too shocking to be described. At one place the atrocities were continued without intermission for five days, when the telegram from St. Petersburg informed the perpetrators that 'enough had been done.' And then, we read, 'when the Marshal of the Nobility of Taraszy represented to the General in command the barbarities committed he answered that all this was done by orders coming from St. Petersburg, and that he had just received about twenty medals for distribution amongst those who were most active in persecution.' If this be true—and the account is believed to be authentic—the conduct of the Imperial Government cannot be excused. The Polish Clergy seem to have been marked out, in many places, to be the foremost victims of Russian barbarities; and this, apparently, because through them the religion of the Poles was most effectually attacked, and the greatest barrier to Russian dominion thereby undermined. The arrest of Archbishop Felinski had naturally excited great indignation among both Clergy and laity. A protest against his arrest has been read in all the churches in Poland, thereby aggravating the displeasure of the Russian authorities; and orders issued by the Clergy 'that all the churches throughout the Kingdom are to be draped with black, and that no bells are to be rung,' has occasioned further arrests in their reverend body, in all directions. Thus the Church is paralysed. Her power, humanly speaking, is in the hands of the Autocrat, who, among the unhappy Poles at least, is in this way converting its blessing into a curse. As we have had occasion to show before, the Czar is not content with enforcing his absolute sway over Poland politically, but he must seek to inflict it upon the people in their religion also. 'You must not only be my subjects, and submit to all my arbitrary authority in things temporal,' he virtually says to them, 'but you must yield to my injunctions in the things that are eternal also.' It is a signal and sad example of the mischief that arises when the religion of a people has to be dealt with by an arbitrary civil power.—Church Review.

went immediately to Washington, and there obtained an order for their discharge, conditioned on their taking an affirmation of their allegiance. This opened the prison door. The affirmation made, these martyrs for conscience sake were released, and are now here.

GENERAL NEAL DOW, the apostle of the Maine Law, has been surrendered by the Confederate authorities to the Governor of Alabama, in which State over a hundred charges of larceny are pending against him. STIRRING THE BITTER WATERS.—The pulpit bigots and the unrelenting Know-Nothings congratulate themselves that the time is hastening when they may vent on the Irish the rage they have been smothering for two years past. When the war broke out, in the spring of 1861, Puritans and bigots drowned all other voices in lauding the Irish—"the dear Irish! the gallant Irish—the bravest men, and the most patriotic men in the whole world!" They were "grinding their axe," and Irishmen were tagging away turning the grind-stone. We well knew that when the "emergency" was over, they would repay their stilled feelings of hatred, for their temporary suppression. Now they think the time is at hand. Last week, the Evangelist gathers up and distills the gall and venom of the Post, Tribune, Times, and other Abolition papers, against the "Irish." To the late riots, it says, the killed are "almost all Irishmen." The unhappiest thing about mob violence is that the killed and the wounded, and the damaged, are often the innocent than the guilty! Many—perhaps most of the Irish killed—were taking no part whatever in the disturbance. We know this was the case with many of the killed and wounded—they were cruelly shot through the doors and windows of their abodes—possibly because they were Irish. But the Evangelist says: "the stalwart rioters, those who fought with bludgeons in their hands, were, almost without exception, Irishmen." That is very much the kind of remark we have heard made by men who were looking over long dreary columns of killed and wounded in the battles on the Virginia Peninsula, and at Antietam, and at Fredericksburg!—"They were, almost without exception, Irishmen!" The Evangelist says, on its prejudiced and partial figuring up of nationalities in the disturbance: "this bad pre-eminence of the Irish in scenes of riot has naturally provoked a very bitter feeling." Yes, among bigots and Puritan Abolitionists. Or rather the "feeling" was "bitter" already—this has given a desired opportunity to display it. When Irishmen were slaughtered by thousands in this New England war, whose was the "bitter feeling" then? The Tribune, and the rest of the Abolition press, are striving now to get up a persecution against the poor Irish girls—the daughters, sisters, and sweet-hearts, of the gallant Irish boys that have fallen in the Abolition battles, which the originators of the war have shirked. This is Abolition chivalry, and Puritan gratitude!—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

THE NEGRO DELUSION.—It is an undoubted fact that there have been more outrages committed by negroes in the Northern or Free States within the last two years than in any ten years previous. The negroes have had their heads filled with the notion of being "free." In their semi-savage conceptions, free means free from the common restraints and obligations of civilized life—free to do whatever their brutal passions prompt them to do. Not only every week, but almost every day brings forth new instances to show that the negroes, corrupted and goaded as they have become by New England Abolitionism, cannot live in the same community with white people. Those of them that float hither from the South must be driven out again, imprisoned or exterminated. In some parts of Southern Indiana the negroes have committed so many atrocities that some of the counties have given notice to them that they must all be gone within a certain number of days. The State of Michigan, itself, produces about one fresh negro criminal *per diem*, judging by the reports in their papers. In our own State, within a week or two, we have had negro outrages in Brooklyn and in Newburgh, and negro disturbances in Buffalo, New York city etc. We give to-day a sad account of a murder by a negro in Auburn, which, we believe, has been so smothered up that it has not been mentioned outside of that city. We think it of pressing importance for the next Legislature to pass an act prohibiting the introduction of any more negroes into the State—at least except in the case of masters on a visit, who will be responsible for taking them away with them when they themselves go.—N. Y. Freeman.

A FEW TRUE TALE FACTS ABOUT ABOLITIONISTS.—The Southern members of Congress generally have taken the field, and many of them have lost their lives in battle. Not so with the Northern abolitionists. Potter, Lovejoy, Sumner, Wilson, and Chastler, all enjoy their ease at home. Potter once enlisted, but never went. Wilson was a bugle dinner in New York as a Massachusetts colonel, but abandoned his regiment when he reached Washington.—Milwaukee News.

The anti-draft riot in Muscatine, Iowa, is a rather serious affair. The rioters, to the number of 700, at last advice, were encamped at Sigourney, demanding the immediate trial of those of their number arrested for murder.

The recent elections in Kentucky were carried in favor of the Federal Administration by the judicious use of the military element, armed soldiers being stationed at all the polling places. All those who are not loyal were not allowed to vote, the oath being administered.

The N. Y. World believes that though the crop of cereals in the United States will be ample this year, it will not equal that of 1861 or 1862.

The N. Y. Tribune's Washington despatch says, the war with England sensation news lately started has no foundation in truth.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It is a strange thing that this fine perfume, manufactured in New York for twenty years, for the South American and West Indian market, and esteemed by the entire population of Spanish America, above all other fragrant waters, should only recently have been introduced in this country. The eagerness with which our fair countrywomen have adopted it proves that the Spanish ladies who prefer it to Eau de Cologne, only place a just estimate upon the purity and delicacy of the article. As a security against fraud, it is advisable to ask for Murray and Lanman's Florida water, and see that it is so designated on the wrapper and label.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

NEW AND EXHAUST.—We don't refer to the draft. Millions escape the conscription. But few, very few, very few, are exempt from Indigestion. The grand army of Dyspeptics are a multitude that, no man can number. Thousands of them serve for life and die early. Yet there is no difficulty in securing exemption. Hosteller's Stomach Bitters: taken as a preventive, renders the weakest Dyspeptic a Proof. Nay, though you are already enrolled among the sufferers, a few bottles of this inestimable tonic will ensure your discharge in a healthy condition, and without being liable to seized again. In plain terms, this famous stomachic and alterative is infallible in all the varieties of indigestion and of liver complaint. It invigorates the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, renews the appetite, cheers the spirits, braces the nerves, strengthens the body and is a potent antidote to the deleterious influence of damp and cold. Hosteller's Bitters can be obtained in any first class Drug Store in the country.

Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.