

stroyed and our subjection secured. A people who, disarmed, disorganized and in effect disfranchised, suffer under irresistible force; will have sympathy from all who love freedom and have justice.

[Signed, by order of the Irish National League,] JOHN MARTIN, THE O'DONOGHUE.

IRELAND'S MINING WEALTH.—Amidst the awakened attention to Irish sources of industrial employment, comparatively little notice has been taken of the very important one of mining. The subject, no doubt, is full of difficulties, both natural and artificial; but there are none of either kind sufficient to prevent judicious enterprise from being highly remunerative.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY SCHOOL OF ART.—The award of national medals to drawings, selected from those that received local medals at the examination of the works of students of this school in October, 1863, and March, 1864, has now taken place.

ILLEGAL DISTILLATION.—On the last fair day of Dromore, county Tyrone, some of the inhabitants of the townland of Doagbrook, in the neighborhood of that town, believing the constabulary would be engaged at the fair, deemed it a good opportunity to distill a drop of the 'rale mountain dew,' and accordingly they set to work, when, to their great surprise they were pounced on by constable Flanagan, of the Inverness station, with Sub-constables McFadden, McCleary, Hasson and Parke.

ANCIENT IRISH ORATORIES.—When Christianity was promulgated in Ireland, in the fifth century, says Mr. George Victor du Noyer, its immediate professors erected, here and there over the country, a very remarkable class of buildings called Oratories; and of these many yet remain in the remote western parts of the county of Kerry, and in some of the islands off the west coast.

BUILDINGS IN CORK.—Despite the somewhat retrograde tendency observed of late in the trade of Cork as well as in other parts of the South of Ireland, it is quite certain that in one branch of business great activity prevails. According to the last census it would appear that the number of new houses built in Cork between 1851 and 1861 was but forty-seven.

CIVIL BILL PROGRESS, IRELAND.—A Parliamentary return, moved for by Mr. Scully, gives the number of all civil bill processes and ejectments entered for in the Irish courts during the year 1863. The number is positively amazing, and indicates a great extent of distress.

ABSENTEEISM—A REMEDY.—The absentee drain from Ireland has been variously estimated at from three and a-half to four and a-half millions sterling per annum.—The most reliable estimate places it at four millions—that is, about one-third the valuation of the country.

DEATH OF ANDREW WM. HARNETT, BARNISTER-AT-LAW.—Died, on the 6th ult., at his residence, 15 Alma Square, St. John's Wood, Andrew William Harnett, Esq., aged 48 years, having received the sacraments of the Church from the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Talbot.

DUBLIN, July 19.—It may be said that but one voice has proceeded from the judicial bench during the present Assizes—the voice of congratulation that crime was never as low in Ireland as it is at present.

RINGING OF THE ANCIENT CATHEDRAL BELLS OF LIMERICK STOPPED BY JUDGE BALL.—During the assizes on last week, while the Hon. Justice Ball was in the act of hearing evidence to sustain an indictment against a respectable-looking country woman for stealing boots, the ancient Cathedral bells chimed at their usual hour, and he became so excited at the annoyance that he immediately ordered a police-constable to be sent to the Cathedral to stop the ringing, and, in the meantime the business was suspended until his return.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS the Irish railway act amendment and the drainage of land bills were read a second time, and the Irish civil bill courts were read a third time and passed.

On the 13th of July the troops stationed at the Curragh of Kildare turned out for a sham battle, under the supervision of Major-General Ridley. On one side was the 2nd Brigade, consisting of the 41st, 84th and 86th Regiments of Infantry, with two batteries of Artillery, and the 4th and 10th Hussars, all under the command of Brig.-Gen. F. O. Haines.

One of the most malicious outrages that have taken place in the town of Dunshaughlin, county Down, for many years was perpetrated on the night of July 9. The carts of several of the most respectable and industrious of the inhabitants were taken half a mile or so from the town, and thrown into a large quarry about forty feet in depth, and which was then overflowing with water.

THE HORN OF A SWORD-FISH which had pierced the copper and four and a half inches through the plank of the ship Donald McKay, was taken out of the bottom of that vessel while on the dry dock at London a couple of weeks ago.

ENGLAND KNOCKING UNDER.—The Conference has at length come to a close, and England, after much sound and fury signifying nothing, has at last left Denmark in the lurch. The great organ of public opinion in England, which has for several months past been thundering loudly against Austria and Prussia, now sings very small indeed.

WE had wished and hoped and prayed that England would be involved in this war; and in so far we have been disappointed. But we are not without rich solace in our woe, and we find it hard to say whether England's danger would give us a keener pleasure than England's degradation.

STATISTICS OF MURDER.—A return has been made to Parliament, exhibiting certain statistics of all committals or trials on the charge of murder in each of the three kingdoms during the last seven years.

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A MARRIAGE FRUSTRATED.—In London a runaway match was frustrated just as the happy couple were about to appear at the Altar in the parish church of Windsor to consummate the matrimonial tie. It appears that a young lady of prepossessing appearance and Miss M., of a highly respectable and affluent family who resides not far from Portman square, and a short time since lived in the neighborhood of Windsor Great Park, had taken apartments in the Royal Borough about three weeks since, during which time the clergyman of St. John's Church published the banns between M. and N. in the usual manner.

dress and return home with her father and brother, saying, 'as she took leave of her young man from the country, Farewell, dearest Tom; it shall not be for long.' Poor Tom with two or three of his friends, afterwards repaired to his hotel, where a wedding breakfast had been ordered and attempted to drown his sorrow in a few glasses of champagne.

APPEAL OF SIX HUNDRED IRISH CATHOLICS IN FINE TO THEIR CATHOLIC BRETHREN.—At least 600 or 700 poor Irish people of the labouring class are living in a district extending twenty miles on either side of Oupar, the county of Fife. They have neither chapel nor school; nor had they till the beginning of this month a priest. Several are unbaptized; many have not heard Mass, much less the Sacraments for years; parents are living together though unmarried and others have gone into the presence of God without the last Sacraments, not having had a priest nearer than 40 miles to whom they could have applied.

THE HARVEST IN THE HOME COUNTIES.—Harvest operations have now commenced in earnest in the counties of Middlesex, Berks, Bucks, and Surrey, and within the next three weeks a great portion of the grain crop will have fallen beneath the sickle.

A WOMAN WITH FIVE HUSBANDS.—At the Devonport police-court on Monday, before the mayor and three other magistrates, Mary Jane Sharp, a respectable-looking, middle-aged woman, was charged with feloniously intermarrying with William Henry Little field, William Collings, John Smith, and Walter Werring, at the same time, being the lawful wife of Richard Sharp, who is still alive.

UNITED STATES. THE NEW ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.—On the afternoon of Sunday, July 24, the Right Rev. Bishop Duggan laid the foundation stone of the new church of St. Joseph, now in process of erection, at the corner of Chicago avenue and Cass street, with interesting and appropriate ceremonies.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN MAGINNIS.—We have the painful duty to announce the death of the Rev. John Maginnis, formerly Pastor of St. Patrick's Church in this city, which occurred at the Orphan Asylum, Market street, on Monday, June 25th. The deceased was a native of Duleek, county Meath, Ireland, and was at the time of his death 68 years old.

RETAIATION.—We (*Montreal Gazette*) find the following pointed admission in the *Boston Courier*, with respect to the destruction of Chambersburg. The Confederates would be something more or less than men if they did not retaliate the destruction of the many towns and hamlets which have been uselessly destroyed in the course of the war by the Federals.

EVERYBODY will be struck with sorrow at the destruction of the pleasant and thriving town of Chambersburg. It enables us here in the North to appreciate better than before the realities of war, and to comprehend the devastation and suffering which it has spread over the once fair and prosperous country of the South.

sons, we begin,—at least we should begin,—to reflect, and to ask ourselves 'who is to blame for such savagery?' 'Who inaugurated these cruel methods of warfare?' 'Who first burned and sacked defenceless towns, and left their inhabitants destitute?' These are sad, and very serious questions. We may think what we will of the Southern people, but there is not a man among us who can put his hand upon his heart and say he would not do, in this matter, just as they have done.

IMPRISONMENT FOR GIVING AN ITEM OF NEWS.—General Hunter, it seems, is determined to keep his name before the people, preferring a bad fame to no fame at all. After sacrificing a portion of his army by his want of skill, and stealing from Lexington, Virginia, a bronze statue of Washington, erected by the Legislature in 1783, to commemorate the virtues of the Father of his Country, he is now engaged in imprisoning editors for daring to comment upon his acts.

THE NEW YORK HERALD on military affairs says: Recruiting in this city is going on very slowly at present, not more than from twenty to thirty being enlisted each day. At the new headquarters on the Battery every possible inducement is offered to emigrants and others, who do not seem inclined to enter the service with alacrity which might be expected considering the pecuniary inducements offered.

FIFTEEN hundred cigar makers were thrown out of employment in New York city by the tobacco tax. Fires in the lumber regions of Wisconsin have destroyed timber, villages, bark, cordwood, live stock, and other property, to the value of more than \$150,000.

ON Monday, the first 'dummy' engine was put into use on the Second Avenue Street Railway in New York. It worked exceedingly well, and it is claimed that it can draw the loads of three horse-cars at least at twice their ordinary speed,—while at the same time, it is more fully under the control of the driver. It makes no puffing noise, or smoke; is less expensive than horses; and does not frighten these animals, unless driven at a very high rate of speed, for which there is no necessity.

PRICE OF LIQUORS IN NEW YORK.—Now is the time for temperance men to strike a blow in behalf of their cause. The rise in the cost of fermented and distilled liquors is just now a subject of criticism and complaint, and the faultfinding is not confined to those who think water only fit for the purposes of navigation. On Monday almost all the principal saloons and hotels in the city and Brooklyn, raised the price to ten cents a glass for ale and beer, and to twenty and twenty-five cents a glass for juleps and cobblers. There are places in the city where the best brandy retails at \$1 per glass, and we have heard of the exorbitant charge of \$1 per glass for sherry cobblers.

Governor Parker has issued a proclamation announcing the quota of New Jersey, under the last call of the President, to be 15,891 men. The quotas of the cities, townships, and sub-districts have not yet been announced.

HOPE.—If there is a word that fills the heart with joy, it is 'home.' Home is an old word; yet it is an invincible power that can never wear out. There is no other word in language that clusters so many pleasing affections, and that so powerfully excites our feelings. We are bound to it by ties of affection, by years of childhood, by a father's and mother's friendship, by mother's and sister's love, by the murmur of a name; and what happy recollections swarm about it, and what a wild, wild, wild, wild emotion! Our spirits, however depressed by sorrow or affliction,—however mellow we have been steeled by the rough change of life, sometimes turns to the memories of 'home, sweet home.'