子供证。如此是被据《编辑的证明报》中,24、报证的规则的编纂的证明的编纂的证明,参照的一个问题的问题,可以不知识的多元

stroyed and our subjection secured. A people who, disarmed, disorganised and in effect disfranchised, suffer under irresistible force, will have sympathy from all who love freedom and hate injustice. [Signed, by order of the Irish National League,]

بالمعترف وووا

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. We do not mean to enter into these questions now in detail. Our object is just to keep alive in the public mind the recollection that there are great fields of wealth lying untilled, which, sooner or later, for the present, if they choose, or some later generation, if we be not wise in ours, will be giving fortunes to mercantile boldness. We are ourselves reminded more forcibly of this topic by seeing an example of a very striking and encouraging character in the recent meeting of the Mining Company of Ireland. That company has just divided a larger dividend than was ever made before, being no less than twenty-two and a half per cent. on the capital invested. Looking at it from the shareholders' point of view, this must be regarded as highly satisfactory, but it appears to us very impor-tant in a larger one, that is to say, its contribution to the actual wealth of the country. The property of the company consists as our readers are probably aware, of a group of mines and collieries. One of these, the Knockmahon Mines, produced during the half year 3,406 tons of copper ore. The shipments for the half year, which were a little more than the produce, were value for £34,182. At the Luganure Lead Mines the deliveries to the smelting works were 870 tons value £10,856. Therefore these two mines alone actually give to the country nearly a hundred thousand pounds yearly, in place of certain mixtures of earth and metal lying idly incased within one mountain side. Had the various other parts of Ireland afforded facilities for mining operations capital and enterprise applied to their development in the same manner, there is little reason to doubt that the income of the country, from mineral sources alone, would soon count by millions. - Cork

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY SCHOOL OF ART. - The award of national medallions 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. The examiners on this occasion were: Sir Charles Eastlake, F. R. A.; Daniel Maclise, R.A.; Richard Redgrave, R.A.; and H. A. Bowler. A greater number of medallions has been gained by this school on this than on any former occasion. The names of the students who have so highly distinguished themselves are as follows: Francis Walker, a national medallion, for a drawing of the human figure from the antique, shaded in chalk, selected from the works examined in October, 1863. The awards that follow were made to drawings examined in March, 1864, to Edward C. R. Byrne, for a set of anatomical studies, shaded in sepia; to Francis constabulary have been praised for their vigilance, Walker, for a drawing of a portion of the architrave activity, and success in the detection of crime, and of the gates of Ghiberti, shaded in chalk; to Fanny Trant, for studies of historic styles of ornament, viz., Indian and Mahommedan; and to Emily S. Ryder, for painting in monochome of the human figure from the antique; in addition to which two drawings received honorable mention, being studies of historic styles by Mary K. Benson and James Lynch. It is with pleasure we note the advancement made by this important school, which is chiefly due to the severe and systematic training pursued in the elementary stages of art instruction. - Dublin

ILLICIT 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 at the rank of the rank surprise they were pounced on by constable Flanigan, of the Ivinestown station, with Sub-constables
M'Fadden, M'Cleary, Hasson and Parke. The still
ing, and, in the meantime the business was suspendand brought the still-head, and worm to Irvicestown. As yet no one has been implicated by the proceedngs .- Ulster Observer.

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. These structures are small, and almost invariably rectangular in plan, though one of them, on Church Island, in Lough Currane, at Waterville, in the county of Kerry, is rectangular within, but of a broad oval shape without. They are built of dry masonry, the stones being carefully fitted together, and sometimes bearing indications of having been dressed. The walls, which are usually without foundations, are very thick, and those forming the sides of the building converge rapidly from the ground, each stone overlapping the one beneath it till the edifice was closed at the apex by a row of single blocks. In one is stance the gable walls converge almost as much as the sides, thus giving to the structure a singularly quairt appearance. The doorways, which are invariably flat headed, with converging sides, are placed in the gable facing westward, the lintels and sills being formed of very large blocks. The gables facing eastward are pierced by a small window or narrow loop, which, in one instance, is semi-circular-headed.—Builder.

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. It is probable that the operations of the last year alone at least quadruples that increase. Indeed. within twelve months we are satisfied that there have been built in, or quite close to the city, one hundred houses of a value ranging from thirty to sixty or seventy pounds a-year; and a very large number of a class below those. Those we speak of are absolutely new houses. But there has been beside a good deal of work in the way of rebuilding and remodelling, more especially in tenements of the humbler class, which, in the south side of the city especially, are being much improved. At Queenstown, the rapidity with which new houses are springing up is quite unexampled. Of these a very large number In the course of a cou bring rents as high as eighty or even a hundred pounds a year. In Youghal, likewise, building on a large scale is noticeable, the new houses being of ex- he go to find a new one ? and without giving much cellent construction, and so far as we can learn, most profitable as an investment. We are not aware that that same enterprise is noticeable in any of the other towns near this city. In Mallow there has been some building of villa residences, and a handsome hotel in connection with the railway has been erected by Mr. Ward. In Kinsale, a railway hotel, one of the finest in Ireland, and which is yet in progress, forms the principal evidence of building activity .- Cork Examiner.

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 ex-tent of distress. Thus the number of civil bill processes entered for hearing at Cavan is 4,593; county Cork, East Riding, 10,861; West Riding, 4,454; Clare, 4,467; county Donegal, 6,318; Down, 7,851, &c. The number issued in the county of Donegal is comparatively small, 2,289; and in the city of Dublin, 4,914; while in Kerry it is 7,071. The number in Kildare is but 789, and in Wicklow 539. Many of these processes are issued by the small usurers who lend money to the poor farmers at seed time, and charge very heavy interest. The total amount of costs incurred in processes throughout Ireland must be enormous.

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. This frightful drainage would be of itself sufficient to explain the ever-increasing misery of the land. Our waste lands are unreclaimed, our fields unfenced, undrained; our hill-sides unplanted; our towns decaying; our manufactures perishing or gone; not because of the 'humidity' of our climate, or the 'sterility' of our soil, but because of the exhaustion of the mainspring of productive industry, the capital of the country. There is no country in Europe or in the world subject to a similar process of exhaustion, and the wonder is, not that Ireland is impoverished, but that she has been able to keep her head above water at all for the last fifty years. Within that period a sum of Two Hundred Millions sterling has been drawn from this country in the shape of absentee rents, and of that frightful aggregate not one solitary pound has ever returned. England has thriven, the cities of the continent have flourished upon the ruin and the beggary of Ireland .- Dublin Irishman.

DEATH OF ANDREW WM. HARNETT, BARRISTER-AT Law.—Died, on the 6th ult,, at his residence, 15 Alma Square, St. Joha's Wood, Andrew William Harnett, Esq., aged 48 years, having received the sacraments of the Church from the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Talbot. He was well known as an able writer for many years, in connection with some of the leading journals in London. Deceased had been one of the editorial staff of the Freeman's Journal, Dublin, during the agitation for tenant-right; and was, subsequently, proprietor and editor of the Tipperary Ezaminer; after that he was appointed the first editor of the Universal News. As a reviewer he had acquired much repute. He has left after him some rare, unpublished manuscripts. An amiable widow, three young daughters, and a talented young son, mourn over the premature death of an affectionate husband, a kind and excellent father .- Dublin Free-

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. In nearly all the addresses to the grand juries the in rendering offenders amenable to justice. In Enniskillen the judge, in alluding to the sources of crime, remarked that there were two great types of those unhappy religious dissensions which are a disgrace to the country. To religious animosities and secret combinations were away most of the crimes that disturb society. He was happy to understand that offences which resulted com Orangeism were on the decline, but he greatly feared that the other, and immeasurably the more dangerous system, was as rife as ever in the country .-- Dublin correspondent of

RINGING OF THE ANCIENT CATHEDRAL BELLS OF LIMERICE STOPPED BY JUDGE BALL .- During the assizes on last week, while the Hon. Justice Ball was house being situated on a hill, the man on the look-out descried the approach of the police, and he and brayed outside the Court-house door, and his lordhis confreres skedaddled across the country at quite ship again suspended business until it was done, but a 'Bull Run pace.' On reaching the still-house, the in the meantime, a policeman dropped his baton on police found the still at full work, and also three a few steps of stairs, and it hopped to the bottom—a large vats, containing 200 gallons of wash, and circumstance which appeared to be so great an ofthree kegs containing about thirty gallons of sing-lings together with a large quantity of grains. The a most stern manner that it was not enough for asses police at once destroyed the wash and singlings, to be braying, bells ringing, and children equalling without baving those who should protect the administration of justice making a noise themselves .-Southern Chronicle.

> 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 was 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 Ridly. 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. The opposing force consisted of the 1st Battation of the 10th Infantry, the 29th and 56th Regiments of Infantry, the 60th Rifles, a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, the 9th Lancers, and the 11th Hussars, under the command of Major-General Gordon. The usual manœuvres, sham skirmishes, &c., were gone through, in the presence of a large number of spectators.

> Mr. Vincent Scully has kindly came forward. save the Dublin News to allay the apprehensions which have doubtless, been raised in Cork by the rumour that one of its county representatives, no less a personage than Mr. Vincent Scully himself, was about to withdraw his light from amongst them and seek the suffrages of the electors of Cashel. Mr. Scully declares that there is 'no foundation whatever' for this alarming report. He has no intention, he assures the public, of 'abandoning the county of Cork in order to seek the representation of Cashel.'

> 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 3. 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. Other persons' signboards were pulled down and smashed to fragments, and a poor man's garden of potatoes was rooted, and the stalks plucked up and destryed in the most shameful manner.-Irish Times.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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

In the course of a conversation of Disquisition on Satan, Archbishop Whately once startled his listeners by asking- If the devil lost his tail where should time for reflection, replied, ' to a gin palace, for bad

spirits are retailed there. The strike of colliers at Lengdon and Fenton, and of the ironstone getters at the Sneyd Green Colliery, continues, but at Ford Green 360 turn-outs have returned to work at a reduction of six pence per day.

Up to the latest accounts the London committee of the Lancashire relief fund received in subscription and interest £524,755.

at length came to a close, and England, after much saying, as she took leave of her 'young man from sound and fury signifying nothing, has at last left the cnuntry,' 'Farewell, dearest Tom; it shall not be for long.' Poor Tom with two or three of his of warfare?' 'Who first burned and sacked defenceopinion in England, which has for several months past been thundering loudly against Austria and Prussia, now sings very small indeed. The Times but echoes the language of the 'plucky' Premier, who, however warlike, not to say aggressive, when small states are concerned, shows the better part of valor when he has to deal with the greater powers. The Times has all at once found out that Denmark is decidedly obstinate. The resoluteness of yesterday is the wrongheadedness of to-day. 'Unhappily, this reluctance to submit to the severe logic of facts has marked the bearing of Denmark throughout her long controversy with her German neighbors.' We are now told that the question is narrowed to a mere dispute about the line of the Schlei and that of Apenrade, and that no reasonable person can expect a sensible shopkeeping people to go to war for so slight a matter. 'We have done, indeed, what we could to obtain more; but it does not follow that we think it worth either our while or Denmark's to attempt to gain more for her by the doubtful issue of the sword.' That England, which the veraclous Judge Keogh vaunts to be more than a match for a whole world in arms, now shirks a contest with one hitherto much abused and apparently much despised nation. But this is not all. Some reason must, of course, be given for this sudden shifting of policy. Up to this the whole British Press, as with one voice laughed to scorn the claims of the Duchies to a distinct nationality. Who cared what happened to a few hundred thousand Germans? But when it is felt that the German nation cares so much as to be perfectly willing to go to war, the whole thing is changed; floods of fresh light are thrown upon the obscure places of the Schleswig Holstein question; and England, by the eyes of her omniscient Times, suddenly sees that it is much safer for all parties that Denmark should give up the Duchies. 'It is possible that the line which most thoroughly eliminates the German element may be the safest, the most permanent, and the cheapest for Denmark .-Better trust to nationality than to a line of defences with a half German population in their rear, and a jealous policy ever fostering internal dissensions.'-And so, after all England will not go to war, at least until driven to it. She has over and over again declared that the cause of Denmark is just; she has proclaimed that Austria and Prussia have violated treaties, disturbed the balance of power, and endangered the peace of Europe; and yet

from her foe.'

We had wished and hoped and prayed that England would be involved in this war, and in so far we have been disappinted 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 that England's degradation. But, though her present shame is manifest, is her future danger less? We believe not; but we shall not now pause to discuss that side of the question: We give one final extract from the Times and leave it in all its naked clearness, to tell its tale of shame:— In the face of their (Austria's and Prussia's) treason and the apathy or discretion of the other powers, we can do nothing; unless, indeed, it is to be alleged that we ought to be prepared to sacrifice this Empire, and all the mighty interests staked in its preservation, in a wild and suicidal attempt to prevent forty million Germans from taking possession of a narrow strip of land lying between them and the Dares, and occupied, no doubt, by a majority of their own race .-Even if there were the least hope of success, it would still be a question whether we should be doing good or evil, and whether we had the right to interfere: but no reasonable being can doubt that we should be wasting our strength in vain, and that, with all Germany in perpetual reserve, we should lose man for man, till all our army had disappeared, and the disputed province would remain in the hands of its old German inhabitants.'- Irish People.

STATISTICS OF MURDER. - A return has been made to Parliament, exhibiting certain statistics of all committals or trial on the charge of murder in each of the three kingdoms during the last seven years. For England and Wales and for Ireland the returns are given for each year separately, but for Scotland they are calculated for the whole period. Last year there were 104 persons tried for murder in England and Wales. 41 of these were acquitted, 13 were found insane, and 22 were executed, the remainder receiving modified sentences. In Ireland, last year, although 42 persons were committed for trial on the charge of murder, only 26 were actually tried, 10 were acquitted, 2 escaped on the ground of insanity, 6 were convicted capitally, and 4 were executed. A comparison with the other years shows that in England and Wales there were more executions in 1863 than in any year since 1856, although there were fewer committals for trial. In 1857 there were 100 put on their trial for murder, and 13 executed; in 1859, 106 were tried and only 9 suffered the extreme penalty; and in 1862, 108 were committed and put upon their trial, and 18 were sentenced to be hanged, but one of these committed suicide on the morning of his intended execution, leaving 17 who suffered. In Ireland 131 persons were committed on the charge of murder in 1857, of whom only 95 were actually tried, and not one was executed. In the years between 1858 and 1862 both inclusive, the proportions of committals and of those brought to trial in Ireland were pretty equal in each year; the executions were few, only 11 during the five years, The statistics for the seven years, 1857-63, show that in England and Wales there were during that period 691 committals and 96 executions; in Scotland, 257 were committed, of whom 149 were put on their trial and 5 executed; and in Ireland 548 were committed for trial, 384 were tried, and 15 suffered the sentence of death. The proportion of concealments of births in each kingdom offered an instructive comparison. In England and Wales, with a population which may be roughly stated at 20,000,080, there were 85 convictions; in Scotland, with say 3,150,000 of population there were 290, and Ireland, with a popula-tion which may be estimated at 6,100,000, there were 45 convictions.

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 consumate the matrimonial tie. It apears that a young lady of prepossessing appearance Miss M--, of a highly respectable and affluent family who resides not far from Portnam square, and 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 clergman of St. John's Church published the banns between M. and N. in the usual manner. On the previous evening the gentleman lover informed his intended that everything had been arranged for the wedding to take place as early as eight o'clock on the following morning. Punctually to the time the gentleman and clergyman were at the church, when, lo and behold! as the former was walking up the isle towards the altar, the first person he encountered was the father of the young lady. 'The governor, by heavens!' exclaimed the lover, as he bolted out of the church, and jumping into his carriage, set off to the residence of his lady love. But he was followed by the 'governor' in another carriage and both proceeded through the town at racing speed, and both arrived together, the 'governor' attended by two of the Windsor police. The young lady had ust put on her wedding dress, and with two of her bridesmaids was about to step into her carriage to be driven to the church when, to her dismay, the arrival of the unexpected visitors was announced ... Highwords, as a matter of course, ensued, and threatening language was exchanged but it ended in the run-

England Knocking Under .- The Conference has dress and return home with her father and brother, sons, we begin, - at least we should begin, - to re friends, afterwards repaired to his hotel, where a less towns, and left their inhabitants destitute? wedding breakfast had been ordered and attempted These are sad, and very serious questions. We to drown his sorrow in a few glasses of champagne, and in the confidence of a fulfilment of the last words of Mis M .- Court Journal.

APPEAL OF SIX HUNDRED IRISH CATHOLICS IN FIFE 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 Cupar, the county of Fife. They have neither chapel nor school; nor had they till the beginning of the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to 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. Six hundred pounds would erect a simple Church on the ground generously given by a convert family for this purpose, and a moderate sum would enable us to hire rooms in the distant villages wherein the Holy Sacrifice could be offered. Christian souls who have the luxuries of daily Mass, frequent Benedictions, and the Most Holy Sacrament constantly in your Churches, will you not assist 600 or 700 poor deserted countrymen to have at least the Holy Mass on Sundays? The services of the priest are strictly gratuitous, and thus whatever may be collected will be sent exclusively for supplying the spiritual wants of these poor souls. The smallest contribution will be most gratefully received for the work by the Rev. T. J. Capel, Montrave Kennoway, Fife, Scotland .- Weekly Register.

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 failen beneath the sickle. The dry weather which has lately prevailed has hastened the ripening of the wheat, which within the last few days has wonderfully improved in appearance and quality, though in places it has been much scorched by the sun. Some wheat has already been cut, while a large quantity of rye is down, the latter crop being extremely forward in the valley of the Thames. Barley and oats, owing to the long continued drought, are very short in the straw, and are ripering off fast, though the yield is expected to be rather light. Peas have also suffered greatly from the heat, and a crop below the average must be the result. With regard She is loath to hear the blast of war-she shrinketh | to potatoes, though many fields of the early varieties were almost destroyed by the severe frosts which occurred late in the spring, no complaints have as yet been heard of blight. The pastures are sadly in need of rain, and now present a parched and arid appearance. The fruit crop is a good one, and the trees in the market gardens are loaded with apples, plums and other fruit.

> 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. Mr. Eastlake, Admiralty agent, prosecuted and Mr. Rundle defended. In opening the case Mr. Eastlake stated the several charges of polygamy, and observed that another charge was preferred against the prisoner of having presented a false petition claiming the effects of William Collings, deceased, the third man whom she married, as his lawful wife, which had led to inquiry and the present exposure, another woman claiming a like relation. Numerous witnesses were examined with respect to the charges of polygamy, but the other charge was not gone into, being adjourned until Friday. The Bench, however, committed the prisoner for trial at the next assizes upon each of the four charges of Polygamy. Bail was accepted. It appears that all the five men whom she married were seamen.

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. The exercises were announced to take place at four o'clock, and the several German and other societies assembled at the intersection of Indiana and Wells streets, where the procession was formed. The following societies were represented : St. Francis, St. Michael, St. Aloysius, St. Peter, St. Joseph, St. Benedict, Catholic Total Abstinence Society, Sodality of the Immaculate Conception and Sodality of the Holy Family, with a large number of citizens. The procession was over one mile in length, and marched to Chicago avenue. When the procession arrived at the spot, a vast multitude of persons had assembled The streets were completely blocked up: every window in the vicinity had its dozens of occupants, while many mounted to the house-tops or climbed the trees in the vicinity to witness the imposing ceremony. Rev. Dr. Butler officiated as master of ceremonies.

DEDICATION .- The new church of St. Vincent de Paul, on Main street, near the Providence Asylum, was dedicated by Right Rev. Bishop Timon last Sunday .- Buffaio Catholic.

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, ire-land, and was at the time of his death 68 years old. -San Francisco Monitor.

Twelve Sisters of Providence, from Toronto, Canada, arrived in San Francisco on Wednesday last in the steamship Golden City. They are en route for Victoria, V.I. The ladies, while in San Francisco, will be guests of the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Mercy, and Sisters of Presentation.—Ib.

RETALIATION .- 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. Indeed, the surprise is why they did not inaugurate such a course long ago. The wanton destruction committed by Gen. Hunter in his last expedition, in spite of the remonstrances of Gens. Crooks and Averill, seems to have filled their cup to overflow-

ing:—
'Everybody will be struck with sorrow at the distruction of the pleasant and thriving town of Cham-bersburg. 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. To read, ourselves sitting in safety, of the destruction of Southern cities, villages and plantations; of the glorious success of the Federal armies in reducing half a State to the condition of a desert waste, was exhilarating, perhaps. Poor devils, why did they rebel? and what right has a rebel, or his help-less family, which a loyal soldier is bound to respect?' But when the brand begins to reach our own towns, where ceminders of fifty thousand ruined Virginia homes are left by rebel hands upon the ruins of mansions within a few miles of the national capital: when farms are laid waste, towns held to ransom, and whole counties overrun by men whose own emotion. Our spirits, however depressed by sorrow homes have felt the torch of Northern raiders, and or affliction—however much we have been stunned. whose wives and little ones have been left shelterless by the rough change of life, sometimes turns tog the away delinquent being compelled to doff her bridal and penniless by the hands of our own brothers and memories of "home, sweet home."

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. We are all eager enough for retaliation when we hear of outrages by them up on prisoners, negroes and Unionists. Are they of dif-ferent flesh? 'Hath not a 'rebel' hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? fed with the same diseases, healed by the same means warmed cooled by the same winter and summer' as we are? 'If you prick him does he not bleed? if you poison him does he not die, and if you wrong him shall be not revenge?"

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 mere mention, in the Wheeling Register, almost without comment, of the fact that Hunter had brought the bronze statue to that city, and that the pedestal was broken in three places, caused the editor tobe arrested and imprisoned by Hunter, s or-der, and the establishment of the Register to be closed. So far does Hunter carry his petty and malicious tyranny that the wife of Mr. Baker, the imprisoned editor, is denied access to him, and this, as an Exchange remarks, is 'Done in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.'

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 thirly 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. The Blunt committee is paying three hundred dollars down to recruits, and thirty five dollars hand money to any person bringing a volunteer, either to the old recruiting office in the Park or the new quarters on the Battery. In addition to this bounty of three hundred dollars, one third of which is paid upon being mustered into service, another third at the expiration of half the term of enlistment, and the balance when mustered out. In case the soldier so enlisted is killed, or dies before his term of enlistment expires, his wife, or, if unmarried, his heirs at law, are entitled to draw all the bounty, the same as if he had served out his full term of enlistment .-Notwithstanding these large bounties, it seem at present that the prospect of being able to avoid the draft is very discouraging.

The farmers of New Hartford, Conn., are selling their rye crop to the bonnet makers. It is cut up green, and taken off in the sheaf. They follow with a crop of tobacco, and thus get two profitable harvests in a season.

Fifteen hundred cigar makers were thrown out of employment in New York city by the tobacco

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,-

AWFUL.-The New York University at its late commencement made no less than nine doctors of divinity-their names we need not copeat, though for the most part they are among the great unknown. Of this kind of progeny, colleges, like animals, seem to be prolific in proportion to their weakness. Has not this folly nearly run its rounds? - Chris. Advo-

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 pulling 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.

JOLIET, Ill, July 31 - The German Catholic Church in this place was struck by lightening to-day, during the service. The church was filled with people. Five were instantly killed and fourteen severely injured. Three of the latter have since died.

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 coblers. Notwithstanding the high prices of all kinds of intoxicating drinks, drunkenness prevails to an alarming extent, which is due partially to the fact that liquors are adulterated by the free use of poisonous drugs, some of the vendors copying the example of the cooks of Spain, who threw red pepper into the soup kettles to make up for the deficiency of meat. Tobacco is also a costly luxury, good cigars costing from ten to twenty-five cents each .-- New York Tri-

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.

The Atlanta Appeal of the 20th ult., has a long account of the fire in that city on the preceding night, which broke out at 11 o'clock in Connolly's block, a three-story structure, burning it to the ground, and spreading to M'Pherson's book store and bindery, Ohly's tailor's shop, the late office of the Atlanta Register, and other surrounding buildings. The loss was \$500,0000, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. During the progress of the fire the burning buildings were pillaged by some of the lookers on.

One of John Mitchel's sons (the second) was killed lately on the parapet of Fort Sumter, which he was assisting in defending. He was a Captain in the Confederate army.

Intelligence from St. Louis brings the information that the indians have attacked our trains and destroyed a large amount of stores on the Santa Fe road. Militia were being raised to drive the Indians from the road. and all the time of

HOME. - If there is a word that fills the heart with joy, it is 'home.' Home is an old word, yet it has invincible power that can never wear out. There is no other word in language that clusters so many pleasing affections, and that so powerfully exoites our feelings. We are bound to it by ties of early affection, by years of childhood, by a father's and ther's friendship, by mother's and sister's love. Homeon murmur but its : name; and what happy recollections shoot through the heart, and our brain is wild with