

Mr. BUCKLE ON CATHOLICISM.—The following letter, addressed to the Editor, has appeared in the Bombay Catholic Examiner...

I had the pleasure of travelling with Mr. Buckle, shortly before his death, from Mount Sinai to Jerusalem, through the great desert of Arabia Petrea, and also through a part of the Holy Land.

Speaking to me on one occasion upon America, Mr. Buckle remarked, that he had heard that Catholicism was making great progress in that country.

In his work on 'Spain and Scotland,' when speaking of the latter country, Mr. Buckle writes, 'It is almost impossible for any man, whose opinions differ from those of the people around, to live anywhere in Scotland, except it be in one or two of the largest towns, without becoming a marked man.'

The gentleman who mentioned this, told me at the same time that he coincided very much with Mr. Buckle in his opinions respecting the Catholic and Protestant churches.

Mr. Buckle was born a Protestant, and, I am sorry to believe, died a Deist. The other gentleman I allude to was born a Presbyterian, but confessed to me that he had all but become a Catholic some time before I met him, and told me, when we parted, he was going to Germany for the purpose of studying the German theology of the nineteenth century.

When all this will end God alone knows; but it is difficult to imagine, what a chaos of confusion the world would now be labouring in, had there been no 'Rock of Peter' to meet the fifteen hundred 'Hees' and 'isms' that have sprung up within the last three hundred years.

SCOTTS.

Bombay, June 11th, 1863.

THE GUARD DIES, BUT DOES NOT SURRENDER.—The Times, in a biographical sketch of the late Sir Hugh Halkett, says, in reference to the attack of his brigade on the French Guard, at Waterloo:—'and no account that remarkable incident about which so much has been said and written. The following account, taken from Sir Hugh's own lips, and related in his own blunt way may be accepted as a strictly accurate statement of what happened. His men, he used to say, were almost entirely new troops, who had never been under fire, and he was naturally anxious about their behaviour in the presence of veterans. So when the Guard began their advance, he hit upon a new way of giving his men confidence, as he used to say. Cambronne was well in front of the Guard clearing the way to the attack, when his horse was shot under him and fell; upon which Sir Hugh, seizing his opportunity, dashed out alone in front of the French line, and rode down upon the dismounted General. Cambronne instantly dropped his sword—'la Garde meurt et ne se rend pas'—and surrendered without a blow. As Halkett, was riding back with his prize, a chance bullet struck his horse. Down they came, man and horse together; and the French General, finding himself free, began to make the best of his way back towards his men. But Sir Hugh was not the man to be baffled; the wounded horse, stunned for the moment, but not seriously hurt, struggled on to his legs again, and Halkett, once more on his back, made another dash at his prize, seized him by his aiguillette just before he reached the French lines, and carried him safely off. He used to say that when Cambronne felt his captor's hand again upon his shoulder he showed signs of the utmost terror, so much so that he had to assure him he should receive no ill-treatment from him or his men. No one's opinion on the well-known controversy about the two speeches attributed to the Old Guard and their chief, would have been entitled to so much credit as that of General Halkett. But, unfortunately, the opinion was an uncertain one. As regards the la Garde meurt saying, he certainly never heard those words, but then the negative does not prove much, and as far as can now be known, it must always remain an open question. The other speech, or rather ejaculation, attributed to Cambronne himself is equally difficult of proof or disproof. When asked about it Sir Hugh would say that there was a great noise and confusion, and much shouting, that Cambronne did say something, but he could not hear what it was.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—The Lords' select committee on prison discipline have presented a report containing disclosures which will rather astonish the public who take it for granted that such establishments as gaols are in these days properly conducted. The word 'imprisonment' means widely different things in different counties of England. In some gaols it implies separate imprisonment; in others the associated system prevails. In some the treadmill is the chief, and occasionally the only means of imposing labor on the prisoners, in others the crank, in others picking oakum or stone breaking, in others industrial occupations prevail; in one prison 'self instruction' is said to be the main element of discipline, and labor is not only supposed to be productive of no good, but every hour devoted to it is treated as a relaxation or relief from the seclusion of the cell. As for diet, the bread, potatoes, and meat given vary in different gaols from 100 ounces to 346 in a week. Ten hours in bed—in some cases more—is an absurd regulation. To complete the sketch of our punishments, the governor of a county gaol says, 'I have seen a popular novel in a prisoner's cell' (not to that governor's prison.) The committee 'have to express their dissent from many of the ruling principles which the officials inspectors, and especially Mr. Perry, have laid down. The committee do not consider that the moral reformation of the offender holds the primary place in the prison system; that mere industrial employment without wages is a sufficient punishment for many crimes; that punishment in itself is morally prejudicial to the criminal and useless to society, or that it is desirable to abolish both the crank and treadmill as soon as possible.' The late Sir J. Jebb has put the case elegantly enough in his evidence:—'The deterring elements of punishment are hard labor, hard fare, and a hard bed.' The committee lay down as principles that a system should be established approaching as nearly as may be practicable to an uniformity

of labor, diet, and treatment in the various gaols, and that while industrial occupation, should in certain stages form a part of prison discipline, the more strictly penal element of that discipline, is the chief means of exercising a deterrent influence, and therefore ought not to be weakened, as it has been in some gaols, still less to be entirely withdrawn. More in detail, the committee recommend that the separate system, which they consider must now be accepted as the foundation of prison discipline, be made obligatory upon all prisons throughout the kingdom. It exercises both a reformatory and a deterrent effect, and should be carried out even in chapel. It can be accomplished even in gaols of the old construction. The treadmill and the crank, of uniform construction as far as possible, should be prescribed as the principal elements of penal discipline, with power to have recourse to the shot drill; and for prisoners sentenced to hard labor not less than eight hours a day at the wheel or crank for the first three months of a short sentence or the earlier stage of imprisonment, and not less than six hours a day during the next three months, would be, as the committee consider, a safe and moderate standard. How far this may be subsequently carried on, supplemented, relaxed, or modified by some other form of employment, must be left to the local authorities to determine; but where industrial employment is given not less than nine hours a day should be allotted to it. The question of the proper diet being still in dispute should be referred to a commission. During short sentences, or the earlier stages of a long confinement, no mattress should be allowed, but only planks to sleep on. No evil results from the use of the of the guard bed in military prisons. School should be regarded as a boon, and under no circumstances a substitute for labor, or the substance of penal discipline. The means employed for the reformation of offenders should always be accompanied by due and effective punishment. Sir W. Crofton holds that moral reformation of ebaracter is greatly assisted by a preliminary course of stringent punishment.—Times.

ORANGE RIOTING IN ENGLAND.—The even-handedness of "British justice" was well exhibited in Southport about a fortnight ago. That town was literally invaded and taken possession of by a mob of armed Orangemen, the representatives of the lodges of Liverpool, Preston, Bolton, Wigan, &c. To the number of seven or eight hundred, they ostentatiously paraded the streets dressed in the conventional orange costume, with orange sashes, ribbons, &c. Many had old muskets or pistols, and several had swords. As in duty bound, they all got most loyal drunk, and when intoxicated their arms were a continual source of dread and apprehension to the peaceably-disposed citizens. A regular fusillade was practised through the streets, and wanton and aggravated assaults inflicted on offending passers-by. Some of them were brought up in custody before the local magistrates, who dismissed them with trifling penalties. One of them who had been flourishing a naked sword right and left, and in his furious conduct wounded several parties, was merely asked to furnish bail to the amount of twenty pounds for future good conduct. A man named Thomas Keys, seeing the frantic manner in which the Orangemen was behaving, rushed in upon him and succeeded in wresting the sword from the drunken fellow.—For this he was hotly pursued by a crowd of the engaged loyal Orangemen and narrowly escaped with his life. If the prisoners in these cases were Irish Papists, we may be confident that heavy fines and long imprisonment would be the result, as in the case of the Birkenhead disturbances, for instance.

A case was tried in one of the London police courts a few days since, which will give our readers some idea of the impartiality with which British law is administered. It appeared that some fellows belonging to the famous English Garibaldian Brigade, of blessed memory, unassisted with the amount of military glory acquired by their onslaughts on the poultry sheds and barn yards of Naples, and, wisely deciding against leaving their great qualities go to rust, determined upon undertaking another foreign campaign. The cause that was to be saved by their powerful assistance, in this instance, was Poland's, and the leader in the glorious crusade was to be a Mr. Alfred Styles, of the mature age of twenty-one years, late lieutenant in the gallant brigade before mentioned. Mr. Styles fixed his depot at Tower Hill, and advertised for 'young men to fill engagements abroad,' in the Daily Telegraph. Some of the 'young men' called at Tower Hill, and after professing themselves hugely delighted at the prospect of being mown down by the Cossacks, called next at the office of the Russian Consul, and informed him of the grave danger that was threatening the existence of the Russian government. The engines of the British law were speedily put into operation. Now, it is true that when this same juckenapes and his associates were recruiting men to assist in robbing the Pope, the terrors of the law were uninvoked; there was no prevention in this case; the authorities were satisfied to wink at the affair, or to openly assist it. But in this case it is not a Catholic power that is to be assailed, nor an infidel kingdom that is to be set up, and accordingly the majesty of the law was displayed in all its terrors. Styles is to be brought up for trial for violating the Foreign Enlistment Act, and has been compelled to find bail for £1,000. Of course, as far as Poland is concerned, this has been a most happy result. The disclosures of London would be of little service were something more than pillage and robbery is required. It is not scoundrels of this class that are wanted in Poland, and the gallant insurgents would as soon turn their scythes against them as against their Russian oppressors.

The most important news of this week is that the distress in Lancashire, which has long been diminishing, has suddenly taken a turn, and is rapidly on the increase. Last Christmas more than 500,000 persons were receiving relief. Christmas was no sower past than the number diminished at the average rate of 4,000 per week. By midsummer the number relieved had sunk to 250,000; the expense had diminished more than half. On the 25th of July, for the first time, there was an increase upon the week. This men hoped was only an accident; but a second week has passed, and the increase, which had been 200 in the first week, was 1,250 in the second. There is every reason to fear that we have seen the best. The Times says it is plain that what is needed for the relief of Lancashire is not cotton, but cheap cotton. This may come some day, at present it is beyond hope. 'And we cannot keep the labour together at the charge of the nation till so doubtful a day comes round.' Emigration seems to be the only remedy. Against this we all know the manufacturers have set themselves throughout. They naturally desire that whenever cheap cotton comes it may find the 'hands' waiting for it. For it costs more to attract hands from the agricultural districts of England and Ireland than to give employment to those hanging idle on the spot. But there is nothing to be done for it.—Weekly Register.

FEARFUL INCREASE OF INFANTICIDE IN ENGLAND.—If we were to say there are on an average four agrarian murders committed annually in Ireland, we should, probably, exceed the average number. Yet, so great is the outcry and exaggeration whenever one of these unpardonable outrages takes place, that any one not acquainted with the country, and the constant misstatements and downright mendacities of its maligners would be led to suppose that such outrages were, at least, of daily if not of more frequent occurrence. But the criminal statistics of Ireland, the state of the calendar, the judges' charges at the assizes, and the police and constabulary reports, tell a very different tale. We have adverted especially to such murders as are committed under the general designation of agrarian outrages, as, in fact, murders are rarely perpetrated in this country unless they are in some way connected with the wa-

settled and unsatisfactory relations between the owners of the soil and their tenants. In England, however, and Scotland, men, women, and children are daily hurried to their long account on any or no pretext; neither grey-headed old age, nor vigorous youth, nor helpless infancy is safe from the assassin's blood-reeking hand, impelled by an insatiable determination to gratify the most detestable, debasing, and demonic passions ever harbored in the human breast. Mr. Cox, the member for Finsbury, whilst bringing the alarming increase in the number of child-murders under the notice of the Commons, showed by a return presented last year that during the eighteen months, from the 1st of January, 1861, to the 30th June, 1863, the number of deaths of children throughout England and Wales, in which it had been necessary to hold coroners' inquests, amounted to the enormous multitude, as it may be termed, of five thousand five hundred and forty-seven. Of these 224 were cases of wilful murder, 679 cases of open verdicts, 965 deaths from suffocation. Within the same period two hundred and seven children were returned as murdered within the metropolis (London), or at the rate of three infants per week! and the great majority of these innocents were not slaughtered immediately after they were brought into the world, but at ages varying from six to twelve months, and even older still. This slaughter of innocents, the natural concomitant of the profligacy and licentiousness, which are gaining such gigantic proportions in England, may be regarded as the parent root from which shoot forth branches bearing every species of vice, guilt, and depravity.—'Shame and modesty once lost, every other virtue follows,' says a Roman writer, and as he might have added, all other vices take their place.—Dublin Telegraph.

MORAL ENGLAND.—The following paragraph which appeared in the London Standard of yesterday, as a quasi advertisement, speaks well for the morality of civilized, enlightened, England.—'Infanticide.—The public will be glad to learn that a society is about being formed to deal with the lamentable increase in the crime of infanticide; and those who desire to cooperate in this urgent work will oblige by intimating the same by letter, addressed 'Amicus,' 10 Craven street, Strand, W.C., preliminary to an early meeting to organise the movement.'

EFFECTS OF THE DIVORCE LAW.—A sign of the times has been touched upon by an able writer in the Saturday Review. It is said that the article headed 'Frisky Matrons' is written by a lady of well-known talent and high rank. So that as it may, it is, evidently enough, by one who has good means of knowing what London Society really is. The description is alarming. The change described is no less than this, that the English married woman of 1863 is a different being from the English married woman of 1840. Society no longer expects from her the same decorum, and this she feels to be not an insult but a privilege.

THE CHURCH IN PARLIAMENT.—The chief characteristic of the late session, in respect to matters ecclesiastical, has been this—that the gravest questions have been stirred; publicity has been given to the weightiest facts; admissions of the most serious kind, in relation to the condition of the Establishment, have been freely made; and while the materials for future conflicts have been accumulated, there has not been, so far as we can remember, anything to raise the hopes of Churchmen, who have come to look upon the position of the Church, in relation to the Legislature, with a gloomy apprehension almost amounting to despair. The do-nothing policy would alone be bad enough to bear; but every session does something to show the necessity for action, and the inability of Churchmen to remove admitted scandals, and to overcome multiplying difficulties. The past session has forced the Government to acknowledge that the law of subscription requires to be relaxed, but who will say when the desired object will be realized? It has elicited episcopal acknowledgments that the Bural Service of the Church ought to be amended; but already we are told that there is no hope of agreement as to the amendment required. It has seen a sweeping condemnation of the Ecclesiastical Commission by a Select Committee, but there is but a slender probability that the reform proposed by the committee will be effected. The session has also witnessed a revival of the agitation against the Irish Church, which has, at least, forced into prominence the fact that the Irish Establishment is as indefensible now as when the 'Appropriation Clause' was the great battle-ground of the Whigs. It is in this which, in our judgment, has made the late session a more advantageous one to those who object to, than to those who uphold, Church Establishments. It has pushed old questions forward, and has brought up new ones not likely now to sleep. It has given us an abundance of fresh facts, which our speakers and lecturers, our editors and our tract writers can use with great effect for months to come. It has brought out some of the younger members of the House of Commons on the side of religious and intellectual liberty, and shows that some of the older men are not so immovable as they were believed to be.—Liberator.

There is strong probability of a war between Great Britain, and Japan, growing out of the murder of British subjects in Japan, and the refusal of the rulers of that country to make reparation. The Cincinnati Commercial suggests that if Great Britain and Japan go to war, the United States will be a neutral power. We will recognise the gracious Tycoon as a belligerent, and we have a perfect right, under the late English precedents, to fit out privateers to waste the commerce of England.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World says:—'The rebels made a daring raid on the Rappahannock, capturing two gunboats of the Potomac flotilla and the revenue cutter Patuxent.'

UNITED STATES.

A BRUTAL ATTACK ON THE ISRAEL.—The Boston Commonwealth, the organ of Charles Sumner, an extreme Abolition print, in speaking of the Irishman, says:—

'We by no means contend that he is equal in moral and intellectual endowment to the colored man; but we insist that he is capable of a good degree of improvement. When the demagogue is dead and Croton and Cochinute are universal, then will be the Copperhead's opportunity. Then we will bet on him (in small sums), and in the race with Sambo, Patrick may save his distance.'

This is said of that race that has produced Burke, Sheridan, Grantin, Curzon, Tom Moore, Daniel O'Connell, Robert Emmet, and a host of others, whose names shine resplendent upon the pages of history. This is the race which Abolitionism places below the negro!—Civ. Enquirer.

The Federal general commanding in Missouri has ordered the whole population of Jackson, Cass, Bates, and Vernon counties in that State to remove from them in fifteen days; all grain and hay in these counties are to be taken to the Federal military stations before September 23 or they will be destroyed. The intention of the Federal authorities is to destroy every building, and depopulate the whole of these counties.

CONSISTENT FOR ONCE.—The Daily Times, and the Evening Post take openly the part of Russia against Poland. Russia, they say, is clearly right, because the Poles sin at independence, and are not willing to be governed, either well or ill, according to the laws of Russia. They are therefore rebels, and these papers invoke all the sympathies of their embryo Parian Commonwealth of New England in favour of Russia, in her effort to "crush out the rebellion."

The total amount of claims filed for damages sustained during the late riots in New York, is \$1,700,000.

ONLY IRISHMAN.—At New Orleans, August 14th, Francis Scott a private of the 1st Louisiana (Federal) and 'only an Irishman' was shot to death by sentence of Court Martial. The prisoner was apparently of about 30 years of age, tall and robust, with sandy hair and complexion, and altogether a fine specimen of a man. From first to last he never betrayed the smallest symptom of nervousness, but met death with the utmost composure. His only regret seemed to be that his hands were tied. When everything was ready for the dreadful final act, and the priest, having uttered his last words of consolation, had left the prisoner alone, the latter looked around him compositely and then said in a loud clear voice:—

'Follow Soldiers—I am about to die for killing Maj. Bullen. I did kill him, and would do the same thing over under similar circumstances. I had never met him before that day. My company had come down from Fort Hudson to Donaldsonville, and we stopped there in the fort. That evening Maj. Bullen came to the breastworks and told my captain that he must remain on the breastworks, as he was going to withdraw his detachment. The Captain told him that he was under marching orders, and he did not think it right that he should be left there. The Major replied: 'You must obey orders, sir, and I order you to remain here.' Without intending wrong, I happened to say: 'Well, Captain, we'll take care of these breastworks, and protect his nine months' men from the enemy.' At which the Major turned upon me, and some words passed between us, when he drew his revolver and aimed it at me. My musket was at an order, and I brought it to a ready, and before he could fire I fired at him. I shot him through the wrist and in the body. I killed him, and am content to die for it. Had he killed me, there would have been nothing done. An officer is never punished for killing a soldier. I hold no malice against any one, and freely forgive every body, as I hope all will forgive me. Had Gen. Banks a thousand men like me, they would be worth more than all the conscripts that the State of Maine can send into the field.

As he uttered these words, he dropped upon his knees and said: 'I am ready.' The fatal order was given to fire, and the lifeless body fell pierced by seven out of eight bullets, two of them passing through his heart. The poor fellow's death must have been instantaneous.

Joseph T. Donnelly, 'only an Irishman' was murdered in New York, on Friday last, by Major Bradford, commanding a body of Federal cavalry. His offence was asking a Federal colonel to drink with him.

A BLOODY RECORD.—The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register gives the following Rebel estimate of killed, wounded and missing, from the beginning of the war to the beginning of the present year:

Federals—Killed, 42,874; wounded, 97,027; prisoners, 68,218—total, 208,115. Died from disease and wounds, 250,000.

Confederates—Killed, 20,893; wounded, 69,615; prisoners, 23,169—total, 102,677. Died from disease and wounds, 136,000.

This is the Rebel account, and cannot be relied upon. But suppose we reverse it, and the loss then is, Confederates, 450,115; Federals, 238,677; a grand total of 688,792.

Since the beginning of the present year, we have had Chancellorsville, the siege of Charleston, Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the battle of Gettysburg, and innumerable lesser battles and skirmishes, swelling the list on both sides.

PLUNDER.—The Helena correspondent of the New York Times makes the following statements relative to the plundering by Federal officers in Mississippi:—'On the same boat were a large number of officers, who were leaving Vicksburg on furloughs. A vigorous search of their baggage, instituted by the Government official, showed that many of these patriots had not been idle during their stay in Dixie. In one box, in the care of a surgeon, and sent to his wife at Madison, Wis., by an officer at Vicksburg, were found two handsome double-barrelled shot-guns, a very elegant silver-mounted rifle, a heavy silver silver, some lace window-curtains, and a few valuable bijouterie, which the enterprising gentleman had collected in the South and was sending home probably with a view to make his long absence seem less tedious to his waiting helpmate. Other packages revealed more guns, silver pitchers, ladies' fine underclothing, and a thousand other articles whose names I have forgotten. In every case these articles were found in the baggage of officers. Had they been private, they would have been disgraced and punished; as it was, the stolen goods were simply confiscated, and the whole affair treated as rather a good joke. There seemingly is no reason why a thief with shoulder straps should not be punished as well as a thief in a plain blouse; but yet there is a difference made and a marked one. One Colonel belonging to the Army of the Tennessee did meet his deserts, as doubtless would all other thieves did their case reach the notice of Gen. Grant. He sacked a house of all its furniture, including a fine piano, had the plunder hauled into camp, boxed up, and carried upon a boat marked for his home in the North ere he was discovered. He was at once very properly dismissed the service—he should in addition, like other thieves have been sent to Alton for a term of ten years at hard labor. A few examples of this sort would have the effect to break up this system of thieving and burglary, which so many are carrying on under the guise of officers and soldiers.'

A BEAT PLACK.—They have a little town 'out West' which it appears to have been overlooked by Dickens and other English travellers, and which is all sorts of a stirring place.' In one day they recollect had two street fights, hung a man, rode three men out of town on a rail, got up a quarter race, a turkey-shooting, a grand pulling, a match dog fight, had preaching by a circus-rider, who afterwards ran a foot-race for apple-jack all round; and as if that was not enough, the judge of the court, after losing his year's salary at single-handed poker, and whipping a person for saying he didn't understand the game, went out and helped to lynch his grandfather for hog-stealing.—American Paper.

ANOTHER 'IMPROVEMENT' ON THE LAWS OF CIVILIZED WARFARE.—The poisoning of wells, and fountains of water, and of weapons, has been forbidden by the laws of civilized war. The Abolitionist seem to be changing that law as well as others. We read:—

POISONED BULLETS.—According to the Troy White, the United States Government is engaged in manufacturing poisoned bullets. This is what the White says: 'We have before us some specimens of the Minie bullet now produced at the U. S. Arsenal. One of them is made fatally poisonous by the washing of the indentured portion with a solution of copper. Another is the pointed or forward end—this is evidently intended to penetrate farthest. Next to this is a washer of zinc. Behind this comes the butt, with the cylinder, on which are joined the three sections of the bullet. Suppose a man to be struck with one of these bullets—the surgeon, on probing the wound, would be apt to get at the light butt and cylinder.—The zinc washer would still remain, causing inflammation and death. Should the victim survive the extraction of the cylinder and washer, a third operation would still remain for the heavy part of the bullet.'

HAD TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS.—The screw steamer Virginia, belonging to Guano's line, arrived at this port on the 20th inst., from Liverpool, with 815 steerage passengers, the majority of whom are loud in their complaints at the outrageous treatment they received during the voyage hither from the officers whose duty it was to look after their comfort. On Saturday the 10th inst. the passengers held a meeting and gave free expression to their sentiments respecting upon their arrival here to make a public statement of the facts of the case for the especial benefit of those who may be disposed to emigrate hither, and to set forth the breach of contract by the owners of

the Virginia toward the steerage passengers. Their principal complaint is in regard to the quality and quantity of the food served them during the voyage, several men complaining that some days they had scarce enough to eat. One of our reporters yesterday visited Castle Garden, and had an interview with about twenty-five or thirty of the passengers, whom he found perfectly courteous in their manners, and men apparently above the ordinary standard of immigrants. They were charged for their passage hither £3 15s. 8d., the tickets which they received having printed there a substantial bill of fare. Several of them, before leaving, asked the agent if they had better take any extra provisions along, but were answered in the negative, and told that ample provision would be made for all on board. From the very day of starting, however they found out they had been deceived and that there was a general scarcity of provisions and water. The coffee and tea were no better than slops, and were not drunk by many, and the soup and rice were not fit to eat. No day passed except Sunday, that large numbers were not left without their ration. The galley was small and only one cook employed to furnish food for this vast number of people. On one occasion several of the passengers went to the Chief Steward and asked him what they should do for dinner—his reply was 'fight for it—you're big enough to take care of yourselves.' Complaint is also made that the grossest indecency and immorality was allowed by the officers during the voyage, and no restraint whatever was put upon the young men and young women. There was only one water closet for 300 women. Frequent complaints were made to the officers by the respectable portion of the passengers, but they remained unheeded.—N. Y. Tribune.

There is literally nothing anywhere to be seen which gives an idea of a hospital, unless it be a row of newly made graves not far distant. The 'nurses' as they are called, by a stretch of language, consist of men, detailed for that purpose from various regiments. They are without system, without medicine, and seemingly without hope or interest in their work. Perhaps this is not entirely due to a want of heart, but to apathy and general recklessness of the place, the very bad example of the surgeons, who go off and remain away as if indifferent to the welfare of their patients, if indeed, they had not as soon have them dead as be troubled with them living. These are weighty words, but we speak with due caution. In these same hospitals a poor man was found, who had been lying on the hard floor with nothing under him but half of his coarse blanket for three weeks. During this time the surgeon had been treating him for typhus fever, but the stranger discovered that the man's back and spine were in a state of gangrenous mortification unknown to the surgeon. Passing through the wards one day, a lady overheard this conversation between a surgeon and his assistant. A poor patient in great pain was groaning very loudly and continuously, when the latter called out at a distance, 'Say, can't you stop that noise?' The former, sotto voce, put in, 'If he does not stop it soon I'll fix him.' Next morning the man was dead, although the nature of his wound did not preclude such a fate. The impression left on my mind was that which will occur to the reader, unnatural as it may sound. Let us hope that it is an erroneous one, although there are men so debased, so fiendish, as to send the soul of a patient to its eternal home rather than be annoyed over their cups by the cries of his pain-racked body. We have no need to allude to the coarse, brutal, profane and offensive language used by some of the surgeons, but kick are sometime dealt to brack. The nurses take example from the doctor. Neglect is infectious, until at last all concern for the sick comes to be looked on in the light of an unmanly and obsolete proceeding.—Civ. St. Louis Republican.

It is not surprising that there is a growing dislike for service in the Union Army when it is believed that the poor wounded soldiers are frequently uncared for. Fellows that could not make decent tradesmen are permitted to practice medicine and surgery upon poor, sick and wounded soldiers. No doubt the above is a fair specimen of the heartless creatures that enter the army and are dubbed 'Physicians' and 'Surgeons.' Such chaps would not be allowed to attend sick or lame animals at home, and should not be permitted to experiment upon our brave soldiers. It is true they mostly depend upon the fact that 'the Doctor binds his hands,' and 'don't man tell no tales'; but the Government should not permit every adventurer who calls himself a medical man, and leaves the defenders of the Union at their mercy. We have frequently read accounts of the heartless manner in which wounded soldiers have been treated by those who were supposed to aid them. We know that there are professional men in the service as well as out of it, who are qualified to give assistance and kind treatment, and inducements should be held out through professional men to enter the Army service.—Buffalo Sentinel.

GREENBACKS AHEAD.—One day lately a large red-faced woman, with a porter's load of expensive finery on her person, entered a large jewelry store in New York, and enquiring for diamonds, a magnificent assortment of rings, brooches, ear-rings, necklaces, etc. were spread before her. From these she selected three thousand five hundred dollars worth, which she requested might be sent to her home with the bill. The clerk would lend her husband at home, she said, and he would pay for them. A pen and card were handed to her, and she was requested to write her address. She hesitated, her brand face turned from red to crimson, and finally, in great confusion, she made her mark (a big cross) on the card, and tossing it to the salesman, said: 'That, I want to write, but I guess he'll know that.' The illiterate queen of diamonds was a contractor's wife.

A couple were engaged to get married the other day in Chicago, and every preparation was made to celebrate the nuptials, but the bridegroom did not appear. A messenger, however, brought the news to the waiting party that he had been drafted in New York and could not leave. The reply of the young lady was worthy of the occasion. With her drooping pliant in her eye and her heart ready to burst with grief, she turned to the company and said:—'I don't keep a durn; there's plenty more men in the world, say how.' The meeting adjourned.

It seems to be accorded by the universal consent of mankind that Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co's Sarsaparilla, Peppermint and Pills are the greatest remedies yet discovered for the treatment of disease; yet Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the great Blixir of life, which Philadelphia have sought for purifying the blood. Try it and judge for yourselves.

HOSTESS'S STOMACH BITTERS.—A great fact breaks down all prejudices. At length the medical faculty admit that after all other remedies have failed in Dyspepsia, Hostess's Stomach Bitters will accomplish a cure. Not a day passes that we do not receive by letter and otherwise, evidences of its tonic properties of the most gratifying character. Of these testimonials many are from ladies. One of them says 'after a living martyrdom of years from indigestion and its concomitants, I at last, thanks to your inestimable Bitters, am enabled to eat with a relish, and to digest what I eat without pain.' We might quote from hundred of letters to the same effect. In all complaints involving indigestion, biliousness, and the affections of the bowels consequent thereupon, Hostess's Bitters are the one thing needful. So say our correspondents generally, and such is also the testimony of many physicians who have been candid enough to state their opinions in black and white. Prepared and sold by Hostess & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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