betreque accerat constituents. They supported 

to shoot a man in the North, and that he had offered to snow job; she then put up her hands and asked him for God's sake to put him out: witness said he him for Gots and that he was only waiting for a cerand amount of information to have him arrested that Serjeant Daty did not live far off-and that he imself was a warranted constable since 1848, and

could arrest him.

Nr. Beytagh said that these were the only informations which he proposed to read on behalf of the crown, and that the prisoner's solicitor might now, if he pleased, examine the crown witnesses.

Mr. Fitzgerald declined to do so. Mr. Firegrand deside that they should send the prigoner for trial to the next Commission.

oner Fitzgerald said that he could offer solvent and respectable bail for the prisoner, and requested the

magistrates to accept of it. magistrates of account that the application should be made to the Queen's Bench, as, on the part of the crown, he could not consent to bail being taken. Bail was accordingly not taken.

There were other informations taken privately on last Wednesday, but the crown counsel did not think

it necessary to read them.

The Morning Post lately exulted loudly over the return of Mr. Barbour for Lisburn. In that ultra-Protesiant constituency and stronghold of Orangeism Mr. Verner was rejected simply because he supported Lord Derby, and Mr. Barbour was elected ported because he supported Lord Palmerston. The Morning Post said it was the first instance in which a Protestant constituency in | reland had returned a supporter of Lord Palmerston, and that it was not sure that a new era in the politics of Ireland might not date from that election. The Post said, 'The Irish Protestants of Lisburn believe Lord Palmerston the Statesman best qualified to guide the councils of the nation. They understand perfectly the value of the cry of No surrender on the part of a candidate who would go to Parliament to aid Sir George Bowyer and Mr. Hennessy in the advocacy of the ex-King of Naples and the Pope.' It may be noticed by the way that Lisburn is not quite the first instance. For in Cork in 1860, when their choice lay between the Palmerstonian Attorney-General, the Right Hon. R. Densy, and the Conservative Viscount Campden, the Protestants of the County voted for the Liberal candidate against the Conservative who had the support of the majority of the Catholic voters. It is natural that we should watch with great interest every indication of that change which we fully expectere long, and which we should like to accelerate, when all the most ferocious, the most vulgar, the most stupid, and the most bigoted of the Protestants of Ireland shall formally transfer their allegiance to the Liberals, and accept bire and receive wages as recognised servants of the Great Liberal party. A few years ago, in 1853, there were Irish Catholic Liberals who, when required to act up to their engagements, and to sit and vote upon the Opposition side of the House, used to ask with indignation, 'Would you have me sit on the same side of the House as Spooner and Newdegate, those bigoted enemies of my religion? And so for the honor of their religion they went to sit on the same side as Mr. Tom Chambers and Mr. Kinnaird, where they have been since joined by Mr. Whalley. A few thorough-paced Orangemen from the North would materially improve the appearance of the Liberal Benches, and we should like to see them there. Meanwhile, the flirtation between Lord Palmerston and the Orangemen makes progress. Sir Robert Peel's mission to I:eland was a public token of it which none could miss. And fresh evidence has been continually discoverable in the columns of the Dublin Orange organs. The Dublin would not kneel down to prayers along with the Erening Mail has been abusing Mr. Disraeli for a other girls [they being Protestants, of course], while long time, and is in open mutiny against the Conservative leaders for their Popish leanings: but this week it says that whenever Lord Derby commands another brief term of office Ireland is threatened with having as Chancellor 'a second rate common law dradge, or a mechanical special pleader, or a Nisi Prius declaimer.' And the Dublin Evening Mail selects for its praise Lord Palmerston's Attorney General, Mr. Justice Keogh. It says no judicial ap-pointment was ever assailed with so much indecent vituperations as Mr. Keogh's, but that time has utterly discredited those denunciations. The public needs such servants: and the Evening Mail enumerates sundry creditable says of Mr. Justice Keogh,

their cumulative force is incalculably multiplied. -Memoirs of M. Byrne. - Battle of Arklow-9th June, '98 .- At about ten o'clock in the morning, all the preparations that were possible to be made being now ready, and all our men who were absent during the night having joined their respective corps, the order to march from Gorey hill was given, and never did I witness anything before like the joy that seemed to brighten every countenance when this command was repeated from rank to rank throughout the entire column; it had more the appearance of a march to some great place of amusement than to the battlefield. I think we mustered twenty thousand strong at least, but we had not two thousand firelocks fit for use. The greater part of the muskets that were taken by the country people, little accustomed to make use of them, the locks soon became deranged, and we had no gunsmiths following our army to repair them, nor had we even blacksmiths to repair our pikes; for those poor fellows were either shot, transported, or in prison previous to the rising; but still we had some three or four thousand tolerably well mounted pikes in our army, and the remainder of the men were armed with weapons of different sorts, all of which in close fighting would suffice against the soldier's gun and bayonet. We met no scouting parties from the enemy's camp before we reached Coolgreny; in this town we made a short halt, to let the men take some refreshments, and, after a rest of less than an hour, we resumed our march on Arklow, the enemy's cavalry flying back before us, without waiting to exchange a sing e shot with our advanced guard Thus we arrived, between three and four o'clock (after making ten Irish miles) in front of the enemy's line, which we found entrenched and barricaded, to commence a regular battle, with our very irregular troops, against a regular and disciplined English army. We first perceived a numwas fired from our troops, retired to the rear of their line, and we saw one of them fall from his horse, we supposed either hadly wounded and trouble woman was extrinated and construction the woman was extrinated and construction the woman was extrinated and construction the woman was extrinated and construction to the woman was extr supposed either badly wounded or killed. He belonged to the Durham Fencibles, that occupied this of Trinity-lane, pronounced life to be extinct.

and ends with a couple which deserve to be quoted.

ment signed by a parish Priest was handed up to

him, he said ' he would attend to nothing of the sort;

that the gentleman should have come on the table

and given evidence.' The Evening Mail adds with charming navicle, 'These, perhaps, are trifles, but

they are of the right, and perpetually recurring, and coming from the lips of a Roman Catholic Judge,

this strong position.

Esmond Kyan lost no time in drawing up our artillery to attack this position, and the first volley he fred he had the satisfaction to see that he had dismounted one of the enemy/s: cannon. The Monaseed corps to which I belonged entered the field in front of the control of the control of the seed to the field of th of the enemy's entrenchment, at the same time with Esmond Kyan and the artillery; but we were instantly ordered to file to the right; and attack the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 10, 1868

the battle became general in every direction where the king's troops were perceived, and the Yeoman cavalry showed more pluck on this occasion than usual. They accompanied the regular forces in several charges against our men but without success, for we forced both them and the English troops to abandon their position in the fishery with great loss of men, killed and wounded. Such were the prodigies of valor exhibited by our chief at the head of their respective corps, that General Needham, who commanded in chief the king's forces, from the onset despaired of success, and he had already begun to take the necessary dispositions to effect his retreat before the great mass of our pikemen should be brought against him; his troops, he saw plainly, though they fought bravely, could no longer resist the impetuousity of our attacks in the open field. Besides, he feared every moment that his forces might disband in confusion, particularly that part of Wal-pole's division which escaped at Tubberneering, and which, although now considerably reintorced by the Cavan Militia, and other troops sent from Dublin, could not forget their late panic at Clough, where Walpole was killed.

General Needham had also the cavalry regiment of Ancient Britons, and at least a dozen corps of Yeoman cavalry to bring against us, whilst we had scarcely any men mounted to make head against them; yet we defeated and dispersed them in every engagement during the day. Captain Thomas Knox Grogan at the head of the Castletown cavairy was one of the first who attempted to charge our troops; both he and his cousin, James Moor, of Monaseed and several others of his corps, were killed in an instant, and the rest dispersed. So we were now, after four hours' of desperate fighting, completely masters of the field of battle, with the exception of one corner, the position occupied by Colonel Skerret and the Durham Fencibles, and this post was only at-tacked by our artillery, commanded by Esmond Kyan. Unfortunately this brave and experienced officer, after having forced Skerret to abandon his first stronghold, received a wound which disabled him for some time; he had his cork arm with a part of the stump carried off by a cannon ball. This accident afforded time to Skerret and his much vaunted Durham Fencibles to barricade themselves in their new position. But, had a few hundred of our pikemen been brought to bear on them during this manouvre, they would have fled as all the other troops under the command of General Needham. For really those Fencibles showed no bravery further than to keep themselves under cover and away as much as possible from our pikemen. They never once attempted during the battle to assist the other troops of their division, which were overwhelmed in every direction by our army. Thus, by keeping as much as he could out of the fight, Colonel Skerret mede a reputation for himself, and for which, according to the military lottery, he was recompensed with the rank of Generai.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

HOW THEY TREAT IRISH CATROLICS IN LANCASHIES. To the Editor of the Universal News.

Sir, - Knowing your truly Irish and Catholic ournal to be the champion of our oppressed people in this alien land, and that your columns are always open to us to expose our grievence and persecution to the world, I beg to address you. I send you the following case of an Irish girl, who was expelled from a sewing school in Royton because she would not kneel down to prayers along with the the Rev. Richard Hill, the incumbent of Royton, read the prayers and hymns of the Established Church for the sewers, whether they liked to hear them or not. Well, Anne Conroy, a Roman Catholic girl, would not kneel down to prayers on Friday week last. When prayers were over, the parson asked her why she did not kneel down while he was reading, and she respectfully told him that she was a Roman Catholic, and that it was against her religion and her conscience to kneel down to prayers that she did not believe in. He told her that she must kneel down at those times, or else she must give over coming to the school. She answered that she would obey him in all things (as far as school was concerned) but not to ask her to join in religious indignation among the Protestant community, and among the Dissenters, as the following extract from a letter to the Oldham Standard will show:—

To the Edilor of the Oldham Standard.

Feb, 28, 1863. Sir-Can any of your readers say whether it is a fact that a young woman, named Ann Conroy, has been expelled from a sewing class in Royton, because she would not kneel down to prayers while the Superintendent opened the school?—Yours truly, Tony Taccibr.

It was an Englishman that wrote the above letter. Another Catholic woman went to the Rev. Richard Hill for some clothes. He asked her if she went to the Catholic chapel, and when she replied in the afficmative, he told her to take herself and her Romanism from his door, and get clothes from the priest.-There is no priest in this village, and the priest of Oldham has nothing to do with the Royton Committee. The clothes were sent to be distributed to all who were in need of them, without any distinction of class, creed, or nationality; at least, we understand such to be the generous contributor's intention. The woman I mention is an Irish Catholic, and resident about forty-six years in this district.— She was married to an Englishman, and reared her family virtuously and decently. She is not qualified, evidently, to receive Lancashire relief. I know a Catholic lad going to the men's school; his old coat is all in rags, and because he will not kneel down to Protestant prayers he will not get a stitch of clothing. I wish Mr. John Pope Hennessy, or some other sterling Irish member, would bring this girl's case before the house, for I am sure that it is a harder case than the Spanish Bible-readers, about whom there was so much fuss some time ago.'—Yours truly, LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

THE UNTOWARD EVENTS OF THE NIGHT OF THE ILLU-MINATIONS.—Accidents and Loss of Life.—It is deeply to be regretted that the illuminations have been attended with numerous accidents and loss of life.

The first we have to record is that of Mrs. Charlotte Donegall, aged 25 years, who resided in Forth-street, Spitalfields. The deceased, who was carrying

Another fatal accident happened about the same time to Mrs. Phoebe Crysle, a middle-aged lady, residing at Broad-street, Hammersmith, who was also trodden to death.

At Guy's Hospital several persons, who had met with serious accidents, have been taken in, and now

lie in a dangerous state.

On Ludgate-hill, in Fleet-street, and at the corner of Farringdon-street, the pressure of the crowd was outlets or fishery, where the enemy was in great ferce, and the corps not yet arrived were to take our place to guard the artillary and force the consy's position in that direction.

We have the fire fishery, but we were greatly exposed to the fire field, and by this prompt measure we lost soveral field was forced down and consempt that had made a circuitous road, and consempt the fire to St Bartholomew's Hospital, where she army that had made a circuitous road, and consempt the fire two fields and made a circuitous road, and consempt the fire two fields and made a circuitous road, and consempt the fire two fields and made a circuitous road, and consempt the fire fields and made a circuitous road, and consempt the fire two fields and field was forced from the propar authority, but be expressed from the proparation of allowing them to stater the fire and dedimus et concessimus Reverendistic from.

Before the fire and force the conmy's since in the large factory of Messrs. Rand, Thorpe, and Co., in Cardington of the fire alarm of fire grades and concessions and the dimus et concessimus Reverendistic from the state from the ancient form.

"Licentiam dedimus et concessimus Reverendistic from the concessimus Reverendistic from the concession of the fire alarm of fire grades and the control of the fire and concession of the fire alarm of fire and concession of the fire and concession of the fire alarm of fire and concession of the fire and concessor.

"Lic

quently without losing any men. We, being now in sufficient force, began the attack, and in a short time wore a black brooch, and had 10s. 21d. in her pocket stantibus." wore a black brooch, and had 10s. 21d. in her pocket
The body lies to be identified. At the same moment
a woman, about 26 years of age, and, from an envelope found in her pocket, supposed to be named Mitchell, of Union-place, Union-street, Hackney-road. was forced down and trampled upon: After a desperate struggle the poor creature was dragged out, and taken first to to the police station and afterwards to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where she was pronounced to be dead. Another female, supposed to be named Harding, was respectably dressed, 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 46 years of age. When received into the bospital life was found to be extinct Another female, making the fourth at this particular portion of the road, was also forced down, and when taken to the hospital was found to be dead. This body also remains to be identified.

Munchester, Tuesday Night .- In the terrific crush several accidents have taken place. One man was killed, and another accidentally shot himself.

Narrow Escape .- The vast illumination of crystal &c., in front of the National Gallery was but half illumined by eight o'clock. At about half-past two owing to the great heat of the gas, the wood screen of of the upper part of the design caught fire. Some of the men displayed great energy in extinguishing what looked very serious not only for the decoration but the roof of the building. A member of the fire brigade in readiness threw water vigorously on the flames till they were subdued. The gas, too, had to be reduced and half of the design was in darkness all night.

There were also fires attended with more or less destruction of destruction of property at Cardingtonstreet, Hampstend-road; King-street, Hammersmith; Smith's Court, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket; Lisle-street, Leicester-square; James'-place, Bathstreet, City Road; Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury; and on London Bridge.

It appears that, in addition to the number already published of lives which were lost on Tuesday night during the illuminations, a child, named Bradley, was crushed to death in its mother's arms in the fearful crowd in the City. The mother, who resides at No 3, Oak-lane, Limehouse, took the child into the City, where they were both severely crushed. Upon her way bome she was horrified to find that the child was dead.

The Metrapolitan police state that, singular to say no lives have been lost, and no serious accident has occurred, within the area under their supervision. This, is no doubt, to a large extent due to the fact that the main points of attraction lay within the comparatively narrow area of the City, where, it is estimated, that from a million to a million and a half of persons congregated in a few of the streets.

The body of another of the sufferers lying dead in

St. Bartholemew' Hospital, has been identified by a lady and gentleman as that of Ellen Giles, the sister of a servant in their employment. - Tablet.

THE FATAL ACCIDENTS IN LONDON.

Whitehall, March 13. My dear Lord,-I am commanded by the Queen to express the great grief and concern with which Her Mujesty has read the account in the newspapers, of the lamentable loss of life which occurred in the streets of the city on Tuesday night.

The Queen desires that her sincere sympathy with the families of the sufferers should be made known, and it is Her Majesty's wish that an enquiry should be made into their circumstances.

I have to request that your Lordship will be so good as to cause this enquiry to be made without delay, and that you will inform me of the result, in order that it may be submitted to Her Majesty.

I have the honour to be, my dear Lord, Your faithful servant.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M.P. 'The Queen has done it all,' was once a phrase of angry bitterness in the mouths of millions, when nearly thirty years ago the popular party found itself checked for a moment in its aspirations for Reform. and when the notion of disappointment or delay was so intolerable that neither the person of the Sovereign nor the institutions of the country were considered free from danger. In the last few days a thought has found a home in millions of English breasts, and has found expression on millions of English lips, which may be well rendered by a recurrence to the old phrase, 'The Queen has done it all.' For it is felt and acknowledged by all who think and speak vert from Romanism to the Protestant faith—'there are plenty of respectable men who have changed their religion.' And, in another case, when a document signed by a parish Prior was headed and the second ment signed by a parish prior was headed and the second ment signed by a parish prior was headed and the second ment signed by a parish prior was headed and the second ment signed by a parish prior was headed and the second ment signed by a parish prior was headed and the second ment signed by a parish prior was headed and the second ment signed by a parish prior was headed and the second ment signed by a parish prior was headed and the se to offer the congratulations and good wishes of a united people on the marriage of her Son and Heir. The names of the Prince of Wales and of his fair Danish Bride are now household words on every English bearth, and they are adopted into the kinship of every family in England; for in every family the hopes and joy of their wedding were shared in as fervently and as sincerely as if they were the son and daughter of the humblest, as of the proudest homes. Such days of national emotion as last Saturday and Tuesday had not been seen by the oldest. and will not be seen by the youngest amongst us. And the general voice bears witness that 'The Queen has done it all.' Her people are proud of her character and virtnes, and grateful to her for the benefits which they have derived from her example, and from her qualities as their Constitutional Sovereign. These feelings have increased the attachment felt for her Royal person, and this attachment has been intensified and softened by the affliction with which it has pleased God to visit the Royal mourner. As Oatholics, we share all these feelings in common with our countrymen of every creed and class, but as Catholics it is not to be forgotten that our loyalty and fidelity to the Sovereign and the Royal house

> Anglican Dispensations for Lent .- The followng letter appeared in the Star of Tuesday :-

have yet stronger and more inviolable sanctions,

that our loyalty is a principle of religion, and our

fidelity an obligation of conscience. - Tablet.

To the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

Mr Lord, -In your Lordship's letter to the Archdeacons of your Diocese, on the subject of the observance of Lent, you say, "The Lenten Fast was originally an appointment of the Church with which the Archbishop of Canterbury had and still has, by law. a right to dispense." The right of dispensation to which your Lordship alludes was undoubtedly exercised in the Church of England in former times, but I apprehend that your Lordship is mistaken as to the authority in which that power is vested.

In Rymer's 'Collection,' vol. xv., p. 210, you will find Letters Patent, dated February 8, 1550, from the King (Edw. VI.) to the Archbishor of Canterbury (Cranmer), allowing him, for his life, and all his life, and all his family and dependents, to est meat during Lent on all other Fast days. In the same vo-

lume, p. 211, you will find a similar dispensation granted by the King to the Bishop of Ely.

Again, the King, having by Letters Patent, granted the Bishopric of Exeter to Coverdale on the August, 1551, proceeded on the 10th of the following September to grant, by similar Letters Patent, to the new Bishop and his wife, a licence to eat meat on Fast days with 'sex convivis' at table.

I subjoin the words of the King's grant to Cranmer, as, if the practice of dispensations should be recommenced, it may be well that they should not only proceed from the propar authority, but be expressed

C I am, my Lord, your faithful servant,

Senex.

March 7, 1863. Mr. Adderly's Bill for introducing whipping as part of the punishment of 'garotters' was read a second time by 131 to 68.

In the House of Lords on Friday, in answer to Lord Hardwick, and the Marquis of Clauricarde, the Postmaster General (Lord Stanley of Alderley) said that the subsidy to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company was certainly intended for the purpose of a line of communication from Ireland.— Reports had been spread that the Company were to be at liberty to choose any port of departure, and were likely to choose an English port. But Lord Stanley said he understood that the selection must be confined to an Irish port, and that there was no doubt about it. The Company, however, had to show that they had a sufficient number of vessels ;these vessels must be surveyed by the Admiralty, and favorably reported on to the Post-office. That had not yet been done .- Tablet.

A long debate in the Commons on the transactions in the Brazils, which had brought the Governments of the Brazils and of Great Britain into unfriendly controversy, and which Earl Russell was accused of having dealt with in an insolent and overbearing manner, began with a motion by Mr. Bromley Moore and ended with its withdrawal. On Monday, Whalley gave notice that after Easter he would move the repeal of the Act for the Endowment of the College of Maynooth. Mr. Stirling also postponed his motion for papers on the MacLanchlan case till after

Poland has never been fortunate in her opportunilies. The Insurrection of 1831 found England and France, the only Powers on whose good will Poland could rely, struggling in the threes of intestine revolution; while Russia, strong and united, just at the time when the system of the Emperor Nicholas had reached its full vigor, was able to concentrate her military force upon the subjugation of the country. Since then, for two and thirty years, has Poland lain in a death-like stupor; the most tempting opportunity presented itself in vaid. Seven years ago Russia was thoroughly drained of men, money, and the means of transport by her struggle with the Western Powers. Had Poland risen then, and effected in their favor, as she was well able to do, a powerful diversion, they could not have made peace without stipulating for the security of her rights. But this great opportunity was allowed to escape, and it is after seven years of tranquellity that she rises once more to measure her strength with Russia. The truth is that the collision has been forced on, not because Poland desired it, but because Russia was determined to have it. The nation has risen, not because it felt itself prepared to wage a mighty war against a hundred thousand well armed and well disciplined troops, but because it was driven to that abyss of misery in which men are led to compare their present state of existence with death, and deliberately to decide in favor of a brief pang as against a lingering torture. Poland has taken counsel, not of her hope, but of her despair, and derives from her extremity a moral and material force which battles all attempts at calculation. It may be that Poland is destined only to add another page to that gloomy history which records three partitions and two dreadful insurrections. It may be that the internal rottenness which is said to pervade all the institutions of Russia may make its appearance in the disaffection of her army or the unexpected weakness of her Government, and that the rod uplifted over this un-happy land may break in the hands of her persecu-Whatever be the result, the future state of Poland can hardly be worse than the present; if she has little to hope, she has nothing to fear, and may await the worst that human tyranny can do to her with a calm conscience and unflinching courage .-

WAR VESSELS FOR THE CONFEDERATES. - Earl Rusell officially states in reference to the subject of the against the parties accused, before the home govern- first-class druggists. ment can interfere with them.

The London Daily News states that the Greek Minister has been re-called, and the Greek Legation

> THE NATAL CORRESPONDENCE. (From Punch.)

My Dear Coleaso,

With regret, We hierarchs, in conclave met, Beg you, you most disturbing writer, To take off your colonial mitre. This course we press upon you strongly; Believe me.

Yours most truly,

Lambeth.

11. My Dear Archbishop,

To resign, That Zula diocese of mine, And own myself a heathen dark. Because I've doubts about Noah's Ark, And feel it right to tell all men so,

Is not the course for Yours, COLENSO. Kensington.

## UNITED STATES.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune with the Federal army near Vicksburg gives the following account of its operations :- I hear of outrages the most nefarious and unauthorised character perpetrated by some of our soldiers in the neighborhood of Providence, such as robbing men and extorting money from them by hanging them by the neck, burning feather beds under them, &c. There are, of course, unworthy representatives of every cause, however holy, and the wretches who are guilty of these things are the stragglers and the deserters who disgrace our army and the sacred purpose of the North. There is no excuse, no pulliation for crimes of this sort, and the minions and ruffians who commit them should receive the immediate attention of a drum-head court-martial. It is high time that the severest penalty of martial law should be meted out to the graceless villains who, in the name of the Republic and in its assumed defence, dare to violate not even excepting his eyelids, which became so every principle of justice and every prompting of swollen that his eyes were closed. We called a skilhumanity.

Whatever may have been the feeling of the slaves in Northern Virginia in reference to emancipation at the commencement of the war, it is certain that they now entertain towards the Yankee a mingled feeling of abhorrence and terror, which is continually increasing, and is stimulated by the reports which reach them of the misery of the runaway negroes at Washington and Harper's Ferry, and Craney Island. At this latter place, which is near Fortress Munroe, it is reported that a large body of negroes are kept in a kind of confinement by the Federal authorities, in a miserable state of dirt, listless apathy, and disease. It is found that no work can be extorted from them by hope of reward, or any of the stimulants which'

scribed to me by an eye-witness, baffles belief. Some fall flat on their faces, others scramble up trees, nearly all fling away their muskets, and endeavor to break out of the ranks. If President Lincoln, and Mr. Wendell Phillips, and General Butler could witness the eagerness with which every Southerner who is acquainted with negro nature welcomes the news that many negro regiments are being organised at New Orleans and elsewhere, they would have qualms about employing the African as an engine of war. and would probably incline to the belief universally entertained throughout the South that no better method of transferring muskets to the hands of Southern soldiers could easily be found. In many conversations in camp and elsewhere with free negroes I have never met one who, on being asked whether he would rather be free or have a master, did not respond that he would prefer a good and kind master to freedom. It is useless to disguise the fact that liberty in the eyes of the negro means simply im nunity from work. In tropical climates, such as the island of Hayti, where the ground teems spontaneously with yams, and the trees hend under the weight of their fruit, the negro basks in the vertical sun, and is in Paradise. But in such a climate as Virginia, where life cannot be supported without manual labor, the negro needs the guidance and support of the white man, and is conscious of this want. Philanthropists of all ages and all countries have loved to paint an African Utopia, in which the negro might oc a wakened to the dignity of self-supporting work and might be taught the blessing of unassisted independence. It was after such an Utopin as this that "Old John Brown" yearned, and his ignorance of the constitutional temperament of the negro cost him his own life, while no man, white or black, was the gainer by its sacrifice. The remark tately made to me at Richmond, to the effect that this war would soon be brought to an end if 50,000 aged and infirm negroes and negresses were driven into the Federal lines, and thrown upon the Federals for their support, shows no inconsiderable acquaintance with human nature, both black and white .- Times Special Correspondent.

My dear madam, can you give me a glass of grog? asked a fatigued traveller in Arkansas, as ne entered a cabin on the road side. 'I ain't got a drop, stranger,' replied the woman 'But a gentleman told me that you had a barrel. Why, good gracious, replied the woman, what do you reckon one barrel of whiskey is to me and my children, when we are cut of milk? The traveller sloped.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - The test of the genuineness and purity of a floral pertume, is its duration when exposed to the air. The aroma derived from chemical oils soon dies out, and leaves behind it an odor which is anything but agreeable; but that which is obtained by distillation from fresh and odoriferous flowers and blossoms, improves by contact with the air and lasts a great length of time. Hence Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, the concentrated product of rare Southern flowers gathered in the zenith of their bloom and fragrance has not only the freshness of an unwithered bouquet, but is indestructible evcept by the washing of the article moistened with it.

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

DIFFERENT AS LIFE FROM DEATH. - This is the distiuction between Bristol's Sarsaparilla and all Mercurial Medicines. The latter poison the blood the former purifies and invigorates it. When the seeds of death have been introduced into the veins by the use of mineral nostrums nothing will arrest the march of the victim to the grave save this poisoning conquering antidote. So also when the virus of natural disease, working through the venous system is developed in scrofulous ulcers, cancers, tumors, car? buncles, white swellings, felons, eruptions, or any other foarful external malady, this great remedy acts sell officially states in reference to the subject of the chemically upon the depraved blood and other anifitting out of war vessels for the Confederates in mat fluids, changing them as if by a miracle, to pure England, that some overt acts in breach of the and nourishing streams, bearing health and vigor into Queen's neutrality proclamation must be proven the organs through which they flow. For sale by all

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

HEALTH OF THE ARMY. - Sickness desiroys more soldiers than cannon, rilles and hayonets. Our brave boys are now suffering more severely from the terrible epidemics which rage in the spring and summer throughout the South, than from the assaults of the public enemy. Is the government aware that Hosletter's Stomach Bitters, the purest stimulant, stomachic and corrective in existence, is a positive protective against the fatal muladies of the Southern swamps, and the poisonous tendency of the impure waters of the Southern rivers and bayous. Vast quantities of the ordinary alcoholic liquor - all adulterated, all charged with acrid and destructive ele-ments—are used for hospital purposes, in the camp, in the city lazarettos, and in the field. Their effect is murderous; and it is amazing that they should be resorted to, when it is well known to the million, to multitudes of officers and soldiers, and to physicians in civil life, that the use of Hostetter's Stomuch Bitters will save quacelimated individuals from epidemic fever, dysentry, diarrhou, liver attacks, fever and ague, and all other complaints specially incident to unhealthy regions, at this perilous season. In the name of common humanity let this matter be looked to, and that speedily.

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

Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tuni. wannock [Pa.] Democrat, publishes the following in his issue of 30th October, 1861:-

"We deem it due to Messra, J. C. Ayer & Co., and the public, to make known our experience with the use of their Extract Sarsaparilla in our family, by stating the circumstances under which it was taken and its effecte.

When our only child, now in his third year, was about eight months old, a sore appeared first in small pimples on his forehead over his nose. These rapidly increased and uniting formed a loathsome, virulent sore, which finally spread over his forehead and face, ful physician, who administered the usually pre-scribed remedies. A solution of nitrate of silver was applied until the mass of corruption which covered his entire face, turned jet black. The sore again and again burst, thro' the scorched and artificial skin formed by this solution. Meanwhile many remedies were employed without any apparent benefit. For fifteen days and nights he was so constantly held by his parents to keep him from tearing open with his

hands the corrupt mass which covered his face. Everything having failed, we were induced by the high recommendation of Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the cure of Scrotulous disease, to give it a trial. In his treatise on Scrofula, Dr. Ayer directs a mild solution of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash while taking the Sarsaparilla, and it was faithfully applied.

Before, one bottle, of Sarsaparilla had been given the sore had lost much of its virulence and com-menced; to heal: Another bottle effected an entire cure, and the general prediction that the child must die was contradicted. Hit eyelashes which came out, grew again, and his face is left without a scar, as smooth as anybody's. It is unnecessary for me to state in how high esteem we hold Ayer's Sarsapa-