

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN.—We (News) owe to our Paris correspondent the translation of the following interesting remarks on Mr. William Smith O'Brien, which appeared in the *Economist* Athens recently. They refer to some Greek poetry, written by our distinguished countryman, the merits of which may be judged by the following eulogy of the Greek newspaper from which we quote:—

From the *Economist* of the 19th of March, Old Style.

The reader will, of course, inquire with much curiosity to whom among our learned men belongs the practiced pen that has traced the foregoing beautiful productions of the ancient muse. Blushing, we must acknowledge that we do not know how many of us could make verses so successfully in the language of our fathers. Our education is perhaps excessive; we come out of the schools possessing many and various elements of knowledge, perhaps rightly and perhaps wrongly, but not so that we could write ancient Iambic verse. The two foregoing pieces of poetry are neither Mr. Bernardini's nor Mr. Philip John's nor the late Mr. Leask's but Mr. Smith O'Brien's. Mr. O'Brien (who does not know him?) is one of the most distinguished defenders of Irish independence. Being descended from the best Irish of Ireland, being possessed of great wealth, and a Protestant, he has not the less shown himself a zealous champion and martyr on behalf of the rights of his Catholic fellow-countrymen. The friend and fellow-laborer of O'Connell, after the death of that great tribune of the people, he succeeded to his influence, and seeing that constitutional resistance went on too slowly, resolved to appeal to arms. But the forces of Ireland were not sufficient to sustain this noble resolution, and after some unsuccessful efforts, the insurrection was extinguished, and its leader, having been pursued and captured, was condemned to death; but the Queen commuted the penalty to transportation for life. During eight years the celebrated leader, who also in the House of Commons in England frequently distinguished himself, remained as an exile in Van Diemen's Land, and in the year 1856, while traveling in different countries, he came also to Greece—then the writer of this (paragraph) having received the intelligence by telegram, had the satisfaction to be the first to announce to him that the Queen had thought proper to grant him a full pardon, and that the way to his country was again open to him. Then, Mr. O'Brien, full of joy, hastened to return to the bosom of his family, of which he had or several years been deprived; but lately, in consequence of the death of his wife, he left again his desolate home, and traveling for the sake of consolation, he has come to Greece, which he loves from his heart, and in which he still remains. We consider it a graceful return for the joyful intelligence which we gave him on a former occasion, that he has handed to us, with permission to publish them, the two foregoing pieces of poetry; the first, as he informs us, that he tried to write in Greek, which shows his great familiarity with our literature. He is not, as it appears, one of those political men who despise Greek education or regard it as a superfluous ornament. Whilst by his early words and by his sword he convulsed Ireland, he was, at the same time, studying and imitating the Greeks.

This is an error. Mr. O'Brien spent one year in prison in Ireland, nearly four months on board of the vessel which conveyed him to Van Diemen's Land, he years nearly in that country, and two in exile on the continent of Europe.

THE IRISH IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.

London, April 20, 1863.

Sir:—I see it stated in several Irish papers that efforts are now being made to enlist Irishmen in Ireland for service in the Federal American army. With regard to the merits of the quarrel between North and South, I have no wish to express my opinion; but I may be allowed to remind my countrymen that there are thousands of Irishmen serving on each side, and that therefore those who, though not voluntarily engaged in the war, are, of their own free will, undertaking to kill their fellow Irishmen who are on the other side. Such a fratricidal strife must be horrible and accursed; and should be avoided by all whose duties as subjects do not force them to take part in it.

I may mention, to explain the source from which my information is derived, that all my informants are Irishmen who served with me in Italy, and on whose truthfulness I can fully rely. Some who served a campaign or two in the Federal army and then left (having enlisted only for a short time), I have spoken with; many others, some having fought their way to high rank, have written to me; all concur in stating that the condition of the Federal soldiers are generally wretched. That while their pay is nominally large, they have never received it until many months after it was due, and when they had been obliged, in the meantime, to hand over their claims to money lenders for a fraction of their real amount, in order to purchase necessities.

That whilst the promised rations of food were ample, they were rarely if ever regularly received, most men stating that one ration in three days was as much as they could count on when campaigning, and not always even so much.

That the clothes furnished were so bad that they fell to pieces almost immediately; and that the hospitals and medical supplies were most inadequate; and the sufferings of the sick and wounded consequently terrible; and the number of deaths frightful.

These statements have been made to me, not by inexperienced recruits only, unaccustomed to the unavoidable hardships of war, but by old and tried soldiers, men who had served in many a campaign in every quarter of the globe, and who did not shrink from the necessary privations of a soldier's life, but who complained of an amount of suffering they had never seen equaled, and which they believed to be unnecessary.

Several old soldiers have added, that what saddened and angered them most was the useless and purposeless sacrifice of the soldiers' lives, in attacks directed by no generalship, and whose success was impossible.

Men who have served in many a desperate engagement in the Crimea and in India, and whose distinction in battles fought against fearful odds, have expressed to me their disgust at seeing the soldiers needlessly and hopelessly sacrificed; as one who had fought at Fredericksburg expressed it: "the soldiers are just thrown away."

The consequence has been such a fearful thinning of the Irish ranks, that at Fredericksburg, General Meagher, at the head of five regiments, which ought to have mustered upwards of 5,000 men, had only 1,200 to send on that forlorn hope. Statements have also been made in the Irish-American papers that the Irish regiments meet with anything but fair treatment from the Federal Government, and those statements seem to derive confirmation from General Meagher's report, but on this subject I have no accurate information.

In conclusion, I have only to say that I feel it my duty to make my countrymen acquainted with the above fact, which I have had peculiar means of knowing. Of course I cannot give the names of my informants, as they are mostly still in the Federal army, but I can safely say they are men whose word may be relied on.

I remain your obedient servant,
MYLES O'REILLY.

on that day. The passage tickets are so readily accepted from the hands of the Yankee agents at this port, Messrs. C. and W. D. Seymour and Co.; and, as a further proof of those I have already supplied, that the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act are violated in this country, I append a report of a conversation that took place at the meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Cork Union, held this day. The Chairman of the Board, Thomas R. Sarsfield Esq., having put some questions to the Clerk in respect to the population state of the house, and having been informed that there was a decrease of some 300, as compared with the same period the previous year, congratulated the board on the circumstance, when a guardian, Mr. Keller, said—

Well, Mr. Chairman, if there is such a decrease in the number of paupers, I am sorry to say there is a proportionate decrease in the inhabitants of the country (hear).

Chairman—There is no doubt that recruiting for the United States is going on very largely in this country.

Mr. Farrell—I don't believe a word of it, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman—I can bring men here who have produced to me their passage-tickets, and have said:—'Here, I have been paid my passage-money. I am going to the United States of America, and I had not to pay a halfpenny. I entered into a bargain here, and my passage has been paid out for me to join the army.' I could bring those before you, with evidence there is no controverting.

Mr. Keller—Whoever the parties are that are promoting it, there is no doubt that the emigration was never greater than it is at present.

Chairman—That is quite true. There is a large number of the small farming class emigrating, which is a sad and a very melancholy thing for us to hear. I defy any one to gainsay this—that there is a very large recruiting going on in this country for the Federal States of America.

Mr. Farrell—It only shows a very bad state of things in Ireland, sir, when such a thing is going on.

Chairman—I quite agree with you, and I am very sorry for it.—*Saunders's Cor.*

BANQUET TO MR. HENNESSY, M.P., AT CRACOW.—A banquet has been given to Mr. Hennessy, M.P., at Cracow.

Count Skorpinka, deputy for Cracow, in proposing the health of the hon. member, said the eloquent words of Mr. Hennessy in the English Parliament had rendered his name as dear to the Polish people as was that of their deceased friend, Lord Dudley Stuart. Sympathy with the Polish cause was universal in England; and it was no barren sympathy that England offered them. By the earnest and powerful intervention of England the triumph of Poland was assured.

Mr. Hennessy, in returning thanks, said that the English Government and people had seen with regret the systematic oppression under which Poland has long suffered, and had looked with admiration on the heroic struggle in which she has now engaged. The numerous meetings held in England and the strong expression of opinion in both Houses of Parliament were sufficient evidence of the strong sympathy and good wishes of the English people. Every Power in Europe—France, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, even the two Powers which hitherto had always been hostile to Poland—had united in manifesting their sympathy with the Polish people. The only enemy of Poland was the Government of Russia. Every other Power in Europe was her friend. Russia was weaker now than at any former period, and so far as Poland was concerned, was left without the support of any other Power. The cause of Polish nationality had gained in strength, in the same measure as the power of Russia had diminished. He did not believe that any concessions on the part of Russia could be accepted, or that any arrangement (*transactio*) was possible. He firmly believed that the day of Polish liberty and independence was close at hand.

At the conclusion of his speech the hon. member sat down amid enthusiastic cheering.

A public demonstration took place in the evening.

PIRACY OFF THE IRISH COAST.—A despatch from Wexford, dated April 16, says that the schooner Laurel, Capt. Mullen, bound from Liverpool to Wexford, when off Eagle Island was forcibly boarded by 13 boats, the united crews of which numbered 64 men, who immediately took charge of the vessel, saying that their families were starving. Captain Mullen offered them money, but they refused to take it, and added that they only wanted provisions.—They broke open the hatches, and on discovering the cargo consisted of maize, they began eating the raw corn. When they had somewhat appeased their hunger, they loaded the boats, and carried off about 15 tons of corn.

Mr. Ion Hamilton has been elected member of Parliament, without opposition, for the County of Dublin.

The *Times* has one of its periodical homilies upon Ireland, in which there are the usual mis-statements of facts, the usual distortion of plain meanings, the old assumption of having tried to do everything that was necessary for a country so perverse, and the same sweeping condemnation of the people in general. It enumerates some of the crimes of violence that have been lately committed in the country, and in so doing, goes outside the safe course. So long as it confined its obnoxiousness to agrarian outrages, we might reply, but we could not retort. But such an article denouncing the miscellaneous crimes in Ireland in a journal which has, within the last week or ten days, recorded five executions in England, one of which was that of a boy of eighteen for the murder of a child whom he had never seen before; another, that of a father for killing his wretched hunchback son; a third was that of a mere youth for the murder and violation of a woman; and so on, each crime vying with the others in its characteristics of horror. We read this in a journal which probably never sends forth a number without some record of a murder, a suicide, or an infanticide committed in England, and which very often contains a whole catalogue of such crimes in a single sheet. In such a discussion, we say, let the galled jade wince. England has more to fear on that score than we have. We admit, indeed, that it is not afflicted with agrarian crime as is this wretched land. The *Times* thunders in the interest of the rights of property; its power would be far better and more creditably exercised if it were devoted to an advocacy of the discharge of the duties of property.—*Cork Examiner.*

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Continued from p. 1.*

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the noble lord. The question relates to the conduct of Admiral Wilkes. Sir, when the American war broke out I may say, the large majority of the English people felt a shock of opinion in regard to the quarrel between the various States of America. Hear, hear. I may say for myself that that shock was of a very strong character, for all my early notions were that in America a great experiment was being made in government. I thought they had entered on that experiment in a way that mankind had never done before, and that fortune would prevail in their favor, for they were worthy of governing themselves. When the news came, and that great experiment was at an end—for it is at an end (hear, hear)—my heart failed me, for then I was compelled to acknowledge that men, under the most favorable circumstances, had proved themselves unworthy of governing themselves. That was my feeling at that time, and my feeling was in favor of the North. Time went on, and their whole conduct was such as proved them not only unfit for the government of themselves, but unfit for the courtesies and the community of the civilized world. ("Oh! oh!" and cheers.) Oh! yes, Sir, I know there are degenerate Englishmen (cheers) who take the part of the North against their own country (cheers), and whenever matters come into collision between America and England their voice is raised on the side of America. (Cheers, and "Oh! oh!") I can perfectly understand I am very glad to find that what I say touches the hon. gentleman opposite. It appears that the question of which I have given notice creates a great sensation among them. (Hear, hear.) Well, Sir, the conduct of the North American dis-United States has been such as humiliating to the people of England. (Cheers.) The noble lord has shown himself hitherto a friend of the honor, the dignity, and the prosperity of England. He never showed that more than in his conduct as the head of the Administration in the circumstances connected with the Trent. (Cheers.) We have been subject to every species of violent language (cheers)—not of insinuation, but of abuse. We were threatened with war, and King Cotton was to crush us; he has tried his power, and King Cotton has failed. We resented an act insolent and overbearing; we called them to account, and they trucked in their answer. (Cheers.) Another outrage has taken place, and by the same man who perpetrated the insult offered to our flag in the case of the Trent, a vessel leaves the English shore, the hon. member for London, opposite (Mr. Crawford), says he has seen her papers, and they are perfectly harmless. She was bound to a neutral port. Cheers. She was seized by an American man-of-war, taken into an American port, and the expectations of the English merchant in his honorable trade have been utterly destroyed by the conduct of the American Government. I say that conduct of the American Government you ought to resent. (Cheers.) But not only was this done, there were persons calling themselves English merchants who applied to the American Minister for a permit to allow their ship to proceed in safety to its destination. That permit is granted, and why? Because that ship carried out arms to the Mexicans, to be used against our ally, France. (Since then other men calling themselves English merchants have applied to the same authority for the same permit. They have been refused, because they are Englishmen, and because they are not carrying out arms to aid the Mexicans in the war, though they were trading to the same port. (Cheers.) The permit, I repeat, was refused, and now I must say that Mr. Adams, the American Minister, is the Minister for Commerce in England (loud cheers.) Sir, I would put it to the noble lord, the man who has hitherto shown himself alive to the dignity and honor of England, I would ask him whether the Government of which he is the head has come to any determination in this matter, and if they have, whether he is able to tell Parliament what that determination is. Sir, I know the consequences of the action he may take. It may lead to war, and I, speaking here for the English people, am prepared for war. (Loud cheers, and "Oh! oh!") I know that language will strike the heart of the Peace party in this country, but it will also strike the hearts of the insolent people who govern America; and we shall have justice done to the honor and dignity of England, and the commerce of this country will no longer be subject to the sneering insolence of an upstart race. Cheers. The question I have to ask the noble lord is, whether the Government of which he is the head have formed any determination with regard to the conduct of Admiral Wilkes, whether they have addressed any remonstrance to the American Government, and whether he is prepared now to state the course the Government have determined to pursue. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount Palmerston.—The house will have seen and understood from what has fallen from my hon. and learned friend that the matter to which his question relates is one of the greatest possible importance. All I can say is that it is receiving due consideration on the part of Her Majesty's Government, but I am not prepared at present to state what result Her Majesty's Government may come to. (Cheers.)

It was stated on 'Change at Liverpool on Tuesday that the case of the alleged Confederate gunboat *Alexandra* will not come on for official investigation until after the debate on Mr. Horsfall's motion on Friday night. In the meantime the legal agents of the Government authorities for permission to finish the construction of the vessel. Great anxiety is felt in Liverpool for some decided course of official policy in connection with alleged infringements of the Foreign Enlistment Act. Already the doubts and hesitations of shipbuilders, and shipowners and contractors are acting injuriously upon trade, and as a matter of course upon the working classes, who in Liverpool are so much dependent upon the prosperity and business-activity of the employers of labor.

For the sake of peace itself the Americans should remember that they are committing acts which may end in war. We do not expect for a moment that they would justify such proceedings. They would recede, no doubt, just as Mr. Seward receded once before. The Government of Washington would issue fresh instructions for the observance of international law, and things would again run smoothly for a time. The Federals are exceeding their rights at present, because the case is one of the utmost urgency, and because they trust to carry on in this way without getting into any difficulty from which they cannot escape. The blockade is the only operation of war on which they can rely. They are really pinching the Confederates at this point, and they hope to pinch them more sharply still. So they throw their whole strength into the work. They sacrifice everything to the blockade—even their own commerce. The Alabama and the Florida might have been caught long ago, if all the best ships of the Federal Navy had not been engaged in either actually blockading Southern ports or virtually blockading certain ports of ours. Admiral Wilkes and his flying squadron are employed against British merchantmen, not against Confederate cruisers; and hence only these fresh stories day after day. But such things cannot go on. It is not a question to be affected by political sympathies. We have no desire whatever to interfere with the blockade; on the contrary, we are entitled to exact that it shall be effectively maintained. But law is law, and right is right, and the only way to keep the peace is to see that right and law are duly observed. We know, of course, that wherever there is a blockade there will be systematic schemes for evading it. As prohibition always creates smuggling, and a blockade is the extreme form of prohibition, smuggling follows a blockade as a matter of course. It is provoking to the blockaders, and they naturally do their utmost to suppress it, but they must not violate public law in their proceedings for this purpose. Their rights in the case are well known and clearly defined, and though they may be pushed to the utmost limit they cannot be exceeded without danger to the peace of the world.—*Times.*

WANTED.—*Greater Elasticity.*—The *Record*, bewailing the state of things in the Establishment, says:—"No small part of the difficulties which impede the progress of church extension in many quarters arises from an impression, which translated into plain language, implies that the church and population of a parish exist for the benefit of the district; and, unfortunately, too much of our ecclesiastical law countenances the impression. What we want is greater elasticity. Unless the inhabitants of a populous district are prepared with a very considerable sum of money, they can do little or nothing to supply their own wants, and are left in the hands, it may be, of an incumbent, who may be utterly indifferent to their wants, and equally unwilling to supply them."

The Yelverton case is not yet set down for hearing. The appeal from the judgment of the full court in Scotland, who decided in favor of the validity of the marriage of Major the Hon. W. H. Yelverton with Theresa Longworth, was presented by Major Yelverton on the 10th of February. The appellant, however, on the 27th of March, presented a petition for further time to lodge his case, on the ground that, from the length of the proceedings, counsel had not had time to prepare the case. The counsel engaged are—The Solicitor-General, Sir Hugh Cairns, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Mr. Rolfe, Q.C., Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., and Mr. Downing Bruce. The hearing of the case will be fixed in a few days, when their lordships next meet.

The annual report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the year 1861 has just been presented to Sir George Grey. The number of marriages in England during the year 1861 was 163,703, of which 130,077 were celebrated according to the rites of the Established Church, 7,782 were performed in Roman Catholic churches and chapels, 12,182 were performed in Dissenting chapels, and 11,735 were contracted in Superintendent Registrars' offices. In other words, during '61, out of every 1,000 marriages in England 738 were celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England, 47 in Roman Catholic churches and chapels, 74 in Dissenting chapels, and 71 in Superintendent Registrars' offices. It would not do to argue from this that 73 per cent. of the population of England belonged to the Established Church, or that the Catholics were only 41 per cent. of the population, or that the Dissenters were only 7 per cent. of the population, or that 7 per cent. of the population held no form of creed. But it goes to show that the numerical preponderance of the adherents of the Church of England is very great.—*London Tablet.*

A disturbance has broken out amongst the parish laborers at Preston. The Board of Guardians made some alterations affecting the time and details of labor, and on Monday morning over a thousand of the men rebelled. They spent the day in play, and varied their amusements by constructing the effigy of an unpopular guardian. The figure was paraded up and down the workyard, to the tune of 'The Dead March,' and then buried with mock sorrow and groans. On Tuesday morning the men appeared on the ground to repeat their performance, but they were partly deterred by a placard from the guardians, announcing that 'no work' would be followed by 'no pay.' Many, however, still refused to conform to the new regulations. Great excitement prevailed in the evening at the offices. Several men had to go away moneyless, and a serious disturbance was feared.

THE JAPAN, OR VIRGINIA.—Plymouth, April 12.—The screw steam-ship *Alar*, Captain Back, brings decisive and important information in reference to the large iron steam ship that left Greenock on April 2, under the name of the *Japan*, and was said to be proceeding on a voyage to the Chinese seas. Rumor then attributed her proclaimed voyage to be only a blind, and her real intention to be to fly the Confederate flag. The *Alar's* news confirms this rumor. The *Japan* is an iron-built ship, laid down to very fine lines for speed, about 600 tons, and having engines of from about 200 to 250 horse-power. She has all the fitness for carrying heavy guns, shot and shell, and left Greenock with over a hundred men, who were all shipped at very high wages; and in perfect

recognition of the real intention of their voyage.—At the shipping-master's office in Greenock they were shipped for two years for a voyage to Shanghai, Hong-Kong, and any intermediate ports. After they had proceeded to sea another set of articles was produced that they should fly the Confederate flag, and assist in capturing and destroying all Federal vessels with which they might fall in. Thirteen only of the crew excepted to signing the new articles, and their alleged reason was that they thought they were to have higher wages. This was considered on board to be an excuse, as it was well known among them what were the wages offered. The captain, however, stated that he had no wish to take any man with him against his will, and landed these hands here by the *Alar*. From Greenock the *Japan* proceeded to a creek on the coast of France east of the Channel Islands. The *Alar*, which has been for several years a regular trader between Newhaven and St. Malo and the Channel Islands, took on board at Newhaven nearly 100 tons of goods in cases, and cleared for St. Malo. These goods consisted of twelve Whitworth guns, ten 40-pounders, and two 100-pounders, with a large quantity of powder, shot and shell, and some provisions. She proceeded to the coast of France, and was there joined by the *Japan* and a French pilot. The two vessels ran for, and anchored in the creek, where the tramping of the goods between the two vessels took place during the two nights. The *Japan* then left, and afterwards the *Alar*, the latter vessel being watched off the coast by a French frigate.—The *Alar* lay two days in the Channel before she went for this port. In addition to the thirteen dissatisfied seamen, she also landed here two of the *Japan's* stokers, who were severely scalded by the bursting of one of her condensers. The *Japan* is now sailing under another name, said to be the 'Virginia.' The customs authorities here inquired into the circumstances attending the *Alar's* voyage; but not deeming themselves justified in detaining her, she was yesterday afternoon allowed to proceed, and she left for the eastward. The men report that on board the *Japan* everything is done to make the crew comfortable. Provisions of a high class and every accommodation are freely supplied. The crew are all picked men, and in addition to being good seamen, the majority of them are old hands at the gun drill. The names of the officers are unknown, their present cognomens being considered mere pseudonyms.

A REMINDER.—The following is the concluding paragraph of the address presented to Lord Palmerston at the Working Men's soiree at Glasgow, on Tuesday evening:—"We devoutly pray that your lordship may be blessed with uninterrupted health for years yet to come, and that you may be spared to see our country still progressing, the people becoming better educated, more enlightened, and possessing that increased share in the representation of the country which has been so repeatedly promised from the throne and so confidently expected and waited for."—*Morning Star.*

On Wednesday morning 286 emigrants from the ribbon weaving district left Greenock for Liverpool, on their way to Canada. Eighty-eight go from Coventry, and the remainder from various in the neighborhood. They are sent out by the relief Committees. Six others paid their own expenses to join the party. On arriving at Liverpool they are to go on board the *Waverley*, which has been chartered expressly for them, and will sail for Canada this day [Thursday]. £100 have been sent on to Mr. A. O. Buchanan, her Master's chief emigration agent, at Quebec, to be expended by him in sending the emigrants to their respective destinations.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The emigration trade at this port, which has been for some time in a state of comparative stagnation, owing chiefly to the war in America, is showing evident signs of activity. The number of emigrants under the act, for the month just ended, was 946. The countries to which emigrants belonged were as follows: United States—445 English, 230 Scotch, 8,885 Irish, 167 foreigners. Victoria—383 English, 203 Scotch, 67 Irish, 33 foreigners. Queensland—274 English, 270 Scotch, 153 Irish, two foreigners. South America—70 Irish.

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Poets may talk of "gales from spicy Arabia," but it may well be questioned whether any cinnamon or orange grove ever sent up incense as refreshing as the perfume of this floral essence. The atmosphere, which steals the fragrance from most toilet waters, seems to have little effect upon the exquisite aroma which belongs *par excellence* to this refreshing preparation. It contains, so to speak, the condensed breath of the most odoriferous blossoms of Tropical America and its fragrance seems inexhaustible even by long continued evaporation and diffusion. In this respect it resembles the original Florida Cologne, and it is preferred to that more costly perfume in South America and the West Indies, where it is almost universally used.

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

SANITARY CONQUESTS.—Milton says in the greatest of his sonnets:—"Pence hath her victories Not less renowned than war." The victories which *Bristol's Sarsaparilla* has been daily achieving for the past thirty years have been of this class. They have involved the defeat of almost all human complaints. Scrofulous disorders have been routed, cancers expunged, tumors obliterated, abscesses healed, eruptions removed, affections of the liver cured, and all distempers originating in an acid condition of the secretions and corruption in the blood, rapidly overcome. Scores of cases as hopeless as that of Mr. Alexander Mann, of Rochester, New York, whose tongue, mouth, and facial muscles were nearly gone, have been brought to a triumphant issue, and it is known that in more than twenty thousand instances the most malignant external diseases have been permanently cured by *Bristol's Sarsaparilla*. All prominent druggists keep the article.

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

TO THE MARTYRS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.—Among the wonderful medical properties which have rendered *Halter's Stomach Bitters* pre-eminent among the health-restoring preparations of the age, its antibilious virtues are not the least remarkable. No words can do justice to its marvellous effect upon the diseased liver. Perhaps the simplest words of a convalescent sufferer, who describes it as "going right to the spot," tell the story as clearly as may be. It does go right to the spot. It operates directly upon the disordered organ, and whether unduly active or in a state of paralysis, restores it to a condition of health. The sickness at the stomach, pain between the shoulders and in the right side, yellow suffusion of the skin, costiveness, drowsiness and languor, dimness of sight, colic, palpitation of the heart, dry cough, low fever, and other symptoms which indicate the various phases of acute and chronic liver complaint, are one and all promptly relieved, and finally removed, by the action of this famous preparation, which is at once the best of correctives, the gentlest and most genial of aperients, an infallible regulator, and a powerful restorative. Persons of a bilious habit, who use the *Bitters* as a protective medicine, will never suffer the pains and penalties of liver disease or bilious remittent fever. This, the proprietors guarantee.

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