

THE TEMPERANCE BANDS.—The decision arrived at in the prosecution against the members of a Temperance band, which marched through the streets of Dublin, is one calculated, in some, small degree, to gratify the malignity of those pious Christians who cannot bear to see the poor made merry on their only holiday. They have the triumph of knowing that by the capacity of twisting, which is so striking a characteristic of the law, an act of parliament that never contemplated, even the existence of Temperance bands, that was no more intended to interfere with popular amusement than with popular food, has been converted into a weapon fit for their charitable use. The victory, after all, though, is but a barren one. It is legal, not moral. To the rational mind it leaves the accused more respectable than the accuser—it acquits the prisoner, while it condemns the pharisaical prosecutor. Nor are even its legal consequences so very important as might be feared. For the constructive nature of the offence is so plain, we can hardly imagine any magistrate inflicting a penalty under it. The crime is one into which a man is, as it may be said, tricked. Nevertheless, it may be as well that those who compose Temperance bands should be aware of the existence of this puzzling law, and be prepared for it. Though, if necessary, we would gladly see them hold out on principle for the strict rights which they possess, as well as every other citizen, yet we would not, on the other hand, care to see them needlessly dragged into litigation, or spending their time and money, or wasting their energies upon legal quarrels. It would be well for them, therefore, to regulate their movements in future with a knowledge of the law. They must remember that, extraordinary as it may seem in a land in which the spread of temperance ought to be looked upon as the greatest blessing that could be conferred, Teetotal Societies are regarded with suspicion and dislike by a certain class, and pursued by a hostility that has no excuse but its almost miraculous stupidity.—Cork Examiner.

The Sligo Independent says:—The weather during the past week has been most favorable to outdoor operations of every description, and a good deal of land has been laid. The sowing of seed of all descriptions is now pretty generally proceeded with, and farmers for a long time were never so busy or hopeful as they are at present. The early wheat crop is progressing most satisfactorily. The quantity of oats and potatoes got in is much in excess of last year, although we have heard many complaints of an inability experienced to procure seed.

WRECK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The judgment of the Court of Inquiry into the wreck of this vessel was delivered to-day in the following terms by Mr. Cronin, R.M.:—

The Court, in this important case, having given the greatest consideration to and carefully weighed the evidence, as well as the documents and statements on behalf of the master, James Kennedy, finds it its painful but imperative duty to give judgment that the late steamer City of New York was lost upon Daunt's Rock by the default of the master, James Kennedy, inasmuch as, having the choice of two channels, one clear and open, with three lights to direct him, the other narrow and contracted, and without sufficient marks, and only the eye to guide him at night, he preferred the latter, thereby accepting the responsibility and risk of his ship. Nor was he, in the opinion of the Court, justified in running at such a high rate of speed without having seen the buoy, he having at the time the rock between him and the buoy. A misconception, therefore, of his distance from land and his proximity to the rock resulted in the loss of his ship and the imminent peril and danger to human life. However, the Court, taking into consideration the high character of Captain Kennedy, is not disposed to pass so severe a sentence in his case as it might otherwise have been induced to pronounce. It has allowed Captain Kennedy's hitherto successful career to have due weight in apportioning sentence, but the duty of the Court to the public makes it incumbent on it to mark its sense of the captain's conduct in running unnecessary risk where human life and invaluable property were at stake. The sentence of the Court, therefore, is, that the certificate of James Kennedy be suspended, and it is hereby suspended, for eight months from this date—namely, until the 31st December, 1864.

Mr. Justin M'Cartie, counsel for Capt. Kennedy, said a most important piece of evidence might have been given at the inquiry, but it did not come to his knowledge until about 10 minutes after the proceedings terminated on Saturday. It was that the captain of the Great Eastern brought her into Cork Harbor at night through the channel inside Daunt's Rock, and that at a time when her machinery was disabled and her steering gear bad.

Mr. Cronin.—We are only giving judgment on the evidence before us. Mr. M'Cartie.—I now give notice that we intend to appeal. It is generally thought that an appeal to the Board of Trade in these cases is merely one from the employees to the employers, but that is the only course left open to us according to the constitution, and that course we will adopt.

With this notice the proceedings terminated.—Times Cor.

STREET PREACHING IN LIMERICK.—Mr. Guinness, who has been preaching for the last two Sundays in the Theatre Royal, Limerick, having transferred his ministrations to the street of the Irish town, was rather roughly handled by an unappreciative audience. He was rescued with some difficulty from the hands of the bystanders, who did not appear to think that he was lawfully commissioned to instruct them, and one person was incarcerated for assaulting him.—Limerick Reporter.

THE MAAM MURDER.—On Wednesday last an investigation, relative to the murder of Mrs. O'Toole, took place at Maam, before John Scully, Esq., R.M. Benjamin Jackson, Esq., County Inspector, and M'Dermott Esq., Sub-Inspector, Fairhill, were in attendance, but, as is usual in similar cases, the public were not admitted. The inquiry was conducted by Mr. Edmund Connonan, solicitor, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Michael O'Poole, husband of the deceased. The prisoner John O'Malia, was defended by Mr. Dominick E. Blake. There were only five witnesses examined, when the magistrates, at six o'clock, adjourned the further investigation of the charge against the prisoner to the 28th inst. The prisoner was remanded. A large number of witnesses have been summoned, and already very important facts, affecting the prisoner, have been elicited.—Gibney's Visitor.

TAXATION OF IRELAND.—The special committee appointed to consider the taxation of Ireland in regard both to the capabilities of the country and the provisions of the Act of Union have held their public sitting. Sir Colman O'Loghlin, M.P., appeared before them and was examined at some length on the construction of the act of Union. In his opinion it has been violated by England by illegal and unjust additions to the funded debt of Ireland through loans which have of course also increased the taxation of the country; but in regard to the legal character of the Act of Union itself, he holds that it is not a solemn treaty, whose provisions are inviolable, but a simple act of the Legislature (more solemn than other acts) only because of the interests with which it deals, which it is in the power of the members of Parliament to amend, alter, or abrogate altogether. In reply to Mr. Maguire, Sir Robert Peel stated that Government did not intend to introduce any bill to regulate the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland. Mr. Maguire then gave notice that on Thursday he would ask whether Government contemplated the Act of 1860—Mr. O'Connell's Act—as an amendment of this Act, or whether it has only been put in force in single instances. A Catholic Professor of Cork College, Dr. O'Connor, is mentioned as being most likely to succeed Sir R. Kane.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC CHILDREN UNDER THE POOR LAW BOARD.—Mr. O'Connell has added another service to the many he has for years rendered to the cause of the Catholic poor in Scotland, by again putting their case before the public in a short pamphlet. Surely Mr. O'Connell will not be left to struggle alone against the powerful faction, headed by the Duke of Argyll and Sir John McNeill, which has set itself up to cheat the Catholic poor orphans of Scotland out of their religion. Mr. O'Connell's present statement of their case, is exceedingly well drawn up, as all his previous ones have been. The facts he adduces in his charge against the administrators of the law have all been proved. Yet redress has not followed. It is hard to make a Presbyterian Scotchman take in an idea which will take either his pride or his prejudice down a peg. Since the time of his fall from the faith through the temptation of John Knox, that Scotch Lucifer, he has carried about in his bosom a hatred of Catholicism, so hot and so consuming that all the cold winds, rains, frosts, and snows which the polar regions send down upon him, cannot cool or extinguish it. But for this it had been impossible for Mr. O'Connell to oppose himself, for these four or five years past, to the Scotch Poor Law authorities, as he has, with so great ability, in vain. All that he has achieved is but a partial benefit, namely, the rescue of a few children from the hands of the Scotch proselytisers. There is still no legal security against young children who have no parents to look after them, being carried away where they will never more be heard of by those who might know them to have had Catholic parents. It will be remembered that the late Marquis of Normandy presented to the House of Lords more than once, petitions on the subject. Had he not been taken away, the Scotch Catholic poor, or rather the Irish Catholic poor in Scotland, would have had a friend at Court, who would not have rested till he had obtained justice from them through legislative interference. It is to be hoped some one else will come forward to fight their battle. The religion and the right of the children of a 7th part of the population of a country cannot be a matter of small importance to all who have a place in the Legislature of the country. A cause which has a bigoted faction against it must also, one would think, have some to defend it. Mr. O'Connell, reading, perhaps, that he has drawn largely on the kindness of his friends in Parliament, and having no great hopes that the end he aimed at is at this time to be attained, presses them to unite with him in the very humble endeavor to obtain leave for examining the register of children once a week. This, he thinks, would be a check upon the system so long practised, of entering Catholic children as Protestants, and then of bringing them up despisers of the religion in which their parents had lived and died, on the ground that they were not Catholics. No one can be a better judge of the competency of such a means to effect the end Mr. O'Connell proposes than Mr. Campbell himself. The thing is so reasonable that we can hardly conceive the least objection to it. It would seem to us so reasonable that we should have said there was not a Union in the Kingdom which would refuse to allow, at proper occasions, persons interested in the Catholic poor, to inspect the entries weekly made in the books of registration. Sure we are, if this permission cannot be given without an Act of Parliament, though we should have thought it came within the powers of the Poor Law Board, there are many men in the House of Commons who would be ready to propose such a Bill, if the Government will not take the matter upon themselves. We have not forgotten the contemptuous sneer of the Duke of Argyll, who undertook to be counsel for Sir John McNeill, when Mr. Campbell charged the latter with unfair dealing towards Her Majesty's Catholic subjects in Scotland. "The Catholics were an insignificant portion of Scotland, not properly of Scotch blood at all. Whether they are of Scotch blood or of Irish blood, Irish Celts, or Highland Celts, now that 'the land of oaks,' his own land, has become their home, could have nothing to do with the question. If, as Mr. Campbell states, and we have no reason to think he overstates their number when he makes them a one-seventh of the whole, they are not less than 400,000, what town in England with a population of four-tenths of a million, would submit to a law which tended to destroy the religious character and principles of its laboring classes? It would go far to prove that the Catholics of Ireland (they being there the majority) cannot in justice be subjects of a Protestant Sovereign, if, as is the case in Scotland, laws cannot be made as suitable and applicable to Her Majesty's Catholic subjects as to her Presbyterian subjects. Presbyterian Scotland did not probably number more in the time of James VI. than 400,000. Where had Scotland been; where had the Union been, if England had legislated for Presbyterians in Scotland as she still does for Catholics? The Legislature will do well to think of this in time. But what will alter the position of the Duke of Argyll's insignificant body of Catholics in the eyes of statesmen who have their religious necessities to weigh against the poor rate, will be the extension of the Hierarchy to the other side of the Tweed. We hear, and we rejoice to hear it, that the Catholics of Scotland, Priests and people, are considered at Rome, both from their numbers and respectability, as ripe for that sacred institution as their brethren on this side were fourteen years ago.

ANTI-CATHOLIC BIGOTRY AT OSWESTRY.—It is with regret that we publish a circumstance which we are credibly informed, has just occurred at Oswestry, and which is by no means in accordance with the liberal principles professed, and in many cases acted upon, by Protestants. A Catholic lady residing there has received notice to quit her house, merely on the ground that she is using one of the rooms as a place of worship, and that Miss is said there. Nor is this act of bigotry confined to one particular landlord; the good people of Oswestry have made it their own, and not one of them will let her a house, unless she will engage that Miss be not celebrated in it. Let us hope that this act of petty tyranny may be overruled for good, and that the fact of its being made public may lead to the erection of a Catholic church in this benighted district.—Cor. Weekly Register. [It is not impossible that the landlord in question is not to blame, for many leases in England, Ireland, and Scotland contain stringent clauses which specially provide against any part of the premises held under them being used for purposes of Catholic worship or Catholic education.—Ed. W.R.]

On Thursday evening a large and influential meeting of Catholics was held in the Corn Exchange, Preston, the Mayor in the chair, with the view of furthering the object of the establishment of a ship refectory for young Catholic criminals in the diocese of Liverpool. The proposal was supported by both Catholic and Protestant speakers, and a committee was appointed to collect funds and take other steps to carry out the object of the meeting. The government will grant the ship, but £2,500 will be required to fit it out, and £500 a year to support it.

THE MENEST RAMS.—Liverpool, April 29.—Messrs Fletcher, Hall, and Stone, of Liverpool, have received a telegram stating that the commission has been executed in Egypt, and that the commissioners will reach London on the 7th of May. The trial will, therefore, certainly take place on the 29th.

A CHERISH ADVERTISEMENT.—The following appears in an issue of Wight paper this week:—*Matrimony*.—A Clergyman of the Church of England, who is also a county magistrate, and in possession of a considerable income, wishes to meet with a lady of suitable position and education, with a view to a matrimonial alliance. The advertiser's views being bona fide, full information will be given to any lady who may favor him with a communication, while the strictest confidence may be relied on. Address, "Alma," 20, ... street, Portman-square, London.

The Conference is generally regarded as hopeless, and stood adjourned, till May 9th.

THE PUBLIC MIND IS NOT REASSURED WITH REGARD TO THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE, NOR DOES THE GOVERNMENT APPEAR SUFFICIENTLY ANXIOUS TO REASSURE IT.—London Star.

Denmark has nothing to hope, and Prussia nothing to fear from the English Cabinet. We in effect say to the one, it is true you are to be robbed and murdered, but we have the proud satisfaction of feeling that mankind will agree with us in regarding your assassin with abhorrence. We tell the other he may work his will, but warn him that in course of time evil doers will come to a bad end.—Morning Herald.

In case of an attack on the Danish Islands, the Channel fleet could interfere with effect, but as long as the Germans keep to the Peninsula there seems nothing to stop them in their career of spoliation. It is in these circumstances that the Conference resumes its sitting, and that this country will make its last effort to induce the two Powers to pay respect to their engagements. That the remonstrances of our representatives will be successful we have little hope. The design of the Powers, whatever they may be, will be carried into effect, and if they tend to a European war, the curse must be light on the heads of their authors.—Times.

It is said that in Carlisle, out of a population of 30,000, not more than 4,000 attend any place of worship.

The Times and Daily News both argue that the Conference, unlikely to accomplish anything, may as well be abandoned.

The Daily News severely denounces the ill-timed courtesies which Prince Alfred was receiving at the Prussian Court and Baron Von Buer at Osborne.

The British frigate Aurora, accompanied by the steamer Black Eagle, has gone to the North Sea to watch the Austrian squadron. It is asserted that the whole of the British Channel squadron will follow if the Austrians attempt to enter the Baltic.

The Morning Post, in threatening terms, tells the Germans that the arm of Britain bars the passage to the Baltic, and her iron clads are ready to save Copenhagen and the Islands. It shows that England can act without France. Ministers in the House of Commons said Austria gave assurance that her squadron only intended to prevent the blockade of Elbe and Weser, and that the Aurora has merely gone to watch the commercial interest along a threatened coast, in accordance with a constant practice.

The Star asserts that a minority in the cabinet favor the war policy, but any attempt to enforce that policy will split the cabinet.

THE MINISTRY.—There is a rumor—and the source from which it springs is a tolerably sure one—that Lord Palmerston intends dissolving Parliament in August; that he will then himself resign, and most probably place Lord Clarendon in his position, but will retain the power of advising, and be what the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lansdowne were, the principal, though in the background. This is contemplated out of deference to Lady Palmerston's wish, who is most anxious the Premier should have some peace and rest.—Court Journal.

When any mischief is going forward in Europe we are pretty sure soon to hear of Joseph Mazzini. The storm bird has been screaming in the midst of revolutionary turmoil so long that his voice is one of the sounds which we always associate with the rattle of Austrian musketry and the cries of some overpowered populace. He would not be true to his nature if he did not appear in this hour of his country's trial to scatter venom around, to alienate the friends of Italy, to embitter her foes, to give occasion for sneers and calumny on the part of all those who hate the reigning family under whose guidance she has gained her liberty. When Garibaldi began the wild crusade which has lost him so much reputation and so much of the confidence of his friends, no one could doubt that Mazzini was at the bottom of the matter, and that his pernicious influence had been too strong for the wisest counsels of the best men in Europe. It shows indeed, the existence of great powers in this Mephistopheles of democracy that he is able to mould to his purposes so many and such widely differing characters. The impulsive soldier and the stern, dark, unwearyed conspirator, the man of learning in his closet, and the unlettered peasant among the vines and the mulberry trees, the well-born youth and the rough workman have been at various times Mazzinians, believing in the restless exile as the future saviour of his country, and hailing his tawdry declamations as the inspiration of political truth. But if we must acknowledge that Joseph Mazzini is an extraordinary man, it is with the unsympathizing admiration that one accords to all gifted evildoers. His force of character and his unwearyed activity have been exerted only for the ill of his country. The last performance of Mazzini is an Address to the Italian people. More tedious and verbose than Garibaldi's address to the English, it is also far more ill-natured, and certainly more dangerous. A few years ago it would probably have produced a commotion throughout the Austrian and the Roman territory, raised perhaps a brigade or two, and filled the prisons with enthusiasts and dupes. But we have now some hope that the day of Mazzinian eloquence is past.—Times, October 1862.

Before the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday came on a case which in all probability may involve several lives. It was the case of the four Confederates who are now in custody at Liverpool on a charge of piracy alleged to have been committed by the seizure of the Federal schooner Gerity in November last, and who, if the Court do not interfere, will be delivered over to the American authorities under the Extradition Treaty Act, to be tried in America as pirates, in accordance with a demand which has been made by Mr. Adams, the Federal Ambassador. In now applying for a writ of habeas corpus to discharge them from prison, their counsel Mr. E. James Q.C., contended first that the act which they committed was not piracy, and next that if it was so it was piracy jure gentium, and so did not fall within the Treaty of Extradition, which applied only where the offence was committed, in the foreign jurisdiction, and could not be tried in England; whereas it was piracy jure gentium it could be. Mr. Justice Blackburn—Does it appear that the commander of these men had a commission from the Confederate Government? Mr. James—No; it does not; but that is immaterial. It is enough that they were acting, or believed that they were acting, on behalf of the Confederate Government; and of that there is ample evidence on the depositions. Piracy being a felony, must be an act done with the felonious intent, with the animus furandi. But here it was obvious that it did not exist. The Court granted a conditional writ for the writ, as is usual where a prima facie case is made out.—The case of the American Government against the issue of the writ will be argued on a future day, not at present named.

UNPARALLELED OUTRAGE BY NEGRO SOLDIERS.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, in speaking of the late raid of the Yankees in the counties of Nansemond and Isle of Wight, says:—Early on the morning of the 13th, a force of negro cavalry came into town, from their camp about three miles below. The few white soldiers accompanying them stopped near Elisha Norfleet's place, about three fourths of a mile from town, and the negroes were turned loose upon the unarmed and defenceless old men, women and children, and nearly every house in town was entered, robbed and the inmates insulted and abused. They entered the residence of Dr. J. S. Browne, and stole his daughter's watch, and broke up and destroyed all her fancy articles on the centre table, threatening to shoot the Doctor. They next forced an entrance into the residence of Doctor Robert Murray an aged man and a cripple, and stole his bed blankets and the clothes of his wife and daughter, amounting in value to \$1,500 or more, frightening the ladies with their threats. At Mrs. Ann Browne's they stole a watch, ear-rings, cuffs and bracelet from Mr. Pipkin. Took Dr. L. G. Holland's pocket book, containing about fifty dollars in State funds, from him, and attempted to force him to take their hated oath of allegiance, which he declined, broke into the store of Solomon Hodges, Joseph P. Hall and James B. Norfleet, robbing them of everything they wanted, amounting to thousands of dollars in the aggregate; destroyed all the tools in Mr. Faulk's saddle, and all the shoemaking tools in the shops of Ira Holloway, George Bartlett and Wright Pinner; also, the blacksmith tools of William Chery. They robbed the residence of Benjamin Hurrell, an old man of nearly eighty years; of everything he possessed that could be carried off; stole a watch from J. E. Buhnewell, and numerous other articles from A. M. O'Connell, Geo. R. Smith, and others. Scarcely any one escaped, and more than this, two of the most respectable ladies in the town, ladies of high social position and refined feelings, being found with no male defenders near, were grossly insulted, with propositions and attempted violence too indelicate to appear in print. These ladies were forced to defend themselves with knives against great black, greasy buck negroes, while their friends were away in the army.

And provoked sympathy for the unhappy sufferers; while Banks works more silently, and without creating the public scandal which Butler seemed to delight in rather than to depreciate. But that his administration of the Government of the unlucky region which has fallen under his control is quite as despotic as Butler's, will be apparent from the story his treatment of one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of New Orleans, Mr. James D. Denegre, who has had the misfortune to incur his displeasure. At the recent election of a civil Governor of Louisiana, the nominee of the Federal Government and General Banks was, of course, chosen. Though General Banks had declared that to abstain from voting would be considered a crime, only 11,000 persons took the trouble to participate in the election; and as there is a force of 20,000 Federal soldiers in the city and neighbourhood, it may be easily understood that 11,000 votes may easily have been procured, without the participation of any of the citizens influential or otherwise. On the inauguration of the Governor so chosen, a Mr. Michael Hahn, a lawyer in good practice and a native of Bremen, who emigrated to America in early life, the military authorities, anxious to give all possible eclat to the ceremony, invited every inhabitant of New Orleans whose wealth and social position were sufficient to render fashionable any celebration at which he chose to be present. Without waiting for the acceptance of these gentlemen or their families, the official papers were instructed to announce them as supporters of Governor Hahn, and as having taken part in the inauguration. Mr. Denegre, forgetful of the fact that he lived under a military despotism, and that he was suspected of the crime of sympathy with the Southern Confederacy, wrote the following letter to the editor of L'Abbeille de la Nouvelle Orleans, a journal published both in French and English:—

"New Orleans, March 6th. Sir,—I find my name mentioned in the public prints as having assisted in the inaugural ceremonies of yesterday. Although an invited guest I did not attend or participate therein. But I am still more surprised to find that the old veterans of 1815, J. B. Planche and Alfred Hennau, were also present—the former having been dead for more than three years, and the other having been absent since last spring.—Yours, &c., JAMES D. DENEGRE.

Twelve days after the publication of this letter, Mr. Denegre received the following:—

Headquarters, &c., New Orleans, March 18. Sir—By orders of the Major-General commanding, you are hereby required to leave this department in five days from this date.

At the expiration of that time transportation will be provided to carry you beyond the lines of the army and within the lines controlled by the rebel Government.—Very respectfully,

JAMES BROWN, Brigadier-Gen.

Mr. Denegre immediately sought Brigadier General Brown, and represented that if his presence in New Orleans were considered undesirable he would exile himself to Havannah or to Europe, and pledge himself not to return until the expiration of the war. He was informed that this could not be allowed, and that he must be forthwith transported into the Confederate lines. He then begged the grace of one additional day, in order to be better able to make arrangements for the comfort of his wife and family, whom he would leave behind in the meanwhile, as they had not been commanded to accompany him. The request was refused, and at the end of the fifth day he was escorted by the military beyond the lines of the Federal army, and there left to shift for himself as best he might. Should Mr. Denegre decide to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, he will doubtless be received with all the cordiality due to his sufferings in the cause of the South; but in that case his house—one of the finest and most luxuriously furnished and decorated in New Orleans—and all the other property he may have left behind, will be confiscated to the use of the Federals. Mrs. Denegre will be turned out of possession, and some military underling will be installed in her place to admire the pictures and statuary and drink the wines of the exile. Should Mr. Denegre desire to save his property, and refuse to take the oath, the Confederate authorities will not allow him to remain on their soil, and he will have to do, as Mr. Vallandigham did before him, make his way to one of the Atlantic ports, and run the blockade to Nassau. From that point he may reach Europe at his leisure, happy if, having foreseen the coming storm, he took the precaution months ago, as it is believed he did, of exchanging half a million of Federal greenbacks for Parisian gold, and the gloomy despotism of his native city for the life and gaiety of the French capital.

A New York paper suggests that the following questions be put to General Butler by an investigating Committee:—

1. What has become of the dog taxes?
2. What has become of the money General Butler seized from blockade-runners and all who are brought before him for trial?
3. Where is the furniture of those who left Norfolk, amounting to many thousands of dollars?
4. Why is it that quartermasters not worth one thousand dollars when they first went to Fortress Murore, are now living in more splendor than the wealthiest man in all New York?
5. Why were the persons keeping a hardware store at the head of Market square, Norfolk, required to give it up for military necessity? and why was it then allowed to be opened as a large grocery, with permit to sell whiskey?
6. What becomes of the money collected from harbor fees and from the ferry?
7. What was the crime of Butler's staff officer, sent out of the department?

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TRUTH AND PIETY.—It is told of one of the shoddy contractors in our city that during church last Sunday, he joined in singing the hymn selected, beginning with,

"I love to steal— I love to steal— I love to steal— From Uncle Abe."

A good old Methodist brother, who was accidentally present shouted out, "Amen, that's so!"—Cin. Enquirer.

Who is Mrs. WINSLOW?—As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers—try it now.—Ladies' Visitor, New York City. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. May, 1864. 1m

A FRIEND IN NEED—Is a friend indeed! That's a fact. It has been said that man's best friend is money; but we know of something better, Henry's Vermont Liniment, because it cures the pain that gold will fail to do. A single bottle costs but 25 cents may save you a Doctor's Bill of twenty five dollars. Every family should have a bottle at hand in case of accidents. It will quell a raging toothache in ten minutes. There is nothing better for bruises, bruises, lameness, colic, griping, &c., &c. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. May 20. 1m

OPEN YOUR EYES.—To the fact that Patent Medicines are doing more good in the country than most people are willing to admit. What a solace it is to know that, when disease makes a sudden and unforeseen attack, you have a remedy at hand, a family physician in the house as it were. Such is 'N. H. Down's' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, that ought to be kept always at hand to be ready in season and out of season, like a faithful sentinel ever on the watch to ward off the attacks of an unscrupulous foe. Price only 25 cts. See advertisement in another column. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. May 20. 1m

AFFLICTION.—Why will you suffer the terrors and afflictions incident to a disordered state of the liver or digestive organs, when a certain remedy is within your reach?—ROEHLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will cure you. If you will only discard your prejudice and give this article a trial, you will never regret it. Your stomach will be strengthened and regain its original vigor, and you will be able to digest your food satisfactorily. These Bitters are for sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C. E. 2t

SOMETHING THE WHOLE COMMUNITY SHOULD KNOW.—The traveler, furnished with BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, is armed against those diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, common to all climates. The first thing to be done, in case of a bilious attack, is to empty the bowels. BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS do this rapidly, but not rudely. As they cleanse, they soothe and heal. There is an emollient principle in them that prevents the irritation which thorough purgation would otherwise create. None of the sharp cutting, spasmodic pains, which accompany the action of mineral cathartics, are ever experienced during their operation. They have no drawback, either immediate or contingent, and leave every organ their influence in a healthy state. For dyspepsia, piles, liver complaint, sick headache, suppression, vertigo, colic, and heartburn, they are the one thing needful, and no other known medicine can supply their place. They retain their properties unchanged in all climates, being put in glass vials. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SANSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 431

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal, by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

DR. H. E. HOWELL, of New York, says that the most effectual remedy to improve the tone and energy of the stomach is the Oxygenated Bitters. For Dyspepsia and Indigestion these Bitters are unparalleled, as testify numerous cures.

A CASE OF PLEURISY.—Montreal, C. E., May 12, 1864.

Messrs. LANMAN & KEMP, New York. Dear Sirs—Last Fall my wife was attacked with Pleurisy in a severe form so that she was helpless—and I felt hopeless of her recovery. By reading one of your Almanacs which was left at the house, she was induced to try BRISTOL'S SANSAPARILLA. After taking two bottles she began to experience relief, and with BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS which was recommended to be taken with the Sansaparilla, she was completely cured by the use of five bottles. I feel bound to the benefit of the public to testify to this cure. Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH G. GOODE, 200 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E.

NOIS DUMARCAIS, Street Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

Little is heard in New York of the doings of Federal Generals in the South. From the little that is divulged, it would appear, however, that the rule of General Banks at New Orleans is as rigid as that of General Butler. The Louisianians are conquered people, and they are made to feel it. In this respect there is no difference between Butler and Banks. The one was a tyrant without pity, remorse, or conscience; and the other is a tyrant who thinks it possible to be a gentleman. Perhaps New Orleans has lost rather than gained by the exchange, for Butler's doings challenged the attention of the world.

YANKEE GENERALS.—The Times Special correspondent shows us what strange freaks these gentry play when clothed in a little brief authority. They verify the old saw, 'Let a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil'.

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