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fell the wretched and clasped the beloved object to his bosom, was but the work of a second. But, oh! how sorrow and sickness had changed that once beautiful face, and wasted that once symmetrical form. Death had already clutched her in his bloody gripe, and selected her for his own.

Wholly occupied with his wife, Herbert paid no attention to the sergeant's guard that stood at the tent door under arms. When at length he perceived them, he flew into a phrensy of passion, asking them how dared they stand thus in his presence?

But the orderly remained unmoved. Were his hands free at the moment, Herbert would have unquestionably run him through for presuming to disobey his orders, such was the irritated state of his feelings.

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IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. RAYMOND O'HANLON, O.D.C.—With sincere regret we announce the death of this venerated ecclesiastic, which had event took place at his residence, Tranquilla, at half-past eleven o'clock on Sunday night.

FRENCH RECOGNITION OF IRISH BRAVERY.—The *France Centrale*, of the 14th January, announces the recent march at Ning-po of the first war ships ordered to be built by the Emperor Napoleon for the defence of French interests in China.

ORANGE MURKINS.—We confess we wished to cherish a lingering hope that the 'leaders,' admonished by past failures and disgraces, would have taken occasion at the opening of the Session to disavow these monstrous Ultramontane affectations that have condemned them to impotence.

We present our readers with an address to the Irish people signed by John Martin. That gentleman is well known in Ireland—and ought to be. His mild and noble nature was brought to our public gaze by the incidents of '48.

we can do for ourselves. We can do it, and we ought to do it. It is our first national duty—our greatest political necessity—to uproot the base system of place hunting, and cast it far from us.—*Wexford People.*

The *London Times* on the condition of Ireland:—We cannot turn to the agricultural statistics of Ireland with a happy certainty of finding the evidence of progress and prosperity.

OUTRAGE IN THE COUNTY LIMERICK.—Last night a band of six armed men with their faces blackened and disguised in apparel, attacked the house of a farmer named Patrick Nash, residing at Newtown, within three miles of the village of Adare.

THE MURDER OF COOK, COSSAGON OF THE CURR.—The following is the statement of the suaman Quaynor, who has surrendered himself to the police at Queenstown, on the allegation of his having committed murder.

THE IRISH REGION DONKEY QUESTION.—Probably all the claimants on the public purse the Irish Presbyterians are the most clamorous. They are in the present receipt of £40,000 from the public exchequer.

DEATH FROM HYPOPHORIA.—An itinerant musician named Michael Mohill, when travelling through the county Cork, about six weeks ago, in company with his mother, was bitten by a dog, and on the morning of the 24th ult., when in a house at Ballacorney, in the county Limerick, he showed evident symptoms of hydrophobia.

MELANCOLY ACCIDENT.—On the 28th ult., Philip McCaffrey, a farmer residing at Crusis, in the county Fermagh, was speaking to William McKenna, in Tempo, who had a revolver in his hand, and was apparently showing it to McCaffrey, when it went off, and a ball entered the neck of the latter, taking a downward course, and lodging in the lungs, from effects of which there is not the remotest hope of his recovery.

Tobacco planting in Ireland.—I have read with much interest as all Irishmen should, your notice of the government's determination to permit the small farmers of Ireland to grow tobacco without being subject to a prohibitory duty.

OUTRAGE IN COSSAGON.—On Thursday night a farmer named Mark Fallon was returning to his house at Larragh, and when near it, he was attacked by three men, relatives of his own, and of the same name.

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IRELAND AND THE TORIES.—Although Ireland is suffering an enormous depletion by bad harvests and emigration; yet it would seem that her prospects are brightening. Her old enemies, the Tories, are taking her under their kind protection.

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Table with 2 columns: POPULATION and EMIGRATION. Rows include Leitrim, Monaghan, and Connaught with their respective percentages.

served its population, and that its inhabitants do not prefer America to Ireland?—Ulster has many advantages over the other provinces; it has the linen manufacture, for which it owes England nothing, and it has the custom of Tenant Right.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.—A charitable institution which imposes condition of orthodoxy upon the sitting of a broken limb, or the nursing of a fever, is a libel upon religion, and a monster in civilisation.

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The True Witness.

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Having been compelled to abandon the line of the Dannewerk, from want of a sufficient number of troops to man that work, the Danes took up their position at Duppel, which, with the Island of Alsen, is all that remains to them of Schleswig.

And yet, menaced as she is, both by an insurrection in Hungary, and by an attack upon Venetia, it seems almost incredible that Austria should provoke the active hostility of the great Western Powers of Europe.

The trial of Greco and the other assassins whom Mazzini sent to Paris to cut Louis Napoleon's throat, had not come off, but was expected to take place during the course of the month of February.

There have been long and animated debates in both Houses of the British Parliament upon the conduct of the Ministry, as towards the Northern States. The cowardly murder of the mate of the British ship Saxon, by an officer of the Vanderbilt, was warmly insisted upon, and Lord Russell was directly asked what steps he had taken to procure redress for this outrage upon a British subject.

Since the defeat of the Federals in Florida there have been no engagements of any great importance. There have been two expeditions

under the Federal Generals Kilpatrick and Sherman. The first marched close to Richmond and then marched back again; whilst the other was an admitted failure.

The steamer City of New York brings us dates to the 25th ult. Chief in importance amongst the items of news, is the renewal of the report that France had proposed to the British Government to recognise the Confederate Government, and that if this proposal be declined, France will act alone in the matter.

An important debate in the House of Commons on the American policy of the Ministry terminated in a division, in which the Opposition were very nearly triumphant—the numbers being 178 to 153.

The Danish question had undergone no great change. The Prussians had failed in an attempt to dislodge the Danes from their strong position at Duppel.

There are reports in circulation that General Sherman was defeated on the 13th ult. by the Confederates, and that he was forced to retreat after having lost 15,000 men, or nearly half his entire command.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—After nearly a fortnight's wrangling the debates on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Governor General, have worn themselves out.

It is certainly as amusing as it is instructive to find in the columns of that staunch Protestant journal, the Toronto Globe, the principle of "private judgment" upon matters of revealed, or supernatural teaching, condemned; and that of submission to Church authority insisted upon in language as strong as any that a mere Romanist would use upon a similar topic.

I would not be understood to deny the right of private judgment, or what is the same thing, private opinion; but an eminent writer observes, private opinions are our own, and we may extend them, we may complicate them, or corrupt them; but doctrines are positive and complete things, coming to us direct out of the hand of God.

in the articles and formularies of the Reformed Church, we who subscribe our assent to these formularies, and continue in communion with the Church, have no right to contravene them, or corrupt them by substituting our own private opinions.

The most ultra of Romanists could not assert more strongly the principle of authority, as against private judgment, in matters of doctrine, or the subject of divine revelation, than does this ultra-Protestant writer in the Globe.

But how are we to ascertain what are the "doctrines coming to us direct out of the hand of God?" Our Protestant friend shall tell us:—

"And these latter being embodied in the articles and formularies of the Reformed Church."

Here then the limits of the right of private judgment are clearly laid down; these limits being "the doctrines"—embodied in the articles and formularies of the Reformed Church—and which are "positive and complete things coming direct to us from the hand of God."

But do the articles and formularies of the Anglican Church—which is we suppose the body designated by the words "Reformed Church"—do they indeed condemn the doctrine of the intercession of saints? do they deny that the spirits of the blessed in heaven do actively minister to the wants of man upon earth?

"O Everlasting God who hast ordained and constituted the services of Angels and men in a wonderful order: Mercifully grant that as Thy holy Angels always do thee service in heaven, so by Thy appointment they may succour and defend us on earth; through Jesus Christ Our Lord. Amen."

Unless then it be urged that it is right and proper to pray God that His holy Angels "may succour and defend us on earth;" but that is sinful and superstitious to believe that they really do so in any manner "succour or defend us"—we see not how it can be pretended, even by Clericus, that the formularies of the Anglican Church repudiate the Romish doctrine respecting either the intercession of Angels, or of the saints who are as the angels in heaven; since the latter asserts that these do assist, do succour and defend us on earth by their prayers, and that therefore it is a good and useful thing—bonum atque utile esse—to invoke those prayers in our behalf.

The ultra-Protestant of the Globe has his fashion of interpreting the articles and formularies of what he calls the "Reformed Church;" the peccant Professor of Trinity College, who holds to the opinion that we on earth are succoured and defended by the saints in heaven, interprets those articles and formularies after his fashion.

The Romanising Professors of Trinity College can with as good a grace, and with perfect truth, retort upon their critic Clericus that it is he who is justly obnoxious to the reproach of contraverting the formularies of the Church to which he has subscribed; and of corrupting, by the substitution of his own private opinion, the dogmas which are embodied in the Anglican Liturgy, and which he has solemnly before man, and in the name of Almighty God, pledged himself to maintain.

It does not become those who live in glass houses to throw stones; it is not meet that the low churchman or erangelical, should upraid his high-church brother with Popish proclivities or crypto-Romanism. If the 39 articles appear to favor the one, the Liturgy and its rubrics in the plainest language absolve the other.

LOWER CANADA SCHOOL LAWS.—We have received a communication from a Catholic, residing in the Parish of St. Patrick of Rawdon, of which the intention is to show the Montreal Witness that, where Catholics are in the minority—the actual School Law for Lower Canada is as oppressive to them, as it is to Protestants, there where Protestants happen to be in the minority.

"See—Seeing that the Witness insinuates partiality in the administration of the School Law, and infers that it confers unfair advantages upon Catholics, imposing iniquitous restrictions upon Protestants when in a minority—I will take the liberty of pointing out how the same law operates as toward Catholics, resident in districts when Protestants form the majority of the population.

"Such, since the separation of two ranges from this Parish, and their annexation to that of St. Jovanni is the case in this district: and directly that—as the consequence of this arrangement, which took place about four years ago—the Protestants found they were in the majority—they appointed Protestant School Commissioners, to the exclusion of all Papists; and in a short time managed to get rid of every Catholic teacher in our schools, imposing upon us Protestant teachers in every respect inferior to their displaced predecessors. Even in School No. 1 which comprises the village of Rawdon, in which village Catholics are in the majority, the prayers of the petitioners were scouted: and a mere boy, one every way unfit for the post, was simply because he was a Protestant, thrust upon us as our School teacher, and was sustained in that post through the influence of the ministers of the several sects.

"Under these circumstances we were compelled to set up a Separate School, which I may inform you en passant is, in spite of much opposition, in a thriving state thanks to its teacher, and our Separate School Trustees. The School was established in July last: but since then the Commissioners being Protestant have striven every nerve to crush it by their vexatious. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Law they sue us, Discontented, for the payment of school rates, and contrive to get the matter adjudicated upon by an exclusively Protestant bench of magistrates, who of course decide against Papists.

gent and respectable gentleman, for the sole cause that he was a Catholic, and having replaced him with one of their own persuasion, now coolly tell us, that they will not give us our rightful apportionment of the monies in their hands, and that we are still liable to pay the Protestant teacher whom they had forced upon us against our will. In all this the Commissioners may be acting legally, and conscientiously, for I mean not to impugn their integrity, but only the School Law as it at present stands.

"We have therefore no alternative but to sue these Protestant Commissioners for an apportionment, and thus bring the question of legality to an issue, unless we are anticipated by the interference, and by the impartial judgment of the Superintendent of Education. The Witness will thus see that, if Protestant have grievances to complain of, Catholics are in a similar predicament—and will we trust moderate for the future the rancor of his tongue. At all events—we are certain that he cannot produce a parallel case of hardship and oppression against Protestants, in any Catholic district of Lower Canada.

"Yours respectfully, "A DISSENTIENT.

"Rawdon, 22nd February, 1864." We neither endorse nor deny the allegations of our respected correspondent. As in the case of the complaints urged in behalf of Protestants by the Witness, we simply say that the truth of the allegation should be inquired into; and that, if substantiated, the law should be so modified—as to prevent the recurrence of similar injustice whether to Protestant or Catholic.

THE REFORMATION IN IRELAND.—This is the title of a lecture lately delivered in town by the Rev. Mr. Irwin, an Anglican minister, and reported by our contemporaries. Unlike the generality of lectures on similar topics, it is remarkably free from all offensive or insulting remarks, and is couched in temperate and gentlemanly language; but some of the statements therein contained are so contrary to well established facts, that we cannot allow them to pass without notice.

The Rev. Mr. Irwin indignantly repudiated the taunt of a "proselytising by bribery" so often urged against the Protestant Missions to Irish Catholics; and boasted that "there was not one single valid case of it adduced in answer to the challenge of the late Archbishop of Dublin."—That the lecturer was sincere when he made this assertion we do not doubt, for he is a gentleman whom we cannot suspect of knowingly uttering an untruth; but that he must have been very ignorant of the late disclosures respecting "Irish Missions," and that he is but very imperfectly acquainted with the working of that system which he calls "The Reformation in Ireland," the following facts, which cannot be controverted, abundantly prove; because their truth is publicly attested to by no less a person than the Rev. George Webster, Protestant Chancellor of Cork—a witness who cannot have been himself deceived as to the facts to which he testifies, and who, as a Protestant clergyman, cannot be suspected of bearing false witness against his Church and his own order.

Now what says this Protestant clergyman with reference to the proselytising of Catholics in Ireland by means of bribery? He asserts, in the first place, that temporal relief is given to Irish Catholics on the express condition that they declare themselves Protestants, and send their children to Protestant schools. Nor is this all.

He asserts, in the second place, that to his own personal knowledge, "the ordained agents of the Irish Church Missions paid Protestants to pretend they were Roman Catholics at controversial meetings, and at those meetings to call those very ordained agents the hardest names." He asserts, still of his own knowledge, that the reports of conversions of Papists to Protestantism are for the most part false, or exaggerated: that he knows a school of which it was reported that it was attended by eighty Catholic children, "when the fact was a single Roman Catholic never entered the School, except five or six wretched children who were sent from Dublin by the Irish Church Mission Society." He asserts that he has himself seen, "large quantities of bread given to Roman Catholics of a Sunday morning for learning a verse of Holy Scripture, and when these same people, in my presence, went away cursing the Protestants, and cursing the very persons who gave them the bread and taught them the verse." He tells us how one of the agents of the Society made a Report that he had "made fourteen converts from Romanism in a certain locality, and who had to acknowledge" that his Report was a lie; and finally he concludes his letter with the reiteration of the charge of "proselytising by bribery" against the Society, which, he adds, has to his belief "done irreparable mischief to the Church in Ireland."

Here then are specific allegations of bribery and falsehood made against the Irish Missions Society by a prominent dignitary of the Church of England; and the truth of these allegations being impugned, and he himself challenged to give further particulars so that his statements might, if true, be verified, or, if false, exposed, the Rev. Mr. Webster did not shrink from that challenge, or endeavor to evade the responsibility



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The freedom of the press and the debates in the Senate are at this moment of slight consideration, as compared with the aspect of affairs in the north.

The investigation into the affair of the four Italian conspirators is being actively carried on.

On Wednesday next M. Corta, one of the deputies of the Corps Legislatif, leaves Paris on an important mission to Mexico.

The Sicile (liberal organ) demands the support of France for Denmark, so shamefully abandoned by England.

It is stated that the Moniteur is prohibited from publishing Prince Napoleon's anti-English speech at the Suez Canal celebration.

WHAT THEY THINK OF ENGLAND ON THE CONTINENT.—The Paris correspondent of the Standard says:—

The prestige we enjoyed from 1805 to 1850, and which contributed more than anything else to the preservation of peace throughout Europe, was not obtained by bullying and brow-beating weak powers, and deserting our allies in the hour of their danger.

FRENCH ARMAMENTS.—We lately remarked that Frenchmen seem to be awakening to the importance of the great plague and disturbance of all Europe is to be found in the enormous armaments of France.

by the fear of such aggression. And this last in truth only a peculiar form of the other, for he who compels you to do what you dislike by holding a bludgeon over your head does not materially differ from him who knocks you down.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—It is so uncertain whether the best efforts of France and England will prevent the war now going on in the North from spreading, that I am assured it has been found necessary to have the Imperial Guard in readiness to march towards the Rhine at the shortest notice—of course, only as a measure of precaution.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The legal papers of to-day state that an order has been issued by the Chambre des Mises en Accusation sending the case of Mazzini and the four Italians before the Court of Assizes of the Department of the Seine upon the charge of conspiracy against the life of the Emperor.

ITALY.

TURIN.—The little success of M. Pasolini's visit to London and Paris may cool the military ardor of the Italian people.

The tremendous preparations for action in Brescia, Peschiera, Pavia, and Mantua, give no augury of weakness or inactivity on the part of Gen. Benedek, who has returned from an interview with the Emperor furnished with instructions of the most warlike character.

The Government maintains an attitude of the most astute reserve, and even Crispien's interpellation the other day failed to elicit any expression of sympathy with the movement.

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three days since, made a speech to the officers, in which he advised them to keep themselves in a state of constant readiness for action, as under present circumstances Austria might probably be attacked on two sides at once.

LETTERS FROM BOLOGNA, in the Opinions of Turin, state that a vast quantity of ordnance and military stores is daily arriving there, and that the fortifications are being armed with guns of the largest calibre.

What we learn from Modena that during the celebration of a 'triduo,' in atoning for the blasphemies of Renau's book, and during the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament on the Altar, some wretched miscreant horrified the congregation by shouting out 'Vive Renau!'

ROME.—The Pope officiated at the blessing and distribution of candles yesterday in St. Peter's, and assisted at High Mass.

The Reichsrath had closed. The Emperor said the Austrians' mission was peace. Notwithstanding the endeavors of Austria to exercise conciliatory influence, war had broken out between Germany and Denmark.

Home, the celebrated medium, or as some style him Charlatan, gives the following account of his dealings with the Roman people:—

I give my word as a gentleman that during my stay in Rome I will give no services, and will avoid all conversation on the subject of spiritualism.

D. DANIEL DUNGLAS HOME.

I only came to Rome as a student of art and for my health, and would therefore wish to be left free to continue my studies.

I could not, as your correspondent states, have promised 'to abstain from all communication,' inasmuch as I have no control over the power with which I am endowed.

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I have had to draw up and subscribe to the above in the presence of the chief of the Inquisition, and the original is now in his possession at the Vatican.

NIAPLES.—From Naples there is the everlasting record of humiliations, arrests, and escapes from prison, of men, women, and children huddled together in the crowded dungeons of Sicily for refusal of the conscription, and of measures of ruthless severity for its enforcement.

ROME, March 13, 1864.

What is truth? asked doubting Pilate. The same question will suggest itself to any one who resides within the influence of the Queen of the Mediterranean. What is truth? Is it true that Southern Italy has become happier and more prosperous since the expulsion of the Bourbons?

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quit their residence within three days, as it was required for a State prison. The priests declared that they would only yield to force.

INDIA.

THE NANA.—Another Nana has turned up in Meywar. The best way, perhaps, to stop this would be to hang pretenders on the strength of their own assertions.

UNITED STATES.

THE FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION RUNNING THE CHURCHES.—The St. Louis Express, a German paper of much influence, thus expresses itself in relation to the Federal Administration running the churches, as developed in the order from the War Department creating Bishop Ames bishop of a military department, and authorizing him to take possession of the Methodist Churches in Missouri, Tennessee, and the Gulf States.

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AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Buffalo—G. P. Hughes. Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm.

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L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER. (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER, AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, Are Cured by HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Will Cure every Case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Disorders arising from a disordered Stomach.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church:—Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations...

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Pa. Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus [N. J.] and Milestone [Pa.] Baptist Churches. New Rochelle, N.Y.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. John F. Hart & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Q. E. Jan. 14, 1864.

M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR, AND MASTER TAILOR TO THE Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC, OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No. 31 Little St. James St.

J. P. KELLY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, No. 6, Little St. James Street, Montreal, June 12.

CLARKE & DRISCOLL, ADVOCATES, & C., Office—No. 125 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Court House), MONTREAL.

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BENJAMIN CLEMENT, CARPENTER & JOINER, 54 St. Antoine Street. Jobbing punctually attended to.

THE PERFUME OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE! FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.

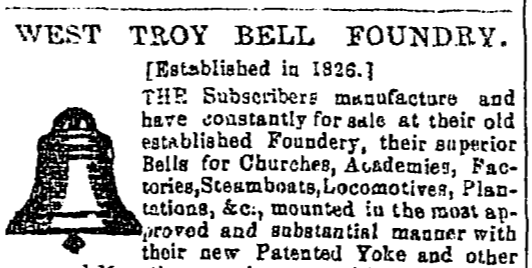


MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

THIS rare Perfume is prepared from tropical flowers of surpassing fragrance, without any admixture of coarse essential oils, which form the staple of many 'Essences' and Extracts for the Toilet.

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS Are certain to be removed, by freely bathing the temples with it. As an odor for the handkerchief, it is as delicious as the Otto of Roses.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1825.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry...



OF JOHN, MARY and ELIZA KELLY, formerly of the Parish of Brimlin, County Roscommon, Ireland, who emigrated to this country in the year 1845 or '46.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late Dr. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON.



HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. READ AND REFLECT.

Believing that FACTS, IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH and COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED at ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel...

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Brooklyn, N.Y., May 22, 1863. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith: Gentlemen—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks...

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED Stomach Bitters. Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D.C., April 2, 1863.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED Stomach Bitters. The relief it afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's Bitters...

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. New Greenallegent Camp, Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863.

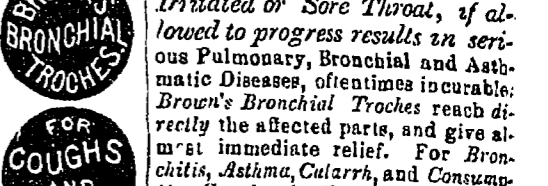
WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. Dear Sirs—Will you do me the favor to forward by express one half-dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill...

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

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M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS, ZINO, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS.

Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand: Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Lift & Force Pumps.



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WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the West, at 7.45 A.M.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! THE Subscriber is SELLING BOOKS at TWENTY-FIVE per cent less than any other house in the city.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES. THE Great Purifier of the Blood, And the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE.



THE Great Purifier of the Blood. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY.

It is the very best, and, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Bristol's Sarsaparilla is for Sale by all Druggists.