'I saved the child,' continued Vaughan 'and brought her up harshly enough at first, till her gentle, winning, affectionate ways won upon even me. At length when I felt my life drawing to a close, I resolved to do her justice, though the doing of it would bring happiness to you. So I am here.'

'And my child?' exclaimed Bulmer.

'Yet a moment longer. There is a mystery that must be explained. Yesterday the feeling that I might not live long was strong upon me. I dreaded to sleep lest I should never wake again and the secret be unrevealed; therefore I determined to write it While doing so, some one entered yonder window, crept behind me, read what I had written and demanded if it were true. Before I could cry for help, his hand was on my throat, and he repeated the question. I declared by my hopes of Heaven that it was, on which he explained with an expletive, that I had pronounced my own sentence of death. His grasp tightened, I remember falling to the floor and woke in this bed.'

'And the man.'

'Escaped But I will describe him.' Doing so, he ended with:

'Do you know any one, Edward Bulmer, who will answer to this description, and whom the discovery of your daughter would interest.

'None in Strattenfield, save—save my nephew, and that could not be.'

'Your nephew, Richard Bulmer, who was to inherit your estate? Well, let that pass. You would see your daughter? Summon the innkeeper.'

Edward Bulmer did so, and Nash soon appeared.

'Send my niece to me,' said Henry Vaughan. Then noticing the man's manner, added, 'Why do you hesitate.'

'Why, she has just gone out, sir.'

'Out? That is strange. Well tell her to come to me immediately she returns.'

Another hour passed, and the innkeeper was again summoned. This time he told all.

'Gone!' shrieked Henry Vaughan. 'Gone! What do you mean?'

But before the man could reply, a light, quick step sprang up the stairs, and Gertrude flushed and excited, entering, cried:

'No, no, dear uncle, not gone, but restored, and by our true friend and my preserver, Mr. Hinchborough. He is here. Oh, thank him, uncle—thank him, for I know not from what terrible fate he has saved me.'

As she turned to motion Herbert to advance Mr. Bulmer whispered in the old man's ear:

'Not a word about the past of either. Let us keep her pure nature innocent of our sin. She was lost; you found her, and have but lately discovered who she is.

He drew back as Gertrude turned again to her supposed uncle, who, clasping her in his arms, told a hastily created story of her loss, his adoption of her, and recent discovery of her father.

'My father!' exclaimed Gertrude, in astonishment, 'Oh, is it possible—does my father live?'

'He, does my Gertrude. Behold him, he is there anxious to press you to his heart.'

Gertrude looked, and perceived Mr. Bulmer standing a few paces off. She advanced timidly, but as he said in eager beseeching tones; 'Oh, come to me child!' she flew to him, uttering the one word;

'Father!'

'My daughter—my Gertrude! can this be real, or is it a dream?' he exclaimed, pressing passionate kisses on her forehead.

For some moments the joy of these in that room was too great for them to notice aught else. But, finally, Mr. Bulmer, observing Herbert, whose first unbounded surprise had given place to a saddened, moody, expression, said:

'What, nephew, will you not rejoice with us?' Or is it possible that the discovery of my child and heiress is distasteful to you? Do you dread that it may alter your position at Grenville?'

'Uncle!' exclaimed the young man, hotly, 'Such a thought debases the utterer, no less than it does him to whom it is addressed.'

'Hush! Your nephew is right,' broke in Henry Vaughan. 'My noble generous young friend, tell me if I do not surmise nearer the truth than your uncle. Is not your happiness at the scene before you lessened by the thought that she whom an hour ago you could love without fear of rivals is rendered far less easy to be obtained, now she is heiress to Grenville Hall?'

Herbert did not answer, but his look was eloquent.

'If that be so, Herbert, my dear boy, do not fear. A father could not confide his child to a warmer, a more noble heart. Your only difficulty lies in obtaining Gertrude's consent.'

Gertrude turned aside, refusing to let her face be seen. And, with a smile, her father continued:

'Which I do not think you will find a very arduous task. But now explain your strange absence an hour ago.'

This was speedily done.

'And the man?' asked Edward Bulmer.

Herbert remained silent.

'Enough. I understand. Let us all be thankful that the swerving of your horse saved you, my brave boy, while its hoofs made him powerless to prevent you rescuing my child.'

As Edward Bulmer had said, Herbert's horse had swerved as Richard Bulmer discharged his pistol, and, while saving its rider, had trampled on the arm of the prostrate man.

As they left Richard Bulmer rose, and, despite the pain he was in, ordered his man to ride back to the hall, pack up all his effects, and rejoin him in London, from whence he shortly started for the Continent and joined the Austrian army.

A year after one of the two travellers who had so wearily trodden that country lane, Gertrude Bulmer, gave her hand to Herbert Hinchborough, with the consent of her father and dearest friend, whom she regarded still as an uncle, Henry Vaughan, who—his illness not having, as the doctor believed, but as the reader knew all along, been a fit—lived to be present at that ceremony, and at another, and many another after that succeeded it—of a different character, certainly, for each added another sweet, cheerful little voice to the family circle.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The registration of votes for the forthcoming Parliament election which will commence about the 13th of November next, is being prosecuted vigorously throughout the British Islands. At many places women demanded that their names be placed upon the lists of voters on the ground that they possessed the proper qualification prescribed by the reform Bill, and the legal aspect of the question as well as the extent of the movement have excited much interest on the subject. Over six thousand women claimed the right to be registered in Manchester alone, and their demands were urged in an apple speech before the registering official by Miss Lydia Beecher. After arguments on both sides, the claim was disallowed. Similar proceedings took place in other towns, and in some cases the question was reserved for legal decision. The question has finally been brought before the Judges at Westminster, and they have overruled the application of women to be registered as voters, on the ground that an amendment to the reform Bill, which was proposed in the House of Commons by Mr. Mill, substituting the word 'person' for 'men' was rejected, and that by this action the House clearly indicated the intent and purpose of the bill in this respect.

BARBARITY BY A MATE OF A NOVA SCOTIA VESSEL.—We learn from the Glasgow *Herald* of the 5th inst., that at the Greenock Criminal Court, on Wednesday, before Sheriff Tennent, Henry H. Rollins, mate of the ship *Whitehall*, of Windsor, N. S., and at present lying in East India Harbor, Greenock, was placed at the bar, charged with having committed an aggravated assault on the person of Chas. Jansen, a man on board, while the ship was lying in the harbor of St. Jago de Cuba, West Indies, on [illegible] cursed and swore at him. Jansen said that he would not stand such language, and intimated his intention of asking for his discharge, whereupon the mate struck him several blows with his fists, and followed him from the quarterdeck to the forecastle, continuing to strike him. After dinner, when Jansen was requested to begin work, he declined till he would see the Consul. The man's refusal was reported to the master, who brought irons from the cabin and ordered him to be manacled. There after a rope was attached to the irons, and the unfortunate man was suspended from the mizzenstay for about three-quarters of an hour, his feet barely touching the ground. By all this inhuman treatment Jansen was severely injured about the head and other parts of the body. The master of the ship was present while part of the punishment was being inflicted, and did not interfere. The charge was found fully proven, and in passing sentence his Lordship expressed his abhorrence of the conduct of both master and mate, and stated that this was another of those cases which exhibited painful features of what goes on on board a British ship. In addressing the prisoner, the Sheriff said that the offence of which he was guilty was one which might have warranted his sentencing him to a period of imprisonment without the alternative of a fine; but being moved by the fact that he (the prisoner) had never been before convicted of a similar offence, and further that by sending him to prison it might prevent him from getting another situation, he would inflict a penalty of £10 (the heaviest alternative penalty in his power), or 30 days imprisonment. The fine was at once paid.

THE LATE CARDINAL WISEMAN.—A piece of ground, of nearly three acres in extent, has been secured in Wesminster, near Buckingham Palace and the splendid range of buildings now in course of erection on the Belgravian estate of the Marquis of Westminster, on which it is intended to erect a cathedral for 'the diocese of Westminster,' and as a memorial of the late Cardinal Wiseman. On the completion of the cathedral the remains of the Cardinal, which now lie in St. Mary's Cemetery, Kensal Green, will be removed to the chapel to be built for their reception. Meanwhile, Mr. Pugin has been commissioned to furnish a design for the shrine which is to cover the grave in the cemetery.

The following remarks on a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Lee, a Ritualist, are from a journal of that denomination:—'It was to be expected that as the Catholic Revival progressed, the position of Our Lady would come to be considered first in its dogmatic end then its practical character. Theological treatises will give us the first, while sermons and devotional writings must supplement them for the information and practice of the faithful. Dr. Lee's sermon, 'Mary the Mother of God,' is one of the first of these attempts to bring long neglected truths before our congregations. It is not to be expected that all who are theoretically sound upon the doctrine of the Incarnation will at once be able to see all the legitimate deductions which follow, but time and the increase of devotion to our blessed Lord and those nearest to Him, will gradually show that to be simple and beautiful which at first may sound startling. Dr. Lee shows how the rise of heresies necessitated the gradual consolidation of the honor to which Our Lady's position in the Christian dispensation entitled her, and quotes from the Fathers passages which show from the first how she had been regarded as the Mother of all Christians. Possibly the view taken by Dr. Lee of the Blessed Virgin Mother's sufferings may require some qualification before it can be considered to express the whole truth, nor can it be advisable to say that her sorrow was without consolation. Meditation and devotion as they increase will advance, and if need be, correct our ideas on the three points Dr. Lee specially brings before us. 1—The Martyrdom of Mary; 2—The fact that Mary is the Mother of the faithful; 3—The veneration due to the Mother of God. Dr. Lee is one of the few who have ventured to dwell upon a subject of which too many have what Dr. Pusey has called 'a diseased dread,' and he deserves the thanks of all who believe that increase of love to the Father must necessarily accompany that of her divine Son.'

IRELAND HAS NO FRIEND BUT HERSELF.—Ireland has no one to rely upon for the redress of the wrongs that paralyse her energies but herself. To say that the most liberal of her English friends desire to see her truly prosperous is a delusion. To imagine that France will send a fleet and an army to liberate her from English slavery is a stretch of imagination which we refuse to credit. And to think that America will lose one cent in despatching succor to the Irish war party, who say the sword alone can bring us a reign of justice is a statement not deserving of the slightest credit. If Ireland revolted, and continued for a year in arms, disputing with her foes, and was able to keep the green flag flying despite the efforts of the enemy to strike it down, she might receive some foregin assistance. But who is credulous enough to believe that anything so extraordinary could be accomplished by a nation, which is disarmed, and possesses no one with sufficient military talent to marshal her sons in battle array, and lead them into battle for the independence of Ireland? We do not believe that there is any possibility of witnessing such an event, and we think the Irish people should make a virtue of necessity, and use the only weapons within their reach—those of peaceful warfare—for their deliverance. They have lost their native parliament, and until it is restored, they must send representatives to the Imperial senate. If these representatives are nothing but cheats, then Ireland will be cheated; but if they are honest men, they will be able to effect some benefits for their country. At the present moment there are some two or three hundred candidates moving through the country, four-fifths of whom are not worthy of the slightest confidence. They make great professions of patriotism. They promise to defend our rights, redress our wrongs, and make Ireland a perfect paradise. But the greater part of them, seek the trust of the people that they may use it as merchandise, and dispose of it to the highest bidder.—If the electors of Ireland return such men, and then find themselves sold to the British government, they will have no one to blame for it but themselves.—They should take special care not to be deceived by any one. It is because they have not elected proper members that the tenant right has been so long delayed, and that the alien Church stands still erect, mocking them as slaves, and ridiculing those things they hold most sacred. The Irish electors, then, have the destinies of the country in their own hands, and if they misuse their power, the misgovernment of the country will continue. Let them take special care of what they are doing, for they have no real friends but themselves, and if they are deluded and cajoled, want, misery and wretchedness will long abide in the country.—[Dundalk Democrat.

DUBLIN, Aug. 26.—Election disturbances are becoming frequent. At Waterford on Monday two rival candidates for the *suffrages* of the city electors suddenly encountered each other, and entered so warmly upon a discussion of their relative rights to canvass the electors that they nearly went the length of settling the dispute by applying the test of physical force Sir Henry W. Barron, one of the present members, was prosecuting his canvass, accompanied by some of his chief supporters and the usual mob that think themselves an indespensable element in these deputations to the 'free and independent.' While so engaged they met Mr. S. T. Grubb, a new and opposing candidate, although of similar politics. The *Waterford Mail*, which recounts the affair, says that Sir Henry accosted Mr. Grubb and boldly questioned his right to canvass the city. Mr. Grubb made the only reply that could be expected, viz., that he had as good a right as Sir Henry. Sir Henry then taxed Mr. Grubb with having made certain statements, adding that if he had made them he was a liar. He then threatened to horsewip the new candidate from one end of the quay to the other. Mr. Grubb retorted by defying his opponent, and at the close of the interview, the remainder of which was equally stormy, proceeded to an adjacent shop, and purchased 'a large blackthorn stick with an immense ferrule.' The *Mail* adds that it is not unlikely the sitting member will be a defendant in the Petty Petty Sessions' Court on Thursday.—*Times Cor.*

The Cork *Examiner* says that it is the intention of the Hon. Robert Boyle, cousin of Lord Cork, and son of the late John Boyle, [illegible]

The Liberals of Cork at a public meeting held on the 25th ult., expressed their entire confidence in their parliamentary representatives, John Francis Maguire and N. D. Murphy, and pledged to them a continuance of support at the next election.

The Cork *Examiner* says:—On Thursday, (Aug 27th) the tenantry on the estate of Mr. Chichester Nagle were entertained by their landlord at a dinner in Mallow. Several speeches were made after dinner. Mr. Nagle, who entered into various social and political topics, condemned the policy of Mr. Scully towards his tenantry, and declared that cordial relations between landlord and tenant, based upon equitable dealing, was the only effectual guarantee for the prosperity of the country. He also expressed a hope that the disestablishment of the Protestant Church would be effected in the next session of Parliament, but disapproved of the refusal of the Catholic clergy to accept an endowment.

The Corporation of Cork has unanimously passed a resolution proposed by Mr. D Sullivan and seconded by Mr. Dwyer, calling for the liberation of the Fenian prisoners. Mr. Dwyer, in the course of his address in support of the motion, said that the Fenians had been driven to adopt the course they took by misrule and oppression.

Messrs. A. Kavanagh and Henry Bruen are the candidates in the field for the parliamentary representation of the county Carlow. Mr. Osborne Stock is the conservative candidate for the Borough.

A 'Galway Independent Club' has been formed for the purpose of freeing the town from Orange ascendency. No candidate for parliamentary honors will be supported by its members, who will not pledge himself to support Mr. Gladstone in pulling down the Law Church.

Latest News by Telegraph.

London, Sept. 25.

The Times and Telegraph have articles this morning on the speeches of Reverdy Johnston, delivered at Leeds the day before yesterday. The writers exult in the good sense and pacific tone of Mr. Johnston's utterances, and say that if he who knows the whole case is certain of an adjustment of the differences pending between the United States and Great Britain, the public may be sure of it.

Paris, Sept. 25.

The Moniteur publishes the following news from Spain:—

Gen. Kaira commanding the royal troops, is marching his forces to attack Seville. The men are in good spirits. The report that the Queen of Spain has crossed the frontier into France is premature. She still remains at San Sabastian, but it is rumored that she will soon leave for Pau in the department of the lower Pyrenees.

London, Sept. 25.

Rev. Henry Hart Milman, dean of St. Paul's, died to-day, aged 72.

Advices received this afternoon from Spain indicate that the rebels are especially strong on the seaboard, on the North-western coast, they hold possession of the fortified seaport towns of Corunna, Pontenedra, and Vigo, and the mouth of the Tambre River in the province of Corunna. Two regiments of Royal troops sent from Madrid to put down the insurrection at Cadiz, are reported to have revolted while on the road, and gone over to the rebel ranks.

Paris, Sept. 25.

Official despatches from the Royal authorities give an account of the affray in Santanda. They report that after a sharp fight the rebels were routed and took refuge on the fleet in the harbor.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.

There is much excitement in this city occasioned by the receipt of news of total wreck of Russian frigate "Alexander Newski" off the town of Harbore, Denmark. The Grand Duke Alexis was on board the ill-fated ship. The last despatches, however, hold out strong hopes that all hands may be saved.

Paris, 26th.

The news from Spain is meagre. Official reports received state that the news favors the Government. The Emperor has summoned Prince Napoleon to Paris for consultation on the affairs of Spain.

London, Sept. 27 (Saturday afternoon.)

No official despatches have been received from Madrid until Friday. The following accounts came from other sources.

The revolution in Spain is the result of the union of the constitutional, moderate and Liberal parties, in an effort to overthrow the reigning dynasty. The fleet has joined the movement, as the sailors are unpaid, and the greater part of the army has revolted, because they are indignant at the exile of their favorite Generals.

The Church, which is bound by every tie to the Queen, resists, and holds the masses in check. As far as it can be ascertained from the various reports received up to the present hour, the insurrection extends throughout the Provinces of Cadiz, Sevilla, Sucla, Granada, Valencia, Alicienta, Algerias, Mataza, Vigo, Ferral, Corunna, and Cyroda; and many armed bands have appeared in the Provinces of Huesca, Sarragossa, Tenuel and Navaires.

General Para had arrived in the vicinity of Cadova, but his troops were deserting in large numbers; and he was obliged to stop his march, and wait for reinforcements from Badajos, and Curdel Real, which, at last accounts, have not yet reached him.

Dublin, Sept. 27.

The leader of the so-called Fenian party in Ireland, are everywhere forming political coalitions with the Tories. They even oppose such candidates for Parliament, as the O'Donoghue, in Tralee, John Francis Maguire, in Cork, and other usually strong advocates of Irish rights.

The journals in Ireland which have shown most sympathy with the Fenian agitation have come out strongly in support of the coalition.

London, Sept. 28.

In regard to the rising in Spain the official journals of Paris reflecting the feeling of the Emperor Napoleon are apprehensive of the effects of a grand revolution so near France, and seek in their leading editorials to discourage the movement. But it is generally believed here in London that the revolution will be successful, and will result in the expulsion of the Bourbons from Spain, and probably in the ascension of the Montpensiers to the Spanish throne. A despatch from Paris says that Gen. Prim with a fleet of ironclads was expected at Bracelonia to-day.

Paris, Sept. 28.

The *Moniteur* has the following from Spain:—Aleya, a city of about 30,000 people, in the Province of Alicante, has revolted. Three ships appeared on Sunday at Carthagena. It was supposed that they were a part of Gen. Prim's fleet. Marshall Pairo, of the Royal Army is still reconnoitering. It is said that the town of Leon has pronounced for the revolutionists. It is reported that Saragossa has rebelled, and that Gen. Jean Pezuela, Count of Christe, was killed.

London, 28th, evening.

Advices from Spain to day, confirm all the previous reports that the insurgents are marching in force upon the capital of the nation.

The Royal troops who were sent against Santandar, and who, since the capture of that city, have been engaged in pursuing the rebels in that quarter, have received orders to return to Madrid for the protection of the capital.

The revolution is rapidly progressing in the interior. The city of Valladolid has pronounced against the Queen, and the revolt has already extended to most of the province into which old and new Castile are divided.

Midnight—The following are the very latest reports which have been received from Spain:—

The city of Carthagena has been bombarded by the rebel fleet. Gen. Prim has gone to Valencia. The Marquis of Novaliches, commander of the Royal troops in the field, is retreating before the advance of Marshal Sereno.

Paris, Sept. 29.

The *Moniteur* has the following news from Spain: The city of Carthagena joins the revolt. Marshal Para, of the Royal Army, at last accounts was completely surrounded by the insurgent troops, and probably captured by this time. The insurrection is general throughout Spain, and it is thought that Concha himself will soon join the Insurgent General Lerrano. The rebels have retaken Stantander. Cadiz has been declared a free port by the Revolutionists. The Paris journals despair of the Queen. Canse, Minister of the Interior, has forbidden the passage of Spaniards through France on the way to Spain. The *Patrie* states the situation in Spain is grave. The rebels are gaining strength daily, while the efforts of the Government to withstand the torrent are evidently becoming weaker; the last ship of the Spanish navy has now joined the rebels, and all [illegible]

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Sept. 25.

Silas James and his cousin Charles T. James were hanged to-day at Worcester, Mass., for the murder of Joseph G. Clark.

New York, Sept. 28.

The Canada Board of Agriculture have passed Resolutions recommending the Government to rescind the order prohibiting the importation of American cattle after 1st of October.

Gold 42½.

New York, 29th.

Four soldiers of the 29th infantry were killed by a railway accident in Virginia yesterday.

A large fire occurred in Buffalo, New York, yesterday afternoon, entirely destroying the office of the Commercial Advertizer, and entailing a loss to its publishers of $110,000, upon which there is only partial insurance.

Four miners were crushed to death in a New Jersey mine last Thursday.

Gen. B. F. Butler has been unanimously renominated for Congress in the fifth Massachussetts district.

New York, Sept. 29.

Some of the officers and men of the U.S. Steamer Wateree and two survivors of the Fredonia, wrecked by the earthquake in South America, arrived here yesterday, and additional details of terrible scenes during the late earthquake are thus received. In Ecuador alone it is now stated that the list of killed and wounded amount to 40,000. In Peru the dead are yet hidden under the ruins of the houses in many instances, and a stench infests the air which, it is thought, will produce a pestilence. A band of robbers are roaming through the ruins robbing every one who has anything left.

FROM CANADA.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.

Neither Judge nor Railway Commissioners yet appointed. It is generally believed that the latter will be Walsh for Ontario, Brydges for Quebec, and Chandler for New Brunswick. It is not known who will represent Nova Scotia. Meredith has asked to be excused to hold that office even temporarily, but some temporary appointment will be made until Nova Scotia accept situation.

Privy Council sat yesterday and to day. North-west territory question under consideration.

Sir George Cartier and Hon MacDougall formally appointed as Delegation to England. Campbell not going.

Rumored that Senator Acken, an Ontario Reformer, will be made President of the Privy Council.

Montreal, Sept. 26.

Owing to the rain it was found impossible to continue the cricket match this morning and it was therefore a draw. The All England scored in their first innings 310, and the Canadians only 28. The Eleven left this morning for Boston.

Paris, Sept. 29th, eve.

Jose de la Concha at the head of the Government in Madrid, and Manuel de la Concha in command of the army in the field, have both sent in their resignations to the Queen. In their communications, they inform the Queen that her refusal to return to Madrid, unless accompanied by her Ministers destroy all hopes of checking the insurrection. The Queen has accepted the resignation of Manuel de la Concho, and has sent for Count Cheste to form a new Ministry. The Queen has also summoned the Council of State to meet at San Sabastian. Espatero, Duke of Victoria, is sick, and unable to take an active part in political affairs. It is believed that the army will declare against the Queen, as soon as the fleet appears. It is rumoured that the insurrection has at length broken out in Madrid, and Queen Isabella has left San Sebastian, and crossed the French frontier.

London, Sept. 30.

The following important news has been received from Madrid. Jose de la Concha, at the head of the Government at the capital, and Manuel de la Concha, in command of the army in the field, have pronounced for revolution. The people of Madrid and the army garrisoning the city followed their example.

A statue of the Queen was dragged through the streets of Madrid by the rebels. Gen. Paira, of the Royal army, who had been marshalling his forces for several days, had been utterly defeated by the insurgents in the Province of Cunda Ireat, his army dispersed, and he himself a fugative. Marsnal Sorrano, of the rebel army, is marching on the capital unopposed. Girgienti has been captured by the insurgents; a provisional Junta has been formed and perfect order prevails everywhere.

Boston, Sept. 30.

The All-England Eleven finished their first and second innings yesterday, scoring 109; the United States 22 then commenced, and at the close of their play last night had scored 49. The game was renewed this morning.

The western wall of the new skating rink in Boston, fell in last night, killing one man, and injuring two others.

New York, Sept. 30.

There was an increased demand for money today, and the market was firm at 7 per cent. on call. There is an uneasy feeling prevalent in financial circles, and a general fear of stringency within the next few days. Gold was active, lower at 141½.

New York, Sept 30.

Reports from Paraguay are to the effect that a mine had exploded at Humaita, almost annihilating the allied troops, who had just taken possession. A truce between the contending parties has been partially arranged by the Chilian and Bolivian ministers. It was probable that the Argentine Republic would agree to the terms proposed, but Brazil, flushed with her late victories, would probably refuse any conditional peace.

Of the ninety thousand people who peopled the three large cities in Ecuadora, it is feared that even two thirds perished by the great earthquake.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, October 5, 1868.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

THE affairs of Europe are in a very unsettled state. France is jealous of Prussia, and Prussia watches France most closely. The French consider that their military glory has suffered eclipse since the late war between Prussia and Austria. They see France, which used to be considered the first military nation of Europe, gradually taking the second place in the estimation of surrounding nations. Frenchmen cannot help acknowledging that their neighbors, the Prussians, considered as soldiers, are second to none except it be themselves, and an annoying doubt obtrudes itself as to whether this superiority which they pride themselves so much upon is not, after all, purely imaginary. They find that the Prussians are by no means ready to admit their inferiority; on the contrary, they see them rather inclined to assert a superiority, not only over the dull, heavy Germans and Austrians, their more immediate neighbors, but also over the vivacious and gallant French nation—the soldiers of Europe, *par excellence*. Though both nations seem ready enough to fight, neither seems disposed to begin. There is, in fact, no *causus belli* between them. There exists, however, a deeply rooted jealousy on both sides, which is ready, at the proper moment, to convert the merest disagreement into the occasion of deadly strife. This jealousy is the cause of much disquietude and a fearful expenditure of money in Europe. While the two most powerful nations of the continent maintain a menacing attitude towards each other, the other European powers, however much they may wish it, dare not disarm. The cost of the standing armies of Europe is something fearful to contemplate. It is astonishing how the productive industry of the nations is able to sustain the immense burden. Improvements in the implements of war, at the cost of a great expenditure of money, of labor, and of material, are constantly going on in Europe. The Needle-gun gave Prussia so great a superiority in warfare, that every nation set about converting muzzle-loading rifles into breech loaders, and it frequently happened that the invention of to-day, perfected at a great expense, would be rendered useless by the discovery of to-morrow. It is the opinion of many that the contest between French Chassepots and Prussian Needle guns cannot be much longer delayed. Spain is at present in a convulsed condition. Their principal cities are in revolt, and her Queen is said to be deserted by all the most able and the most influential of her subjects. Italy is in an unquiet state. The Mazzinians and the Garibaldians are again [illegible] about the occupation of Rome [illegible] cess are, however, no better to-day than they were two years ago, and any attempt on Rome will, no doubt, meet with a fate similar to that of the last Garibaldian fiasco.

In England politicians are everywhere preparing for the general election. Politicians in the Old Country are almost as ready to resort to dirty tricks to gain their ends as they are on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. D'Israeli's enemies industriously circulated a report that that statesman had never been baptized, and was not, therefore, the proper person to represent a Christian constituency. The Premier's friends immediately informed the public that he had been christened in due form when twelve years of age, by such and such a clergyman, in such and such a Church. The Tories, in return, accuse Mr Gladstone of blasphemy, and thus the campaign goes on, each party throwing as much dirt as it can at the other. The no-Popery cry has been again raised in England, with no other effect than to raise a row in Manchester. The Irish Church is doomed, and it is feared by some, and hoped by others, that its destruction will be speedily followed by the disestablishment of the Episcopal Church in England The complete disseverance of the Church from the state has many able advocates in England, both out of the National Church and in it. The opponents of the disendowment of the Church of England in Ireland affect to be greatly puzzled what to do with the revenues of that Church, some £850,000 sterling per annum. Let the Church be first disendowed, and justice done to the Catholics, and the Government will not be long at a loss what to do with the money.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson made a splendid speech at a banquet given to him in Sheffield, which is spoken very highly of in all the English newspapers. Mr. Roebuck, the cross-grained, cantankerous member for that city, had the bad manners and the bad taste to make, in reply, a furiously anti-American speech. The whole press, however, censures the atrabilious speaker in no measured terms. The British people are evidently most desirous to remain on good terms with their American cousins. Both nations entertain a sincere respect for each other, and it is only the ignorant or the designing of either country that speak contemptuously or disparagingly of the other.

From the Patriot.

KING'S COUNTY EXHIBITION

Opened at Georgetown at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, and was continued from 10 till 4 o'clock next day. The weather was fine, and the attendance fair, though not very large. In some departments, the display fell short of what might have been expected, owing in a great measure to the fact that many farmers had to remain at home to save their late grain. The Exhibition was, on the whole, however a success. Some sections of the County appear to have entered readily into the spirit of friendly competition which such exhibitions are intended to wake; and no place did better in this respect than New Perth, as may be seen by a reference to the long list of prizes which have gone to that flourishing locality.

The cloth department, which was well filled up, was *par excellence* the department of the Exhibition. For fineness of material, excellence of workmanship, and beauty and variety of designs, the homespun cloth in men's wear, and women's plain and fancy patterns, were equal to anything we have ever seen. It would be difficult to mention any one especially where so many excelled. We can well understand the delicacy of the task which devolved upon the judges in selecting the most deserving of the prizes. One piece of homespun, No. 149, was the subject of very general admiration It was woven in quite a new style, and appeared as good as Scotch Tweed. In this department shawls and gentlemen's winter plaids; blankets and flannels of the finest texture; woollen drawers both knit and woven; horse-rugs, bed-quilts and counterpanes; rag and wool rugs; table cloths and sheeting; home made floor and stair carpets; socks, mittens and overalls; and bags and bagging were all exhibited in great abundance and variety, bespeaking at once the industry of the ladies and the interest they took in the Exhibition. Many of the articles were equal, if not superior in some respects, to any usually imported, and as evidences of manufacturing skill and taste, ought to make the farmers of King's County proud of their wives and daughters. Some fancy bead work by Miss M. A. Shaw, New Perth, and a magnificent pair of blankets by Mrs. Charles Atkin, Bay Fortune, were much admired.

The display of edge tools and manufacturing implements was very large, but the articles exhibited were very creditable specimens of workmanship. Among those entitled to more than a passing notice were broad axes, hay and manure forks, an iron plough, and two pair of hardwood harrows, by Jas. and Paul Hennessey, Georgetown. Mr. Archd. McNeill, New Perth, contributed hay and manure forks which, for quality and finish, were equal to any that could be imported, while, a Cooper's adze, complete, made by James Hennessey, was a beautiful specimen of workmanship. Mr. Alex. Campbell, Montague, and Mr. James Collins, New Perth, had also very fine samples of iron work.

Mr. McLean, Georgetown, and Mr. Aitken, Montague Bridge, each exhibited a fine set of silver-mounted harness; Mr. McConnell Georgetown, neatly made boots and shoes; and Mr. Wm. McLeod, of the same place, a well-finished 5 and 10 gallon oak cask, a couple of barrels and a set of measures. Of leather, the quantity entered for competition was not large, but we saw several pieces which were put out of hand in good style. A handsome collection of furniture in walnut, birch and maple, exhibited by Mr. A. C. Stewart, Georgetown, were excellent specimens of artistic skill. The collection comprised a bookcase, bedstead, half dozen chairs, fire screens, flower stands, extension, dining and parlor centre tables, the whole of which was easily disposed of before the close of the Exhibition. In sleighs and carriages Mr. Sterns, of Morell, and Mr. Lawrence Kickham, of Souris East, very creditably upheld the honor of the country. The latter took the first prize for a single wagon, which would do no discredit to the first carriage factories in the land. Mr. Sterns, who took a prize for every article but one which he exhibited, had as neat and substantial a sleigh and family wagon as one could wish to see. His single wagon was also much admired.

The department allotted to the productions of the soil, was very creditable indeed. M. Rowe, Esq, Montague Bridge, exhibited some fine turnip, beet, and garden carrots, which it would be difficult to surpass. Of the latter, some were twenty inches long and three in diameter. Twelve of them weighed 12¼ lbs We noticed some heads of Indian corn 10½ inches in length, and pumpkins from the gardens of Messrs. Compton, Cogswell and A. A. McDonald, which weighed from 39 to 45 lbs. each. Onions exhibited by Mr Nicholl, Grand River, and Mr. John Lane, New Perth, and measured 12½ inches in circumference The *Reading* and the *James' long Keeping* onion, of R. B. Thomas, Esq, Montague, who also entered some purple top Aberdeen turnips deserve special mention. The potatoes, of which there were twelve samples, were remarkably large, the mangold wurtzel good, while it would be a very difficult task to beat Mr. Wm P. Lewis' beet and early kale, (for which there was no prize offered.) Of apples, damsons and green gages, the display, though not large, was creditable. Owing to the backward state of harvest operations, there was less grain exhibited than there would have been at a later period, but both wheat, barley, and oats, as will appear from their weights given in the prize list, was superior to anything that could have been shown last year. The oats were particularly good. In this department we also noticed several sacks of buckwheat and hay-seed.

Mrs. Charles Clay, Dundas, exhibited an excellent hive of bees, and two boxes of honey, weighing together 21 lbs. A box of honey, weighing 11 lbs., was also shown by Mr. Frost of Grand River. John Hamilton, Esq., who took the first prize, sold his butter readily [illegible] a misunderstanding as to the time for entering cattle. Wednesday was set apart for this part of the exhibition, but many farmers who brought their horses, cows, &c., on the first day, did not come back on the second day, and those who attended on the second day were absent on the first day. This reduced the cattle show to a very meagre affair, though Mr. Sinnot's horses, Mr. McAulay's cart filley, Hon. Mr. Goff's blood filley, Mr. Graham's entire colt, and Mr. Moar's mare and foal, would have done credit to any stock exhibition. The cattle shown by Hon. Dr. Kaye, and Messrs. Nicholl's, McKinnon and Gormley, and the sheep and pigs of Messrs. Alley, Stewart, Campbell, Major Smith, McCormack and Hamilton, were all very fine animals. The cow exhibited by Mr. Charles Clay, of Dundas, attracted considerable notice, and in the opinion of those acquainted with her qualities as a milker, could scarcely be surpassed.

To the Hon. A. A. McDonald and the other members of the Managing Committee, as well as to their secretary we offer our grateful acknowledgements for their courtesy and assistance Both they and the judges deserve the thanks of the people of Kings County, for bringing the exhibition to such a successful termination. We submit the following prize list:—

ENTIRE HORSES.

1st prize—Daniel Sinnot, Morell.
2d do—Alex Smith, New Perth.

MARE AND FOAL.

1st prize—John Moar, Baldwin's Road.
2d do—Charles McDonald, Little Pond.

CART FILLY.

1st prize—George McAulay, Royalty.
Recommended for Prize—James McLaughlin's, Souris.

ENTIRE COLT.

1st prize—George Graham, Murray Harbor.
Recommended—Peter Stewart's, Brudenell.

CATTLE.

Bull—1st prize—John Nichols, Esq Grand River.
2nd do—Daneil McCormack, Norris Creek.
Milk Cow—1st prize—Hector McKinnon, Burnet Point
2d do—Hon. Dr. Kaye.
Heifer—1st prize—John Gormley, Baldwin's Road.
Fat Cow—1st prize—Hon Dr Kaye.

SHEEP.

Rams—1st prize—William Alley, Esq. Cardigan.
Ram Lambs—1st prize—Alex Campbell, Montague.
2d do—Charles Stewart, Esq. Rosneath.

PIGS.

Boar—1st prize—Donald Stewart, Esq Cardigan.
2nd do—John Hamilton, Esq. New Perth.
Breeding Sow—1st prize—Ronald McCormack, Lot 55.
Fat Pig—1st prize—John Smith, Esq, Georgetown.

POULTRY.

Best Coop of Ducks—Ann McKenzie, Cardigan, Lot 54.
Best Coop of Poultry—Margaret McKenzie, Wood Island Road.

GRAIN.

Wheat—1st prize—Robert Dewar, Montague, weight 61½ lbs.
2d do—George Moar, Esq. Georgetown, weight 61¼ lbs.
Barley—1st prize—John Hamilton, Esq. New Perth, weight 54 lbs.
2d do—Alexander Hamilton, New Perth, 52 lbs.
Oats—1st prize—Humphrey Minchin, New Perth, weight 43¾ lbs.
2d do—Daniel Minchin, New Perth, weight 41½ lbs.
3d do—George Hickin, Lot 61, weight 38½ lbs.
Buckwheat—1st prize—Joseph Compton, Lot 61.
Indian Corn—1st prize—Mrs. Samuel Acorn, Lot 61.
White Beans—Eph Stewart, Brudnell.
Timothy Seed—Jos. Compton, Lot 61.
Flax Seed—Wm. McLaren, Baldwin's Road.
Scutched Flax, and Flax in Straw—Peter Campbell, New Perth.
Best Flax Table Cover—Mrs. Alex Robinson, Brudnell.
Best Pair Sheets—Ephram Stewart, Brudnell.
Best Half Doz Towels—Mrs Donald Walker, Lot 55.
Best Grain Sacks—Peter Stewart, Brudnell.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

Best Garden Carrots—Hon. Dr. Kaye.
Best Field Carrots—Monoah Rowe, Esq. Montague.
Best Parsnips—Capt. John McDonald, Geo'town.
Best Potatoes—James Dewar, Brudnell.
Best Tomatoes—James Atkin, Montague.
Best Blood Beet—J. Kearey, Georgetown.
Best Cabbage—John Lane New Perth.
Best Turnips—Neil Nicholson, Lot 52.
Best Mangold Wortzel—Joseph Mellish, Union Road.
Best Squash—John Lane, New Perth.
Best Pumpkins, 44 lbs—Joseph Compton, Lot 61.

FRUIT.

1st Prize Cooking Apples—John Shaw, Montague.
2nd do do—John McDonald, New Perth.
1st Prize Eating Apples—Alex Campbell, Montague
2nd do do—Hon. John Goff.
Damsons—John Kearney, Georgetown,
Plums—John Kearney, Georgetown,
Green Gages—Dr. Kaye.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

1st Prize Butter—John Hamilton, Esq., New Perth,
2nd do do—Chas Clay, Esq., Dundas,
3rd do do—Chas Atkin, Bay Fortune,
1st Prize Cheese—John McDonald, New Perth,
2nd do do—John McDonald, New Perth,

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

Best Double Seated Wagon—Wm. Stearns, St. Peters,
Best Single do do—Lawrence Kickham, Souris,
Best Single Sleigh—Wm. Stearns, St. Peters,
A Single Wagon exhibited by William Stearns and Sleigh exhibited by Lawrence Kickeam, highly recommended

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Iron Plough—James Hennessey, Georgetown,
Pair of Double Harness—Paul Hennessey, Georgetown,
Wooden Plough—Alex. Campbell, Montague,
Cultivator—Alex. Campbell, Montague,
Set Fanners—Peter Stewart, Brudnell,
Truck Wagon—Wm. Stearns, St. Peters,
Mud Digger—John McDonald, Royalty,
Hay and Manure Fork—Archd. Minchin, New Perth,
Stamping Hoe—Jas. Hennessey, Georgetown,

EDGE TOOLS.

Broad Axe—James Hennessey, Georgetown,
Narrow Axe— do do
Cooper's Adze— do do

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Pair Men's Strong Boots—William McConnell, Georgetown.
Pair do Half Boots—Wm. McConnell, Geo'town,
Pair do Grain Leather Boots, under 25s. a pair, Daniel Compton, Georgetown.

LEATHER.

Neats Grain Leather—James N. Cogswell, Esq Georgetown,
Calf Skin— do do do
Sleigh Robe do do do
Sheepskin Mat—Peter McLeod, Murray Harbor,

HARNESS.

Set of Carriage Harness—Angus McLean, Georgetown.
A Set exhibited by James Aitkin, Montague, also recommended.

CLOTH AND TEXTILE FABRICS.

1st Prize Black Cloth, Men's Wear—James A. McDonald, Jessie's Grove.
2nd do do do—Edward Poole, Roseneath Mills,
1st do Grey Cloth, Men's Wear—William McLaren Baldwin's Road.
2nd do do do—Charles Aitken, Bay Fortune.
1st do Women's Wear, (plain)—Sarah McLeod, St Peter's Bay.
2nd do do do—Mary McKenzie, Cardigan.
1st do Fancy Drugget—Mrs. John McNeill, New Perth.
2nd do do do do do do
1st do Drugget Shirt—Mrs. Wm. Norton, Grand River
2nd do do do—Miss Mary Ann Shaw.
1st do Shirting—John McLean, 18 Mile Brook, New Perth,
2nd do do—Mrs. John McNeill, New Perth,
1st do White Flannel—Mrs. John McDonald, New Perth,
2nd do do do—Mrs John Moran, Cardigan,
1st do Gents Plaid—Mrs. Edward Thornton, Lot 59.
2nd do—Mrs George Sutherland, St. Peter's Road
1st do Shawl—Mrs. John Gordon, Brudenell,
2nd do—Miss Elizabeth Thornton, Lot 59,
1st do Horse Rug—Miss Mary Ann Shaw, New Perth,
2nd do do do—John McLean, 18 Mile Brook,
1st Prize Pair Blankets—Mrs. Charles Aitken, Bay Fortune,
1st Prize Counterpane—Miss Eliza McDonald, Georgetown,
1st Prize Hearth Rug (of yarn)—Miss Poole, Roseneath,
2nd do do do—Miss Margaret Mabon, Wood Island Road,
1st Prize Hearth Rug (mixed material)—Miss Mary Ann Shaw, New Perth,
Best set door Mats—Miss Kennedy, Brudenell,
Best Piece of Carpeting—Mrs. John McNeill, New Perth.

KNIT GOODS.

Best Pair Woollen Drawers—Peter McLeod, Murray Harbor,
Best Pair Overalls—Mrs John Goff, Woodville,
Best Socks—Mrs Elizabeth Thornton, Lot 59,
Best Mitts— do do do
Best Pair Winter Gloves—Mrs Josiah McNeill New Perth,

FANCY WORK.

A Sofa Cushion, Pin Cushion and Needle Book—Exhibited by Miss Mary Ann Shaw, New Perth, very much admired.
A Satchel, in bead work, by Miss Stewart, of Georgetown, deserved great praise. Miss Stewart having only one hand.

FURNITURE.

Best half Dozen Common Chairs—A. C. Stewart, Georgetown,
Best Hardwood Dining Table do do
Best do Bedstead—do do do
Best Washstand— do do
Best Centre Table— do do
Best Book Case— do do

FISH.

Half Bbl Mackerel, (contained only 45 in number)—James A McDonald, caught on board schr "Arrow."

MISCELLANEOUS

Bee Hive (with honey)—Mrs Charles Clay, Dundas,
Mackerel Barrel—Wm McLeod, Georgetown,
Five and Ten Gallon Keg—do do
Nest Measures—do do
Two Bushel Potatoe Measure—do do
Pair of Oars—Duncan Gillis, Gasperaux.

ALEX J MACDONALD, Sec'y.
Georgetown, Sept. 30, 1868

Two or three weeks ago we received a marriage notice which we suspected to be a "sell." We immediately enclosed the manuscript in a letter to our agent, who lives in the part of the country where the marriage was alleged to have taken place. We publish below his reply. It is severe, but not unjustly so. Persons who send such notices to the newspapers are guilty of a dirty, sneaking, senseless trick. It is a trick that any fool can play. It requires neither sense, wit nor learning on the part of him who perpetrates it. Any one who has no regard for the feelings of others, and no respect for himself, who can write, can send a lying marriage notice to a newspaper. A few feet of horsewhip or the toe of a stout boot, judiciously applied, might create in the cowardly blackguard, capable of such an offence, a decent regard for the feelings of his neighbors. Less cogent arguments would, we think, have no effect upon such a thick-skinned animal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 11th inst. came to hand, with the enclosed Mount Pleasant marriage scrap. I have to say in reply thereto that there is a great deal of credit due you, Mr. Grant, in the precaution you exercised in not polluting the well conducted and respectable columns of the *Examiner* with such a fabricated, infamous falsehood. It appears this lying, venemous trash was set on foot and concocted by a juvenile notorious mischief-maker of the locality, who, it seems, is in the habit of dipping his tongue and pen in the same pestiferous black pool of inquity and public infamy. Such characters ought to be held up to public scorn, contempt and reprobation; for they not only hurt the peace and private feelings of respectable families, but are also a scandal to decent society, and, I may say, a venemous pest to all who may have the misfortune to come within the pale of their baneful influence; and, I may likewise add, to a certain extent hurt the press which may incautiously give publicity to their base matrimonial lying communications. They are lost to all honor, good morals, and respectability, being pests of scandal, rascality and discord. The Main Western Road stands very much in need of a few dispensers of the law, to see that evil doers be restrained and punished. There is not (with a single exception) one from Miscouche to the North Cape—a distance of about 40 miles, so that the moral, civil, and divine laws are glaringly and frequently violated, and the offenders get off with shameful, bare-faced impunity. As the ministers of Justice are far and wide between, and as no person likes to take the trouble to go an out-of-the-way distance to seek redress, or to try to put a stop to the fast-growing evil of Sabbath breaking and several other violations of law and order, it would be very desirable that the Executive would adopt some measures, so that justice and good order may be efficiently sustained and carried out in this much-neglected public route. As I have already rather too largely trespassed upon your valuable time and space, I will conclude by wishing God speed to the cause of law and order, and to the well conducted columns of the *Examiner*

M. H., Sept. 24, 1868. J. H. F.

WE hope that the weather on the seventh will be fine, that the wind will not be too high, and that we will have neither rain nor drizzle. The seventh, we beg to remind our readers, is the day on which the Regatta comes off. Boating is a fine, manly, healthful sport, and we would like very much to see this attempt to encourage it meet with success. A boat is a much more inexpensive toy than a fast trotting horse, and the pure bracing sea breeze is much more conducive both to moral and physical health than is the heated and corrupted atmosphere of the stable. We wonder very much why it is that our young men do not spend more of their leisure hours on the water than they do. Our spacious land-locked bays afford such facilities for boating as but few countries enjoy; and we know of no pleasanter recreation, or more healthful exercise than a short pull or a two hour's sail.

THE Steam Navigation Company's new Steamer, the *St Lawrence*, is now lying at Pope's Wharf. She is a fine boat, much more roomy than the *Princess*. Her engines are said to be superb. There is a great deal of stateroom accommodation in the *St. Lawrence*, much more, we think, than on board the *Princess*. The saloons and cabins are large and airy, and when fitted up, will be really elegant apartments. The Ladies' Cabin in particular, we observed, is higher in the ceiling, better lighted, and in every way more comfortable than that of the old boat. The public, will, we are sure, be pleased to know that Capt. Evans takes command of the *St. Lawrence*. Every one who travels may rely upon it that whatever can be done to ensure the safety and comfort of the passengers, and the safe delivery of the freight, will be done in the vessel that Captain Evans commands. We sincerely hope that the *St. Lawrence* will be as lucky a boat as the *Princess* has been, and that she will before long yield the enterprising gentleman who own her a handsome profit on the money they have laid out on her.

OUR readers will see by their advertisement in another column that Messrs. George and John O'Neill have opened an Hotel on the premises lately occupied by Mr. Eckstadt. We were shown through the building a few days ago, and were much pleased with the neat and tasteful manner in which it is fitted up. Boarders will find comfortable accommodations in the Union Hotel, and we have no doubt but that the Messrs. O'Neill will prove obliging and attentive hosts.

ON Friday, the 18th ult, the barn of Mr. Nicholas Ahern, Norway, Lot 1, together with its contents, was destroyed by fire. Some stacks of grain contiguous to the barn were also burnt. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a little girl, about five years old, who was playing about the premises and somehow applied a light to one of the stacks of grain. The most of Mr. Ahern's crop was thus destroyed, and is doubtless a heavy loss to him.—*Her.*

THE erection of St. Patrick's Hall proceeds apace. The third storey is now nearly completed, and it already high overtops the surrounding buildings. When finished, it will be by far the handsomest building in Town. There is nothing showy or pretentious about it. The design is simple, yet the effect produced is none the less imposing.

MR. P. FOLEY has opened a Provision, Grocery and Liquor Store in the building lately occupied by Mr. W. H. Wilson. He has a large and varied assortment of the best description of goods in his line of business, which he intends to sell at reasonable prices. Mr. Foley is a young man just commenced business. We wish him every success.

☞ The Freight shipped from this place on board the Steamer 'Princess of Wales' yesterday morning was: 234 bbls. oysters, 22 bbls. eggs, 24 tubs butter, and 150 bush. barley.—S. J.

The Tignish Convent is completed and will be opened for the reception of pupils as soon as the Nuns arrive to take charge of it, which will be in the course of a few days.—Her.

FIRE.—On Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock one of the lime houses, at the kiln of the Hon. George Beer, was destroyed by fire.—Ibid.

There is no disease flesh is heir to more troublesome to manage than Rheumatism. It comes when you least expect it, and generally remains till it gets ready to go away. The most conspicuous remedy for this complaint is "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment."

Two or three doses of "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders" will cure a horse of a common cough or cold, and the very worst case may be cured in a few weeks. We know this from experience.