THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JUNE 24, 1864.

Some degree of excitement, Says the Cort Report. er, has been greated in consequence of the proceedinge of a Xankee, gentleman, of great, pretensions, who alleged that he was a Federal agent for purposes nows pretty generally understood and who establiebed his headquarters at one of the principal hotels, in Queenstown. He named himself Mr. Joseph in Oueenstown. Brown, of Brownsville." He contrived to run up a bill of £57 in the short space of six weeks. ; He represented himself to his confiding host as an agent of the Federal Government, and therefore, possessed of innamerab e resources in greenbacks, and still more substantial dollars; but, according to the Reporter, he departed in the Kangaroo without paying anything the gaitache crossie 114 1.0

On Wednesday, the 25th ult., the Dublin Industrial Exhibition of 1864 was formally maugurated. In the absence of the Lord Lieutenant the proceedings were presided over by the Lord Mayor. If the Exhibition will have the effect of giving, even in the most limited way, an impetus to Trish trade and an encouragement to Irish manufactures it will have done good work, and work the promoters of which may well be proud. The government, however, though they may permit and even promote these displays; use them more as political propagandas than as agencies for the encouragement and udvancement of our national trade and manufactures. Every Irishman, for the sake of the little good which is in it, must wish well to this Industrial Exhibition. In the evening the Lord Mayor entertained the promoters of the Exhibition and a very large number of guests in a style of princely hospitality which well proved that he was true to the generous and liberal spirit of which the brave old Irish clan from which he claims descent were wont to be so proud.

Died, at Cavan, on the 10th ult., Mrs. Deborah Giles, aged 105 years, the oldest inhabitant of the county of Cavan. She was in possession of all her faculties up to the hour of her death, and a few days previously she walked from her own house to that of Mr. Bernard Wall, victualler, a considerable distance, and back again.

ANTRIM .- A serious accident occurred in the new spinning mill which is being erected for Messrs Malcolmson Brothers, on the Fails road, Belfast. Five workmen were standing on a scaffolding which was more than thirty-five feet from the ground, when it suddenly gave way, and precipitated the men to the ground. The following are the names of the injured men : Patrick M'Orory, John Crimble, Edward M'Bride, John Jackson, and Thos. Jordan. The first two sustained serious injuries about the head and loins .- Belfast Observer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CEURCE AT YORE. - Yesterday St. Wilfred's, new Roman Catholic Church, which has been erected under the 'shadow' of York Minster, was opened by Cardinal Wiseman. It is certainly a beautiful edifice, has cost about £10,000. and has been built on the site of a chapel which had been used for many years by the Catholics. The new church will afford accommodation to about 700 persons, and it is so near the Minster that Cardinal Wiseman some months ago of the growing church as a fresh shoot from the old roots of the parent tree, the Cathedral, The architect of the building is Mr G. Goldie, of Glocester (a native of York.) Cardinal Wiseman preached for more than an hour. In his sermon he referred to what had been done in York through the piety and liberality of our forefathers in the erection of the noble Cathedral, asking those present not to be sorrowful or dejected when they compared the one church with the other, but to consider for whom their forefathers built that church of St. Peter. In heaven they had only one thought, on earth only one blessing. That blessing was that the truth which they did their very best to spread might progress on every side, and that they might return to Peter, who ruled over the whole of the flock which Christ had, raised. . After the service a dejeuner was served in the concert room to about 300 persons, including the Cardinal, bishops, priests, and laity. Lord Herries presided. The chairman, in proposing ' The Health of the Pope,' alluded to what he termed the recent visit of a revolutionist, stating that it would have been better if the members of the Government and others who had taken a part in his triumph had shown more respect to the feelings of five or six millions of Catholics. however, and, that being accomplished, they may The healths of Cardinal Wiseman, ıan,

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES AND ASSURANCES BILL. Several new clauses have been added to the Bill by the Select Committee. No annuity exceeding £50.a: year is to be granted to any one person, and no life assurances are to be made by or on behalf of a person-under,16 or over 6). In case of default or desire to surrender a policy after payment of five years' premiums the National Debt - Commissioners are 'to pay, to the party beneficially interested a sum not less than one-third of the premiums paid or if he prefer it grant a paid-up pulicy or an immediate or deferred life annuity equivalent in value to the sum that would have, been returned. Policies of assurance may be assigned after five years' premiums have been paid, but the National Debt. Commissioners are not to be affected by notice of any trust. Regulations may be made for receiving and making payments at the post offices or the savings' banks .--Fresh tables for annuities and assurances are to be constructed. It payment of a policy is refused by the Commissioners, proceedings may be taken against them in a coucty court.

MARRIAGE OF THE COUNT DE PARIS .- On the 30th ult., Louis Phillipe Albert d'Orleans, Comte de Paris the eldest hope of the Orleans family was married to his first cousin, the Princess Isabelle of Spain, in the presence of a most illustrious company, including not only English nobility and foreign Ambassadors but many of the representatives of the old historic name of France who still adhere in loyalty and hope to the fallen fortunes of the Orleans dynasty. The marriage was celebrated in the pretty little Roman Catholic chapel at Kingston, where the Duc de Chartres were married last year, and where many members of the late Royal family of France usually at-tend the services of their Faith. The interesting

event caused no little excitement all around King ston, Claremont, and Esher. In these places the members of the late Royal family are well known and sincerely beloved. Throughout all England, indeed, there is a warm feeling of kindliness for these illustrious exiles, whom political adversity has driven to seek a shelter among us. - Times.

A new station and about a mile of new line was opened on Wednesday, on the London, Chatham, and Dover Ruilway. The station is on the south side of Blackfriars bridge, and the line runs from there to the old station at the Elephant and Castle, and so through to the coast. The temporary bridge across the Thames at Blackfriars was opened for the bublic the same day.

Mr. Gladstone is endeavoring to back out of his Chartist speech. He has published it in pampblet form as an answer, he says, to several objecti ns that were made against it through misapprehension of its real meaning, but really to enable him to in-troduce a preface, in which the dexterous sophist so mystifies his real meaning by the words be uses, that it is open to any reader to maintain that Mr. Gladstone has retracted his Chartism, or that Mr. Gladstone nails his Chartist colors to the mast. That the speech is thoroughly Chartist is proved by the position he there laid down-that every mule subject of the Crown who has attained his majority and is not personally or otherwise incapacitated, ought to have the right of voting in the election of members of the House of Commons. This is simply the Chartist point of manhood suffrage, and poor Mr. Cuffy himself, whom a Whig Government transported for his Chartism, could not have desired more. But Mr. Gladstone has another qualifier besides the personal disqualification. He would not, it seems give the franchise to those whose admission within the fold of the electoral body might be dangerous to the State. The weird sisters never paltered in a double sense more artfully than this. He would give the franchise to all, except those whom he might deem it dangerous to invest with such a power. Why so would the rankest old Tory that ever obstructed Parliamentary reform or resisted the smallest extension of popular privileges. Lord Eldon or Sir Charles Wetherall would not have objected to the enfranchisement of Birmingham or Mauchester if they had not thought it dangerous to allow these great towns to return Members of Parliament in lieu of Gatton and Grampound. So that after all, the unenfranchised artisans have as little to expect or hope from Mr. Gladstone as from Mr. Disraeli, and perhaps less. Mr. Gladstone says his words were not the deliberate expression of a fixed opinion. We confess we thought as much. They answered a purpose, ward -redicament about his explauation of the cause of Garibaldi's sudden withdrawal from Eogland. The working men-the class by whom the six poundhot upon the conviction of the Chancellor of the with the truth about Gatibaldi's departure for Caenable Mr. Gladstone to make his Chartist speech, and in the enthusiasm it created, the cause of Garitoo, Lord Palmerston's retirement from office was poised abroad, and as that would cause a dissolution. the future Liberal leader in the House of Commons may have thought it a clever move to unfurl a Radi-'cal reform flag and thus make the democratic portion of the country forget or forgive the broken promises of 1859, - when the present Administration used, ' Parliamentary Reform ' as a lever for upsetting the Der by Cabinet. - Weekly Register. MILFORD HAVEN .- The harbor of Milford has always been considered one of the finest and safest roadsteads in the kingdom, and, in fact, in the world'; but, singular to state, although it possesses this great and universally admitted natural advantage, hardly any effort has been made up to the present time to turn this advantage into practical account. The trade of Milford has never been large, and is confined almost exclusively to small vessels of 300 and 400 tons and under, trading coastwise, and the population is only about 3,000. There is a prospect, however, that this state of things is not to continue long, and there are two Bilis promoted in the present Session with the view of affording stillwater accommodation to vessels visiting the port; and this, coupled with the completion of the railway systems, which will connect Miltord by an unbroken gauge with Liverpool, Mauchester, and the Midland counties, cannot fail to give a decided stimulus to the trade of the haven. The proposed docks are to be constructed at Hubberston and at New Milford, the terminus of the Great Western Railway; and there is, also, every likelihood that Colonel Grenville's project for a pier at Newton-Noyes will be carried out without delay. This pier will enable steamers of the largest tonnage to arrive and depart at all states of the tide, the depth of water being ample ; and it is expected that the time and labor thus saved will ultimately render Milford an important ocean mailpucket station.

A remarkable circumstance has just come to our knowledge connected with the recent calimitous accident at Sheffield. At the time the inundation took place a living infant fioated in a cradle from Sheffield to Mexborough, a small place four miles distant from Doncaster. Tha little stranger it appears, fell into the hands of a clergyman's wile, who treated it with great kindness, and she is now bringing it up as her own no one having yet owned it. - Sheffield. Telegraph.

A lamentable event occurred at Cashiobury Park, the seat of the Earl of Esser, on Saturday night .-His lordship's sister, Lady Mary Capel, was engeged at her toilet, when her light dress took fire from a candle, and instantly the unfortunate lady was enveloped in flames. She tried to extinguish the fire by rolling on the bed, but finding this to be ineffectual, rushed down the stairs with a view to obtain help. A party of visitors to the noble ear. were staving in the house at the time, and some of these; while taking tea, having perceived an unusual light, went into one of the cloisters to ascertain the cause, and to their intense horror they saw the un. fortunate lady approaching them enveloped in a sheet of fire. Help was instantly rendered, and the fire was extinguished but in all probability it was too late, as from the serious nature of the injuries there was but little chance that the his of the sufferer could be saved. The poor woman, though enduring great anguish, calmly told those who came to her help to take care of the house, and it would seem that her warning was not given in vain, for on going to the room which she had left it was found to be on fire. The flames were, however, soon subsued. The ucfortunate lady, however, died on Sunday night.

THE DANISH WAR .-- A speedy and ignominious end to Lord John Russell's Conference" has been forecold by many shrewd thinking persons. Every meeting only serves to show how varying, how coullicting, and irreconcileable are the view entertained by the parties. The Austrians and Prussians maintain that the war has released them from the observance of auy previously existing treaty of agreement. The Dapes steadfastly maintain that the provisions of the London Protocol of 1852 are still binding upon all the signatories. England has played the unfortu nate Danes a treacherous trick, as she is wont to do with every race or people who are foolish enough to trust in her honour. She has altogether given up Schleswig-Holstein to the Germans, and agrees that Denmark's resistance has released the Austrians and Frussians from the obligations imposed upon them by the London Treaty. The Danes could at any time get as good terms from the Germans themselves as their 'friend' England is procuring for them As yet, beyond the ratification of the cessation of hostilities, not a single point has been agreed upon by the debaters, so that the Daily News says the hopes of peace are as remote as ever. In fact, it is becoming an acknowledged fuct that the Conference is really powerless to effect good, and is productive of new differences and misunderstandings between the deliberating Powers. The Prussians, who, i: appears, are far more anxious for the continuance of the war than the Austrians are, have continued their exactions in Jutland notwithstanding the terms of the armistice, and General Wrangel has refused to to pay for provisions for his troops, but takes them against the will of the Danish farmers. A Copenbagen paper demands the resumption of the blockade of the German ports as a measure of retaliation. Should this bedoue, it is very easy to see what would become of the truce. It would be safe to assert that it would instantly be broken through, and the war would go on as usual, and as if the Conference had never assembled. Hermaun Dede, naval architect to Prussia, has written to the Times correcting a mistake into which the correspondent of the paper fell in his description of the naval engagement off Heligolann. The correspondent, alluding to the Prussian gunboats which took part in the action described them as being iron clad. The writer says that two of them are wooden built boats, of small dimensions, and carrying only two guns each, and the third was a despatch boat, armed with four small cannon, and consequently not intended to participate in such a buttle at all. It reflects the more credit on her commander to have carried her into it regardless of the risk.

One of those extraordinary inventions or designs which come to us is such numbers from America, and which occasionally create a perfect revolution among scientific trades, and even among sciences own expense and risk, she will, at least, deserve to the feelings of hve or six minious of Catholics. however, and that being accompliance, and that themselves, and that themselves, is just now in process of being tried on success, and Mr. Wienau has paid a compliment to by 200 passengers, some live stock, and a large quan-Oneen.' which was drunk with all the honors. The speech was uttered, Mr Gladstone was in an awk- the banks of the Thames, at Mr. Hepworth's ship-our national spirit of progress and desire for in-uty of freight. The boat burned to the waters edge. ouilding-yard near Poplar. This is what is termed a 'cigar ship'-that is a yacht-steamer, the hull of which is immensely long, perfectly round, and which, in fact, precisely resembles, as its name implies, the shape of a cigar, with the exception that both ends are very finely pointed, instead of, as in a cigar, only one. The theories that have been advanced about the sea-going qualities and immense speed of vessels built in this shape are plausible erough; and, indeed, are so alluring and based on apparently such solid duta that we are exceedingly glad to see that one way or the other they are likely to be theories no lorger. The 'cigar ship's' hull is nearly finished, and the 'cigar ship' itself will be launched completed, and with her steam up, by the middle of August, so that we have not very long to wait before the problem is solved, and we are proved either to have been all in the dark as to shipbuilding from the days of Noah to this year of grace, or, on the other hand, Mr. Wienan's yacht is consigned to that place for good intentions, the paving of which must just now be in a state of pre-eminent repair. The vessel which is to set at rest these great doubts is being built as the private yacht of an American gentleman, who has designed everything connected with the ship, and who is having his designs exccuted by Mr. Hepworth in the must perfect workmanship of which wrought iron is capable. The hull is almost complete, and, as the bull of a shir, it looks one of the most extraordinary objects it is possible to imagine. It is so at variance with all our generally received notions of nantical beauty of form that one can only stare at it in mute surprise, though there is something about its long tapering lines so suggestive of immense speed that one feels rather ashamed such a simple idea should never have occurred to any one before. Is justice to our own age, however, it must be said that such a vessel could only be imagined when iron ships were in use and iron shipbuilding had reached its highest stages of development. Looking at her now, she appears to he nothing more than a gigantic fron mainya for some veasel of the Great Eastern class, having s rather wide diameter in the middle, and tapered to f mere point of some ten inches at either end. Her length over all is 256it, and her greatest width and depth is in the middle, where the circle is 16it india meter. Thus, then, ber length is 16 times greater than her greatest width. She is built throughout of the finest boat plates, in some parts of steel, in some of Low Moor iron. To the water line these plates are 5-8ths of an inch thick ; above the water-line they are 5.16ths. Her displacement will be about 500 tons, which gives her a little over 300 tons burthroughout her entire length she is divided by no less then 13 water-tight compariments, and in the their country and its free constitutions. engine and boiler rooms is further strengthened by inner rings of angle iron seven inches deep, which

The upper deck is 130ft long by 101ft broad, and is formed by holding for that length what we may call tical wisdom, the unselfin patriotism and unswerva square flat topped cover on the top of the cylinder, hing fidelity to the constitution and the principles of This cover or deck is 4ft. 10in. high altogether, of which the lower 2it is of iron, rivetted to the top of discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difand these and her little deck and a small part of the upper curve of the cylinder are all that will be seen | preservation of the nation, and as within the constiout of water.

So much for her external appearance, to which we need only add that the rivers that fasten her are that we approve especially the proclamation of countersunk, so that she presents outwardly a perfeetly smooth surface, while the workmanship of her joints is so perfect than even the touch fails to detect the slightest irregularity in her smoothness. So far then, her form, length, and small midship section salvation of the country into tull and complete efwill have a great deal to do with her speed, but when to these favourable conditions is added the immenee power with which she is hoped to be driven, it is no wonder that such a rate of going as 26 knots, or nearly 30 miles, an hour is confidentially talked of by her designer and builder. Her engines are to be three-cylinder, driven at high pressure, turning one steel shaft (made by Mr. Krupp) which runs through the whole length of the vessel, projecting from the fice points at each end, where it carries a screw These screws are to be four feet greater in diameter than the greatest diameter of the vessel, -namely 22 feet, and each is to have eight blades, because the two points being only say a foot or so below the water, four of the blades of each screw will always be out as its revolves, while there will always be four of each immersed to do the work of propulsion. In fact, we cannot better describe the general shape of the ship and its mode of progression when at sea than by likening it to a pornoise with a tail at each end. Under each screw is a rudder, and by steering with both the vessel can be turned on a pivot. As the extreme points would be too fine to admit the passage of the screw shaft and its bearings also, this difficulty is obviated by making 16ft of each end revolve with the shaft, and therefore form part of it, so that, with the increased diameter of the point at the end of the 16ft towards the midships, there is ample room gained for both shaft and bear. ings. Her boilers, like all the rest about this vessel, are on a new plan. There are four of them on the locomotive principle, with vertical tubes. A blast fan is to give them draught, and they are to work at 150th pressure. This is a great pressure, but, as the boilers are built far stronger than even locomotive hollers, it is asserted that they could be worked up to 1,000%b, or even 1,100%b, with safety. There are 136lt of fire-bar surface, and it is expected that with the aid of the blast fan each of these 130ft can be made to burn 501b of coal per hour. If the furnaces can accomplish this, then, according to the rules which give one nominal horse power for every 2410 of coal consumed per hour, Mr. Wienan's yacht will be working at more than 2,500 horse power. For very fast ocean-going steamships the rate of horse power to tonnege is about 21 tons to one nominal borse power; that is to say, roughly, engines of 500 horse power for a fast steamship of 1,250 tons. But our best mail steamships on their fastest trips find it difficult to burn their 301b of coal per foot of fire-bar surface per hour. If Mr. Wienan's, then, can burn his 501b, he will, as we have stated, be working up to nearly 2,500 horse power, or at the rate of indicated borse power to every ton burden of his essel; and this, with her slender form, smooth surface, and very small midship section (only 100ft) should give her extraordinary speed. We do not at all say that all these results as to consumption of coal, &c., are certain to be effected, as the principle is quite a new one. The vessel, however, is built to accomplish it, and on the part of the public, who will be the ultimate gamers, we hope she may. It is said, also, that, as regards motion at sea, rolling and pitching will be reduced to a minimum, and certainly her form seems to suggest that such a result will be accomplished. With no top hamper in the way of masts and with all her weights well below the water line she is certainly not likely to roll. But if she does not pitch, but cuts through the water, she will take it in over all,' and in that case, with her upper deck so near the sea, it would be swept fore and aft. By the end of August all these doubts will be setled, for in the mindle of that month she is to be launched, as we have said, from Mr. Henworth's ward, and launched ready for sea with her steam un. As a bold trial of a new principle at the inventor's

Resolved - That we approve and applaud the prac-American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has the cylinder, and the other 2ft 10in of cummon light ficulty, the great cuties and responsibilities of the st wooden bulwarks. She is to have two short funnels | Presidential office ; that we approve and endorse as demanded by the emergency and essential to the tution the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery, and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and other constitutional measures essential to the fect.

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Resolved, - That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction or color, the full protection of the laws of War, and that any violation of these laws, or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the rebels now in arms should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

Resolved,-That the foreign immigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to this nation - the asylum of the oppressed of all nations --should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved,--That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European Power to overthrow by force. or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican Government on the Western Continent; and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain any foothold for monarchical Governments, sustained by a foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States.

The reading of the report elicited the warmest out bursts of enthusiasm especially the emancipation and anti slavery sentiments enunciated. The mention of the name of Abraham Lincoln was received. with tremendous cheering. The resolution endorsing the Monros doctrine was also received with great applause.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

After the unanimous nomination of Mr. Lincoln as the candidate of the Baltimore Convention for the Presidency, on motion of Daniel Mace, of Indiana, the name of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was added to the ticket as candidate for Vice President, and the Convention adjourned with great enthusiasm and unanimity of feeling.

A terrible accident occurred on the New York Central Railrond, near Syracuse, on the afternoon of the 8th inst. The locomotive boiler of the steamboat express train, going east, exploded, when about four miles from that place, killing three persons, and seriously injuring twenty-five or thirty others.

HEAVY VERDICT AGAINST & UNITED STATES MAR-SHAL. - Mr. Patrie, a farmer of New York Sate, was some time 4go arrested on the order o' United States Marshal Marray, of New York, on some suspicion of political offence, and without notice. His wife was told that he would probably be sent to Fort Lafarette: but he was really only taken to the police headquarters Elm Street, New York, and there confined in a cellar for nearly a week. He was not permitted to write to his friends; his cell at night was but four feet wide and six feet long, and there were two other prisoners in it; one of the three sleeping on a shelf and two on the floor. They had neither bed, straw, nor covering. There was a privy at one end of the cell, which had neither light nor ventilation except through a lattice in the door, and it was moreover infested with vermin. This board was about on a par with the lodging. Murray refused to: hear of Patrie being bailed ; but at last permitted him to send to a lawer of his own nomination. This man agreed to get him out upon his paying \$100 for drawing a bail bond. He eventually took \$25. For these injuries the jury awarded damanges-\$9, 000.

DREADFUL DISASTER-On Wednesday night, June 8th, the new steamer Berkshire, Captain Powers, which runs from New York to Hudson, took her on her passage down the river, at a point a short distance above Poughkeepsie. She had on board nearprovement in preferring to build this first yacht here She was run ashore by her engineer while the fire was progressing, beaching near Hyde Park, and a large majority of the passengers were saved, but many are supposed to be lost. The fire originated in the lamp-room, and it is feared that 30 or 40 persons have perished. The Pilot and engineer remained at their posts until the boat struck the shore, when they leaped into the shallow water and escaped. Passengers on the forward part of the boat also jumped into the water, which at that point is only about three feet deep ; but the other end of the boat floated in water 10 or 12 feet deep, and many in attempting to escape, were drowned. Large fires were kindled on shore from the debris of the wrock, and the passengers dried their clothing. Occupants of the neighboring houses bastened to the scene, and rendered all the aid they could to the sufferers. Transportation was provided for them, and they were taken to Hyde Park-thence by boat to Rhinebeck, where they took passage on the cars for Hudson and New York. MORMON REINFORCEMENTS. - A large number of the disciples of Joe Smith have left South Walss this week en route for the Salt Lake, or ' the lund of paradise,' as they term it. An elder who has once been an inhabitant of Utah accompanies the credulous people on their long and dangerous journey. A considerable number are still left behind, and it is rather a remarkable fact that Wales, which is supposed to to be the stronghold of Dissent, has been a more prolific field for Mormonism than any other part of the kingdom. The Oswego Advertiser states that on Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the canal stables of Mr. B. D. Houghton, opposite the first lock on the Oswe-go canal. The buildings were of wood, and were wholly destroyed. Within the stables were 52 horses, 23 of which are known to have been burned. There were also about 1,000 bushels of. outs, 25 tons of hay, and 30 setts of harness, which shared the fate of the buildings. BETWEEN HEALTH AND THE GRAVE there is but a thin partition, and all who value life are willing, it is presumed, to do their best to prevent disease from breaking it down. Who so mad as to await the final attack, when the first onset can be repelled with BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, a preparation so genial and balsamic, so searching, yet so invigorating that while it fights down the complaint, and expels its cause, it also builds 'up the strength !!!! dients, at once safe and searching, it is the only cure for disorders of the stomach, the liver, and the 1911 bowels, which can be relied upon all, circumstances, and in all climates. The idea of pain is justify as 1921 sociated, with ordinary purgatives, but, BRISTOL'S and SUGAR-COATED 'PILLS do not create even an uneasy sensation, either in the stomach or the all mentary passages. Need it be said that they are the sis best household catherito, and alternative at present known. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate an In all cases arising from or aggra-on vated blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills." J. F. Henry & Co: Montreal, General agents for fall covered with wood, and form, in fact, the lower past are in favor, further more, of such an amendment to 1. F. Henry & Go. Montreal of General agents to further more, of such an amendment to 1. F. Henry & Go. Montreal by Devine & Bolton are developed and by the people in confort. Unada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton and by the people in confort. [Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell, and the confort function of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the sector of the sector of the collection bell-& Co., Ji Gardner, J.A. Harte, Picault & Son 341 H. R Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

and others were also drunk.-7

DIODESE OF PLYMOUTH .- The beautiful festival of Corpus Obristi was this year celebrated at the Ca- ers would be produced, were at that moment very thedral with great solemnity, and was numeronsly attended. The Bishop gave the Benediction and Exchequer of having said what was inconsistent bore the Blossed Sacrament in solemn procession, the canopy being supported by six gentlemen of the prera. Mr. Baines' Bill came most opportunely to congregation. The blessed work of conversion si- enable Mr. Gladstone to make his Chartist speech, lently, but steadily goes on apace in Plymouth, spite of all the worldliness and distraction prevailing baldi's return home was lorgotten. At that moment around. Now it is some thoughtful courageous individual who escapes from the Babel of the Establishment, and again one, equally earnest and selfdenying who emerges from the tangled maze of dissent. We could here record several names, but we forbear for obvious reasons. Our patient and lahorious Clergy, blessed Religious (Sisters of Notre Dame), and excellent schools, each in their own way, contribute their portion to these and other salutary results .- Cor. of Weekly Register.

CONFIRMATION AT ALDERSHOT .- On last Tuesday the Bishop of Southwark visited Aldershot Camp for the purpose of administering Confirmation. His Lordship arrived at the North Camp soon after eleven, and confirmed several soldiers and also some young persons. Rev. J. Clery, of Guildford, assisted the Bishop, who afterwards proceeded to the South Oamp, where, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Higginbotham and the other Clergy, his Lordship confirmed soldiers of other regiments, and also several young persons. On each occasion the Bishop impressively addressed those who were confirmed on the great duty of faithfully adhering to their religion. The Confirmation had b on duly announced in the Division al Orders, and all men wishing to be confirmed were struck off duty. The number confirmed was about 130.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW .- On Saturday evening there was a review of the Volunteers in Hyde-park, where His Royal Highness the Prince, of Wales inspected them. The Volunteers on the ground numbered 20,000, or 3,000 more than they did in 1860, when they were reviewed by Her Majesty. This is, of course, a gratifying proof that the Volunteer zeal has in no degree diminished from its first fervour. The evening was fine, and there was an immense assemblage of people, many thousands more, indeed, than there was room to allow them. to see the evo lutions. There were also present. His - Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, the Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and a brilliant staff of general officers. The manœuvres were necessarily confined to movements of a simple nature, but all tended to show the proficiency of the regi ments. ... It is estimated there were about 50,000 pre-Sent to witness the performances. DipLomATIC Expanditure A return has been

compiled at the Foreign Office showing the total cost of our embussies, missions, and political agencies in foreign countries in a year-namely, in the

bridge on gThursday to honor the Commemoration efficient servant of the Crown, if he had not pre-

It is announced by a letter from London that Mr. George Peabody, the great London banker, will retire finally from active business in October next, when his existing partnership terminates. The house will continue but its name will be changed. It is also stated that Mr. Peabody is desirous to return to and spend the greater part of the rest of his life in the United States, but that he has resolved never to gratify that wish until the Union is restored.

We regret to announce, the death of Mr Henry Ivancial year ending March 31, 21863, the amount Ker Seymer, late M.P. for Dorsetshire, who died on was £262,575. It includes a sum of: £13,847 for Saturday last at Ranston, Dorset the seat of Sir. special missions, and about the same amount for Edward Baker, aged 57. Mr. Ker Seymer was one rent, building, prepairs, for forniture. These are of the most respected members of the House. He sources of expense that occur every year, but the was a man of much intelligence and many accom smount, of course, varies. - Sun. The Prince and Princess of Wales went to Cam- been, in the estimation of his many friends, a most.

with their presence. His Royal Highness is a graduate ferred to maintain his independence in a private so that overhead there is a roomy cabin enough ever probibit the existence of slavery within the li-of the University and a member of Trinity College. station. - Times.

instead of in Americe ; so that we shall be, in either event, the first gainers by the experiment .- Times.

UNITED STATES.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE - We stop the press to announce that letters have been received from the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, that the Right Reverend Martin J. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville, has been appointed to the Archiepiscopal See of Baltimore. Bishop Spalding is well known in Baltimore, which he has honored ment times heretofore with evidences of his good feeling, and to whose citizens he has already endeared himself by that uniform urbanity and unaffected gentleness of manner which characterized his freuent visits among them. -- Bultimore Mirror, June ĩ lth.

REQUIRM MASS AT THE CATHEDRAL .- A very large audience gathered at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott street, on Friday morning, June 10, to partici-pate in the solemn ceremony of the Mass of Requiem which was offered for the souls of the members of the Young Men's Roman Catholic Association, who have fallen in battle during the present war. Shortly after 9 o'clock the members of the Association entered the Cathedral in procession, and ranged themselves in pews on either side of the main aisle. The Cathedral was appropriately draped with the insignia of mourning; the catalulque was in front of the aithr, and on either side of it were placed three burning tapers. The altar iteelf was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the pulpit desk was encased in the dark mantle appropriate for the solemn ritual which was to be celebrated. Rev. Father Starrs V. G., officiated, assisted by Deacon and Subdeacon. At the conclusion of the Mass, the clergymen, attended by cross-bearer and acolytes, descended from the altar, and took their position at the head of the cainfalque. Rev. Mr. Starrs here chanted the special office for the dead, and, walking around the memorial of death, sprinkled it with boly water as he went.-N. Y. Tablet.

The following are among the resolutions reported by the Committee, at the Baltimore Convention ;---

Resolved-That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to offer any compromise with rebels or to offer any terms of peace, except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their bostility, and a return to their just allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position, and to prosecute den, according to builders' measurement." She is the war with the utmost possible vigor to the combuilt without any longitudiual stringers, but plete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self sacrifices of the American people to

Resolved -That as slavery was the, cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion," and are rivetted to the side, and placed as close as at in- asit must be always and everywhere hostile to the tervals of 3ft apart. Underweath, instead, of a keel, principles, of the Republican Government, justice is a broad band of the best Low Moor iron, which and the national safety demands its utter and comruns almost from end to end, and walch is about 7in plete extirpation from the soil of the Republic, and thick by 3ft wide, and means, to protect her in case libbit, we applied, and maintein the acts and proolaof her taking the ground. Inside is an iron floor, mation by which the Government in its own defence, which also runs from end to end, to be hereafter has almost a death blow at this grantic will. We which the Government in its own defence.