

A correspondent of the Daily News writing from Southampton, gives the following additional particulars...

Captain Semmes is a thin, wiry-built man, with a stern and determined air. He is about fifty years of age, with a small red pointed face, and a beard and mustache in the American style...

ANGLICAN DIFFICULTIES.

(To the Editor of the London Times.) Why should not a Royal Commission be forthwith appointed to consider, not only if any amendments can be made in the Bural Service so as to render it more appropriate, but also to inquire if the Rubrics and Calendars of the Prayer-book are not capable of amendment...

I am, Sir, yours obediently, EDWARD V. BUGH, Rector of Rotherfield.

June 20.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—On the 29th ultimo in the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli gave notice that on Monday 3th inst. he would move the following vote of censure:—

Mr. Disraeli said,—It will be for the convenience of the House and Her Majesty's Government, that I should state that I propose on Monday next.

To move a humble address to Her Majesty, to thank Her Majesty for directing the correspondence on Denmark and the protocols of the Conference recently held in London to be laid before Parliament. To assure Her Majesty that we have heard with deep concern that the sittings of that Conference have been brought to a close without accomplishing the important purposes for which it was convened...

Mr. O'Reilly asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether it was proposed to grant a new charter to the Queen's University in Ireland; and if so, in what respects its provisions differed from those of the present charter.

Sir R. Peel said it was only proposed to clear up some ambiguities supposed to exist in the present charter. The matter had been but very recently considered.

Mr. Hennessy asked whether a copy of the charter and of the correspondence on the subject would be laid on the table.

Sir R. Peel said there would be no difficulty in producing the terms of the charter when it had been duly sanctioned.

BRITISH TROOPS IN CANADA.—In the House of Commons, on the 27th ult., Mr. Addeley, who had given notice of the following motion:—That in the opinion of this House it is inexpedient that detachments of British troops should be stationed upon exposed posts on the Canadian frontier unless adequately supported by Canadian forces...

panies, along a frontier of 1,000 miles. This was a hazardous position for British troops to occupy, and it endangered also the honor of this country should any emergency arise. These troops were not placed in Canada to guard against rebellion...

On the same evening Mr. Disraeli gave notice of the following motion, to which Mr. Kinglake's, already reported by telegraph, was to be proposed as an amendment:—To move a humble address to Her Majesty, to thank Her Majesty for directing the correspondence on Denmark and Germany, and the protocols of the Conference recently held in London, to be laid before Parliament...

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were made in his name; but they were to be considered as proposals of all the neutral powers; and this was a very important matter. Seeing, apparently, no possibility of getting the belligerent powers to agree upon a line of separation, they proposed that a question so narrow should be referred to arbitration. The German powers accepted the proposal...

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EDWARDS OF THE PRESS.—I have been referred to a volume of popular sermons, in which, owing to the negligence of the proof readers, a deplorable number of typographical errors appeared. One of these, as if in reference to the others, was singularly appropriate to the unhappy circumstances of the poor; and the verse, 'Princes have persecuted me without a cause, reading, 'Printers have persecuted me without a cause. Campbell's celebrated 'Essay on Miracles' appear in one of the advertisements as 'Campbell's Essay on Miracles.'

FLOGGING A QUEEN.—Flogging a Queen is a sensational sport in which very few people have a chance of indulging. For our own part we certainly should not regard it as a pleasurable recreation. But then it must be confessed that it would be exciting from its novelty, and to some folks such excitement is all in all.

Gen. Lee's personal property, which has been confiscated by the United States District Court, is to be sold on the nineteenth of this month at Alexandria. Many of the household articles, it is said, are of extreme richness and value. A few days ago a little girl living near Sturgis, Michigan, fell into a well fifty feet deep while drawing a pail of water, remaining there all night. She was rescued on the following morning; and though somewhat bruised is expected to recover.

and keep an eye upon her doings can easily imagine what may be the plight of the individual who has to tend to him compassion. But it was clear that this queen had stolen M. du Chailu's fowls, and, moreover, that she had been aided and abetted in the theft by a noble dame of her court—probably not the mistress of the robes, since we believe her Majesty wears scarcely any robes worth speaking of, nor a lady of the bedchamber, there being no bed chamber to be lady of—but evidently a very great person. What was to be done under these very distressing circumstances? The King felt no hesitation about the matter. He ordered his consort and her high born accomplice to be brought out for punishment according to the terms of the convention; but he intimated that no one but M. du Chailu could be allowed to flog the Queen. It seems that they have some notions of court etiquette even in those primitive regions; or it is just possible that this stipulation was made as a delicate mode of appealing to the feelings of the stranger, in the hope that when he found that he was to be himself the executioner he would solicit the pardon of the culprit. If that was the case, it evidently failed. M. du Chailu does not even hint that he asked for a remission of the punishment. He simply intimates that, upon his refusal to apply the lash with his own hands, the royal lady was flogged by her brother—by way, we suppose, of keeping the whole affair snugly in the family. This transaction indicates so singular a state of society, and its incidents present so many droll points, that it has been impossible to avoid dwelling upon its ludicrous aspects.—Star.

UNITED STATES.

The teetotalers and advocates of the Maine liquor law have also had their annual gathering. They did not appear to be so well satisfied with things in general as their friends the abolitionists. They were quiet rather to make it a futility, punishable with fine and imprisonment, though not exactly with the gallows, to distil, to vend, or to drink a glass of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal purposes, on the prescription of a properly qualified physician, but did not see their way very clearly to the happy consummation of their wishes. Neither did they think that victory could reward the gallant exertions of the Army of the Potomac until it was commanded by a teetotaler, and until every General of Division or Brigade confined himself to tea and cold water. As General Grant and General Meade drink wine when they can get it, the prospect in this direction did not appear hopeful in these excellent philanthropists. The Spiritualists have mustered in great strength, apparently with the desire of purging their faith of a heresy that has grown into it; the heresy of 'free love' as its friends call it, and of 'free lust,' as it is designated by its opponents. The free lovers consider marriage to be slavery, the slavery of the woman to the man, and a thing as odious in its way as the slavery of the black man to the white; they therefore urge its abolition. The Spiritualists, who design to form a new religion, do not wish their faith to be encumbered with a notion so irreconcilably at variance with Christianity, with civilization, with morality, and with the general opinion of all mankind, and are striving desperately to oust the 'free lovers' from their communion. But they find the achievement more difficult than they imagined, and assert that evil spirits, and not good ones, lustil such indecent thoughts and such wicked heresy into the minds of harlots and of other worse people of the opposite sex. Of course the 'spirits' had something to say of the war, and the progress of hostilities in Virginia. One set of 'spirits' declared that General Grant would triumph over all obstacles, while another set declared as confidently that Grant would be annihilated. As there was no superior spirit to say which told the truth and which the lie, the matter remained in abeyance, and was not decided by any one's satisfaction, when, after sittings prolonged into a second week, the Convention adjourned. Less dreary than the gathering of these crazy fanatics was the meeting of the fair Ladies of the Covenant, who assembled last night at the Cooper Institute to sign a pledge not to wear any article of foreign finery until the restoration of peace. The ladies are by no means so enthusiastic in the cause as the ultra patriots imagined. The young have awakened to the suspicion that the movement is a 'Yankee dodge,' got up by the New England manufacturers of inferior dry goods, to palm off upon them the ugly home-made article of a foreign price, and the old ones—especially those who have money in their pockets and like to look young, though youth may have departed—have come to a similar conclusion. The shafts of ridicule have been let fly against the whole movement, and especially against the leaders. It is asked if they are not the identical ladies who refused to refuse to drink tea, or other imported beverages, in the days before George Washington became the father of his country, and whether it is not time that such venerable persons should retire into private life and leave the affairs of the world to a younger generation. It is also asked whether the whole of them—young or old—are not of the strong minded order, and whether it will not be fatal to the chances of marriage of any spinster or young widow if she be seen among them or to wear the badge of the order—a bee on the left shoulder. The inquiry is simultaneously made, whether the bee would not be more appropriately and suggestively worn in the bonnet. The principal speakers at the meeting were the philanthropic and wealthy Peter Cooper, from whom the building in which it was held derived both its name and existence, and the Rev. Drs. King and Hitchcock. The last mentioned gentleman was especially severe on the tawdry and costly finery trailed through the streets of Broadway by the ill-dressed and vulgar rich women of New York; and declared that their heartless extravagance in the hour of their country's peril, when the heroes of the Army of the Potomac were dying by thousands on the bloody battle field of Spotsylvania, was indecent, unbecoming, unsympathetic, and, in one word, 'a shame.' But his remarks did not appear to receive much favour, and were received with as decorous a silence as it they had been uttered from the pulpit. The 'pledge' which the ladies were to sign on becoming Covenanters was not a very stringent one, for it only bound them to refrain during the war or the rebellion from the purchase of imported articles of luxury for which those of home manufacture and production could be conveniently substituted. This weak mode of putting the case to the consciences of those who loved pleasant finery more than unpleasant duty, called forth the indignant reprobation of a Miss Susan B. Anthony, the only lady who mustered sufficient courage to address the meeting, but who had not influence enough to procure the substitution of the word 'possibly' for the obnoxious word 'conveniently.' In consequence the whole affair very nearly miscarried, and the fair assemblage dispersed—'the strong-minded among them asserting that French milliners and foreign importers had packed the hall; and the rest going home, strongly minded to wear what they pleased, it they could afford to purchase it, and to do all in their power to perpetuate the reputation which the gentle promenaders of Broadway have established, of being the worst and most expensively dressed women in the land. It is asserted in most of the papers that Mrs. Lincoln, who is not, however, a leader of fashion, has refrained from leading her name to the movement lest foreign Powers should take umbrage! Times Cur.

The Efforts of War.—A native of Worcester, writing to his brother in that city, gives a brief but perfect picture of individual loss during the present terrible war in America:—'I have heard nothing during this war by my hard-earned labour, but on the contrary have lost all my property. My farm was in the valley of Mission Ridge, and a part of the battle ground. The fight was over my property, and destroyed my fine house, stable and barn. The wagons and live stock were taken by the soldiers. My fence around 15 acres of land was also destroyed; and still to make it worse, I lost all my timber land, so that I have not a tree left to make a fence rail. All is a perfect waste, and desolation reigns around that portion of the country which was previously so flourishing. The land is no use to me now. I do not think I shall do anything with it any more; such is my bad luck. I did not save a piece of furniture or a rag of clothes; I did not save 25 cents worth of all I had in this world.'—Birmingham Post.

RECIPROCIITY.—The New York Evening Post says:—The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting to report on the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty with the Canadas, are busily engaged in investigating the subject, and have entered into correspondence with all the principal Boards of Trade in the United States, for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the subject respectively. So far, we learn, with but a single exception, their opinions are favourable to the continuance of the treaty, and the report will contain a valuable series of documents, illustrating the subject so clearly as to leave little doubt that it will command the attention of Congress at its next session.

New York, July 22.—The steamer Electric Spark, Captain J. C. Graham, on her voyage from this port to Havana and New Orleans, was boarded and taken possession of by the Florida. When seven or eight miles distant the Florida hoisted the English flag, which she kept flying until within twelve hundred yards of the steamer, when rebel colors were substituted and a shot fired. The steamer then hoisted a white flag and was boarded by a party from the Florida who took possession of her. No papers or personal property was destroyed or taken, but the steamer with all the mails was retained. An English schooner had been previously boarded and was near at the time of the capture. Both steamers were now headed for the schooner which bore to, until they came up. The Captain, crew, and passengers were then put on board the Lano which was bound for this port. The Captain is said to have received seven hundred and twenty dollars in gold from the Florida. The Electric Spark had a very narrow escape from destruction, being mistaken for a transport. Had she not stopped, a broad side was in readiness and would have destroyed her.

The interest due to the foreign creditors of the State of New York is not to be paid in gold. The subscription has fallen through. The richest State in the Union, and the greatest city in the land, are willing to be guilty of the grossest breach of faith, of what is no better than legalized swindling. This is the work of a Republican legislature, contrary to the efforts of a Democratic Governor. This is "Reputation." But venture to hint that the debt of the nation will not be paid in full and you are a traitor and a copperhead. Is there any State in the Union better able to pay its debts than New York? and yet you see it does not. And who cares? Who thinks about it? This is the beginning of the end.

New York, July 13.—Acting Master Gibb reported himself to Admiral—Brooklyn navy, yesterday morning, having been captured on board the steamer Electric Spark on Sunday last, by the rebel privateer Florida, and paroled by Captain Morris. Acting Master Gibb was returning to his vessel, the Polaris, in the Gulf, having been north on leave. He was treated with marked kindness while on board the Florida, everything being done to make his stay comfortable and agreeable. He makes several very important statements in reference to the vessel. In the first place she carries the following armament: Four rifled 68-pounders, 8-inch in broadside, abaft the main mast; 120-pounder rifle in knot, and four small rifles in broadside forward. In addition to this formidable battery, she has one gun not mounted lying on the starboard of the engine-room hatch. Mr. Gibb could not ascertain its calibre, as it was covered with a tarpaulin. She has a crew of 200 men, who looked dirty and undisciplined, and Capt. Morris apologized for the appearance of the ship and crew, and said they had been very busy for a few days. Her Chief Engineer is confined to his room, on account of injuries by falling down the hatchway and she is short of assistant engineers so much, that it would be difficult to man the Electric Spark, but he may run both vessels over to Bermuda or Nassau and leave his prize one side while he goes on with the Florida and procures some engineers for her. The Electric Spark steams in her present trim but 7 knots, but Morris will use her as a tender, at least until her coal, 120 tons, gives out, or he may attempt to run her into Wilmington with her cargo.

The Confederate government has appointed the Catholic Bishop of Charleston, South Carolina, their Ambassador at the Court of Rome.

The public schools at Buffalo, N.Y., offer prizes to the young lady pupils for the best loaves of bread. This is a much kneaded accomplishment.

The Boston Traveller, a strong Republican paper, says:—

One great thing which makes us discontented with this war, is that generally the Government puts forth only just sufficient energy and forces to keep it alive. It keeps no reserves, and leaves many movements half finished. And even when it does provide men and means enough, it always manages at some points to have incompetent officers who break up the whole plan of campaign, by their lack of judgment or utter imbecility.

We know that mistakes, misfortunes and accidents will occasionally happen in the best of families, but as we have before said, when they are continually occurring something is wrong and reform should be determinedly sought.

The men and the money which have been wasted in this war in ill-judged and badly led expeditions, would have sufficed, if placed rightly, and properly led, to have triumphed over every obstacle many months ago. So, too, in the navy, the labor and the money appropriated have been sadly wasted, while, if they had been applied wisely to both wooden vessels and iron-clads, we might have long since held command of the ocean, and had possession of every harbor on the sea-coast line of the Southern States.

Is it True?—That nine-tenths of the diseases with which mankind is afflicted, are the result of negligence? We fear it is. A little of Henry's Vermont Liniment, if taken in season, may save no end of pains and a train of incurable diseases. Be wise in time is an old adage, but nevertheless a good and a true one. The Liniment is an unequalled remedy for toothache, earache, cholera, &c. See advertisement in another column.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. July 20.

The Gold Fields.—When gold becomes as plentiful as silver in Canada, it will doubtless be subject to the same discount, and then Bank Bills will be worth more than their actual value, if such a thing is possible. There is one thing, however, that will never be subject to discount, and that is Dow's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir. Every Bottle is worth 25 cts., regardless of the price of gold and silver. Good for coughs and colds. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. July 20.