THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE Allester in film out at extension - 6 . . . -JULY 22. 1864.

Southampton, gives the following additional particulars :---

age, with a small red pointed face, and a beard and no longer rebel-tor this simple reason, that she that a question so narrow should be referred to ar-monstache in the American style. He had on a very had nothing to rebel for. In common with most of bitration. The German powers accepted the propoants jacket. He declined to see any strangers at | completely ; and this country was very little more histhotel. His first lieutenant is a fine looking young man. In answer to questions, Captain Semmes said diers and money. The northern frontier was only that he left all the property he possessed, and up- liable to the invasion of polar bears, and the southwards of sixty chronometers which he had taken from captured Federal merchantmen, in Uherbourg, previous to going out to fight the Kearsage. He says that he was completely deceived as to the strength and armament of the Federal ship. What he recollected of the Kearsage was, that she was an ordinary sloop of war. If he had known that she was an ironclad, and much more heavily armed than the Alabama, he would not have fought as it was madness to do so. He said that the fight between the Alabama and the Kearsage has taught another lesson in naval warfare, that of the uselessness of ordinary ships of the Trent affair might possibly involve us in hostilwar like the Alabuma encountering an iron clad and ities with America. The noble lord was prompt in heavily armed ship like the Kearsage. The Alabama sending troops across the Atlantic at the most try-fired four shots to one of the Kearsage. The broadsides ing season of the year, and he believed he might of the latter were each 109 bs. heavier than those of the former. The Kearsage was so damaged by the fight that she could not get up steam afterwards; both were about the same size. The Kearsage was cased with thin iron plates, and over these were chain frontier from the way in which she had raised Vocables coiled about, and between the interstices formed by the cables was wood planking. When the battle was at an end the Deerbound steamed over to the Kearsage, and Mr. Lancaster was asked by the offi-cers of the Federal ship to try and pick up the scores of the Alaoama's crew and officers who were floating and swimming about. He lowered his yacht boats, and one of them, commanded by a man named Adams was steering his boat into a dozen struggling persons when he passed, a drowning man at some short distance with an officer 3 cap on. One of the men in the boat cried out . That's Semmes,' and the drowning man called out, 'I am the captain-save me; I cannot keep up any longer.' Adams went and dragged him into the boat. Semmes then said ' For God's sake don't put me on board the Kearsage, but put me on board your yacht.' Adams promised to do so. and laid Semmes down in the bottom and covered him. with a sail to conceal him from the Kearsage's boats, which were evidently anxiously searching for him. When Adams had saved a boat load he took them on board the yacht, and Semmes was at once placed below. As soon as all that were seen in the water were picked up, Mr. Lancaster was anvious to get away, and began to steam out to sea. He expected that he should have been brought to by a shot from the Kearsage, but she was too disabled, it appears to overhaul her, and thus Semmes escaped being made prisoner.

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 Burial Service so as to render it more appropriate, but also to inquire if the Rabrics and Calendars of the Prayer book are not cupable of amendment. If also, with respect to various other points in the occasional offices of the Church which were set forth in Bishop Bariog's Charge, 1860, and are those on which Liturgical Revisionists are mainly agreed, it might not be possible to afford relief to those whose consciences are offended, without any danger to the peace and unity of the Church?

Can any really thoughtful man doubt that if such a Royal Commission is long delayed, the day of schism on a large scale will long be staved off. Already we hear of clergymen who are compelled to resign their preferments on account of these stumbling blocks (although they are only few in number) which it is sought to remove. We hear of others whose only inducement to remain in the Church is the hope that they may be enabled to promote the cause which they have at heart. Many more, it may safely be said there are, whose prospects and position in life are such that silence has become to them a second nature. The laity meanwhile are looking on, confused by the disunion and dis organization of the clergy, but are becoming daily more sensible that the position is one of inconsistency and of peril. Other considerations, moreover, are beginning to tell upon the other face of the Church quession, which more particularly concerns its discipline, and which almost equally call for the interference of the Government. The discipline of the Church is nonetw detective the numer of a Bishon to dea with a refractory clergyman is reduced to a mere myth, in consequence of the state of the law, and of the vast expense and pecuniary risk which necessarily attend any episcopal interference. I have no wish unnecessarily to dwell upon the frailties of individuals, but I say that the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the whole question of Church reform would tend to premote the best interests of the Ohurch of England.

hazardous position for British troops to occupy, and hazardous position for British troops to occupy, and dered as proposals of all the neutral powers; and what may be the plight of the individual who has to it endangered also the honor of this country should this was a very important matter. Seeing, appa- do the same for a score or so, and will at once ex-Outrast - Outrast - County should find was a very important matter. Seeing, appart of the same for a score of so, and with a anytemergency arise. These troops were not placed rently, no possibility of getting the belligerent pow-tend to him compassion. But it was clear that stern and determined sir. He is about fifty years of in Canada to guard against rebellion. Canada could ers to agree upon a line of separation, they proposed this queen had stolen M du Chaillu's fowls, and, any emergency arise. These troops were not placed rently, no possibility of getting the belligerent pow- tend to him compassion. But it was clear that old naval officer's cap, and a English naval lieuten- our colonies, she was now her own mistress almost sal, on the condition that they might, if they pleasthan a tributary of her colonies, in respect of solern frontier was in reality the only part where forces were needed for the defence of the country. That frontier embraced a territory 1,000 miles in extent, and it could not be imagined that we were to ment, proposed another arrangement-namely, that defend such an area without the aid of the Canadians themselves. He might fairly presume that both parties desired to maintain that frontier. He believed that England was desirous of maintaining her connexion with Canada from the fact that the noble lord opposite went so quickly to the rescue of the Canadians in 1861, when it was supposed that conclude from that fact that we had no intention of allowing that frontier to be invaded with impunity. frontier from the way in which she had raised Volunteer and Militia forces. The question, however, was whether the present state of things was safe in spite of the precautions that had been taken. It had been maintained by some that there was no danger; but if that were the case, we were hardly warranted in incurring the expense which we still sanctioned. If there were no danger, we ought to withdraw our troops, and not leave 9,000 troops in the country. Would anybody maintain that there was no danger in the present state of the American contipent? Anybody who observed the preparations which America was at present making must perceive that such preparations were dictated by the fear of a rupture with this country. (Hear, hear.) It was again urg-d that allegiance and protection were inseparable, out self-protection was part of the policy of British allegiance. England could not undertake the defence of that frontier for the sake of the Canadians, who had troops of their own for that purpose. The noble lord had said only a few minutes before, in reference to another question, that England could not adopt the course to which her natural impulse might prompt her, and plunge into a European war. I'be very situation in this case rendered the matter impossible. Out of the 1,000 miles of frontier, 600 belonged to the lakes, and these lakes were entirely under the control of the American mercantile marine. A large extent of the remainder of the frontier was composed of a river averaging two miles in width, and this river during a considerable portion of the year was so severely frozen as to allow of the easy passage of artillery. He wished also to point out the fact that though it would be desirable to have a few British troops stationed in Canada as a nucleus for the defence of the country, it would be very dangerous to have them scattered in different directions. They ought to be concentrated in one spot, and that spot ought undoubtedly to be Quebec, and yet Quebec at that moment was highly insecure. The right bank of the river was, he believed, whally unfortified, and the

fortifications of the place generally were in such a

state that a well-disciplined army would, he be-lieved, find little difficulty in making themselves

masters of it. Sir F. H-ol, some years ago, had

recommended Toronto as the real military basis for

Canada, and had also recommended the fortification

of Montreal, as a connecting link with Quebec. ---

Then, with respect to the arry. Although the Brit-

ish navy could render valuable support to Canada,

yet it could not act in the interior, and by treaties we were debarred from keeping gunboats upon the

lakes. Sir F. Head had stated that in the event of

a naval contest upon the lakes the Americans

would be able to wage war at a cost of a shilling

where it would cost us a guinea. He would say that if an emergency aross the troops of England

should be placed in garrison at Quebec, leaving the

Canadian troops to defend Toronto and Montreal

and the frontier, and if the Canadians were not dis-

posed to take measures for the defence of their own

country, then he would recommend the withdrawal

of the English troops; but as those troops were now

placed it would be impossible for them to withdraw

ed, decline the line fixed upon by the arbitrator. -The answer, he observed, would have been more frank and candid if they had simply rejected the proposal. The Danes, on the other hand, declared against arbitration ; they said they had acc-pted this live of the Schley, and further they would not go. The French representative, by desire of his governan appeal should be made to the population of the intermediate district between the two lines. This proposal was negatived by Denmark. Thus the labors of the Conference were brought to a close, and the war was to begin again about a question involving not the existence of a nation, but the possession of a comparatively small district. Then it became the duty of Her Majesty's Government to consider seriously the course they should adopt. They were of opinion that this case might had overridden right, and that the sympathy of the British nation generally was in favor of the Danes, and they should have been glad, if i: were possible, to take part with Denmark. On the other hand, originally she had been in the wrong herself, and the matter in dispute was small, and it was impossible to lose sight of the resistance which we should have to overcome .-France had declined to take any active part in support of Denmark, and Russia the same. The whole brunt of the effort to dislodge the German troops from Holstein and Schleswig would fall upon this country alone. The government had therefore not thought it consistent with their duty to advise their sovereign to take such a course, and to recommend to Parliament such an effort and such a sacrifice.-He did not say that if the war assumed a different character and the existence of Denmark as an independent Power was at stake, this position of this country would not be subject to reconsideration. 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 an 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 luid 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 pur-poses for which it was convened. To express to Her Majesty our great regret that, while the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government has failed to maintain their avowed policy of upholding the integrity and independence of Denmark, it has low-ered the just influence of this country in the covncils of Europe, and thereby diminished the securities of peace.'

ERRORS 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; the verse, 'Princes have persecuted me without a cause,' reading, ' Printers have persecuted me with-out a cause.' Campbell's celebrated ' Essay on Miracles' appear in one of the advertisements as Campbell's Essay on Mangles.' In newspaper articles of my own I have the misfortune to see the internal relations of the Church,' converted into the infernal relations of the Church,' and people who spoke the Gaelic language' were made to 'smoke' it. I remember a great public demonstration that place in a town in which I was residing at the time. After one or two unimportant speeches a certain demagogue arose whose appearance was the signal for loud and enthusiastic cheering from the multicourse of its gratulatory and fervid report said that the vast concourse had 'rent the air with their Enouts? - Once a Week.

FLOGGING A QUEEN. -Flogging a Queen is a sensational sport in which very few people have a chance of judulging. 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 noveity, and to some folks such excitement is all in all. Everybody is aware that ven an humble domestic animal may look at king, but from that to threshing his consort the leap is very wide indeed. Yet there is one man to whom has been offered the privilege of making it, and of scourging with his own hand the back of feminine royalty. That mun is M. Obsillu, and he tells the tale himself in a letter which was read at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Saciety on Monday evening. It appears that the great gorilla-hunter is a fervent disciple of Mr. Adderley, and, like him, pins his faith upon the lash as one of the most potent agencies that can be employed in penal discipline. Having taken up his temporary quarters on the Fernanco Po river, he entered into a solemn convention with the king of those regions - whose name we cannot fud in the Almanuch de Gotha, and are consequently unable to hand down to fame. It was to the effect that whosoever stole anything belonging to M. du Chaillu should be straightway flogged. The mem-Chaillu should be straightway flogged. ber for North Staffordshire would probably have been willing to lay loog odds that from the moment this arrangement was concluded, the goods and chattels of the stranger would be in comparative safety. Alas for the vanity of human anticipation ! The fowls of M. du Chaillu disappeared at the rate of ten per day. It is, of course, within the limits of possibility that some of them may have walked or lown away of their own accord. But the simple aborigines of those parts did not think of suggesting to M. du Chaillu that his fowls might have emigrated of their own accord. They told him that the destruction of his poultry was probably the work of the wild cats. Now here is a coincidence between the institutions of savage and civilised existence, which is absolutely startling. Who would have thought of finding the lodging house-and for that matter, the private dwelling-house-cat of London turning up in its undomesticated state in the wilds of Africa, with precisely the same alleged predatory proclivi ties? M. Du Chaillu has been a sojourner in our own metropolis, and when, in answer to his complaint concerning the disappearance of his chickens, the swartby children of Ethiopia responded to him, Please, sir, it's the cat,' the torrid atmosphere around him must have seemed momentarily softened by the refreshing coolness of a more temperate clime. But the resemblance between the usages of the two quarters of the globe did not end there. Iu Africa, as in England, it was not the cat after all. At this point, it might be supposed, all similarity must of necessity and. In Bloomsbury and in Bel gravia the substantial representative of the feline myth is generally a policeman-but there are no such officials in the region where the apocryphal cat preyed upon M. du Chail:u's edibles. But the strange duality of nature was here again marvellously illustrated, for in the one case as in the other, the real culprit shelt-red behind an ideal pussey was one high in authority. Un the margin of the Thames it would have been the constable-on the banks of the Fernando Po it was the Queen. It would be more precisely accurate to say a queen-fir it seems that the dusky monarch of those parts rejoices in the possession of several partners of his posom, and the fact should be noted in justice to his Majesty's reputation. If it were supposed that the uffender was his sole consort her crime might be held

A correspondent of the Daily News writing from | panies, along a frontier of 1,000 miles. This was a | were made in his name ; but they were to be consi- and keep an eye upon her doings can easily imagine what may be the plight of the individual who has to moreover, that she had been aided and abouted 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 dis- and still to make it worse. I lost all my timber land, tressing circcumstances? The King felt no besita-tion 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 in timated that no one but M du Chaillu could be allowed to flog the Queen. It seems that they have some notions of court eliquette 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 bope that when he found that he was to be bimself the executioner he would solicit the pardon of the culprit. If that was the case, it evidently failed. M. du Chaillu does not even hint that he asked for a remission of the punishment. . Ile simply intimates that, upon his refusal to apply the lash with his own hands, the royal lady was flogged by hor brother-by way, we suppose, of keeping the whole affair anugly 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 ludierous aspects. - Star.

UNITED STATES.

The testotaliers 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 ready to make it a folony, punishable with fine and imprisonment, though not exactly with the gallows, to distil, to yend, or to drink a glass of alcoholie liquors, except for medicinal purposes, on the prescription of a properly qualified physician, but aid 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 teetotaller, and until every General of Division or Brigade confined himself to tea and cold water. As General Grant and General Meade drink wipe 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 beresy that has grown into it; the heresy of ' free love' as its friends calls 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 while; 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 assort that evil spirits, and not good ones instil 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 bostilities 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 to any one's satisfaction. when, after sittings prolongued into a second week, the Convention adjourned. Less dreary than the gathering of these crazy fanatics was the meeting of tude. A party newspaper describing this in the the fair Ladies of the Coverant, who assembled last night at the Cooper linstitute to sign a pledge no: 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 at a foreign price, and the old ones - especially those who have money in their pockets and like to look young, though youth on account of injuries by falling down the hatchway may have departed - have come to a similar conclu-The shafts of ridicule have been let fly noie. the whole movement, and especially against the leaders. It is asked if they are not the identical ladies who refused to refused 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 philantropical and wealthy Peter Cooper, from whom the building in which it was held derived both its name and existence, and the Rey. Drs. King and Hitchcock. The last mentioned gentleman was especially severe on the tawdy and costly finery trailed brough 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 Spottaylvania 'was indecent, unbefitting, 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 utter-ed from the pulpit. The 'pledge' which the ladies were to sign on becoming Covenanters was not a very stringent one, for it on'y 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 indig-nant reprobation of a Miss Sasan 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 assorting that French milliners and foreign im porters 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 world. It is asserted in most of the papers that Mrs Lincoln, who is not, however, a leader of fa-shion, has refrained from lending her name to the movement lest foreign Powers should take unbrage ! Times Cor. Gen. Lee's personal property, which has been con-fiscated 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 suid, are of extreme richness and value.

THE EFFECTS OF WAR -A native of Worcester, writing to his bro her in that city, gives a brief but perfect picture of individual loss during the present terrible war in America: -'I have made 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 wag-gons and live stock were taken by the soldiors. My tence around 15 acres of land was also destroyed; so that I have not a tree left to make a fence rail. All is a perfect waste, and desolation reigus 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 had 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.

RECURNOCITY. - 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 respectivey. So far, we learn, with but a single exception, their opinions are favaurable to the continuance of the treaty, and the report will contain a valuable series of documents, illustrating the subject so clearly as to have 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 Sag which she kept flying until within twelve handred yards of the steamer, when rebel colors were substituted and a shot fired. The steamer then hove to and was bourded by a party from the Florida who took possession of her. No papers or personal proporty 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 have to, until they came up. The Captain, crew, and passengers were then put on board the Lune 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 "Repudiation." 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 YORE, July 13 .- Acting Master Gibb reported himself to Admiral -----, Brooklyn navy, yester-day 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 Panola, 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. B 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 mount-ed lying on the starboard of the engine room hatch. Mr. Gibbs 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 crow, and said they had been very busy for a few days. Her Chief Engineer is confined to his room, 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.

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I am, Sir, yours obediently,

EDWARD V. BLIGH, Rector of Rotherfield.

June 20.

IMPEBIAL PARLIAMENT. - On the 29th ultimo in the House of Commons, Mr. D'Israeli 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 Mejesty'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. To express to Her Majesty our regret that while the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government has failed to maintain their avowed policy of upholding the integrity and independence of Denmark, it has lowered the just influence of this country in the councils of Europe, and thereby diminished the securities for peace.

(Loud cheers from the Upposition benches.)

Mr. Kinglake gave notice that he proposed to move an amendment to the motion of which notice had just been given. The words he should state to morrow. (Oh, and laughter from the Opposition benches, followed by cheering from the Ministerial side of the House.)

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 mnction.

BRITIAN TROOPS IN CANADA .- In the House of Commons, on the 27th ult, Mr. Adderley, 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 ler. posed posts on the Canadian frontier unless adequately supported by Canadian forces,'-said that there were no less than 9,000 British troops along the neutral powers. As Earl Russell had been cho-scattered in battalions, in half-battalions, and com-scattered in battalions, in half-battalions, and com-

without disaster or disgrace. With respect to the navy, he would observe that in those days of ironclads it was much better to build ships of war on the spot than to have to transport them 3,000 miles across the Atlantic, and if we undertook the naval defence of Ounada against the United States from this country, the Americans would have a great advantage in the proximity of their resources. It was often put forth as a reason why the connexion between this country and Canada should be maintained, that if Canada was annexed to the United States she would become the musery of a great marine for that power. He would isk why Canada should not now become a nursery for seamen for us? Why should we not develope her naval power? (Hear, hear) Reverting to the troops in Canada, he found that they numbered about 9,000, of whom 6,000 were at Montreal and Quebec, 1,000 at Kingston, and the remainder at Toronto and other places. The Volunteer militia amounted to 35,000 men, the number baving been raised under recent Acts from 5,000, which was the original proposed. That cir-cumstance, he thought, showed that Canada, if proparly called upon was willing and able to develope her own resources. Nothing prevented that development but the ill defined relations existing between Canada and the mother country. (Hear, hear.) If England undertook to garrison Quebec and to maintain a certain amount of naval force, leaving the remaining defences to be provided by Canada, there was no doubt that there was sufficient spirit to insure these defences being provided. The volunteer militia were now distributed-15,000 in the west, 5,000 in the central districts, and 15,000 in the eastern, but the drill was only for six days in the year an amount of training that was obviously insufficient. In addition there was the ordinary militia, which amounted upon paper to 150,000 men, but which force, at present was nothing but an abstract liability existing only upon paper. The results of such a system has been seen in the United States at the beginning of the present war, when an enormous militia, upon paper, afforded neither officers nor men. Lord Monck had shown his usual good sense in applying the small sum voted by the Ganadian Parliament for the militia to the instruction of officers, who were even of greater importance than men. He trusted that the emergencies to which he had allud. ed would never arise, but it was neither safe nor prodect to close their eyes to possible dangers. He wished the Government to remove from the minds of hon, members a feeling of anxiety as to the position of the troops in Canada, and to assure them that our troops in that important colony and at this critical period should not be left in a position which would expose them to the risk of a discreditable withdrawal. (Hear, hear).

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION .- Lord Palmerston explained, in the House of Commons, on the 28th ult., the course of negotiations, and the reasons why the British Government did not propose to espouse Denmark's quarrel. He said-" The neutral powers agreed to propose a line of separation in Schleswig, and they proposed that of the Schley, which they considered a fair one, giving Denmark a proper frontier. This proposal was accepted by Denmark, but refused by the German powers, who required an-

A few days ago a little girl living near Storgia, Michigan, fell into a well fify feet deep while draw-ing a pail of water, remaining there all night. She was rescued on the following morning; and though

The Confederate government has appointed the Catholic Bishop of Charleston, South Carolina, their Embassador 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, 8475 :---

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

imhecility. We know that mistakes, miefortunes 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, it 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 wood-en vessels and iron-clads, we might have long since held command of the ocean, and had possession of every harbor on the ses-coast line of the Southern States.

Is IT TRUE-That nine-tenths of the diseases with which mankind is afflicted, are the result of negli-gence? We fear it is. A little of Heury'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 uncoulled remedy for toothache, earache, cholic, &c. See advertisement in another column. 1.24

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, O. E. 1m. 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 Down'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. 1m

July 20.