THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE—SEPTEMBER 8, 1865.

Dublin, Aug. 10.—There is now no doubt about | Ireland, to dissolve the association, to put an end to the fate of the five young men whose mysterious disappearancee has caused so much anxiety in Dublin. They have all been drowned. Yesterday morning two boatmen, named Kearns and Kittrick, were fishing at the Poolbeg lighthouse in a boat. As they approached the rocks which form the breakwater on the southern side of the lighthouse, they observed the body of a man floating on the surface of the wa-

ter. With some difficulty they succeeded in reaching it among the rock, where it was dashed up and down. Suspecting that it was the body of one of the five men who are missing since the night of the 31st of July, they communicated with Mr. Murphy, of Ringsend, who had been the keeper of the lost boat. He identified the body as that of Mr. Ryan, of the National Bank, who had been one of the boating party on the evening in question. The remains were thereupon removed to Ringsend, where they await an inquest which, it is understood, will be held. The body is greatly swollen and the face very much disfigured. The forehead bears bery strong marks of its having been violently thrown against the rocks. The only clothes found on the remains are the boots and socks, flannel trousers, and

ed to wear on his frequent boating excursions. It is believed that Mr. Ryan stripped to have a swim for his life when death appeared almost certain. He and his unfortuate companions, with the exception of Mr. Brown, were all expert swimmers. The names of the other four young men are Mulcahy, Brown, Turner, and Fitzgerald.

blue flannel shirt, which the deceased was accustom-

King, the young man who accompanied Lieut. Clutterbuck from Parsonstown Barracks, has been found guilty of the murder of that officer, but recommended to mercy on the ground that he was drunk when he did the deed. He was tried before the Lord Chief Justice at the Tullamore Assizes and two imnortant legal points are advanced against the trial by Mr. Constantine Molloy, junior counsel for the prisoner-first, that as the body was found and the murder proved to have been committed on the county Tipperary side of the river, though an Act of George IV. permits the trial to be held in an adjoining county where the distance from the meaning to the spot on which the deed was done is within 500 yards, the precise facts as to the locality should have been set forth in the indictment as ruled by Chief Baron Joy and laid down by other authorities, which has not been done in this case; next, that the jurors on the panel were vaguely and not sufficiently described. The Chief Baron reserved both objections for the Court of Criminal Appeal. This is another of the numerous instances of great legal ability in which this most promising young lawyer has distin. guished himself-ability that has called forth the approbation of the most eminent members of the bench.

The Waterford News speaking of the harvest says: -Much of the harvest is already cut down. It would be in a more forward state only for the last two or three wet days. Last night we had a heavy fall of rain. We hope to have no more of it till after hurvest. The crops, on the whole, are said to be very fair. Wheat and oats are the best, barley not so good. Potatoes have suffered, but not to the extent at first imagined. The stalks are holding green, in most places, though the leaves are withered Potatoes are now sown so early that people must not expect the leaves to hold as long verdant as heretofore. There is a large breadth of land under the potatoe this year, which will be sure to yield a full supply. Since the blight, we have not seen so large and so cheap a market of potatoes as at the present time.'

A correspondent of Jaunders's News Letter writes as follows of the state of the crops in the south of Ireland :-

The continuance of rain causes no small alarm for the gathering in of the harvest, though up to the present no one believes that injury has occurred to cereals or hay, while all admit that turnips, mangolds, and carrots have much improved by the moisture. But there is a feeling of une miness in regard to the potato crop, which has shown blight in many localities If, however, the country be blest with fine weather for a few weeks all cause of alarm will cease."

Of the west of Ireland a correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post writes .-

" We have had a good deal of rain during the past ten days, but not so continuous as to prevent the maid interfered, and Bridget was roughly handled. cutting of the harvest, which has been going on with great spirit. If we be favoured with one fort dragged her about until Catherine broke away from weather from this date a great deal of the cereal crops would be secured in this neighbourhood. In no instance have I heard any complaint of the crops, with the exception of the potato, which is free from the blight; but as regards those which have been dug they are very soft, in consequence of the rains. However, a few weeks of favourable weather would make all right in this as in the other

The same apply almost equally to the north of Ireland and the province of Leinster

The Reporter of of August 8th says :-" The crops, in the neighborhood of Limerick, have nearly all fallen beneath the sickle within the last few days the quality of the wheat, oats and barley is good."

The Belfast Newsletter, of a recent date, says :-"Flax pulling has been actively carried on during the last fortnight, and several parcels of new flax now appear in each market. The general quality of what has appeared this week does not come up to the expectations formed of the crop a week or two

FALL IN POTATOES .- During the week the price of potatoes has fallen in our market to 31 per stone, and the supply very large .- Waterford News.

The Northern Whig calls loudly upon the Government to weed the magistracy and the Daputy Lieutenancy " of all Orangemen and of all who exhibit It reproduces a bit of history Orange proclivities." about a former attempt to effect this object, which may be interesting at the present time. Your space forbids me to give more than the bare facts.

"The first Administration of Lord Palmerston attempted something of this kind, but Lord Derby shortly afterwards succeeded to power, and Lord Chancellor Brady's circular to the Lord Lieutenants of counties directing them to recommend for the commission of the peace no gentleman who would not make a declaration to the effect that he did not belong to any Orange Lodge, and that so long as he continued in the commission of the peace he would not have any relati ne with the Orange Society, was never acted upon. A deputation, introduced by Sir Hugh (then Mr. ) Cairns, waited upon Lord Palmerston with a memorial signed by 32 Peers 38 members of Parliament, 17 baronets, 641 magistrates, 162 deputy-lieutenants, 377 clergymen, 49 barristers, and 100 members of the medical profession, protesting against ' the insult offered to the Orange institution.' The Earl of Enniskillen, the Grand Master of the Orange Association, was, of course, one of the deputation. Lord Palmerston stated that he was at a loss to understand the use of the association in the present age, to which Lord Enniskillen replied, 'Self defence.' To this Lord Palmerston reining 15-14 defence, sgainst what? I must really say that I think it is offensive as regards the Government and institutions of the country to say that the general government of the nation is not adequate to protect individuals from violence.' He added, 'I must be allowed to say that the very foundation on which it rests casts a reflection on the institutions of the empire; and, coupled as it is with old recollections of periods when the action of the Government and the authority of the State were less efficient, than they are now to protect life and property, I really do submit in the suburbs of York. Some few months ago preto the impartial consideration of gentlemen belonging | mises were taken on lease without Walmgate bar, and

an organization which cannot answer any practical purpose, and to rely for defence upon the action of responsible to Parliament." This was on the 18th of February 1858, and Lord Palmerston dismissed the deputation by promising, in the usual form, 'that the memorial should have the consideration of the Government. The Derby Government came into power 18 days afterwards. The Derby Administration refused to act upon the Brady letter; but Lord Derby, in announcing this determination, was almost as strong in his denunciation of the Confederacy as was Lord Palmerston. In his place in the House of Lords, on the 15th of March, 1858, he said, - This was one of the subjects which had engaged the attention of the Lord-Lieutenant a short time before he left this country. . . . . .

The Earl of Eglinton was no more connected with the Orange Society than he was himself; and, looking at the entire subject, he was of opinion that, no matter what may have been the advantages of that society formerly, upon the whole the organization was rather a misery than a benefit to Ireland.'

Some of the local papers, of and and about the 8th ult., anticipated Orange riots in Dungannon on the 12th ult., the anniversary of the closing of the gates of Derry. It was said that the Orangemen had made secret arrangements for a grand rally in Dungannon from several other strongholds; and that the Catholies had also sought reinforcements, so that a desperate conflict was like to ensue.

ATTACK ON A POLICE BARRACH-Several Persons Shot .- Youghal, August 8 .- At the fair of Dangen, in this county, a rather serious collision took place between some countrymen attending the fair and the police. It appears that a police constable made an arrest of a man who was under the influence of drink and riotous, and whom the constabulary had previously warned as to his conduct This caused a mab of over two hundred people to surround the police, and demand the immediate release of the prisoner. This was accompanied with the alternative that if not released the people would take the lives of the police. The police refused to surrender their prisoner, and remonstrated with the people, explain. ing that to do so would be contrary to their duty .-The constable in charge, who knew some of the farmers present, solicited them to interpose with the people, but to no effect. The crowd followed the police to a temporary barrack they had occupied for the occasion, and when they had brought their prisoner inside the mob commenced to attack the house by stone throwing. They also shouted to give up the prisoner. The riot act I have heard, was repeated by the constable; but this seems only to have exasperated them, and seeing the position the police were in, the constude ordered the few men under his charge to fix bayonets and load. This proceeding positively infuriated the people, and the stone throwing became more serious. The constable, it is said, gave orders to fire. This was at once responded to by the men, and I am sorry to say, four of the crowd were wounded, two of them seriously. This had some effect on the people, for they immediately after dispersed, the police securing their prisoner.

Source Heroes and Heroixes. - The court bouse of Dundalk was a witness, on last Saturday, to the deeds of the Rev. Mr. Ashe of Philipstown and his wife, in their eagerness to get Catholic children into their unboly clutches. Bridget Casey of Barrons town has two sisters - Mary and Catherine - and by some means not yet revealed to the public, Mary was sent off to some heretical den in Dublin to be polluted with a false education, and she returned some weeks since, where once she was an innocent child, ere she fell into the snares of the soupers.

What conversation took place between her and her sisters we are not aware, but from words the wretched and unfortunate, and lost girl spoke in the court house, it would appear that she was driven from their house, and that she went to and was received by Mr. Ashe. Catherine, on whom she must have made some impression, went to visit her a few days after, and as she stopped in the place longer than was expected, Bridget was told to go and look after her, or she might be perverted and lost like her

Bridget went to Mr. Ashe's house, and saw her sister Catherine in the kitchen. She asked her to go home, and the girl said she would; but she was not to get off so easily, for Mrs Ashe and her servant Mrs Ashe took her by the hair of the head and nd she was locke no for several hours Murphy came and liberated her. But she left with out her sister Catherine, who has gone to some place to be taught the way that leads to perdition. Mrs Ashe, whose conduct seemed very extraordinary, was fined only 6d. Why so light a punishment was inflicted we are not aware; but we think it might have been 11 instead of 6d.

Mr Ashe's turn, we understand, will come next, and he will be proceeded against for damages for false imprisonment. We think that course is a wise one, for a souper loves money, and the best way to make impression on him is to empty his purse.

In Ardee, some days since, word was received from the county Cavan that a boy under twelve years of age had been stolen from his mother, and sent to the Rev Mr Young, of souper notoriety. A gentleman accompanied by some friends, went to the ' mission house, knocked at the door, and inquired for the boy, but they were told that he was at the school. They then proceeded to the school and were informed that he was not there. Having heard, however, where he was concealed, they proceeded to the place and liberated the young captive and delivered him to his

Now are not these practices of kidnapping children most disgraceful? Are not the soupers a despicable nack to act in this manner, and strive to get hold of children, to make them imps of hell? Let Protestantism do its worst by fair argument, but why take hold of a child like a thief, and carry it off, and fill its innocent mind with the foul usint of error? We know of no punishment too severe for killing the soul of an innocent Catholic child. It is adorned by the grace of God, but these soupers corrupt and de base it so much, that it becomes the home of the evil one. It is no wonder that the authors of such abominations are execuated in every part of Ireland. Let them take care that their inquities do not procure for them predition in the world to come. Dundalk Democrat.

EMIGRATION FROM CORE TO AMERICA. - The present rate of emigration from this port to the United States averages about one thousand souls per week, and this forms but a small portion of the entire number of Irish leaving the United Kingdom for America, by far the majority perferring to take their departure from Liverpool, though the steamers in which they proceed call here en route. The average number of trans-Atlantic steamers calling here for passengers is eight in a fortnight. Half that number is des-patched by the Iuman Co. alone, for whom Messrs. C. & W. D Saymour & Co. are agents at Queenstown; two by the National (Guion) Co., whose Queenstown agents are Messrs. Cummins Brothers; one by Warren & Co., and two by the proprietors of the new Canadian line, for both which firms Mesers. James Scott & Co. are the Queenstown agents. The Inman line now numbers fourteen 1 rgs ocean steamers, and two new vessels are in course of construction for the Company .- Cork Herald.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

A NEW CONVENT AT YORK .- During the present week a second convent of nuns has been established to that association whether it would not be more in have recently been adapted to their new purposes. accordance with that spirit of conciliation which 1 The nuns who form the convent are of an order am sure, animales every gentleman connected with which is one of the most strict in the Catholic com- muzzy, and which Mr. Adams deemed too drunken disease continues."

munion-namely, Franciscans, or Borclares, or as | in its insolence for prescutation was not, however, they are sometimes designated, 'Colettines' or 'Ob. servatines,' from St. Colette, who was born in 1380, the Executive Government, administered by persons and who became Superioress General of the whole order of St. Clare, and caused the members of that order to 'observe' the original rules of St. Francis, which had become relaxed. The ladies who are come to York are from a house of the order at Bruges, and one of them is an English lady. They are nine in number-namely, six choir nuns and three lay sisters. Their habit is of coarse brown woollen serge, which is kept round the body by a hempen cord, to which is attached a rosary. The headdress is of white linen, and is continued so as to cover the forehead and chin, leaving only a small portion of the face visible, and a black linen hood covers all. In the house they wear no shoes or stockings, but outside they wear strong wooden sandals. Their bedswhich are hardly long enough to allow of reclining at length-are of the hardest description, and to this hard couch each retires at 8 o'clock, but rises gain at 11, when they repair to the chapel, where they spend two hours in prayer, after which they return to rest until 4 o'clock. They then rise for the day, which in this order is spent in prayer and devotion. The nuns arrived in York on Monday last, and, after visiting St. Wilfred's Roman Oatholic Church, the Cathedral, and St. George's Roman Catholic Church, where a service of welcome was sung, they were conducted to their new abode. Here on that and the two following days they received and welcomed all who chose to visit them. - Sheffield Daily Telegraph.

> Fire hundred and seventy pounds have been subscribed to establish a Catholic mission at Bedford, the first since the Reformation.

CLEANLINESS - PUBLIC HEALTH. - In civil life wash. ng has not-beyond the externals which are visible to every eye-as yet become a habit. Here and there we have baths for the working men, and in some part of London a thorough good wash can be had for a very small sum. But it must be allowed, the million don't bathe. They may do so in time, but as yet they regard the habit with distrust, or greater indifference. The gospel of personal cleanliness has yet to be preached in England, and it would be well if some of those estimable and really well-meaning people who are so anxious to provide for the good of the working man's soul would belp to give him the wherewithal to clean his budy. The comforts of washing must come home to every one in weather like this, and if the mission were once beyon it would have plenty of disciples. The Admiralty has not only commenced to teach cleanliness in the navy, but it has also given orders that temples be erected in which the rite can be performed. Moreover, the cholera is abroad It may reach our shores. If it does, its surest friend is a dirty skin. Bath-rooms and washing-places are much easier to erect on shore than to construct on board ship, and yet the naval authorities have shown the example of how cleanliness can be enforced when deemed desirable The Admiral y has in this respect also given a lesson to the Horse Guards. Baths, where every soldier could have a good wash as often as he liked. have long been wanted in the army, but hitherto in vain. No barrack should be without something of the kind, and it would be well if in this matter the example set by the Duke of Somerset's administration were followed by that over which the Duke of Cambridge presides. After a long dusty field day at Aldershot, few soldiers would object to 'personal washing' forming ' part of the daily routine,' as has been ordered by the Admiralty for the blue-jackets and marines of our navy. - Duily News.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR ANTOUN. - The accomplished Professor of Ruetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh, William Edmondstone Aytoun, died on Friday morning at his shooting lodge, Blackills, near Elgia, Moraysbire For some years the learned Professor had not enjoyed good health, and for two seasons he had spent the season at Homburg, to recruit himself for his duties. Last season and the present he had sought a northern climate, and the more invigoring sports of the moors and the streams. His death, though it will not surprise those who knew his precarious health, came rather unexpectedly, and the news of it will be heard in many quarters with great sorrow and regret. He died almost in the prime of life, being just lifty years of age. He is one of the last of a distinguished band of Scottish literateurs who are either dying out or becoming absorbed in a wider field. To the magazine literature of Scotland Professor Aytoun had for about thirty years been a constant contributor, and nearly all writings first saw the light in th pages of the monthlies. The son of an Edinburgh lawyer, holding among lawyers the exceptional polifice of the Radical School, William Aytonn hegan his literary career in the pages of 'Tuit's Magazine,' then the organ of advanced Liberalism. In the course of time, however, his views underwent a complete change, and about 1839 he formed that connexion with 'Black wood's' which only terminated in his death. He was drawn into still closer union with the Conservative school of letters by his murrisge with the youngest daughter of the distinguish. ed Professor Wilson, the editor of 'Blackwood,' and it has long been a prevalent, though an erreneous idea, that he succeeded his father-in-law in the Ebony' curule. The frequency of his contributions, and their generally brilliant and always genial character, for some years rendered Aytoun's the best known name, after Wilson's, in connection with the Conservative monthly. Professor Aytoun was born at Edinburgh in 1813, and was educated at the Academy and University there, gaining in 1831 in the University a prize for the first poem, 'Judith.'-He was called to the Scottish bar in 1840; and in 1845 was appointed by the Crown to the chair of Rhetoric and Belles Letters in Edinburgh University. In 1852 he was appointed Speriff of Orkney and Shetland by the Derby Government, as a mark of their consideration for his zealous support to the Conservative cause. Professor Ayloun's principal literary works were 'The Lays of the Scottish Cava. liers,' first published in a collected form in 1848, and now in their 17th edition; 'Firmilian: a Spasmodic Tragedy,' 1854, an amusing and effective burlesque of the sensational drama; Buthwell, a Poem, giv-ing an episode in the history of Mary, Queen of Scots, published in 1856; an edition of 'The Bullads of Scotland,' 1857; lectures on ' Poetry and Dramatic Literature,' delivered in London in 1853 translatious of 'Poems and Balisds of Goethe,' ioint labor with Mr. Theodors Martin; 'Norman Sinclair,' a novel, first published in 'Blackwood's' pages in 1861. He was also the author of some amusing papers, of which the dry and sly humor. perhaps, was best appreciated by his own country. men, entitled 'The Glenmutchkin Railway,' a hurleaque of the railway mania; 'How I stood for the Dreepdaily Burghs,' a farcical sketch of electioneer-Professor Aytoun was D.C L. of Oxford. and held other academical honors. - Times.

AT ENGLISH VIEW OF MR. POTTER'S CONDUCT. -Every hour that we live affords us fresh reason for abominating the American policy of the predominating party in our cabinet-the solvelling, paslmsinging, Puritanical in erest that makes a great nation, like Plutus's miser, console itself for the contempt into which its pusilianimity has sonk it, by the consideration that it has kept 'bawbees' safe in its penny pig. Why was not his passport sent to Mr Adams when Wilkes was promoted for insulting our flag and appointed to the duty which would lead most inevitably to fresh collision? Why was not Lord Lyons recalled when Cassius Clay's State paper was officially laid before Congress advocating a descent upon Ireland? Why where not all diplomatic relations broken off with a power that retained in office the consul who expressed his regret that at an insulting outrage directed against Brazil had not been an 'experimentum in corpore vill' of England? The Seward dispatch, written when its author was too base to be presented to Congress. And now we have the Federal Consul-General of Canada openly opposing a reciprocity treaty, on the express ground that the refusal of mutality of interest will drive our North American Provinces into the self-protection held in Detroit, Mr. Potter was summoned to Washington by Mr. Seward, and under his instructions he charged the Canadians with Southern sympathies and jealousy of the Federals; he declared the readiness of his author for reciprocity, ' but, he continued we ask you to come and share with us the responsibility of our own government, and he asserted that the United States would force an annexation by withholding all treaties. I believe, he continued, that in two years the people of Canada will apply for admission to the United States - I came here by consent of my government to express my views in reference to the reciprocity treaty.' An insult so gross, the Cabinet St. James as usual, have found it convenient to overlook. The Duke of Argyle and Earl Russe'l wipe it up, and say no more about it but the spirit that is found wanting in the mother country, is found in the Canadian Provinces. The colonists demand investigation, and, it is added, 'the consul has, during his residence in Canada, been engaged in secret efforts to procure the annexation of that country to the United States.' Moving in parallel lines with this plot of the truculent Secretary for Foreign Atfairs at Washington, who crawls to France, while he bullies England, the great party who arrogate by the Republic all the impudent pretensions of the Monroe doctrine denounces Mr. Seward for his subserviency to France, and calls upon the President to expel the French from Mexico. We have repeatedly demonstrated that that crochet is wholly incompatible with the British sovereignty of Canada, and forms really the interpretation of the intrigues of the American Consul-General. The course of France and England is entitely free from difficulty. Our Prince Alfred should be placed upon the throne of Canada; a strict and liberal treaty of alliance, both offensive and defensire, ought at once to be concluded between the two European powers, in Mexico and of King Alfred in Acadia; and the United States ought very roundly to be told that that treaty is an answer to annexation intrigues and to the arrogance of the Monroe doctrine. - London Weekly Disputch.

THE SUPPLY OF WHEAT IN GREAT BRITAIN .- Although the yield of wheat in America is described to be favorable, there is not much prospect, judging from the experience of the first half of the present year, that she will be able, with the present cost of labor, freights, &c., consequent upon the late war and the pressure of taxation, to compete with the principal producing countries of Europe. That the latter, on the other hand, will be ready to make us full consignments on any slight advance in prices, such as has just occurred, seems evident from the fact that even at the low rates prevalent during June our receipts of wheat from foreign ports has amount. ed to 2,073,046 cwt, against only 1,761,561 in the corresponding menth of last year-an increase of nearly 18 per cent, Russia and Germany having been the chief sources of supply. Few instances have been known of sudden changes in the course of trade more striking than that which has been exhibited in this respect during the first six months of 1865. In the same period of the two preceding years the United States sent to us more than one-third of the total quantities of wheat imported, and about as much as was sent altogether by Russia, Germany, and France. But this year Russia alone figures as having contributed more than one-third of the whole amount taken; while Prussia also figures for nearly another third, and the United States for only 3 per cent .- London Shipping Guzette.

THE LATEST YANKEE EXPERIMENT IN NAVAL ARCHI-TECTURE -A few weeks more another eccentric ship, even for the most eccentric shipbuilding age, will be affoat upon the Thames. We have jointed unsinkable ships, ships of seven inches of iron and the Great Eastern. Now, again, we are promised another addition to the motley fleet, and yet another improvement, in the launch of the eight ship. The ressel is of wrought iron, and is being built as the private yacht of an American gentleman - Mr. Wyman-who, as we have said, bas designed every thing connected with the ship. The execution was at first entrusted to Mr Hepworth, and he expended upon it the most perfect workmanship of which wrought iron is capable. The hull, as the hull of a ship, looks one of the most extraordinary things it taining such a guarantee, nor do we think there is possible to imagine. It is immensely long, perfectly round, resembling the shape of a cigar, being weaker party on the North American continent, we however finely pointed at both ends, instead of, as should clearly have an interest in observing such in a cigar, only one. The former is so at variance neutrality, for nothing would be more about than with all our generally received notions of nautical beauty that we can only store at it in mute astonishment, though there is something in its long, tapering lines so suggestive of immense speed that one is almost ashamed that no one ever suggested such an idea before. In justice, however to our own time, it must be said that such a vessel could only be built at a period when iron ships were in use and iron ship building had reached its highest state of develonment. Looking at her now, she appears to be little more than a gigantic iron mainjard for some vessel of the Great Eastern class, having rather a wide diameter, in the middle, and tapered at each end to a point almost as fine as that of a needle.— Her boilers, like all the other parts of the vessel, are on a new plan. Four of them are on the locumotive principle, with vertical tubes. A blast fan is to give them draught, and they are to work at one hundred and fifty pounds pressure. This is a great nower, but as the boilers are built far stronger than even locomotive boilers, it is asserted that they could be worked up to one thousand pounds, or even one thousand one hundred pounds per square inch with safety. There are one hundred and thirty-six feet of fire bar surface, and it is expected that, with the aid of the blast fan, each of these one hundred and thirty-six feet can be made to burn fifty pounds of coal per hour. If the furnaces can accumplish this, then, according to the rule which gives one nominal horse power for every two and a half pounds of coals consumed per hour, Mr. Wyman's yacht will be working at nearly two thousand five hundred horse power. In our best mail steamships, on their fastest trips, it is found difficult to burn thirty pounds of coal per foot of fire bar surface per hour. If Mr. Wyman's, then, burn fifty counds, he will be working up to nearly two thou and five hundred horse power, or at the rate of eight indicated horse power to every ton burden of his vessel. In every fast ocean going steamers the ratio of ho se power to tonnage is only about two and a half tons to one nominal horse power. The advantage which the cigar ship possesses in this respect together with those which her slender form, smooth surface and very small midship section only one hundred feet will give, should enable her to go at an eqtraordinary speed. It is said 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 very probably be effected. With very small masts and all her weights, below the water line she is 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 sen, we should fancy that it would be swept fore and aft. The ex treme length of the vessel over all is two hundred fifty-six feet, and her greatest width and depth is, of course, amidships, where the circle is sixteen feet diameter. Thus, then, her length is no less than sixteen times that of her greatest width, ordinary vessels being thought very narrow if their width is only one-seventh of their length .- Times.

The London Medical Times says that ' cholers may be completely averted, and, when developed, cured, by the persistent application of the spinal ice bag

Double Murder at Ramsgate. - Yesterday moroing, shortly after nine o'clock, great excitement was caused in Ramegate by a report that a man, named Stephen Forward, had committed a couble murder in a dyer's house in King-street. Unfortunately, upon inquiry, this rumor proved only too true. of annexation. On the eve of a convention to be appears that Forward, who was formerly a haker in the town, left Ramsgate some eight years ago, leaving his wife and a little girl, behind him in almost total destitution. From time to time anonymous letters have been sent to his wife, some of have contained small sums of money. On Wednesday evening Forward suddenly appeared in Ramsgate, and made his arrival known to his wife. Herequested her to take a walk with him, but she declined, giving as a reason that as he had been away for some years he was a comparative stranger, and she did not like to be seen out in the evening with strangers. She then invited him to go into the house of a person named Edis, a dyer, residing in King-street. Forward accepted the invitation, and they remained talking in the presence of Mr. Ellis and his daughter for some time. In consequence, however, of Forward baving twice stated that he had something to say to his wife, and which he could not say in the presence of strangers, Mr. Ellis and his daughter left the room, and went into the shop which adjoins it. After the lapse of balf an hour the wife came into the shop and said that her husband had promised to come again on the following morning Mr. Ellis then went into the sittingroom and Forward repeated the promise he had for-merly made to his wife, and added that he would call shortly after eight o'clock. He sat down for some time and told his wife and Mr Ellis about the trials he had bad to undergo during the time he had been away from her. He further said that he had been abroad, and that while away he had saved £1,170, but that he had been done out of the whole of it. After renewing his promise to come again the next morning, he left. Yesterday morning, about wenty minutes past eight, Forward went to Ellis's house. His wife was there, baving some breakfast with Mr. Ellis und his daughter. He was asked if he would take any breaktast, but he declined. He sat down and commenced talking. Shortly before nine Ellis went into his workshop, and while there his daughter told Forward and his wife that if they had anything to say in private they might go up stairs. They both went upstairs, and had not been there many minutes before the daughter of Forward went up to them. She had hardly got there when Mr. Ellis and his daughter werestartled by two reports of a pistol. The daughter rushed upstairs, and arrived at the landing just in time to see Forward's daughter full down dead, she having been shot by the prisoner. Miss Rilis then called out to her father, who immediately came in, and on rushing up stairs he saw Forward standing at the top of the stairs, just in the sitting-room. He said, 'What have you done, Forward?' and, seeing that he had a pistol in his hand, he called on him to. give it to him, which he did. Forward had on a black moustache and dark whiskers. Ellis theo sa = the feet of Forward's wife, and on looking over the -. table he saw her head, and blood oozing from it .--He told Forward to sit down, and he then perceived. that he had neither moustache nor whiskers on .--He asked Forward where they were, and he replied that they were under the grate He looked there, but could not find them, and Forward then gave them to him. He then called out to send for the police and a surgeon. Forward added, 'Yes, sond for the policeman. He was then given into custody. A verdict of 'Wilful Murder' has been found at the Ramsgate inquest against Forward alias Southey . --The trial will not take place till Marchat Maidatone.

The London Times editorially expatiates on the ad . rantages a free trade policy would financially secureboth to the United States and Canada, and the artiticle winds up with the following remarks on a propsition recently put forth by the New York Chamber of Commerce:

"The New York Chamber of Commerce have thrown out a auggestion which shows how great a change has come over the minds of men on another subject. They suggest that the Imperial Government should guarantee to the North American provinces the liberty to preserve a strict neutrality in all foreign wars in which they have no interest, in which case they may count on perpetual tranquility and uninterrupted commercial relations with the United.

"On our part there would be no difficulty in obcould be any doubt as to its observance. As the to imagine an invasion of the United States from Canada or Nova Scotia. Putting aside any question of honor, America might be quiet sure that our interest would bind us to its observance. But these very considerations of interest make it equally unlikely that the neutrality we should be ready to guarantee. would be also respected by the United States.

" is it likely that in the anger and excitement of acgreat war, the United States would forbear from attacking a point so vulnerable, where they could hardly fail of one of two things-either towering this country in the eyes of foreign nations by exhibiting it as unable to defend its own colonies, or compelling those colonies, in order to avoid immediate ruin and devastation, to annex themselves to the American . Union? This expedient of annexation would work. exceedingly well only until it was wanted; it would. then infallibly break down, and must therefore be reserved for those happier times when States and individuals can be trusted to adhere to their promise while every passion and every interest loudly calls. upon them to violate it."

## UNITED STATES.

The corner stone of the new Convent of the Good Shepherd, in Buffalo, was laid on the 13th of Aug. There was an immense concourse of people assembled to witness the ceremonies. The Right Rev. Bishop Timon officiated and delivered an eloquent discourse appropriate to the occasion.

The Right Rev. Bishop Timon, assisted by a number of the clergy, opened St. John the Biptist's Church, Chesnut street, Lockport, N. Y., on Sunday, the 20th of Angust.

BISHOP ELECT OF LOUISVILLE .- The Apostolic Letters for the consecration of Right Rev P.J Lavialle,. (nephew of the late Venerable Dr. Finget, first Bishop of Louisville,) President of St. Mary's College Marion county, Kentuckey, Bishop elect of Louisville, were received and forwarded within the past week by Archbishop Purcell. We congratulate our sister diocese on the cessation of its widowhood by this auspicious appointment of a worth; successor to the distinguished late Bishop of Louisville, now Arobbishop Spalding of Baltimore. - Cincinnati Cutholic Te-

More than a thousand emigrant passengers arrived in New York in one steamer, the Pennsylvania.

John Mitchel is now allowed a daily walk on therampasts of Fartress Monroe. His close confinement. in a casemate was beginning to affect his general

It is reported, on the authority of those who oughtto be posted in such matters at Washington, that all the colored troops now in the service are soon 10be mustered out.

It was stated at the temperance convention at-

Saratoga, that the names of thirteen hundred richmen's daughters in New York are an the list of applicants for admission to the Asylum for insbriates at-Birming, in that State.

A Richmond paper says : -" It has pleased God tobless the Southern States with the most abundant. and wonderful corn crop over known, and we are, along the whole spine so long as any symptom of the therefore, saved from all danger of famine and suffering for want of food.