TIMOSHO DI DITA'S AND CATHOLIC CHECONFIT HARI IS TRIDIA

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ____AUGUST 21, 1868. 「見たり感情」の開催

FOBRIGN INTRLLIGENCE.

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'PARIS July 29 .- Judgement has been given to-day in the case of the "United States government v. M. Armand."

The Jadgement states that the contract of 1863 contained no stipulation leading to the supposition that the order for the vessels had been given by the Sonthern States, consequently it was unless to examine if the vessels were destined for service in the Ohina Seas or if the vessels had been constructed in violation of the French declaration of neutrality of 1861. The Court considered that the United States had not established the fact of the sums paid to M. Armand being their property nor that such sums came out of the Southern States. The Court thererefore condemns President Johnson to pay expense of the suit, and declared that doonments abstracted by a dishonest servant could not serve as the basis of an action, and ordered their suppression, and also the suppression of various passages in the bill of plaint. The Court especially declares to be unfounded that passage in which M. Armand is accused of having made use of his position of Deputy to deceive the Minister of Marine.

In the cross action broughtt by M. Armand the Court has granted him damages and interest.

The Moniteur of this evening in its balletin says relative to the late events in Balgaria, that the Powers are watchful following the events on the Danube, and the good understanding existing amongthem is the 'most precious guarantee for the maintenance of peace.

PARIS, July 30 .- The Session of the Legislative Body has been brought to a close, to the infinite satisfaction of the members. The President read the Imperial decree of prorogation, and the deputies, before they, separated, should 'Vive l'Emperent l M. Bethmont's cry being 'Vive la Liberte l' M. Eugene Pelletan's 'Vive la Nation I' and M. Belmon tel's 'Vive la Nation qui a nomme l'Empereur ! which was responded to by repeated cries of ' Vive l'Empereur l' This has been the longest Session of the Legislative Body since its establishment in 1852. It has held 141 public sittings, whereas last year there were but 89, beginning on the 14th of February and terminating on the 34th of July. Seventy-seven sittings have been occupied with the debates on the press, and 26 given to the Budgets and the Loan of 440 millions. Last year the Budget occupied 21 days. The Army and Navy Bills took up 17 sittings; the Right of Meeting Bill eight; and nine were given to divers interpellations on the economic sitnation of France. There is another feature, too, characterizing the Session which has just closed. For the first time since 1852 all the Ministers have successively presented themselves in the Legislative Ohamber :- MM. Rouher, Vnitry Baroche, Pinard, Monstier, Forcade la Roquette Marshal Niel, Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, and M. Duruy-Minister of State, President of the Council of State, Minister of Justice, Minister of the the Interior, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Commerce Minister of War, Minister of Marine, and Minister of Public Instruction-have repeatedly defended in person the measures of their respective departments. It may be assumed that the Ministry of the Imperial Household. over which Marshal Vaillant presides, is so admirably conducted as to need no defence, and as it has not been attacked the Marshal is the only Minister who has not appeared. Some people thick it is quite uscless. There was some talk a month ago of abolishing it altogether as a separate Ministerial department.

The Emperor it is announced from Plombieres, finds himself in perfectly good health under the thermal treatment. His majesty is out in the air a long time daily, sometimes on foot, and sometimes in a char-a bancs. A letter from that place says :-

"The greatest simplicity exists in the relations hetween the Chief of the State and the people here. His Mejesty in going out is accompanied by a few friends rather than a suite, and is often a costed with a respectful familiarity-bere by a child approaching to offer him a bunch of flowers, further on by an invalided soldier presenting a petition, and in another place a manufac urer invites His Maissty to inspect his establishment, or a cure comes to speak of the wants of his parish. Everything that might be considered of an official character bas been laid aside, and there is no ceremonial or eliquette. Never has lopment of Constitutional progress in Austria; and Herr Fabricius of Frankfort-on the-Main, ' The Austrian Chamber of Deputies. All these toasts were enthusiastically responded to.

RUSSIA

The ' Invalide' announces, on the strength of prirate advices, that peace has been concluded between Russia and the Emir of Bokhara.

The new Customs' Tariff for exports and imports between Russia and the other parts of Europe, called the Russo-European Tariff, will come into force in the year 1869. The extra 5 per cent. hitherto levied will be abolished.

The Russian journals (writes the Pall Mall 'Gazette) are pushing their hostility to Prassia to the verge of provocation. In an article published the other day by the ' Goloss' the Prussians are accused of bragging and ' boundless arrogance,' and are reminded that it was Russia which, in 1813, had 'laboriously fapned Prussian patriotism into a fiame.' 'We Russians know,' the 'Goloss' continues, ' that when the Prussians gain a victory there is no limit to their self-conceit; they must be slapped in the mouth (sic), and then they will become as small and quiet as could be wished.' The Russians endure, it adds, the pretensions of Prassia ' to be the arbiter of Europe,' because they know that France will not fail to bring her to her senses. ' Herr von Moltke's speech is a challenge to Russia as well as to France. Never will Frenchmen suffer that this Prussia, which was once a French province, should claim the position due to their Emperor, or that France should, like Germany be under the surveillance of the Prussian police. As a significant commentary to this article may be mentioned an example of the treatment the Germans receive from the Russian Government, which is now going the round of the German press. M. Villynyeff, Inspector-General of Schools, in the Kingdom of Poland, arrived the other day at Lodz, a manufacturing town chiefly inhabited by Germans, to inspect the school there. He began by asking some questions of the pupils in Russian, upon which the schoelmaster, a Protestant clergyman, observed that in compliance with the regulations on the subject he had been teaching the children in their mother tongue. To this M Villynyeff replied that he was examining them in their mother tongue, and proceeded with his questions. He soon found, however, that the children could not understand him, upon which, turning angrily round upon she schoolmaster, he exclaimed, ' These dogs (sabaki) seem to know nothing.' But they are taught in their mother tongue,' replied the clergyman ' which is German, not Russian.' 'German is not their mother tongue,' retnined M Villynyeff. ' All the inhabitants of Russia are Russians, or if they are not they should be. We are not in Germany here.' And with these words he left the school, threatening to report the master to the aurhorities.

Prince Gortschakoff has sent a circular to the Russian representatives abroad, dated the 17th ult., in which he srys :- ' Russia having assented to the proposal of the Berlin Cabinet that commissioners and experts from the different Governments should meet at St. Petersburg to draw ap a protocol excluding the use of explosive missiles in fature warfare, these commissioners will be able to assemble there on October 13 next?

An official message from Orenburg, dated July 13, confirms the news of the termination of all hostilities with Bokars, and states that peace has been concluded with the Emir-

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies has concinded the discussion of the Ministrial Bill for improving and unifying the system of keeping the public accounts. The bill was agreed to

Replying to Signor Botta, the President of the Obamber said he regretted to state that it was quite true that the whole of the papers and documents :elative to the Parliamentry inquiry respecting the Southern Railway, in connexion with the Case of Signor Bastogi, have been abstracted from the archives of the Chamber. No clue had yet been obtained as to how or when the abstraction in question had been affected.

The report of the committe upon the modified Tobacco Convention recently signed was presented on Monday in the Chamber of Deputies. The duration The reven nd last of fiv Teara to the Government during the first and bisonial which his attention was called for the first time by period is determined by the gross revenue of 1868, the hon, member's notice yesterday; but even had he periods the Government revenue is determined by | for him to give any definite answer with respect to a the average net profit realised in the proceeding general order said to have been issued by the Comperiod. After the deduction of the Government revenue and the interest of the bonds issued by the He found upon loquiry that in last May a letter was company, the Government is to receive 30 per cent. in the first period, 40 per cent, in the second, and 50 per cent, in the third. After the presentation of the Tobacco report, the Chamber of Deputies accorded precedence to the disscussion of the bill for reducing bill is considered certain. The Diritto and the Riforma assert that General paign of 1866. A Florance telegram says :- A German newspaper recently stated that Prince Sumbert and Princess Margherita did not visit the King of Prussis at Ems owing to the advice of the Italian Cabinet. The supthe King in their name, and to explain the above Roms .- The police have discovered the commencement of a mine for blowing up the fortifications of wounded while on duty at night. The police have, moreover, seized a quantity of red and black shirts. The licences have been withdrawn from all wine shops in the Roman Campagna.-Reuter.

PORTUGAL.

Lisson, July 26 - The Portuguese journals state that by order of the Governor of Sierra Leone an English armed force landed from Her Mejesty's gunboat Pa dors, at Colonia, in Guines, and cut down the Portuguese flag, substituting the flag of Great Britain and taking prisoners the Portuguese guard. It is said that two war steamers are being got ready at Lisbon for the African coast.

SERVIA.

BELGBADE, July 28 .- The fourteen persons condemned to death for complicity in the assassination of Prince Michael were shot this morning outside the town on the bank of the Danube in presence of a large multitude and a considerable military force. Kiamil Bey has arrived here from Constantinople with the Sultan's confirmation of the election of Prince Milan.

BELGBADE, July 30 - The Imperial Firman of Investiture for Prince Milan was delivesed and promulgated to-day. It refers to the firman of 1830, by which hereditary rights were granted to the Obrenovitch family, and also to the law on primogeniture, as established in favor of the younger as well as the elder branch of the national dynasty. After the firman had been read the presiding member of the Regency addressed Kiamil Bey. the bearer of the firman, and adverted to the reply given by the late Prince Michael on a similar occasion, adding in the name of the young Prince Milan, that he would, like his predecessor, be constant in his loyalty and devotion to his Suzerain, and would zestonsly watch over the safety of the national institutions. The members of the Regency desired Kiamil Bey to express their lively gratitude to the Sultan for his gracious compliance with the wishes of the Servian nation. The state of siege has been raised throughout the country, the city of Belgrade alone being excepted.

GRENCE

In a late sitting of the Chamber of Deputies a discussion took place on the policy of the government in reference to Orete, and the refusal to admit the Gretan delegates. The chamber, by a large ma-jority, passed to the order of the day considering the ministerial explanations satifactory.

AUSTRALIA.

By the Panama mail we have advices from Melbourne to the 28th May, five days later than were brought by the Overland mail on the 16th. At Ballurat, where one of the new ministers was offering himself for re-election, great excitement had prevailed on the day of the contest. 'There were serious street fights.' We are told 'religious animosities were aroused. A shot was fired by a man whom the police tried to lynch, and the police themselves were severely handled.' Both at Ballarat and at. South Boucke opposition candidates had been re turned.

AWFOL CALAMITY AT PONTYPOOL - NINE PERSONS DEOWNED. - We have received by telegraph some particulars of a shocking calamity which occurred on Thursday night at Pontypool. It would appear that a party, composed of the families of Mr. Esser, surgeon, and Mr. Edwards, solicitor. both gentlemen resident at Pontypool, went for a pleasure trip on a lake near that town, the party occupying two boats. When at some distance from the shore one of the boats sprang a serious leak, and the water flowed in fast. The other boat proceeded to its rescue, when the occupants of the sinking boat, in their terror, rushed on one side, overbalanced it, and, the two boats upseting, the whole party were thrown into the water. There was for a few moments a wild struggle for life, and then eight sank to a premature death -four of Mr. Edward's children, the eldest daughter of Mr. Esser, and three other young ladies. A boatman who went bravely to their rescue also lost his life, making nine victims by this painful + coident. --All the bodies were recovered yesterday morning.-[Liverpool Mercury, July 25th-

PREACHING IN THE ARMY. - In the British House of Commons, on the 29th, Mr. Kinnaird asked the Secretary of State for War if his attention had been called to a millitary general order said to have been issued in Canada forbidding officers to preach to or to teach the men of their regimen's and in consequence of which two officers of the Rifle Brigade had sent in papers -esigning their commissions, and whether he had any objection to lay a copy of such general order of the convention is reduced to 15 years, subdivided on the table of the House. Sir J. Pakington regretted town, and as pastor of the Catholic congregation into one period of two years, two of four years, and that the bonorable member had been unable to give notice of his question after a deduction of 38 per cent. In the remaining received a langer notice it would have been impossible mander in Chief of Her Majesty's forces in Canada. received by the Commander-in-Chief in this country from Sir O. Windbam, the Commandea-in-Chief in Canada, bringing under his attention the fact that certain officers in the Rifle Brigade wore in the babit of preaching in the public churches and that comthe circulation of notes of the National Bank to 70, plaints had been made to the Commander in-Chief 000,000 within three months. The approval of the with respect to that practice, which in some instances had led to what he was going to call scandals and to considerable excitement. The Commander-in-Ch'ef Della Marmora had conference with a Prussian in Canada had ordered the officers in question to re- have not hitherto been published. He says the dismilitary envoy long before the opening of the cam- turn to their regimental quarters at Otlawa and they covery was first made by a party of small bays, who were probibited from continuing the practice of preaching in the churches. The practice appeared, opposite the cave. Their attention was attracted by however, to have revived, and complaints were again seeing baskets lowered by means of ropes from made to the Commander-in Chief in Canada, which the rocks above. When they observed this, the were sent home by Sir C. Windham, with a request children; concealed themselves and patiently position is declared to be incorrect. The Royal that he should be informed as to the course he should watched for further developements. The baskets couple did not wish to depart from the plan of take By the direction of the Commander in Chief continued to ascend and descend, and finally, when their tour, they desired to maintain their incognito, a letter of a most temperate and moderate character night was nearly come, a suspicious looking man and further, had repard for the privacy of the King was written by the Adjutant General in answer to came out of the cave, got into one of the backets, of Prazia. Count Lauray was sent to compliment those complaints, which stated that he had no wish and was drawn to the top of the precipice. That to discourage officers from preaching to their men, but strongly discouraging the practice of officers attempting to go beyond the fair limits of their vocament of a mine for blowing up the fortifications of tion by preaching in churches He was only aware something further about this extraordinary place. Mount Aventine. Two sentinels were recently of the retirement of the two officers referred to from Most of these persons were armed and ready for of the retirement of the two officers referred to from Most of these persons were armed and ready for the notice of the hon member Not long ugo similar probibitions were issued at Wiochester and Ports-of oid logs a large opening was discovered, and into mouth, where complaints had been made of practices this place a party of meu at once ventured to go, of the same kind. The Victoria Cross has been bestowed on Drummer Michael Magner, and Private James Bergin, of an immense cave, of the existance of which nothing the 33rd Regiment, for gallantry in the attack on was previously known by honest people in that Magdala.

O'Conner and M. B. Ferris, Assistants. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. S. Wall, Pre-sident of St. Michael's Seminary. The discourse was a most able and eloquent one. The power and the holy character of the Ohurch were dwelt upon, and the newly made Bishop was exhorted to fulfil all the duties incombent on his new position, and see to it that the Ohnrch should be the gainer not a loser by him. Attending in the fanctuary besides the clergymen already named, were Right Rev. Bishop Luers, of Fort Wayne; Rt Rev Bishon Shanahan of Harrieburg; Right Revd Boniface Wimmer, O S B, Mitred Abbot, of St Vincent's Monastery, near La-trobe; Rev Celestine, OS B; Rev Pollard Morgan, Rev F Tracy of Alabama ; Reverends Hickey, Burke, Deviln, Kerr. O'Shea, Gibbs, Phelan. and Kearney, of the Pitteburg Diocese : Rev Mitchell, Rev Burns, and Rev T Ryan, of Summit; Rev Tobin. Curste of St Patrick's ; Rev Carroll, and Rev Mullenberger, of Fort Wayne; Rev Coady, of Erie; Rev Orody, of Bugar Creek; Rev Twigg, of Altoona; Rev Galla-ber, of Huntingdon. The Vesper service in the evening was largely attended, fally two thousand persons being present. The house was brilliantly lighted while the central altar was one blaze of burning jets. The newly consecrated Bishop, Right Rev T Mullen officiated, assisted by a number of clerical attendants. The pulpit was occupied by Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, who delivered a powerful and elegant sermon based on the important and august ceremonies of consecration which had been witnessed in the Cathedral during the day .--After the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament the congregation dispersed. - [Pittsburgh Post.

DISTRESSING DEATH OF THE VERY REV. B. SPALDING. -One of most bonored sons of the Oatholic Ohurch in Kentucky-a gentleman greatly respected and beloved by all who knew him-and a noble gentleman, has met with a sudden and most rainful death. On the nights of the 3d to the 4th inst. the Very Rev. B. J. Spalding administrator of the diocese of Louisvilie, met with a distressing accident, that terminated in death, after nearly eighteen hours of excrucisting agony. The following is from the Louisville Jour. nal, August 5 :- Our whole community was surprised and deeply grieved to learn that the Very Reverend Benjamin J. Spalding, administrator of this Oatholic diocese, died at six o'clock last evening. The manner of his death was most heart-reading. He retired at his accustomed hour to his sleeping apartment in the Bishop's house, at the Oathedral, on Monday night. About 12 o'clack Father Bouchet, whose room is just underneath Dr. Spalding's, heard him out on the gallery, and groaning as if in great bodily pain. Father Bouchet hastened up stairs, when he found to his infinite borror and astonishment, that Dr. Spalding's bed was on fire, and that the Doctor had been dreadfully burned and had plunged himself into the bath thb in an adjoining room, where he was suffering the intensest agony. When Father Bouchet sufficiently collected himself he threw the burning bedclothes out of the room, and helped Dr Spaiding to another spartment, placed a sheet around bim, and made bim as comfortable as possible. Drs. Crowe and Force were called in and used every exertion in human power to relieve the sufferer; but he continued in the acutest pain until he expired, at six o'clock last evening. It was Dr. Spalding's habit to keep the gas burning in his room all night The bracket was a sliding one, moving upward and downward, and from long use it had become loosened. It is supposed, from the n_arness of the burner to the Doctor's couch, that during the night, while he was asleep, the bracket descended and set the mosquito har on fire. Evidently Dr. Spalding was awfully burned before he reached the bath-tub, as Father Bouchet states that when he ran up his night clothes were entirely burned off, and the whole of one side of his person was in a perfect crisp. The physicians, we understand, are of the opinion that death resulted more from exposure to the bath than from the burning .-This most horrible and untimely death of so estimable a man and so distinguished a prelate will shock the Ostholic Church of the whole country .-Dr. Spalding was in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in Marion county, in this State, and was the fourth son of the late Richard Spalding. He received his primary education of St. Mary's College, and was afterwards seat to the Propaganda at Rome, where he graduated with marked distinction. In 1837 he returned to Kentucky and was employed for many years as a Professor in St Joseph's College, at Bards-

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and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affec. tions, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCEIA L TROCHES

are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

The TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. Being an article of true merit, and having PROVED their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the TROCHES are universally pronounced hetter than other articles.

OBTAIN ODLY 'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,' and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered. August, 1868.

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THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the World, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoga in Children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the facsimile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the ontside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 215 Fulton street, New York; and 205 High Holborn, London.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Having the fac-simile of ' CURTIS & PERKINE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. August, 1868.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late from of Messre. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CONNMEAL, BUTTER, CHERPE, POBE, HAMS, LARD, BEBRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c , &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Measra, Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867. 12m

> READ THIS1 St. Constant, Dist. of Laprairie, May 25

the Sovereign anywhere been in closer contact wi the people.'

PARIS, July 31 .- An Imperial decree, published to-day, extends the term for the exemption of cargoes of grain, flour, and breadstuffs from the payment of navigation duty until the 31st of December, 1868. The date previously fixed baying been the 9th of September.

A thief broke into the room of the Prince de Joinville. at Wiesbaden, and walked off with his purse, his watch and a circular note for £5,000 sterling .-People in Paris say this thief was a political mouchard, and that papers, not bank-notes, were the object of his raid.

PRUSSIA

It is stated that all soldiers, natives of Subleavig-Holstein, who entered the Prussian Army on the lat of April, 1867, for the prescribed term of three years, will be sent home after baving served half their term therefore forming part of the Army Reserve.

A letter from Berlin, published by the Huvas Agency refers in its turn to the rumours of a reconciliation between the Oabinets of Prussia and Angtria. According to that communication the idea does not meet with a very encouraging reception in the capital of the former country. Besides, such negotiat ions would not have taken place in the absence of Count de Bismarck. Those explanations appear plausible enough, but what seems less exact is the motives for not visiting him. assertion of the same writer that it is in the interest of the home policy of Baron de Baust to allow a belief in existence of friendly relations with Prossia to get into circulation. If the meaning of that statement is that rumours of a better feeling between the two Governments has its official source at Vienna, the public will hardly be disposed to credit the insinuation, as the General Correspondence of Vienna, Baron de Beust's organ, has just given a most poeitive denial to the report. AUSTRIA.

The meeting of the German Rifle Association commenced on Sunday at ten o'clock. The meeting was Ringstrosee, which was decorated with flags, and of 100.000 persons.

In the Schwartzenbarg squre the President of the United Association, Herr Schroeder, handed over the guard as a symbol of German unity. He said :-

'The object to be achieved is the establishment of the country districts. peace between the several races. Peace and real unite us.'

The procession took five hours to reach the shooting ground. The Frankfort, Baver av, Wurtemberg, Berlin, Hamburg, Belgium, and North German Corps were greeted with especial enthusiasm.

At the banquet given to the members of the Gertosst 'Buccess to the efforts of Germany for the es- affairs cannot remain in their present condition. tablishment of free institutions and equal rights.'--Herr Wallau, from Mayence, proposed 'The Health's frevalutionists, and the people, overourdened with of the Emperor of Austria.' Dr. Giska. of Vienna, proposed 'The People of Germany;' Herr Mitters will be teadily induced to ascribe their sufferings to main of the University. A value of Correction of Correcti maior, of the University of Heidelberg, ' The deve- the present Government.'

SPAIN.

According to Madrid telegrams of July 26, the object of the conspiracy discovered recently on board the Spanish frigate Villa de Madrid was to embark the exiled Progressists at the Azores and the Generals opened by a procession of the riflemen through the of the 'Union Liberal 'at the Canary Islands, with the view of conveying them to some point on the as the various associations passed they mutually Spanish coast, and there to effect a landing. The greeted each other with loud cheers, and were re-lenergy of the commandant of the frigate frustrated ceived with acclamations by an assembly of upwards | the movement. Admiral Mendez Nunez has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. All the superior officers of the squadron commanded by him followed his example, sop sent in their resignaflag of the associations to the town of Vienna, which tion when they learnt that Senor Belda had reassu-the Burgomaster Zelinka promised honorably to med the portfolio of Minister of Marine Flying columns are scouring Catalonia to prevent a rising in

Advices from Spain state (writes the Daily News) legitimate freedom constitute the means which should that there is more distress throughout the country than at any previous time during the last half century. From Old Castille, always regarded as the granary of Spain thousands, it is said, are flocking to the adjoining provinces in search of labour and even of the capital itself are crowded with an inflar 'Hunger,' it is remarked, ' is the most powerful ally

UNITED STATES

The Right Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Chicago, who has been travelling in Europe and the Holy Land, during the past year and a half, arrived in Chicago on Monday evening. He was entiusiastically we comed by an immense crowd of his people, who escorted him to his residence.

CONSECRATION OF RIGHT REV. T. MULLEN, BISHOP of ERIE. - A ceremonial of great soleunity, and one finding the omacia'ed and almost lifeless form of a which, from its rarity, is worthy of especial note, man, stretched upon a heap of straw, and securely was observed yesterday (Sunday, August 2d), at St. Paul's Cathedral, in this city-the consecration of a Bishop in the Oburch. The Bishop elect was Rev. Rev. T. Mullev, formerly pastor of St. Peter's Ohurch, Allegnany. The appointment of Rev. Mr. Mullen as Bishop of the diocess of Eris, was made some months since, and the appointment met universal food, and the streets of the chief central cities and favor. The services yesterday commenced at ha'f. past ten o'clock, and continued until two. Right man Rifle Associations in the evening, the president, of people imploring aid for themselves and their Rev. Bishop Domenec officiated as Consecrator, as-of the Central Committee, Dr. Kopp, proposed the families. A general opinion seems prevalent that sisted by Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood of Philadelphia, and Part Part Proposed the families. Rev. Bishop Domenee officiated as Consecrator, as-Rt. Rev. Bishop Rappe, of Cleveland. The Descons of Honor on the occusion were Rev. E. T. Garland.

Ward was Master of Ceremonies, and Rev. T. nothing.

there. He came to Lousiville in 1842 and has resi-ded here ever since, officiating as pastor of the Cathedral of the Assumption, under his world-known brother, the Most Rev. Martin J Spalding, Archhishop of Baltimore. He had also filled the office of Vicar-General of the Diocese for many years. Since the decease of the Right Rev. Bisnop Lavialle in April, 1867, Dr. Spalding has acted as Administrator of the Diocese, in which position he had more closely endeared himself to the people of the church. He was eminent both for his great piety and devotion to his faith, and for geniality and benevolence.

A MUSTERIOUS CAVERN IN TENNESSEE AND ITS CON-TENTS. - A gentleman from the neighborhood of Cartbage, Tenn., gives us some particulars connected with the recent discovery of a robbers' cave' on a river bank, a few miles distant from that place, which were bathing or fishing on the banks of the River and was drawn to the top of the precipice. That night the boys imparted the information to men in the neighborhood, and early the next morning the place was beseiged by persons anxious to learn while others remained outside on watch. Those who went in found that the opening led into locality. This covern the man explored but a short distance nutil they come to a point which had evidently been used as a human habitation. and horrible as it may seem, was still the home of a human creature. After finding a few articles of clothing, some washing utensils, a couple of fice bed quilts, a mattrass, and three or four

old guns, they were startled by the groans of a human voice coming from a dark recess in the cavern. The men, determined upon sifting the mystery to the very bottom, went with a light in the direction of the sound, and who can imagine their borror upon tied with ropes. He was immediately taken from his terrible prison house, and conveyed to the residence of Mr. Owen Long, three miles distant from the care where be was at once provided with medical attention and the nourishments his condition required. As yet it has not been possible to get from him the awful secret of his grave like prison house. He speaks but little, and appears to be either unable or unwilling to give any further account than is above furnished. Other developments are anxiously looked for, and when received shall be spendily laid before our readers .- [Nashville Gazette, July 25th.

There are some men whose purposes are so very

Messrs. Devina & Bolton, Druggists, next the Court House, Montreal : -

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