

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

An Old Catholic priest has revoked. The Rev. Mr. Schopf, of Sautdorf, in Baden, declares in a public recantation that he is sorry for his errors and the scandal he has given, and now hastens to return to the one, Roman, Catholic Church.

Encouraged by the decision of Dr. Falk, decreeing the handing over of the Holy Cross Church at Neisse to the Alt-Catholics, these sectarians have now also petitioned for the joint use of the Church attached to the Royal Gymnasium of Gleiwitz, and will no doubt receive a favourable answer.

A child crossing the Rue des Martyrs, in Paris, fell down in front of a carriage which was coming swiftly along. A Sister of Charity saved the little thing's life by promptly rushing forward and snatching it out of the danger, though the escape was so narrow that the nun was struck by the shaft of the vehicle.

Decorated Nuns.—Six women are at present Knights of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, namely:—Madame Dubar (Sister Victoire), Superior of the Convent Esperance in Nancy; Rosa Bonheur; Lady Pigott, decorated by M. Thiers for her zeal in helping the wounded on the battle-fields in the late war; Miss Bertha Rocher, of Havre, who founded several charitable institutions and hospitals; and the Superior of the Sisters of Charity of Toulouse, who, at the risk of her life, saved many persons during the recent floods; and the Superior of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Guadalupe, who has labored for forty years among the poor and sick in the French colonies.

DEMOLITION OF THREE CHURCHES IN ROME.—The Government has seized three churches, those of St. Teresa, The Incarnation, and St. Caius, which stand on the road leading from the Quatre Fontaine to Porta Pia. This road used to be called the Via di Porta Pia, but after the entrance of the Italians in 1870, the name was changed to that of the Street of the 20th of September, to commemorate the capture of Rome. It would seem that the Liberals who approve that act of perfidy and violence, abhor churches, and especially the three churches in question, which, perhaps, excite unpleasant thoughts concerning the breach of Porta Pia and the breach of the Convention, and of the solemn pledges given to respect the Pope, and the Catholic religion.

Honest Protestant papers acknowledge that Germany has engaged on a rapid retrograde march in religion, morality, science, industrial productions,—in fact in everything except in the art of killing,—not only killing in the time of war, but also unlawfully in the time of peace. No day passes without a number being committed in Germany. I sometimes read of three or four in one day and what makes these crimes look worse is the absence of mitigating circumstances, that is to say that so many are perpetrated without provocation, in cool blood, and for trifling objects. Only a few days ago a youth of seventeen killed his fellow-servant (female), because, as he said, she was better liked by his master than he. The murderer was condemned to 15 years' imprisonment.

A primâ facie condemnation of the Prussian May Laws will be found in the fact that they were framed by men having but a very incorrect knowledge of the Catholic religion, and no clew for understanding the vital principles of our Church. How ignorant the non-Catholic legislators are in this respect, may be seen by a conversation between Members of the Landtag—a National Liberal and a Catholic priest, belonging, of course to the Centre party.—"But," says the Liberal deputy, tell me how much you get for a Mass?" "On an average we receive one or two shillings. But why do you ask?" "Well, it just strikes me that many priests who, like you, are hale and sound, might easily say six or eight Masses a day, and, if so, they would not suffer much from the stoppage of their Government income." "The rev. member could not help smiling, and said: "My dear sir, you do not consider that a priest cannot say more than one Mass in a day." "Oh, surely, this is not correct," exclaims the Liberal, "or should Prince Radziwill have a privilege?" "Certainly not; Prince Radziwill occupies exactly the same position as any other Catholic priest. But, what makes you think that he has such a privilege?" "My own experience; I have often seen, in the Reichstag, how the Prince withdrew, during the pauses or the voting, to say Mass in a corner of the House!" "This time the priest burst out laughing, for the ignorance of the Liberal law-maker was really too ludicrous—he knew no distinction between saying Mass and saying the Breviary. This story is not invented; it rests on a fact reported by the Berlin correspondent of the Deutsche Reichszeitung.

THE EASTERN WAR.

A despatch to the Standard from Podgoritz reports that the Prince of Miradis has promised to assemble his Christian followers, to the number of 1,600, and assist the Turks. The Miradates are a powerful tribe of Roman Catholic Albanians, dwelling between Lake Scutari and Podgoritz. Since the beginning of the war, the Turks and Montenegrins have been competitors for their aid. This alliance is supposed to be the result of an order from the Vatican. The Standard's correspondent at Rome telegraphs that a despatch has been received from Athens, dated the 24th, announcing that a revolt broke out in Argopolis, and that armed bands are forming in Albania and Epirus. The Courier de France has a despatch from Vienna to the same effect. It adds that Mussulman Albanians have pillaged the suburbs of Janina. The Russian Consul demanded justice of the Governor, who refused it. The Consul and rich Greeks then organized an armed force of volunteers, and a combat has already taken place at Preveza between the Greeks and the Turks. A special from Therapia represents that persons surrounding the Sultan are determined that the state of his health shall not be known. Dr. Leidersdorf, in his report to the Turkish Government, says the Sultan is suffering from a purely

nervous complaint. The correspondent adds, that the truth of the matter is that Murad's brain is crazed, and the man is a mere wreck. He is kept in strict seclusion, and is never left alone. The country is really without a head. Dr. Leidersdorf is almost a prisoner in the palace, and is denied communication with his friends. A special to the Daily News from Belgrade says: Gen. Tchernayeff has telegraphed to Prince Milan that the Servians won a great victory on Thursday. Gen. Harvato-vitch abandoned the pursuit of the Turks at Tressibade, and attacked the rear of the Turkish-Right wing. Tchernayeff at the same time attacked the Turks in front. The Turks were routed with the loss, according to Tchernayeff's despatch, of 15,000 killed, wounded and prisoners; 31 Russian officers were killed in this battle. A Belgrade Telegram to the Times says it is almost certain that the war is about at an end. The Servians are ignorant of the fact that their Government is suing for peace. The news of Tchernayeff's victory is spreading like wildfire, and there is great rejoicing. The success at this time is unfortunate as it will be made use of by the war party, but it may help the Servians to secure better terms. Important diplomatic action on the part of the great powers, and armistice between Turkey and Servia, may be expected immediately. Turkey will ask for permanent occupation by her troops of certain Servian fortresses and war indemnity. A despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Berlin says Germany has decided to send an officer to the Turkish headquarters to report any further cruelties. The Porte refuses to grant an armistice until preliminary terms for peace are settled. On the 24th of August Prince Milan invited all the foreign Consuls to a conference at the palace. It is understood that the conference related to negotiating an armistice and peace. The Prince expressed a desire for peace, and requested mediation looking thereto. The Turks violated the Austrian frontier, near Ossoinik, taking ninety sheep and cattle, and fired upon the peasants. They also fired at Austrian gendarmes and retreated into their own territory with their booty. Two companies of Austrian troops have arrived at Ossoinik. The Political Correspondence publishes the following particulars concerning the overtures of Prince Milan for peace:—Full justice having been done to military honor by the six days' fighting at Alexinatz, where there is no prospect of success for either side, a continuance of the struggle would only involve useless sacrifice of life and further losses; therefore, the Prince summoned the representatives of the guaranteeing Powers, declared his readiness gratefully to accept their good offices, and offered to respond to the counsels of Europe. He requested them to use their influence to re-establish a good understanding between himself and the Porte, and procure a cessation of hostilities everywhere, including Montenegro. The foreign representatives immediately communicated by telegraph with their respective Governments.

Don Carlos and his mysterious followers.

New York, August 25.—Inspector Thorn, of the Police Department called on Judge Kasimir to-day, and respected that Don Carlos, who was stopping at the Windsor Hotel, wanted his protection from a band of organized and armed men who were in the habit of following him wherever he went. The Judge decided to go to the Prince's hotel to ascertain exactly the nature of his complaint. On arriving there, Don Carlos refused to make affidavit incriminating any one, although the persons by whom he was shadowed were known to him even by name through the police, and it was suspected that they were agents of the Spanish Government, but their purpose was a mystery. The prince was not afraid of any personal encounter, he said, to the Judge, but these parties evidently had no good intentions toward him. He could not leave his hotel for a moment unless two or more of these emissaries were at his heels, and if he went out in a carriage, they also followed in a carriage. He was annoyed beyond expression at this continual surveillance, and he asked that he might be protected, and accorded the same freedom that any ordinary person travelling for his own amusements was entitled to at the hands of the Government. Judge Kasimir said that he should receive what he demanded, and wished to know if the Prince was ready to make complaints against any of the parties who were annoying him. By the advice of friends who were Americans, Don Carlos said that he was not ready to make formal complaints against any persons. It was then arranged that the whole matter should be left in the hands of Inspector Thorn, and then he should give to the Prince that protection he was entitled to as an ordinary gentleman, by arresting any one who in future might annoy him in any manner.

Curious Scene at Napoleon's Funeral.

The very interesting series of articles, entitled "Napoleon at St. Helena," by one of the Emperor's attendants, which have been appearing in the St. James' Magazine, have now come to an end with the death of the Emperor. Francis Stewart, the narrator, gives a curious account of a scene which took place at the funeral of Napoleon: "I had in my hands Napoleon's heart which he desired Marshal Bertrand to have embalmed, placed in a silver vase, and sent to his son, Napoleon II. The heart was unusually large and very fat; and before it was soldered up all the French servants, by their own request, saw it, some of them kissed it, and falling on their knees offered up a prayer. I, wishing to do as they did, fell on my knees too, which seemed to gratify them, but of course, as I did not understand what they were praying for, I said no prayer, neither had I sufficient stomach to kiss the heart, although Napoleon had been a kind master and a benevolent friend to me. Sir Thomas Read and Sir Hudson Lowe having seen me on my knees, the latter said, when I came out, 'So, Mr. Stewart, you have been praying too. I did not know you were a Papist!' Sir Thomas Read said, with a sneer, 'Have you been praying to the devil to take his heart as well as his body?' 'No, sir,' I replied, 'there will be no occasion for any praying to the devil to take your body and heart, because he has had them ever since I knew you!' Such conduct on the part of English officials towards a dead enemy certainly well merited the sharp reply of Stewart, and seemed to justify the intense feeling against the guardians of Napoleon which is experienced by Frenchmen. The story is a most extraordinary one, and deserves investigation."—London Examiner.

Anecdote of Clare's Dragoons.

Among the adventures recorded of the Irish Brigade in the service of France, one of the most amusing was an occurrence in the time of the Regent Orleans, in honour of whose birthday a grand masquerade was given in Paris. It was a high-class affair; tickets were a double louis d'or each—all the rank and beauty of Paris were assembled round the Regent, and a costly and luxurious supper crowned the attractions of the night. Whilst the entertainment was proceeding, one of the Prince's suite approached and whispered to him, "It is worth your Royal Highness' while to step into the supper rooms; there is a yellow Domino there, who is the most extraordinary comorian ever witnessed; he is a prodigy, your Highness—he never stops eating and drinking; and the attendants say, moreover, that he has not done so for some hours." His Royal Highness went accordingly—and sure enough there was the yellow Domino, laying about him as described, and swallowing everything as ravenously as if he had only just begun. Raised pies fell before him like garden pal-

ing before a field-piece—pheasants and quails seemed to fly down his throat in a little covey—the wine he drank threatened a scarcity, whatever might be the next vintage.

After watching him, for some time, the Duke acknowledged he was a wonder, and laughingly left the room; but shortly afterward, on passing through another, he saw the yellow Domino again, and as actively at work as ever,—devasting the dishes everywhere, and emptying the champagne bottles rapidly as they were brought to him.

Perfectly amazed, the Duke at last could not restrain his curiosity. "Who," he said, "is that insatiable ogre that threatens such annihilation to all the labours of our cooks?" Accordingly one of the suite was dispatched to him. "His Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, desires the yellow Domino to unmask." But the Domino begged to be excused, pleading, the privilege of masquerade.

"There is a higher law," replied the officer—"the royal order must be obeyed." "Well, then," answered the incognito, "if it must be so, it must;" and unmasking, exhibited the ruddy visage of an Irish trooper.

"Why, in the name of Polyphemus!" exclaimed the Regent as he advanced to him, "Who and what are you? I have seen you eat and drink enough for a dozen of men, at least, and you yet seem as empty as ever."

"Well then," said the trooper, "since the sayre't must come out, please your Royal Highness, I am one of Clare's Horse,—that's the guard of honour to-night,—and when our men were ordered out, we clubbed our money to buy a ticket, and agreed to take our turn at the supper table, turn and turn about."

"What," exclaimed the duke "the whole troop coming to supper?"

"Oh, it's asy, please your Highness; sure one domino would do for all of us—if sitch took it in turn. I'm only the eighteenth man, and there's twelve more of us to come."

The loud laughter of the jovial Duke, probably the heartiest he had had for a long time, was the response to this explanation, followed by a lous d'or to the dragoon, and a promise to keep his "sayre't" till the entire troop had supped.

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Toronto, March 1, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of EDOUARD POITRAS, An Insolvent.

On Friday, the Eighth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. EDOUARD POITRAS, per A. HOULE, his Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 3rd August, 1876. 52-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of JOSEPH DECHENE, An Insolvent.

On Friday, the Eighth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to said Court for a discharge under the said Act. JOSEPH DECHENE, per A. HOULE, his Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 3rd August, 1876. 52-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of DAME ONEZIME BUTEAU, wife, common as to property, of PIERRE ARBEC, farmer, of the parish of St. Joseph de Chambly, said district, duly authorized to sue, Plaintiff.

vs. The said PIERRE ARBEC, her husband, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. PREVOST & PREFONTANE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 1-5

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT. MALVINA BOURQUE, of the Parish of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of JEAN BTE. FORGET dit DEPATI, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized a cetera in justice, Plaintiff;

vs. The said JEAN BTE. FORGET dit DEPATI, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause on the 14th day of August, instant. Montreal, 16th August, 1876. BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 2-5

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT. DAME ARTHEMISE DESCHAMPS, of Cote St. Antoine, Parish of Notre Dame de Cotes Graces, in the District of Montreal, wife of PIERRE BOUGHARD, of the same place, Manufacturer and Carpenter, authorized a cetera in judgement, Plaintiff;

vs. The said PIERRE BOUGHARD, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the 14th day of August, instant. Montreal, 4th August, 1876. DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROUIDOUX, HUTCHINSON & WALKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 52-5

ALLAN LINE.

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BLMYER MFG CO CHURCH SCHOOL FIRE ALARM

Notice is hereby given that DAME CELINA CAILLE, of the town of St. Henri, District of Montreal, bas, on the Fourth day of August, 1876, instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, EDMOND REBEAUME, Boot and Shoe Dealer, of the same place.

A. HOULE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 4th August, 1876. 52-5

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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT. MARIE RACETTE, of the Parish of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of ISIDORE FORGET dit DEPATI, Trader and Undertaker, of the same place, duly authorized a cetera in justice, Plaintiff;

vs. The said ISIDORE FORGET dit DEPATI, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause on the sixteenth day of August, instant. Montreal, 16th August, 1876. BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 2-5

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. DAME MARY COLLINS, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of WILLIAM GAFFNEY, of the same place, Blacksmith, duly authorized a cetera in judgement, Plaintiff;

vs. The said WILLIAM GAFFNEY, Defendant. The said Plaintiff has this day, instituted an action for separation as to property, against the Defendant in this cause. Montreal, 7th August, 1876. JUDAH, WURTELE & BRANCHAUD, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 1-5

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT. DAME ARTHEMISE DESCHAMPS, of Cote St. Antoine, Parish of Notre Dame de Cotes Graces, in the District of Montreal, wife of PIERRE BOUGHARD, of the same place, Manufacturer and Carpenter, authorized a cetera in judgement, Plaintiff;

vs. The said PIERRE BOUGHARD, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the 14th day of August, instant. Montreal, 4th August, 1876. DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROUIDOUX, HUTCHINSON & WALKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 52-5