FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE:

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—PARIS, September 3.—General Frossard is dead. The floods in the valley of the Rhone have sub-

sided, and there is now no fear of an inundation at Four new Roman Catholic Universities are to be founded in France, one in Lille, where \$200,000 has been raised for the purpose, one in Angers, another at Paris, while the Jesuits intend to open a fourth at

The Gazette de France says that it is in a position to state that Mgr. Besson will be the new Bishop of Nismes, and that Mgr. Paulinier, the present Bishop of Grenoble, will be made Archbishop of

Besancon The sale of the Courrier de L'Isere, a Bonapartist journal, has been prohibited in the streets by the pournal, has been promoted in the streets by the Prefect, for publishing an article in which it said that so long as the nation, directly consulted, does not pronounce the deposition of the Empire it remains of right, and when restored will not be a new Empire, but the same as before September 4 1870. The grounds assigned by the Prefect are, that this doctrne is the negation of the legal ex-

istence of the Assembly itself. THE LISSES BY THE INUNDATIONS.—The lesses by the French inundations amounted to 24,000,000 francs, and 18,000,000 francs have already been collected by subscription. Of this sum about 1,500,000 francs go from abroad. England has furnished 700,000 francs; Switzerland, 300,000 francs; Alsace Lor-raine, 200,000 francs, and miscellaneous subscriptions in Europe, 306,000 francs. The largest contributors in France proportionately are the inhabitants of Cette, which city, containing 25,000 souls, has given 75,000 francs. Among departments, the Gironde stands foremost with 1,050,000

francs. A TOUCHING STORY OF THE FRENCH FLOODS .-- P young mother was awakened by the inundation. She had two children—twins at the breast, two adorable little girls. The water invaded her house. It was night, and the hour was full of terror. The cowardly husband took care of himself, and mounted the roof, but the woman only thought of her bridgers. children. She tied them to her breast with a scarf, and as she was about to swim from the house, she thought that the bread trough would serve as a bost. The house tottered as the mother embarked in her frail boat. She was scarcely out of the house when it went to pieces. The husband disappeared in the ruins. The little boat floated away, but struck against a tree and was overturned. The struck against a tree and was overturned. The poor woman seized a branch and climbed into a tree with the strength of a lioness fighting for her young. But the tree is young; it bends; it will not hold all three. The mother sees that the end is come, but her motherhood is not conquered. She ties her children to the strongest branch; she kisses them again and again: she signs them with the sign of the cross, and cries: "To the mercy of This piteous drama was witnessed by spectators who could do nothing in aid until a quarter of an hour was gone. The mother was drowned but the children were saved. They were adopted by the Sisters of Charity of Castelsarrazin.

A Nun's Heroism Rewarded —Among a long list of nominations to the Legion of Honor, accorded for devoted conduct during the inundations at Toulouse, which appeared in the Journal Officiel, appears the name of Sister Penin, Mother-Superior of the Hospital de la Grave. She has, says the decree, "displayed proofs of the rarest devotedness." The Cross of Chevalier is the good Sister's reward. When Marshal de MacMahon visited the hospital for the express purpose of thanking the Superioress for her heroic exertions on behalf of the sufferers, it was necessary, so great is her modesty, to have resort to a stratagem in order to induce Sister Penin to allow herself to be presented to the President. The moment she was introduced to him the Duke of Magenta recognized her. "Why, Sister" he said, "this is not the first time we have met. It was you who expended such valiant devotedness in caring the soldier-patients at the military hospital of Gros Caillou during the epidemic of 1855 !" Sister Penin blushed and bowed. It was, indeed, the good a long time, and that for my recovery the physicians

The EMPRESS EUGENIE AND THE IMPERIAL PROPERTY.

The Gazette des Tribunaux mentioned a few days back that the Empress Eugenie was about to commence a suit before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine to claim different property on behalf of the Prince Imperial, and among other things a large residence at Marseilles. The building in question is a man-sion standing close to the old port, and has rather a curious history. When Napoleon III, came to Mar-gent necessity was stated and confirmed by an oath seilles at the commencement of the Empire he had the curiosity to visit the Reserve Ancienne, a restaurant then in vogue situated on the seashore between the Catalans and the town. The site appeared to him pictures que, and as he had then no residence at Biarritz, he resolved to erect a handsome villa at the former place. But the ground which was communal property, had to be purchased. The Municipal Council of the time anticipated the desire of the Sovereign, and made him a present of several hectures (2½ acres) of land on the heights to the south-west of the old port. Had the represen-tatives of the city the right to thus dispose of the property of the town? The question was not even raised, and Napoleon III. accepting what was offer- State, nevertheless, before God and the Church, and ed to him, asked for the plans of a villa of M. Lefuel, architect of the Louvre, and had the works commenced by M. Vaucher Cremieux a builder of that I have to give an account of the souls entrusted Geneva. The construction was at first carried on to my care to God, before that frightful judgmentrather rapidly, but at the moment of completing seat, before which we all have to appear. Therethe works and commencing the interior decorations fore you will recognise it as well done that I leave there was a sudden suspension, and the apartments the place in which I was detained by force, where were never terminated. The chateau, such as it is, my hands were bound and prevented from doing would be well adapted for a bathing establishment, anything for my diocese, and that I choose a place and is a very pretty piece of modern architecture, It faces Fort Nicolas, having Fort St. Jean on the left and the district of the Catalans on the right. It consists of a central building flanked by two wings London Court, is to be re-called from his place, as which protect it from the mistral. It is surrounded with a park containing some fine trees, and is bathed on the east by the sea. Whether the Empress

SPAIN.

400 men.

part of his family. A CARLIST DEFEAT.-MADRID, September 3.-It is officially announced that the Carlist General Dorregary, while endeavoring to force a passage into Aragon, has been twice defeated with the loss of

THE WAR IN SPAIN .- The war in Spain is in one of its dead phases; we hear of nothing but a victory of the Weyler brigade over some 2,300 Carlists under Tristany, movements of General Jovellar in Catalonia, and the continued siege of the citadel of Seo de Urgel, in which a practicable breach had not yet | frontier into I a matia, where they have been disarmbeen effected. A correspondence in the Standard ed by the Austrians. furnishes some interesting particulars respecting the bombardment of the Northern Cosst. A great deal of damage has undoubtedly been done to pri have been received here to the effect that the servate property, but sufficient notice has always been given to enable non-combatants to retire, and "one curious feature" is that "almost every house or villa visit Belgrade on private business, was refused addestroyed on this coast belonged to Liberals who mission, and the Porta has demanded an explanaleft the provinces when Carlism broke out." Still tion of the insult to livrepresentative. when all such qualifications have been admitted, we are disposed to agree with this correspondent in his opinion that, as the true object of the operation tinople to the Times states that Server Pasha has must be to cut off the supplies which the Carlists been instructed to issue a proclamation on his arrivreceive by sea, a really ineffective surveillance and al at Mostar, giving assurances that henceforward a more or less indiscriminate bombardment. In no vexatious or illegal acts will be permitted in the

lishes a series of other proclamations in which Sa-balls and other Carlist commanders order bloody reprisals in case of an estate being sold for the mere reason that one of the owner's family in serving in Carlist army, or in another instance in case of the non-payment of contributions in arrear. The Madrid Government has just ordered an additional levy of 100,000 men with the object of putting a speedy end to the war. It remains to be seen whether the practical results of this decree will be a reinforcement to anything like that extent of the effective of the army, or whether it will be the Treasury which is principally benefited, by reason of the exemption money and penalties which are paid into it. The example of the last levy is not calculated to encourage any very sanguine hopes as to the military effect of this.—Tablet.

AUSTRIA.

Count Geluchowski. On 3rd August Count Agenor Goluchowski, the Statthalter, or Provincial Governor of Galicia, died at Lemberg. He was born on 8th February, 1812, and was appointed to his late office in 1849. Few men can be produced among Austrian statesmen who knew so well how to combine devotion to their country and duty to their prince, and he was a conspicuous example of unwearying diligence and unselfish service. In October, 1859, he succeeded Baron Bach as Minister of the Interior; and the October Diploma of that year, which may be regarded as the first attempt at political reform in Austria, was his work. His death was that of a true and faithful son of Holy Church and a genuine lover of his country. The funeral ceremonies were conducted in the Cathedral Church in the Latin Rite in Lemberg. The High Mass was celebrated by Archbishop Wierz-chlewski in the presence of his own Cathedral Chapter, of Mgr. Stupricki, the Ruthenian Bishop of Prz-emysl and of many canons from the Cathedrals of the several Gallician dixeses. On the evening of the 5th August the funeral procession took place, all the streets being hung with black, and all the principal personages (including Jews) walking in the procession. The interment took place on Saturday at

Skala, the family burying-place.

New Bishors.—Canon John Pogacar, who has been appointed Prince Bishop of Laybach in Illyria, and Dr. Dulansky, Bishop of Stuhlweissenburg in West Hungary, were received by the Emperor in audience on 3rd August, and took the usual oath. An announcement has also been published by the Consistory of Koniggratz that the new Bishop, Dr. T. Hais, was to be solemnly installed in his Cathe-

drai on Sunday, the 8th ult.

The O'Connell Centenary.—The Vaterland has published some articles referring to the celebration of the Centenary of O'Connell, full of sympathy for the Catholic people of Ireland. They point out that O'Connell was not merely a religious man nor an undenominational (confessions lose) politician, or a mere nationalist; but an entire man (ein ganzer Mann) who knew how to combine with an harmonious whole religious, political, and national senti-ments. It in rites the Catholic patriots of Austria, as well as of all countries, to celebrate the Centenary of this Catholic patriot, from whom dates a new era of civil and religious freedem.

GERMANY.

The Bishop of Paderborn has left the fortress of Wesel after an imprisonment of six months. The letter he addressed to the President of the Govern-

ment, Herr Von Elchorn, at Winden, is indeed very interesting, for it shows not only with what brutality that Bismarckian Government which always boasts of its humanity and mildness treats the Prelates of the Church, but it throws at the same time a flash of light on the heroic and truly apostolic patience and courage which the only true faith can inspire in this combat of truth against falsehood and hypocrisy. The letter runs:—"You have ordered some time ago my confinement here at Wesel, and though this measure, even according to the views established by the "Maylaws," is all unjustified, still I bore it in silence, and with patience. But at present I am obliged to leave the fortress of Wesel, and this, in the first place, by the duty of self-preservation which is incumbent upon me. On the 16th of last month I gave you notice of the disease I have suffered for Mother-Superior who then showed the same courage as on the late occasion.

It was, indeed, the good a long time, and may be seen baths, or a stay of some age as on the late occasion. I learned by the mayor of this place that my simple indication and protest was not to be considered sufficient at Berlin, and that if I expected to be permitted to leave the place, I had to prove the necessity of doing so by the testimonial of the physician of the District-Government. I endeavoured from that very moment to get such a certificate of the physiand I sent this certificate to the mayor in order that he might take the further measures required. But there have passed more than six weeks since I despatched my letter to you, and three weeks since I have sent you the certificate of the physician, and up till now I have not been favoured with an answer. as if no rules of decency were to be observed with regard to me. My health got worse from day to day, and without danger to my life I could not delay my journey to a bathing place. But besides the duty of self-conservation, there is a duty of far greater importance, on account of which I resolved to take my step. As you are acquainted with Canon Law, you cannot but know that I, although "deposed" by the the whole Catholic world, continue charged with the care of my dearly beloved diocese; and

> the Frankfurther Zeitung states now, after it has been affirmed many times and denied again.

where I will be able to fulfil my holicst duties .-

According to a private telegram to the Germania, has a right to this property will be shortly decided Dr. John Bossman, the auxiliary Bishop of Munster, by the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. The chateau died August 4th. His death is to be lamented the was never inhabited by either the Emperor or any more, as the bishop of that diocese will be deposed perhaps by the Govornment very soon .- R. I. P .-Catholic Times.

The Old-heretic Congress, which was announced with so much pomp from Breslau, has been post- Full lines of Dress Goods. poned sine dis. Is it that the assistance would have been a mockery?

TURKEY.

A Tunkish Victory-London, Sept. 3 .- A despatch to the London Times from the raepil suburb of Constantinople, in which the Foreign Ministers reside, says the Turks in Herzegovina have gained a victory; 10,000 insurgents have been driven acroes the

THE PORTE AND THE SERVIAN GOVERNMENT .- LON-DON, Sept 3.-A telegram says that private advices vian volunteers have cut the telegraph wire near Novi. The Turkish Consul at Semlia, desiring to

PROMPT AND HUMANE MEASURES OF THE SUBLIME PORTE.—LONDON, Sept. 4.—A special from Constananswer to the charge of cruelty brought against the name of the government. He has also been

proclamations of the Madrid generals the Pays publishes a series of other proclamations in which Sa-poppressing the people, to institute a special tribunal balls and other Carlist commanders order bloody which shall examine and satisfy the demands of those who have been objects of arbitrary treatment; to recall any persons who have been exiled without just cause, and dispel agitation. He is authorised to employ all necessary means to carry out those in-structions. The Porte, while determined to sup-press insurrections at all cost, intends to extirpate all abuses likely to tend to its repetition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Forest fires have swept thousands of acres of timber in Decatur mining district, Utah. The miners saved themselve by abandoning their catin; and taking refuge in the tunnels and shafts.

The Bank of California entered into a contest, over mining shares, with the rich Irish Bankers Flood & O'Brien, of San Francisco, and the fight has ended in the failure of the Bank of California.

Eggs.-There is a vast difference in the flavor of eggs. Heas fed on clear, sound grain and kept on a clean run, give much finer flavoured eggs than hens that have access to stable and manure heaps, and eat all kinds of filthy food. Hens feeding on fish and onions flavor their eggs accordingly, the same as cows eating onions or cabbage, or drinking offensive water, imparts a bad taste to the milk and butter. The richer the food the higher the color of the eggs. Wheat and corn give the eggs the best color, while feeding on buckwheat makes them colorless, rendering them unfit for confectionary purposes.

THE HARM THE INNOCENT OLD LADY DID .- She lives down on Baker street, and she has a daughter about eighteen years old. The old lady retains all her simplicity and innocence, and she doesn't go two cents on style. The other evening when a splendid catch called to escort the daughter to the opera, the mother wouldn't take the hint to keep still, and wouldn't help to carry out the daughter's idea that they had wealth. While helping her daughter to get ready she asked : Mary, are you going to wear the shoes with one heel off, or the pair with holes in em? Mary, didn't seem to hear, and the mother inquired: Are you going to wear that dollar gold chain and that washed locket, or will you wear the diamond father bought at the hardware store? Mary bustled around the room, and the mother said : Be careful of your dress Mary : you know it's the only one you've got, and you can't have another until the mortgage on this place is lifted. Mary remarked to her escort that it promised to be a beautiful evening, and as she buttoned her glove her mother asked: Those are Mrs. Har-dy's gloves, ain't they? She's been a good neighbour to us, and I don't know how you'd manage to go anywhere if she didn't live near us. Mary was hurrying out of the room when the mother raised her voice once more and asked : Did you run into Mrs. Jewett's and borrowher bracelet and fan ? Yes, I see you did. Well, now, you look real stilish, and I hope you'll have a time. Mary sits by her window in the pale moonlight and sighs for the splendid young man to come and beau her around some more, but he hasn't been seen up that way since that night. The old lady, too, says that he seemed like a nice young man, and she hopes he hasn't been killed by the street cars.—Detroit Free Press.

AVERAGE RATE OF WAGES PAID FARM HANDS IN THE UNITED STATES—CROP RETURNS.—Returns received at the Department of Agricultures, Washington, show the average price of farm labor, with board per month, in the United States to be \$12 40 at the present time, making a decline of nearly 22 per cent. since 1869. A part of this difference is found in the disproportion in the number of laborers of the higher and lower classes in efficiency and money value The lowest wages are in the Southern States. Returns of sugar-cane crops show that Mississippi has an increased acreage of 8 per cent. and Georgia of l per cent. The other sugar-producing States, however, show a decline. Louisiana, which produces the great mass of American cane sugar, is 2 per cent. below last year's acreage; South Carolina, 3 per cent.; Texas, 5 per cent.; Alabama, 6 per cent., and Florida 14 per cent. Louisiana reports average condition, and Mississippi 3 per cent. above. The other States are below the average from 3 to 10 per cent. The severe cold of spring impaired seed cane in some counties, leaving most of the crop to be made from stubble cane. Apples are below the average in all the States except Vermont, Florida, and Texas. The lowest average is in Indiana. Grapes have done better than either apples or peach-

es. Timothy is in maximium condition in Kentucky. Only five other States are above the average, viz., Texas, Oregon, Indiana, Maine and Iowa. Its minimum condition is found in New Jersey. All the New England States, except Maine, the Middle, South Atlantic and Gulf States, are below average. Clover is not quite so good as timothy, and pasture shows a considerably higher average than mown grass. Chinch bugs do not appear to have recommenced operations on any considerable scale in the PERFECTLY RELIABLE

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