INTELLIGENCE

The Empress Eugenie, has left Areneberg and id a visit to the Graud Duchess of Baden, A sacrilegious robbery has been committed in the college church, of Buenos Ayres, an audacious thief making off with several valuable ornaments from one of the side alters while Mass was going on at another. . Although several so-called mandi-cants at the door saw the thief leave with the sacred ornaments, concealed under his rags, no alarm was given, ar any attempt made to stop him.

Father Isidore, Professor of Theology in 15t Isidore's College, Rome, is now in Ireland, making a visitation of the Franciscans, and he has had the pleasure to receive an intimation that the Pope has named him Consultor of the Holy Office or Universal Inquisition, of which his Holiness is chimself the Prefect. There is only another step oto, the Roman purple. enisiony H . 8

THE SULTAN'S NAME. - Dr. Percy Badger writes to the Pall Mall Gazette that Abdu-I-Hamid (or Hameed) means "the servant of Him who is preeminently worthy of praise"—that is, God." His father's name, Abdu-'l-Majid (or Majeed) bears a similar signification; Hamid and Majid being two of the Asmau-I-Husna, or beautiful names, applied by Muslims to the Almighty:

THE ITALIAN FORGERIES.—The brilliant pleading of the great Italian advocate Panattoni, who endeavored to show that the first confession of the Marquis Mantegazza was a piece of heroic selfsacrifice-" one of those acts of suicide which the law does not allow -did not persuade the Bologna jury, who dispelieved the existence of the unknown Signor X., and found that Mantegazza was guilty of twenty-one forgeries. He has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment with hard labour.

HURRICANE AT . PAU .- A storm of extraordinar violence occurred the other day at Pau, Basses Pyr ences. A letter in the Univers says :- In the space of 20 minutes the whole produce of our district, such as maize, grapes, chestnuts, and other fruits, was utterly destroyed... Trees were torn up by the roots or snapped off in the middle, roofs were damaged or blown away, and innumerable, windows broken by the bail. The hailstones were generally of the size of walnuts, some were picked up as large as hen's 1.4 (450) 1

THE ORLEANS FAMILY.—The Duc de Nemours has returned to Paris from the camp of Chalons. The other members of the Orleans family are at this moment scattered all over France. The Comte de Paris is at Eu, Duc d'Aumale at Besancen, Duc de Montpensier at Randau, Duc de Chartres at Villers, and Prince de Joinville is travelling in Brittainy with his son, recently arrived from Cochin China, The Princess of Saxe-Coburg, youngest daughter of Louis Philippe, is at Vienna.

SPANISH PILGRIMAGE.—It is announced in the foreign Catholic journals that a pilgrimage of Spanish Catholics to Rome, on a grand scale, is about to take place shortly. The pilgrimage has been organised by Senor Nocedal, editor of the El Siglo Futuro. The blessing of the Holy Father has, it is stated, been given to the project. It is also understood to be disapproved by the Government.

CATHOLIC CONGRESS OF WORKING MEN'S SOCIETIES IN BELGIUM,-We (Tablet) read in the Journal d'Anvers that the annual reunion of the "Federation of the Catholic Working Men's Societies in Belgium" will take place on the 22nd and 23d of October., Prince Eugene de Caraman Chimay, the worthy successor of the indefatigable and lamented M. Clemento Birtert, will preside at the Congress. Several meetings of these societes have already been held at Louvain, Courtrai, Malines, and other cities of Belgium.

THE HUNGARIAN BENEDICTINES. -On Sunday, 27th August, the Cardinal Primate of Hungary presided at the solemn opening of a recently restored church of the Benedictine Order at Martinsberg, a small town in Hungary, where anciently there stood a famous Benedictine monastery. At the banquet, after the ceremony the Archduke Joseph, Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian militia, who was present, proposed a toast in honour of the Benedictines, whom his Imperial and Royal Highness characterised as "That illustrious Order, which has renland"; and he added, "I feel proud and happy to piously patriotic—a fruit of the pure doctrine prehave been educated by the monks. of that Order; and I mean to send my sons to their school, that they make men of them and good Hungarian patriots." The words of the Prince are stated to have made a deep impression in Hungary,

It is curious to compare the following decree, issued by the Italian Republic (dependent on the French) in 1802, at the head of which was Melzi, with the recent circular of the present Government: "6th April, 1802. Year I,-The Roman Catholic Apostolic Religion being, by the First Article of the Constitution, the religion of the State, the armed force must honor the external acts of its worship. Wherefore, the Vice-President decrees as follows:—I. Whenever the Blessed Sacrament passes before a guardhouse, the sentinel must cry, "To Arms!" All the soldiers must then present arms. 2. Whenever a body of soldiers meet the Blessed Sacrament, the commanding officer must order halt, and the soldiers must present arms. -The Minister of War, TRIVULZI. - Catholic Times.

ITALIAN PILGRINAGE TO LOURDES .- A band of Italian pilgrims, numbering 116 persons under the leadership of M. Folli, arrived at Marseilles on the 31st August. Amongst them were, with other persons of distinction, Mgr. Folicaldi, Bishop of Amata, Mgr. Viczzoli, and the Abate Zanghy, Vicar-General to the Bishop of Catana. The pilgrims arrived next day at Toulouse, where they stayed the night, and they reached Lourdes on Friday. On the 5th (Tuesday) they were at Issoudun, where they heard Mass in the Cathedral and the sermon by Pere Chevalier, missionary of the Sacred Heart; an ad- | will agree. dress was also delivered by the Italian Bishop. Great fervour pervaded the whole body. At Or-leans they were received at the milway station by a number of persons of distinction. On Wednesday, they were at Paris, and Mgr. Folicaldi celebrated Mass for their intention at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, after which the Pilgrims were shown the treasury of the Cathedral, and the many curious and interesting objects it contains.

THE STATE OF ITALE .- During the first six months of the past year, there were committed,885 murders, 734-attempted-murders; 1,093-highway-robberies, 25,613 thefts; and 3,854 burglaries; as compared to 948 murders, 748 attempted murders, and 25,799 thefts in the corresponding period of the current year. The statistics of the suicides in Rome alone are very elequent, and should give the present rulers matter for meditation on the changed couldition of the country. In the ten years 1820 1830, there occurred only two spicides. In the following lifteen years, three. From 1845 to 1850, which includes the tribulant times of the Roman Revolution they amounted to seventeen. From 1850 to 1860 they numbered four, and in the following ten year, nink. In the year 1871 they increased to 14; in the successive years they numbered respectively

perform the ceremony, without professing the cather and urged the Servian Government to accept a project of the commission of the armistics for four days. Government they abolished the dogmas, and reformed the moral mentrefused. The Servian forces under Generals that little town that Monsieur Hersog has been dure, the Turk's Thursday, morning, and pursued them he would be without doubt delighted to receive beyond Teschitzs. During the engagement the fire therein an honour which will make him famous to from the Servien artillery) ignited seven causens of the end of time. In case the consecration is not gunpowder in the Turkish ammunition depot permitted in the country at all—well, then, Montage explosion caused rearful thavour among the permitted in the country at all—well, then, mon-land explosion caused rearral chavoc among the sleur Herzog must go to Germany, or amongst the Turks: While the engagement was a proceed. Jansenists in Holland, and the Government at ing. General Horzatorich made at flank move. Berne will have the honour of sending out its cures ment randijoccupied, the heights in rear of the of the country to be ordained by Reinkens. In any Turkishoposition. It is stated that the Turkish case, the Catholics of Soleare, having already suffer-army is now ithreatened on three sides, namely, ed much, have done well in giving energetic on-position to the calamitous projects of the factors of schism and spoliators of eccleastical goods.

Some priests of the diocese of Paderborn wrote a

letter to their bishop, Mgr. Martin, a month ago, wherein they informed him that, being unable to correspond with him directly, on account of the persecution which the Church is undergoing in Germany, they had applied to the Holy Father to hear how they were to behave with the Prussian Government in the matter of religious instruction. The Pope has replied by the following brief, addressed to the above-mentioned bishop:—"Venerable Brother, health and Apostolic Benediction. Since, according to the words of the Apostle, from remote ages, the just and those who have guarded the faith, have been tried, have suffered the heaviest punishments, have been reduced to misery, persecuted and insulted, you have good reason to rejoice, for your lot is similar to that of the just, and of those who did not accept their freedom, except to live for a more splendid resurrection. Wherefore, we prefer to congratulate you on your lot, rather than condole with you, and, this all the more, since you not only preserve your dignity and that of your functions, but also continue to guide the flock entrusted to your care. We congratulate you on your gathering abundant fruits in the faith and love of your clergy and people, so that, in the joy with which they endure their persecutions, they perfer, above all things, the purity of their faith, and the conservation of the unity of the Church. We have a wonderful proof of this in the promptitude with which the clergy unite with you in the education of youth, and in the plan imagined by you, according to which the teachers named exclusively by the secular power must prove their obedience to the Church, and teach by word and example. Necessatily, for this is required a more than natural strength, and a mighty firmness to overcome the difficulties that will be opposed to you; but God, who inspired this plan, will, doubtless, impart you sufficient strength to carry it out completely. Receive the Apostolic Blessing, which we accord as a pledge of our love to you, venerable brother, to your clergy, and to your people.-- Pore Pius IX."

BONN AND ROME. Says the Liberte: -The anti-Catholic passion has been the strongest point d'appui of the political lever in this country (Switzerland). Bonn explains all the enterprises against Rome. But why Boon and not Potsdam? Foltaire, the French patriot, was consecrated an academician at Potsdam and there received his keys as chamberlain of Frederick the Second. So he was all his life more Prussian than French. We must content ourselves with Bonn, and there will the true citizen-priest Herzog be consecrated bishop-lieutenant, receiving the apostolic keys from a functionary of the King. Will our national bishop, after his consecration, escape the deleterious influence of Prussian Papistry? In any event he will return from Bonn, the casque on his head and the corporal's cane in his hand It is flattering to the national amour propre. The Journal de Genere finds doubtless that such a spice clevates the national taste, and gives a life to the national dignity. We certainly pity the poor man, who will owe nothing to the Rome of St. Peter and St. Paul, obliged to bend his backbone before a Prussian official as a Swiss citizen-bishop. What do we say? Why, he ought to beg the blessing of a Lutheran chancellor for the mere privilege of heing called "Monsieur the Bishop" in his own country. But is the thing worth the releasing of the tempest in the glassy water of Geneva the true Catholics, while giving a bishop consecrated in Prussia to the "National Catholics." In this we behold the unique result of all the sophisms of ly attacked the Turks, and been again repulsed with lvinistic Liberalism, and of all the declamations sented in the pure evangelical language and the pure truth. This is light after darkness with a vengeance. After the darkness of Rome, in which the Swiss Catholic had lain dormant from his cradle, the sun rises from Bonn to chase the gloom from around him. If we had been the Journal de Geneve, we would be more patriotic and Genevese. Geneva is thrown into the shade by a petty town of Prussia. If a city was ever destined to be the mother of a second Reformation, to raise altar against altar, and to have the honour of consecrating within its walls the new priests of its gods, surely it is the city which chased Rousseau and Voltaire, and deserted Calvin; and if a man could be found fitted to bestow the natural sanction and the religious zeal on the new bishop, it was assuredly he who assisted by an Evangelical press and a corps of gendarmes, has propounded and sustained a Christianity with a higher dogmatism than St. Paul has bequeathed to us. Geneva is a city which lends itself most readily to all sorts of fetes and ceremonies, and it has never seen the consecration of a bishop since John of Baume. The Federal flag would have sheltered the cradle of the newly-born episcopate, giving it also a natural tinge in default of virtue. The Prussian Eagle, vulture Germanic, is, on the other hand, a bird of ill omen, emblematic of destroyer. What think the true Swiss Catholics of these comedies? They will think as we do, that they can best consult the safety of their souls, and the real happiness of their country by remaining Swiss, Roman Catholics than by becoming National-Prussian Catholics. In this sentiment even the Protestants themselves

THE EASTERN WAR.

The Times despatch from Belgrade reports the situation continues gloomy, and becomes more complicated. The only chance of peace is Turkey's agreement to the conditions proposed by the powers. If these are are agreed to by the Turks, Russia will have an excellent opportunity of vindicating her sincerity. In fact all parties in this game of diplomacy would have to show their hands. The war party mock at all allusions to peace. They declare Ristics does nothing except what Russia likes; they even assett that whatever Russia may profess to the other powers, she is really for war until the Turks are driven from Constantinople. It is idle for Russia to talk of neutrality with a Russian army in Servia. The same correspondent says accounts of operations at the front are confused; both sides claim the victory of Thursday. The Servians are constructing winter quarters. Should the war continue-there will be nothing but raids during the winter. Field operations must be deferred until spring, when the war party expect Russia

discipline of the church." And since it is in Tobernayeff and Papovich simultaneously, attacked Gen. Tchernayeff, with the bulk of the Servian army, threatens a their front; Gener Rapovich their left wing, and Gener Horvatovich their rear. The Standard's correspondent, near Deligrade, telegraphs that the battle of Thursday was anglorious. victory for the Turks. The Turkish army was all day under fire from the whole line of Servian : redoubts and batteries which stretch in a semi-circle of 20 miles, and have 100 guns mounted. In the afternoon the Turks assumed the offensive, and repulsed the Servians, inflicting enormous losses. A despatch from Paris to the Daily Telegraph says Count Andrassy, the Austrain Premier, has notified the Servian Governmen that the Austrian Consuls will quit Belgrade if Prince Milan accepts the royal title. A Copenhagen despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette says it is officially announced that the return of King George to Greece has been indefinitely postponed. This announcement causes a great sensation. It is rumored the King has demanded the cession of Crete to Greece and the rectification of the frontier in the Epirus and Thessaly. The Times has a despatchh from Nisch, dated Friday, which says, since four this morning there has been a continuous, and heavy cannonade in the direction of Alexinatz. It is reported that Montenegro hassent a reply identical with Servia, refusing to accept a renewed suspension of hostilities. The Standard's Belgrade despatch reports the Servian forces between Alexinatz and Deligrade are estimated at 20,000 men, and 140 guns. The only aim and result of the Servians in accepting armistice was to secure time for Gen. Tchernayeff to assemble an army in that quarter and surprise the Turks, it being his intention to cut off Fasli Pasha's army from Nisch; drive it into the mountains in the Kruscheatz district, and their destroy it. As has already been reported, the effort of Thursday was unsuccessful. The Servian loss that day was at least 2,000. A Belgrade despatch to the Daily News says :- It is said that Prince Milan will leave Belgrade for Paratchin early next week. This is regarded as a proof of the improbability of any peace arrangements being con-cluded. It a said to be highly probable that Prince Milan will be crowned King as soon as he is removed from the restraints of Belgrade, Some 360 Cossacks arrived in Belgrade on Friday. The reported resumption of fighting on the Morava River on Friday was incorrect. General Kollsroff has resigned his post as chief of the staff of the army of the Morava, and returned to Russia. His successor is not yet known. Gen. Bankoolim pics has been appointed commander of the army of the Drina. Leschjanin will hold a subordinate command in the same army. A despatch from Paris says the substance of the Porte's reply to the Powers has already reached the French Government. It is said to be of a nature to accelerate a pacific solution of the Eastern question. The Porte only makes some reservation relative to the reforms to be accomplished, and expresses a wish that the provinces to be affected by them should not be designated by name. The Powers on the other hand desire to designate Bosnia, Bulgaria and the Herzegovina by name. A despatch to the Daily News says the reply of Francis Joseph to the Czar's note will not be made until the Porte's answer to the peace proposals is received. It seems now that Count Andrassy will oppose joining Russia in the occupation of the Turkish provinces if Austria finds support in her refusal. A despatch to the Times says: Information from Vienna authorities the statement that the object of the Czar's autograph letter to the Emperer Francis Joseph is to induce Austria to enter into common action in the interests of peace. The Prince of Montenegro has left Cettinge to join his army. The Standard's despatch from Belgrade states that the Servians have furious-Another battle is eminent. A oss of, 1,500. spatch to the Standard from Belgrade says Gen. Suwaroff, the Russian envoy, is not coming to Belgrade as expected. The Russian inundation is steadily crowding out the Servian element. Preparations are making in Belgrade and on the border of Russia inconsistent with the pacific declarations of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. There are good grounds for supposing that Russia will soon openly take the responsibility of the war which she has been waging under the flimsy cover of the Servian flag. The Paris correspondent of the Times says the proposal contained in the Czar's letter to Francis Joseph will probably be sent to all the Powers. They will certainly be received in Rome. The object of sending an autograph letter to Francis Joseph is to induce Austria to take joint action with Russia. It is reported that this letter, after describing in detail the dangers of the situation. and condemning the original peace propositions, proposes the immediate occupation of Bulgaria by her army, and the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina by the Austrian army; the watching of the Bosphorus by the navies of both Powers Servia to retain her present independence. This proposition is to make sure that this Russian interpretation of the terms of self government will be adhered to in the reforms to be introduced by the Porte. Russia thinks this will stop bloodshed and impose on the insurgent provinces an acceptance of the conditions stipulated for in their favor. Turkey may put an immediate end to the war by granting a long armistice. It is not now admitted by the Powers that a conference can alone attempt to settle the question between Turkey and her vassals, Russia makes two conditions in according to the idea of a conference, first to be held in neutral territory, second, it is to be composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs. The Powers will object to these conditions now. If the Porte only grants armistice

The Abbey of Sligo.

ment.

the Powers are ready to undertake peaceful settle-

This ancient abbey bas long been famous for the beauty of its ruins, which are classed amongst the most remarkable in Ireland. It was founded in 1252, under the invocation of the holy cross, for friars of the order of St. Dominic, by Maurice Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, and lord-justice of Ireland. In 1270 it was destroyed by fire, but was soon afterwards re-erected. It was again destroyed by fire in 1415, but was again speedily rebuilt by Bryan M'Dermot M'Donagh, chief of Tirvihill, now the barony of Tirerril, and from this time dates the foundation of the present structure. At the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII., it was granted to Sir W. Tsaffe. Its remains attest its former splendour. The steeple of the dome is still nearly entire, supported upon six carved harcor nools, the inside of which is also carved. Adjoinin the successive years they numbeted respectively for the correct seven months 29, 22, 27, and 31, while in the first seven months of the correct year, they have already amounted to have of the correct year, they have already amounted to have in the first seven months of the correct year, they have already amounted to have in the first seven months of the correct year, they have already amounted to have the constant plant of the correct part of the correct part

na clar of A Persevering Author. 1991 75 Some forty years ago, it is said, a lady called on Mr. Longman head of the publishing firm in Pater-noster row, and pleaded "Give me the subject of a book for which the world bas a need, and I will write it for you." Mr. Lougman seked, "Are you an author?" "I am a poet," was the reply," but the world does not want poems." The publisher remarked a little dubiously, "We want a good cook-ery book," "Then," said the lady, "you advise me to write a cookery book !" Cautionaly the publisher rejoined, "I should advise you to do so if I were confident of your ability to write a good one." Well, years went by, and during those years cooks and epicures and housewives in all parts of England were besteged for recipes, to be forwarded to the address of a certain lady. The lady's own flattering letters of persuasive speech elicited from the cooks themselves the information required, or enlisted the cook's masters and mistresses on her side; and the result of her exertions, carried on with equal resoluteness and good temper, was the "Modern Cookery in all its Branches," published in 1845, which continues to hold its place in the esteem of housewives. Its author was Miss Acton, who derived from her one great work an adequate provision for the remainder of her life.

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