FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

borneol for the Tara Mranes.

i, colique el crefercius no arcini binor ell The Standard's Alexandria correspondent says a report apparently trustworthy is current that the war between Egypt and Abyssinia will be renewed. Troops are leaving Suez for Massowah.

Blum Pasha, who ds said by the Paris Figure to have designed the plant of the Turkish campaign, was formerly an officer in the Prussian engineers stationed at Stettin, where he married in 1848 a wealthy merchant's daughter. Shortly before the outbreak of the Crimeau war he took service under the Turks, and distinguished himself in the defence of Silistria against the Russians, Blum Pashs, who was a great favourite of Omar Pashs, has great strategical talent, and is a prominent member of the Turkish general's staff.

THE MIRIDITE OF ALBANIA.—It will be remembered that some days ago one of the Times correspondents telegraphed that the Montenegrins were using all efforts to induce the Miridites, the leading tribe among the Catholics of Albania, to join them They were said to be disaffected because their young prince, Preuko, son of their late chief, Bib-Doda, was being detained in a sort of honourable captivity at Constantinople. The Governor of Albania, Handi Pasha, was endeavouring to keep them quiet by promises that their young chief would be restored. This promise has just been fulfilled. He arrived a few days ago at Corfu from Constantinople on board the Austrian Lloyd steamer Mars. He is only 22 years old, and his fellowvoyagers report him as well educated and of engaging manners. He seemed to be on good terms with the Turkish authorities. His presence on the Montenegrin frontier must have considerable influence on the course of events.

POLAND .- THE BANISHED POLISH PRIESTS .- Count Ladislaus Plater writes to the Germania from the Brolberg, near Zurich, as follows :- "The condition of the Polish priests who were banished to Siberia has been somewhat improved thanks to the assistance which has been rendered to them. The number, however, of those exiles is great, and is being always augmented; besides, there are many so enfeebled by age and sickness that they are unable to procure a livelihood by their labour. Hence our work needs the continuous help of Catholics. In order to form a notion of the afflictions to which those confessors are exposed we must remember that the persecution follows them even beyond the grave. These poor victims are deprived of even Catholic interment. Their companions in misery bear them to the grave, but Bussian popes recite the burial severvice. Such Catholic churches and chapels as exist, are in most places closed. They are forbidden to say Mass, and it is only in secret that they can celebrate the divine mysteries. They are under continual surveillance, and they are never permitted to absent themselves from the place of exile assigned to them. The moderate offerings received for their assistance up to June 23 amounted to little

more than 16,905 francs.

Russian persecution is worse than Prussian. It is chiefly in Poland that the despotism of the Muscovite makes itself felt. Poland possesses one of the oldest and most beautiful of the Slavic languages, which, without its occasional harshnesses, might be ranked among the most refined languages of Europe. So long as the Poles have a language of their own, they will refuse to become Russians and still less will they become schismatics. The spectre of the Catholic Church, which defies and outlives all the most dastardly oruelties of the Cossack and Kalmuck, seems to disturb the sleep of these despots on the borders of the Volga, and so they have come to the determination to exterminate the Polish language, being the most powerful vehicle of the hated Catholic faith. Ever slace the 13th of June, the use of Russian as an official language has been made compulsory in all law courts and in all public acts throughout the kingdom; and all Polish peasants who do not understand a word of Russian, must intrust their interests now to a host of hungry adventurers who have spoken by the Catholic-Unites of the Radon district. Let these despots go on tyrannizing over the harmless populations as they have done hitherto. Even a Pole who is made to speak the detested language of the conqueror will never forsake his remain graven more deeply than ever in the hearts

of the people.—London Universe.

The Alt-Catholic priest Strucksberg has really been introduced into his new parish by the Protestant Baron von Dyherin, whose brother returned to the Catholic Church a short time ago. The members of the Church Board of Herzogswaldau, to whom he was introduced, listened in silence to the apostate's address, which was full of invectives against the Pope, the infallibility Dogma, the Vatican Council, &c. When he had finished, the chairman of the board stepped forward and made the following excellent reply:—"We are perfectly acquainted with our Roman Catholic faith, and do not require any instruction from an Alt-Catholic; on the contrary, we most decidely decline to listen to it now and in future. Moreover, we beg you not to slander our Holy Father Pius IX. Three cheers for him!"

After having received this fine lesson, the intruder began to talk business, and demanded that the priest's income should be handed over to him; but the Church Board flatly refused to accede to his request. Then Mr. Strucksberg withdrew a little crestfallen, and saying that he would return in six

The Crown Prince of Germany is one of the most prominent men in the Masonic "craft." He is grandmaster of one Prussian grand lodge, patron of an-other, protector of a third, and honorary member of no end of "working lodges." The "work" done by most of these lodges consists in an endeavour to undermine every positive faith and put a sort of vapid humanitarianism in its place; and it is against the Catholic faith more particularly that the entire efforts of the professors of the "royal art" are directed. Of late, while staying with his family at, Scheveningen, in Holland, Prince Frederick William was invited to a Masonic fels at the Hague, and there he not only listened to a violent onslaught. on the Catholic Church, made by one "Brother" Lenting, but actually joined in it by following suit and having a fling at "Ultramontanism" on his own part. The leading Catholic paper of Holland, De Tijd, protests against these proceedings in an article. in which it says :- " Ultramontanism in our days means simply the Catholic Church which has been stripped of its prosperity, slandered in its principles, and persecuted in every way. A large proportion of the inhabitants of the Netherlands are Ultramontanes in this sense; and we protest against this German prince coming to Holland to advocate principles and aspirations in public by which part of the Dutch people are hurt in their innermost feelings." German papers also think that the crown prince had no business to make an exhibition of himself in this way; and altogether his imperial. highness must have found out by this time that he made a mistake.

made a mistake.

Lourness.—The Univers publishes the following telegrams:—"Lourdes, August 20.—The pilgrims of Notre-Dame-de-Salut, arrived on Saturday, at Lourdes, where they met a number of foreigness.

Lourdes, where they met a number of foreigness.

Lourdes, where they met a number of foreigness.

The chancellor concluded his speech with the following important amounts ment:—"I persone the fatigue of the following important amounts ment:—"I persone state of disease to a state of perfect health. chronic state of disease to a state of perfect health, finite step had been taken by the Porte for putting terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine

des. At three o'clock another miliable M. Gonde nan, of Lievallois, for many years a Hielpless eripple regained all his health and strength on dearing the fountain, and is now thoroughly cured. Maguificent procession of lighted torches to celebrate the miracles. Great joy and thanksgiving "Loudles August 21. Yesterday Mgs. Errington "telebrated Mass. Complete and sudden (use of Victorine Founder of Lille who had leave and a line of Victorine Founder of Lille who had leave and a line of Victorine Founder of Lille who had leave and the leave and nier, of Lille, who had long suffered from an incur-able disease; the miracle took place as she was at the Communion table; she yielt' a strange shook, and the next second she found herself . If perfec health. This is the third miracle of the first class A preat number of the invalids have felt the lie

A preat number of the invalids have felt the lies gining of their cure. In the evening, meeting of the delegates from Notre Dame de Salut The three miracles verified and configured Immedies foo. The Bishop of Tarties has arrived Afforher torchlight procession is being prepared. In the midst of the little success hitherto che countered by the many Protestants and Evangelists who have made Rome the field of their labours since 1870, it is somewhat amusing to read the following lines from the pen of Professor Sharbaro, of Turin. Writing to a Protestant, he says.— To saye Tully it is necessary to destroy the Church. But how is it to be destroyed? I see only one means—Evangelisation. For this reason I: bless the Evangelical churches. I bless the Protestants, as the true and churches. I bless the Protestants, as the true and providential means of the moral and religious free dom of Italy. Italy has politically emancipated herself, but, religiously, she is the slave of the Vatican. [What a precious confession.] Without the redemption of our consciences from the Catholib authority, our free institutions: will have but a precarious existence. Let us begin by sending our sons to the Reformed Churches, our wives to the Evangelical : Churches. [Why not: both to: the same?] Let us diffuse the Gospel. Let us organise a society for the emancipation of the Italian conscience. Let us sustain, by word and writing, the Protestant Churches; they are the most solid organisation of the struggles of the nineteenth century against the Religion of the Middle Ages." This very morning's Diritto has an article on the progress of Evangelisation in Rome, wherein it. deplores its ill success; notifies that two or three places of worship close for the hot months to re-open in October and candidly exclaims : If these ministers expect to turn the Catholics into Protestants, they are greatly mistaken; they may make them indifferent and for this lesson we encourage their work,-Corr. of Catholic Times.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The Times publishes a letter from Mr. Gladstone

dealing with the recent speeches of Lord Derby on the Eastern question. Gladstone finds fault with the Government for merely, protesting and remonstrating, and concludes with the declaration : " The time has come to say you must let Europe define what is just and then enact it." The writer expresses a belief that circumstances now demand an early reassembling of Parliament. A Vienna despatch to the Times reports that the great council held by order of the Sultan, to reconsider the Cabinet's proposals for peace, has confirmed on all the points resolutions passed before. The decision has been submitted to the Sultan It is of considerable importance, when it is remembered how recensly the Sultans had uncontrolled power, and now their successor must yield to the decision of the Ministry, which is against his convictions, or overrule it, and change his advisers, unless he can effect a compromise. It is not the interest of either side to carry the conflict to extremes, and a compromise is probable. A telegraphic despatch, received at the English Foreign Office from Sir H. G. Elliott, British Ambassador at Constantinople, states that in addition to the arrest of the leaders of the Bashi-Bazonks, the Governor-General of Adrianople has been dismissed for maintaining a general armament of Mahometans, the necessity for such a precaution having passed. Sir H. G. Elliot, in reply to enquiry, says a British officer attached to the Turkish nothing to recommend them but their knowledge headquarters, reports great depredations having of Russian and their ignorance of Polish. Even been committed in Servia, but no case of outrage of the Ruthenian language, which is much more like women or mutilation of wounded is known. On Russian, has been proscribed, because it is generally receiving this intelligence, the ambassador temonstrated with the Turkish Government against the depredations, and stringent orders were sent to the commander of the Turkish forces to put a stop to them. A despatch from Constantineple to Reuter's Telegram Company says:—"The ports faith for all that, but the love of their Church will has informed the Ambassadors of the Powers in remain graven more deeply than ever in the hearts reply to their representations made on Saturday last, that it is impossible to grant an armistice, but the Porte is prepared to accept peace based upon the following points:—First, the reoccupation of fortresses which were held by Turkey previous to 1857; second, the destructions of fortresses constructed by Services since 1857; third, the investiture of Prince Milan at Constantinople; fourth, the reductions of the constantinople; fourth, the red tion of the effective Servian army to 10,000 men and 3 batteries; fifth, the construction of a railway across Servia." A sixth point follows, which is undecipherable in the telegram. The Porte insists chiefly upon the necessity of the occupation of the principal Servians fortresses, so as to prevent fresh aggression, and leave the negotiation of a treaty on the above basis entirely in the hands of the powers. The Liondon Times, in an article on Turkey's basis of peace, says Europe cannot permit Turkey to occupy the Servian fortresses which she held until: 1857. The European Powers are the best judges as to what military forces Prince Milan should maintain after they complete their plans. For the sake of peace, the Porte should waive the empty form of Prince Milan doing homage to the Sultan. In fact, the only safe condition of those proposed by Turkey is the construction of a railway across Servia. The North German Gazette says the Turkish conditions for peace are a challenge to the Powers. The text of the Porte's answer to the powers shows that the Porte, besides conditions for peace already made known, requires that Servis shall send back all persons who emigrated to that country from the neighboring Turkish provinces. The status quo ante bellum will be retained with regard to Montenegro. Within twenty-four hours after the Powers shall give judg ment on the peace conditions, the Porte will order suspension of hostilities. A Constantinople despatch announces that the sixth article in the Turkish basis of peace, which was indecipherable, in the telegram received on Friday, stipulates for the payment by Servis of a war, indemnity without fixing its amount, or in lieu, thereof, an increase of Servia's annual tribute. Although the Porte has refused to grant an armistice it is understood that it would consent to a suspension of hostillties. A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Belgrade says the Servians repulsed an attack of five battalions of Turks near Gredetin, southwest of Alexinatz, on Thursday. The Servians also claim that General Horvatovich has turned the Turkish positions by crossing the Yastabatz Heights and that Col. Mirkowich, commander of the army of the Drina, has defeated the Turks and driven them across the Drina, recapturing two Servian redoubts and Little Zwornick, which had been taken by the Turks. It is asserted that Servia has obtained 60,000 muskets and several mitralleuses from Prussia. Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the

morning, state affirding an louportanity for a calm and reasonable discussion of terms of settlement." Relief's Telegram Co/bas a despatch from Belgrade stating that an agreement to suspend hostilities for ten days has been signed in A special from Berlin to the Observer says :- "Simultaneously" with the delivery of the reply to the Powers, containing the peace conditions, the Porte issued orders on its own initiative for the immediate constitution of all hostilities, on the assumption that Service and Montenegro would issue similar instructions. The Powers received the Portes reply have ably and opened ceived the Portes reply havorably and opened negotiations immediately for further folks action. The Porte has connected by hounged the Powers of its firm defermination to redress the grieval desired Christian. The Vienna About Pour the official paper, while expressing its satisfied on it the fact that Turkish peace proposal present the lift inst real basis for negotiations in favor of peace od wells upon the necessity of considerable incidifications in favor of peace of wells upon the necessity of considerable incidifications in favor of peace of wells upon the necessity of considerable incidifications in favor of peace of wells upon the necessity of considerable incidifications in favor of peace of the necessity of considerable modules for the necessity of the necessity of t key's conditions. It'especially points to the necks sity of including in the negotiations guarantees— which the Porte must give for the improvement of the condition of the Condition subjects, and the the person of the contract of To 11th new to remem the C. Short I seek it changes

OUR BOYHOOD COMPANIONS WHERE ARE THEY ?_

alling now madive a pleasifichal above our pends and a happy bustling world around us; yet we are not satisfied, always looking with brighter hopes to a clearer sky and a happier to-morrow.

The power of memory is great, through it we love to lock back at the events of long ago. The home of our childhood, the dear ones that clustered around the "old hearthstone," the sunny hills, the meadow by the running brook-(where we gathered flowers in the spring time of life.) all come floating back to us once more. Our companions are linked with all that is lovely. They pass away from us and we see them no more—some have chosen the learned professions, and in foreign climes, are reaping the pecuniary benefits avising therefrom. Others are able, learned and indefstigable labourers in the vineyard of the Lord; some have fallen in battle and sleep in an honoured grave; more have perished in the briney deep, while not a few, having accomplished their alloted time, are now laid to rest in their ionely beds. We are not alone, but with them and memory we wander over the old cherished spot once more. So it always is. The spring and summer flowers come and go, with their beauty and in memory never dying we look backwards

from to day, to gaze upon their fragrant ashes. We also at times like to glance at the future, to that bright heavenly home of the wearied traveller, home where we may rest at last, and listen to the rippling of waters and the sweet music of birds. The labours of the day seem devoid of interest yet right before us, weary hands await our lifting, wandering feet need our advice, and the sick and dying look to us for sympathy and help, so all along 'our

pathway we can help the weary heart, if we will? We love to look back upon the past, although we cannot dispel the sadness which its echoes have produced, and in glancing at the future we plainly see that we too must soon pass over the threshold of earth to enter the mysterious world beyond.

Colonel Spencer's "Spoons."

It is told of Colonel Charles Spencer counsellorat law, that some years ago he had to defend one Marshall, charged with larceny, and against whom there was very strong evidence. Before the trial Spencer went to his client and told him that his only chance was on a plea of insanity, and he advised him to play the lunatic, and to answer all questions put to him with the word "spoons." The day of trial came on and Marshall took his place at the dock, pale, haggard and wild looking. "Guilty or not guilty? asked the clerk,

"" Spoons!" bawled the prisoner, with a blank stare. "Come, plead guilty or not guilty," repeated the

clerk, "Spoons" was the only reply. "Prisoner will you answer the questions put to you, or do you want to be punished for contempt?"

"Spoons," bawled the prisoner still unmoved. At this point the counsel for the prisoner inter-fered, and told the court that his client was not in any condition to be put on trial, as he was evidently not responsible for his actions, and it was

an outrage on free citizens, etc. "Do you understand what is said?" asked the

judge addressing the prisoner.

"Spoons," was the reply, in accents wild. It was evident the man was crazy, the judge order ed him discharged. He was taken charge of by his friends, who were present, and left the court with him. Counsellor Spencer followed them, and congratulating him on his escape, suggested that it might be a good idea to pay him his fee. His client stared at him in amazement, and moved away with the simple remark, "Spoons."

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PROVINCE OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR COURT. DAME JANE SMITH, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JAMES INGLIS, of the same place, Trader, and judicially authorised a ester en justice,

The said JAMES INGLIS,

Defendant, The said Plaintiff has instituted an action for separation as to property against the said Defend.

Montreal, 15th September, 1876.

DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX,

HUTCHINSON & WALKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ester en justice,

SUPERIOR COURT

District of Montreal. DAME PHILOMENE, SAUVE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of PIERRE POULIN, of the same place, Trader, duly authorized

¥8. The said PIERRE POULIN,

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause on the twelfth day of September, 1876. DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX, HUTCHINSON & WALKER,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEEKC, 1065.

District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME SOPHIE DOROTHEE BRUNEAU, of the parish of Saint Brung, in the district of Mor-treel, wife of TANCREDE BOUCHER DE GROSBOIS, of the same place, esquire, physican, and duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintif.

The said TANCREDE BOUCHER DE GROSBOIS,

Defendant. and the second ways year An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this case on the first day of September

LACOSTE & GLOBENSKY Attorneys for Plaintiff, Montreal, 1st September, 1876.

CANADA,

stituted in that cause.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME CATHERINE PIEDALU die PRAIRIE, wife, common as to property, of CLEOPHAS ADOLPHE CHARTIER, Inn-keeper, of the Village of the Canton of Chambly, said District, duly authorized to sue,

Plaintiff:

VE. The said CLEOPHAS ADOLPHE CHARTIEB, her

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been in-

> Montreal, 9th September, 1870.
> PREVOST & PBEFONTAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. The Twelfth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.

PRESENT: The Honorable JUSTICE RAINVILLE.

"LA COMPAGNIE DE PRET & CREDIT FON-

CIERS," a body politic and duly incorporated according to law, and in the Statutes in some in this Province, doing business and having its place of business at Montreal, in the District of Montreal, we are

DAME EUGENIE LENOIR, heretofore of the City and District of Montreal wife, separated as to property, of ARTHUR E VALOIS, Esquie, Advocate, heretofore of the same place, and the said Arthur E Valois party to these presents for the purpose of authorizing his said wife, the said Eugenie Lenoir and Arthur B Valois, now absent from the Province of Quebec and also of the Dominion of Canada, bec and also of the Dominion of Canada,

trebe golf sie't zuitlele ba entenete Defendants. pentier, Esquire; of Counsel for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of Noel Roy, one of the sworn Balliffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Counsel Coun Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; that the said Defendants by an All orders promptly attended to. The Drawing and Vocal Music entail no extra devertisement to be twice inserted in the French in the Seal of the City of Montres, tharge.

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