TOREIGN-INTELLIGENCE.

(Courtes and Courtes of the State of Courtes M. Dufaure has been elected a life-member of the

French Senate, in the place of the late M. Casimir Perier. The Municipal Council of Berlin has, it is stated,

withdrawn the warrant for the arrest of Count Arnim, and it is conjectured that the santence of imprisonment pronounced against him will be commuted into a fine, as imprisonment would place his life in jeopardy.

"BLOODY QUEEN BESS":—The Paris Univers Bays

... When we gave the name, the other day; "Sang lante Reine, Elizabeth," to the celebrated Elizabeth of England, we only resorted to a title which has been applied to her by English historians, themselves. We gave her the name under which she is pretty widely remembered in Ireland. An Irish historian, in recounting the horrible persecution of those days, said, Bloody Queen Bess became more prodigal of Catholic blood the more she shed. believe that Ireland and her historians possess good and solid reasons for bestowing on this queen the title we gave her, and which has by Protestants been very flippantly applied to Mary instead." (There is no man of sense who will not agree with the Unimers.

LIMBURG (NASSAU).—A very hard interpretation of some of the provisions of the May Laws has just been applied to a case in this diocese. The parish priest of Niederzeuzheim, near Hadamar, has just died. It has 3,000 souls and five "filiations," sub-districts, each having its own graveyard and chapel in which on all Sundays and holydays Mass is celebrated by one of the assistant clergyman of the parish. These places are all separated from each other by distances varying from half-an-hour's to an hour and an half's walk, so that many persons could not hear Mass but for this arrangement, which is also most convenient for the administration of the Sacraments. The Government has, however, notified the assistant clergymen that they must for the future cease to exercise any ecclesiastical functions. The special hardships of this is the more apparent since those assistant clergymen, although subordinate to the parish priest, were not appointed by him, but by the Bishop, and for an indefinite period. This appointment and missio canonica certainly does not expire with the death of the parish priest. Six deaths have already occured among parishioners, since the vacancy of the parish .- London Tablet.

The Muncipal Council of Paris appears intent upon celebrating, on the 22nd of September next, or rather on the 1st Vendemaire, the eighty-fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic. Should this celebration succeed, perhaps some of the other republican fetes will be revived, such as the fete of the abolition of orders; fete of the oath fete of regeneration; fete of animals, the friends of man. &c. The Bonapartists are very indignant at the idea of the public money being spent in doing honor to the republic but when Napoleon was First Consul he and his colleagues, Sieyes and Roger-Duclos, ordered the celebration of those great epochs of the revolution, the 14th of July (storming of the Bastile), 10th of August (capture of the Tuileries). and the 1st Vendemaire.

OUTBREAK AMONG THE NATIVES OF AFRICA .special to the Standard from Madeira says intelligence has been received there of an outbreak of hostilities on the west coast, Africa. The British expedition, consisting of three ships, under Com-modore Bruce, ascended the River Niger, and had a conflict with the natives. Several villages were burned, and a number of Englishmen wounded.

MASSACRE OF EGYPTIAN TROOPS .- The Herald's Paris special says :- "I have just learned from a reliable source that a fresh disaster has befallen the Egyptian army of Abyssinia; fifteen hundred Egyptian troops, with their commander. Rahib Pasha, have been massacred in a narrow gorge, where escape was impossible. The Abyssinians afterwards went to Massaroa, which they seized. The garrison imploring." Since the ceremonies of July the tide and government officers escaped on board some or pligrims has been rolling ceaselessly to the ships which happened to be in the port, and srrived safely in Suez. 4 The Egyptian Government is centemplating revenge, and sending fresh troops to the scene of action. The cavalry and artillery are also being reorganized."

THE R. C. MASSACRE IN CHINA.-Advices Hong Kong August the 15th, state that the report of the massacre in Ning Kou Fou is confirmed. The Roman Catholic church was destroyed, the officiating priest tortured and killed, and his assistant torn to pieces: dead bodies were taken from their graves and defiled, and one hundred of the congregation slain. The French Minister is taking active steps to secure the punishment of the guilty parties, among whom are numerous officials of rank. Several other assaults and murders of Christians have followed and forty dwellings have been destroyed. Damage to property estimated at \$60,009.

It would seem that in Italy not even private property is to be any more respected. The government has just notified its intention of seizing the Vigna Pia. This is a kind of farm, situated on a prominent spot a few miles outside the city, founded by the Pope many years ago for the purpose of affording an asylum to over a hundred poor boys, and of teaching them some trade. The land was bought with the Pope's own private money, and the essablishment itself built by the same means : and yet the State steps in to seize it, on the plea that it is under bad management. The Holy Father is greatly afflicted at this sad news.

ATHEISM IN PARIS. -- A Parisian citizen has a substantial grievance against the secular tendency of the times. His loved wife died, and having been a religious woman, who had St. Joseph for her patron. the bereaved spouse placed a monument over her grave, for which he prepared this inscription:—
"J. M. J. [Jesus, Mary, Joseph]. Pater Noster— Josephine Jacques, wife of Leon Guipon, born the 3rd June, 1822; died the 29th July, 1876. Dear soul, from heaven on high, watch over and pray for thy child and thy spouse. They pray for thee, and they will ever weep thy loss. Mother of Our Savi-our and St. Joseph, pray for her. Au revoir." The prefecture, in its wisdom, rejected the initials at the beginning, the words "Pater Noster," and the supplication to Mary and Joseph. The husband can appreciate, just now, an objection to the Mother of God and St. Joseph, but he cannot divine the ground on which "Our Father" is inadmissible. He denies that the inscription, even as a whole, threatens the peace of France, of a province, a commune, or a town, and he inclines to the belief that some underling has taken it "under his bonnet" to play the atheist in this matter. The Univers, which prints the complaint of the husband, confesses its inability to unravel the mystery, and gives it up as a riddle.

THE FORCES OF RUSSIA. - The Russian correspondent of the Paris Univers has been at some pains to ascertain the immediate strength of that country for a campaign, and in a long letter gives the following facts:—Of the eight great divisions of the imperial forces, four are yet on peace footing, and four ready to move. That at St. Petersburg is al-ways on a war footing, and recently its ranks have leave. And their Army—that of Warsaw—number 100,000 strong. It is deployed on the frontier of telegram announces that the Russian journal Ruski.

commence any warlike move decided upon, but he be abandoned. A special from Vienna says Tcherpoints out that it is not sufficient of itself, and the mayer, has ordered civilians to leave, Alexinate, and transport service is so defective that a considerable, the town is now quite deserted. The Servians still time would be wasted in doubling its trength. The Emperor and his Council have adopted a waiting and watching policy, very much du contrast to the passionate partiality of the nation generally; and there is a strong current of susplaton, pretty freely expressed, that the Government is under the influence of that of Germany This does not please the Russians.

THE MENNONITES.—The Kreuz Zeitung calls attention to the large emigration of Mennonites, who are leaving Germany "for conscience" sake," The circumstances are these. These sectaries object to war, and have avoided military service. A. Cabinet Order," issued last year, permitted them to elect between service in the fighting corps, or in the train or medical department. A meeting of delegates was held. A small minority proposed to give up the opposition to military service altogether. A large majority resolved to accept the alternative allowed them by the War-Office, and join the train or hospital organization. A small body determined to stand by the old traditions of the body. Some time in the spring, at a religious meeting one of the first class was refused the communion, on the ground that by joining the army he had ceased to belong to the Mennonite body. A prosecution was instituted. The minister who refused to admit the soldier to communion was sentenced to imprisonment, on the ground that the May Laws make it a punishable offence to inflict ecclesiastical penalties on any one for the performance of min-cipal or State duties. The strict Mennonites came to the conclusion that Prussia was no longer the country for them, and they have been leaving for America. They are well-to-do people, industrious, sober, and steady; their emigration is a loss in many ways for Germany. The Kreuz Zeitung declares that every family who go out take with them from 180,000 to 360,000 marks (£9,000 to £18,000); and every emigrant steamer leaving Germany takes some of them away. This newspaper observes that it is well known the May Laws were aimed only at the Catholic Clergy. But wise men foresaw at the time that no one could tell how widely mischevious they might become.-London Tablet.

The Grotto of Lourdes was one of the grand religious centres of Christendom during the month of July. It is estimated that over two hundred thousand pilgrims paid it a visit. On the day of the final ceremonies connected with the coronation the scene was magnificent. The Apostolic Nuncio was there by direction of the Sovereign Pontiff, and in the name of Pius IX, blessed and crowned the costly statue. With him on the occasion were his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, the Archbishops of Chamberry, of Besancon of Toulouse and a striking assemblage of over thirty other prelates from nearly every portion of the country. The throng of priests, both secular and regular, of monks and nuns, was simply huge; and as the gigantic procession, broken by flags and banners of dazzling variety and magnificence, wended its way up the steeps of the hill, the spectators bad the happiness of beholding a sight which was overpowering in its impressiveness and sublimity. The address drawn up and forwarded to the Holy Father has elicited a reply which has just appeared in the Paris papers. His Holiness, writing to the Archbishop of Paris says:—"The Almighty, hearkening to the supplications of His Holy Mother, will save not alone your illustrious nation, but the entire Christian people, from the tempest and the dangers which are impending to-day; will comfort the afflicted, will strengthen the weak, will enlighten the blind, will lead sinners to the way of repentance, and will restore to human society, disordered by such violent shocks, that peace for which we have been so long

sacred shrine. HOW THE ALT-CATHOLICS GOT THE CARMELITE CHURCH AT BOPPARD.—A few miles from Coblentz lies the beautiful town of Boppard, so well known and well liked for its admirable situation. its delicious wine and fruit, and the happy countenances of its inhabitants. At present, however, a dark cloud is hovering over the merry little town. The Old-Catholics, although they are not numerous and anything but pious or christian, in Boppard, have succeeded by means of a shameful trick, approved of, if not suggested by Government, in getting hold of the Carmelite church, one of the most beautiful and oldest Churches on the Rhine. In order to secure a respectable number of apostates, they not only counted all children, women, and strangers living at Boppard, but included the names of all but Catholics of the neighbourhood within a radius of 20 miles, extending as far as Creuznach, the inhabitants of which, as being of another parish, have no right whatever of being enrolled as parishioners of an Alt-Catholic community at Boppard. When I visited the church a few days ago, Mass was just said for more than 300 school children, who were superintended by a few lay teachers, and six nuns of the Order of St. Charles Borromeo. The officiating priest, with his long white hair flowing in thick waves round his neck and shoulders, would by his dignified and venerable appearance have made a deep impression on me, even if I had not known that he was the great poet, Gedeon vonder Heide [Berger], one of the most respected and beloved men on the Rhine. The church, to which is attached the gymnasium, may hold 1,000 persons, and is a real gem of Mediaval art. It was built at the beginning of the 15th century, in pure Gothic style, and contains wonderfully chiselled chancel seats, a pulpit and an organ of priceless workmanship, belonging, according to Aug. Reichensperger, to the noblest productions of the 15th century.— And now what will the Alt-Catholics do with this large and beautiful church which hitherto was every day filled with pious worshippers? Those apostates do not go to church to worship God; if they appear in it is for the sake of a demonstration or a good concert. In Wiesbaden the grand parish church stood literally empty at Pentecost. During confession time the Alt-Catholic priest sat in vain in the confessional; no penitent presented himself, at last he got impatient and stepping out of the confessional, he shouted in a loud voice to the five persons: "Is there nobody here who wishes to go to confession?"—no answer. And so it is nearly everywhere. When they want to steal a church Alt Catholics are numerous on paper; but as soon as the robbery is committed, they dwindle away.— Corr of Catholic Times.

THE EASTERN WAR.

At a large meeting held in Rochdale, England the other night, to protest against the Turkish a-trocities, a letter from John Bright was read, in which he says :- "It is now understood throughout been completed by the recall of all the soldiers on the world that England is the main, if not the one supporter of Turkish rule in Europe. Had it acted 200,000 men, and is distributed with three great with Russia and the other powers, it is almost cercamps situated under the fortresses defending the tain that the Servian war would not have occurred." line of the Vistula. The army of the South-West, A Belgrade despatch to the Times, reports a member 150,000 strong, is camped under the walls of Ochaks) of the Red Cross Knight. Society having been bruoff, and may be called the Army of the Black Sear tally murdered by the Turks, and the assassins out. The fourth is the Army of the Caucasus, and is off his arm bearing the red cross badge, A. Vienna, Turkey-in-Asis; and can take the field in a moment. Mir has been suspended for three months on account, der called at the Sub-Treasury Saturday afternoon sult the printed. Prospectus and a Course of Study and the field in a moment. Mir has been suspended for three months on account, der called at the Sub-Treasury Saturday afternoon sult the printed. Prospectus and a Course of Study and the printed of the pri

the province, who was solourning at Baden, has re-ceived urgent orders to return to his post at Tiffs. So that whatever may be said to the contrary Russia has a powerful force prepared for prompt action that the flank movement, of the Turks The correspondent thinks the Caucasian Army will is not checked Alexinate and Deligrad will have to hold the northern redoubts with a small force.
The main body has gone to Deligrad. The
Turks are preparing to ford the Morava, the
bridges over which have been destroyed. The

Times Vienna correspondent says:—In the state of demoralization in which the Service army must be by this time the Turks can be masters of the whole country in less than a fortnight on the side of Montenegro. The Turks are preparing to invade from the north-west and south-east simultaneously. Moukhint Pasha has already entered Montenegrin territory by way of Klobuk, burned the village of Zastafs, and is now encamped at Irahova. Five Montenegrin battallons are opposed to him, but have not ventured to attack yet, and all the Montenegrin forces in the Herzegovina are hastening toward Grahova. Dervish Pasha's army on the south-west is not yet reported in motion, but its mere presence there is sufficient to keep Prince Nicholas and the Montenegrin army of 10,000 men from moving against Moukhtar Pasha. The mili-tary situation, therefore, is greatly in favor of the Turks, should diplomatic action fail to secure a suspension of hostilities. A letter from the Protestant Bishop of Manchester, calling upon the people as a nation to subscribe for the relief of the Bulgarians, contains the following sentence :- " come what may, I do not see anything is likely or even possible to come which can endanger the position of England. It seems impossible, if we are to have any regard for our honor or our good name, that we should any longer throw or even allow it to be supposed we throw the shield of protection of England over a power which, relying on that protection, has done deeds which have startled and shocked the conscience of the whole civilized world." The Times leading article argues that "it is a fallacy to say Turkey is an independent member of the European system. The right, of neutral powers to intervene in her affairs was long ago established. We have not morally alone, but as a matter of international law, the right to see that justice is done the Porte's Christian subjects." The Pall Mall Gazette apprehends that the Servian

action on Russian aid has been so palpable throughout that Russia will be almost compelled to protect her now, and may interfere in such a manner as to provoke a general war. A Belgrade telegram says communications with the positions on the Morava appears in great disorder. The Minister of War has not had a word from Tchernayeff himself for two days. It is reported that a Turkish force is marching directly upon Kragujevatz, where there are important Government works. A Servian despatch reports that the Turks crossed the Morava between Alexinatz and Belgrade. It claims, however, that the Servian positions are maintained. Both Turk. ish and Servian bulletins announce a battle on the side of Novi-Bazar. The Servians say the army of the Yayor, under Col. Antitch, repulsed a Turkish attack, while the Turks say the Servians were defeated, and fled, leaving 700 dead on the field. In Montenegro, hostilities have opened both in the north-west and south-east, and vigorously, according to accounts received. A Reuter despatch says the Montenegrins attacked Moukhtar Pasha Tuesday morning. A fiercely-contested battle was in progress when the report was despatched. Moukhtar's army had just been reinforced by ten battalions under Fund Pasha, and was believed to number 30,000 men. On the southeast Dervish Pasha marched upon the territory of Kuci in force. Prince Nichelas is in that neighborhood, and the Times correspondent at Cettinge telegraphed that a great battle was either in progress or might be shortly expected about Spuss. A Times special from Vienna says English influence at Constantinople has greatly weakened since the declaration that England would not support Turkey

oppose such a step on the part of Russia, and con-sequently Count Zichy, Austrian Ambassador, now occupies the exceptional position of power which Sir Henry Elliot, the English Ambassador, recently held. Meanwhile, the Turks have great faith in their own military power. The demand for armistice presented by foreign Ambassadors generally, has not been answered, as a decision must be taken in Council and must receive the Sultan's sanction A Pall Mall Gazette special from Berlin says Turkey, through her Ambassadors at the European Courts, has decidedly refused to grant the armistice demanded on Monday, but expresses willingness to treat for peace. A pamphlet by Mr. Gladstone, entitled " Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East," has been issued. It is urgent, in addition to the termination of the war, first, to put an end to anarchy, misrule, plundering and murdering, which still desolate Bulgaria; second, to make effectual provision against its recurrence by excluding the Ottoman Govern-ment from administrative control not only in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, but above all in Bulgaria; third, to redeem by these measures the honor of the British name, which in the deplorable events of the

against Russian interference. Austria is now looked

upon as the Power whose interests compel her to

year has been more gravely compromised than has been known in a former period. Mr. Gladstone says:-"I am still desirous to see the integrity of Turkey upheld, though that desire should not be treated as paramount to the still higher objects of policy." As an old servant of the Crown and State, he entreats his countrymen to require and insist that Government, which has been working in one direction, shall work in the other, and shall apply all its vigor to concur with the other States in Eu rope in obtaining the extinction of the Turkish Executive's power in Bulgaria. Mr. Gladstone concludes with an appeal for an organized collection and distribution of relief to Bulgaria. It is said that the Porte refused to suspend hostilities until Servia accepts its conditions for peace, which comprise the

The Next German War.

demolition of the fortresses at Belgrade and Semend-

ria, and the limitation of the Servian army to 20,000

The other day a simple minded German called on a grocer to pay his bill, giving him a ten-dollar The grocer examined it closely, and said:

"Hullo, where did you get this note?" " Vot is de reasons mit dose note?" replied the honest Teuton; "don't she vash good, hein?" "Good!" answered the grocer; "why you're a lucky man-that note is worth ten dollars fifty cents.

"Ish dat so? Why for?" "You see the signature over here, don't you?"

"Dose things like a corkscrew mit worms?" "Yow."

"Well, that's Spinner's signature."

" Vell ?" "Well, Mr. New is now Treasurer of the United

States." "You don't tole me so. Vell?"

Well, and notes signed by Spinner are getting scarce, and people pay five per cent. more for them than for the new issue." "By Shimminy, is dot so?"

"Yes. Lemme see your bills. Why, every one of them is a Spinner. Man alive, your fortune is.

made," it manusers and it is also must be in pursuance of the grocer's advice, wMr. Schneider called at the Sub-Treasury Saturday afternoon.

in the evening lurking round the street by, which the grocer must go home, and on being accosted by an acquaintance, the following conversation took

place: "Oh, yes, the Germans are unquestionably a military nation of the first class."

"Some big fights, hein? Leipsic!" ", Yes."

"Und Koniggrats?" "Certainly."

"Und Worth, and Marsla-Tour, and Gravelotte, und Sedan ?"

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"Of course, of course." "Dose was all big battles, und der Deutsche licked?"

" Vell, you joost waits till dat grocery store shuts himsel, and you saw a Deutsche victory vot makes you forget all dem little ones!"—Chicago Tribune.

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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

DAME CATHERINE PIEDALU di 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;

Director

vs. The said CLEOPHAS ADOLPHE CHARTIER, her husband,

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

stituted in that cause. Montreal, 9th September, 1876. PREVOST & PBEFONTAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINGE OF QUEERC, 1065.

District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME SOPHIE DOROTHEE BRUNEAU, of the parish of Saint Bruno, in the district of Mortreal, wife of TANCREDE BOUCHER DE

GROSBOIS, of the same place, esquire, physican, and duly authorized to ester en justice. Plaintiff. The said TANCREDE BOUCHER DE GROSBOIS,

the time O will among they of erect a co Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been