

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**COMMUNISTS PARDONED.**—President MacMahon has granted 127 additional pardons to Communists.

**POWDER MAGAZINE BLOWN UP.**—Paris, July 27.—The Government powder magazine at Toulouse has been blown up. There was a great loss of life.

**THE PRESIDENTIAL POLICY.**—Paris, July 27.—It is stated that President MacMahon, at a cabinet council, ridiculed the scheme which had been attributed to him of forming a Ministry from the minority. He adheres thoroughly to the constitutional policy heretofore adopted by him.

**NEWSPAPERS FINED.**—Paris, July 28.—The action of M. Dufane, director of the Jesuit College, and 25 students against the newspapers, including the *Republique Francaise*, Gambetta's organ, were fined 2,000 francs each.

The great attachment of Prussian Catholics to Plus IX. was unmistakably shown on the 18th of June, when from Cologne and neighbourhood alone, 118 congratulatory telegrams were sent to the Holy Father. The Archbishop of Cologne received 3,400 letters and cards on his fête-day.

The Princess Josephine, of Hohenzollern, has presented the Sisters of Mercy, of Wiesbaden, with a beautifully embroidered church vestment in grateful remembrance of the seat her Royal Highness was allowed to occupy in the Sisters' little chapel, during her sojourn in Wiesbaden.

**BLOCKADE DECLARED.**—London, July 27.—The *New* Madrid special says the blockade of the ports of Dahomey was declared on the 1st of July. The British man-of-war *Spitfire* was stationed at Whydah and the *Ariel* at Little Popo. Vessels now in the blockaded portions will be allowed thirty days to depart. It is not intended to attack Dahomey from sea. The available forces will go in the mail boat to Porto Novo, and thence to the capital.

**ANTICHRISTIAN BISHOP.**—Monsieur José Telesforo Paul, S.J., Bishop of Panama, South America, who has been compelled, by the revolutionary authorities of that country, to leave his See, has received from the great majority of the population, and especially from the most respectable portion, testimonials of the liveliest sympathy. Addresses signed by a long list of names have been sent to the Bishop. Monsignor Paul was born at Bogota, on the 5th of January, 1831, and was appointed Bishop of Panama, September 17th, 1875.

**PROTESTANTISM IN SPAIN.**—"We have heard so much lately of the disgraceful want of liberty, which is experienced by Protestants in Spain," says a writer in the *London Weekly Register*, "that we naturally like to know what the exact number of Protestants who are subjected to this infamous tyranny. The best authenticated reports are surprising. It appears that four thousand is the outside of the number of all kinds of Protestants in Spain. And this, too, after more than a quarter of a century of eager and ardent proselytism. Bibles have been sent by ship loads to Spain; tracts have been distributed throughout the country; and yet, spite of the sympathies of innumerable tourists, Spanish Protestants only number four thousand. We are gravely asked to alter the religion of Spain, to introduce these divisions of our country, solely to gratify these few bewitched Spaniards, and the tourists who call themselves Protestants. A concession has been made, on the part of the Spanish Government, in the direction of admitting private Protestantism; but neither the Government nor the people would ever consent to make a Babel of the gloriously united Catholic Spain."

**ANTI-CHRISTIAN RIOTS IN CHINA.**—With respect to the anti-Christian riots in Szechuen, which are said to have been excited by a document attributed to the literary chancellor of the province, the *North China Herald* says:—"Riots began about the 7th of April, and from then up to the date of our last advice, the work of pillage, murder and incendiarism had been going steadily forward. The district of Kiangph, on the north of Chungking, seems to have been the special theatre of disturbance. Writing on April 24, our informant states that 300 houses had been pillaged, demolished, or burned; that 14 Christians had been massacred, of whom two had been burned alive, and that even the pagans had had four men killed and some houses destroyed for trying to help their Christian neighbours. So far from endeavouring to check these outrages, it is alleged the magistrates of Kiangph caused to be published on the 22nd of April, to the sound of the gong, that whoever aided the Christians should be treated like them. Nor has the Taoist of Chungking shown a greater inclination to restore order. He has issued no proclamation, the natural result being that the rioters think the mandarins favour them and grow in boldness."

## THE EASTERN WAR.

**THE SULTAN DYING.—APPOINTMENT OF A REGENT.—SERIOUS POSITION OF SERBIA.**

It is reported on reliable authority that Sultan Mourad Effendi is dying, and that Abdul Hamid, a brother of the Sultan has been appointed provisional regent. Prince Milan of Serbia is endeavoring to secure diplomatic intervention.

The *Daily News* Belgrade special says the Serbian war has virtually collapsed. Henceforth the aggressive is quite abandoned. The deepest despondency reigns in Belgrade. I have some reason to believe that an offer of mediation on the part of Great Britain would be favorably entertained by Prince Milan's advisers. There are grave fears that they are the victims to Russian intrigue, buoyed up by the chimera of Russia's active intervention. Prince Milan's personal aide-de-camp has left Paratjin with a Russian officer who had been staying there for some days. No Serbian corps are now outside the south-eastern frontier. Saitzchar is being strongly reinforced and provisioned as a defensive fortress. The Turks have reopened communication between Belina and Ratcha, despite the efforts of General Olmpeck. The last regiment of Serbian regulars, which was in garrison at Semendria, has started for Alexinatz. The same paper's special from Belgrade says an official bulletin claims that Dulitch has captured a fortified camp at Radoina, which is the only road between Novi-Bazar and Bosnia.

A despatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company, says:—"It is stated that the Government had decided to issue paper currency to the amount of 3,000,000 Turkish pounds."

Intelligence received at Ragusa from Slavonic sources, announces that 15,000 Turks, under Mehmet Hamid Pacha, attacked the Montenegrins on Tuesday, near Podgoritz. They were repulsed, and pursued to Podgoritz. Both sides lost heavily in killed and wounded.

Serbia has authorized the formation of a legion of foreign volunteers, and Signors Xarrazzini and Cersti, the latter an aide-de-camp to Garibaldi, are forming an Italian legion. The strength of the Serbian army now is 115,000 men and 250 canon, including one battery of Krupp guns and 150 bronze pieces. Russian officers and surgeons are arriving at Belgrade daily during the last four days. The Servians, under Tchernayeff, has been combating the Turkish attack. The result is the defeat of Gen. Tchernayeff's army is retreating, and has gone to Paratjin. Prince Milan and Gen. Tchernayeff will go to Saitzchar to encourage the army. The Servians attribute Gen. Leschajavin's defeat on the 18th to his incapacity. Official despatches announce the defeat of the Montenegrins and Servians at Medun, Tatiniza, etc. The Emperor William has earnestly impressed the Prince of Roumania

with the importance of maintaining peace. Turkey has demanded from Roumania the observance of strict neutrality, and has complained that munitions of war are transmitted to Serbia through Roumanian territory. A disguised Turk has been arrested at Glodova. It is supposed that he intended to poison the wells in Serbia. Considerable excitement exists in Crete, Greece and Roumania. The Turks are convinced that the war will not be localized, and they expect hostilities with Russia. The municipal authorities throughout Austria have been instructed to prepare for the mobilization of the army. The whereabouts of the Prince of Montenegro is unknown either at Mostar or here. It is believed that the battle a few days since at Barzana, when 5,000 Montenegrins attacked the Turks' post and were repulsed with heavy loss, was fought to cover the withdrawal of the main Montenegrin army. The Turkish commander at Klek has asked for three days' armistice, which has been granted. He offered to surrender if he were granted the honours of war, but the offer was refused. The *Telegraph's* Berlin special says preparations are being made to mobilize the whole army. The *Telegraph's* Vienna special says it is said the Turkish Ambassador here has confidentially stated that the Porte declares some of the most important of Roumania's demands are inadmissible. He refuses to discuss the cession of the mouth of the Danube, as that question equally concerns the other Powers. The *Political Correspondence* says the Montenegrins, in consequence of their defeat on the 23rd instant, retreated to Karits, and are now concentrating at Krestac, where a fresh engagement is expected. The Paris papers publish special despatches from Semlin, to the effect that the Serbian situation is aggravated by plots of the adherents of the pretender Karagewitch. A proclamation from Karagewitch is placarded in Belgrade. The Reuter Telegram Co. have a despatch from Semlin, saying that there is a disagreement between General Tchernayeff and Prince Milan's staff. General Tchernayeff advised that Prince Milan's headquarters should be transferred to Alexinatz; the staff objected that it would expose Prince Milan to the enemy's fire. The *Temps's* Paratjin special says that at a council of war on Wednesday the Serbian Generals accused each other of incapacity, but ultimately agreed to attack the Turks on the Timok river. The correspondents of the *Times* and *News* with Prince Milan's headquarters telegraph that he left Paratjin on Thursday. The Czar will send one of his own physicians to attend to the wounded at Belgrade. Many ladies have started for Serbia to superintend the hospitals. The *Times's* Ragusa special says the Turks left 400 dead on the field at the battle near Podgoritz on Tuesday. The *Daily News* Belgrade special asserts that Prince Milan will remove his headquarters to Alexinatz immediately, and make a tour of inspection to all his forces. All the special correspondents confirm the previously telegraphed reports of the repulse of 5,000 Turks, who attempted to cross the Timok at Wrashagatz. One of the *News's* correspondents at Belgrade denies that the Servians are collapsing. There has been no engagement sufficiently great to effect the power of either combatant to prolong the contest. The *Times's* Vienna special says all accounts show that great antagonism has broken out between native and foreign elements in the Serbian army. This has been brought to a crisis by the Prince's giving the direction of affairs to General Tchernayeff. The native party, which is headed by the Minister of War, desires to remove the Prince to Belgrade or Schabatz, out of reach of Tchernayeff's influence. The *Times's* Ragusa despatch says the Prince of Montenegro's campaign is regarded as a failure. The retreat of the Montenegrin army was because of an utter lack of organization, discontent of the troops and their distrust of their commanders; the most experienced chiefs having been sent on detached expeditions, the command of the main army was left to young and untried men. The battle of the 21st having demonstrated the incapacity of the officers, and as the Turks were threatening the southern frontier of Montenegro, it was decided to retreat. The army will probably be reorganized into separate corps. Every branch of the service appears to have utterly broken down. Only three Montenegrin battalions were engaged at Barzana, and they were obliged to retreat, because of the lack of ammunition. The loss of the Montenegrins during the campaign has been under 300 killed and wounded. The troops are very indignant at the *fiasco*. The following is official:—"The Turks attempted to cross the river Timok, which forms the eastern boundary of Serbia, at Wrashagatz, on Wednesday, but were repulsed with great loss. On the 24th General Antitch completely defeated the Dervish, near Dugopoljana. Antitch has been appointed commander of the army in place of General Zach, who is invalided. The ex-Governor of Salonica has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The *Paris Journal des Debats's* despatch from Semlin, dated Friday, 28th says the general political position of Serbia is growing more threatening every day. Sixty thousand chassepot rifles, sold by Germany, have arrived in Serbia by way of Roumania. Prince Milan will return to Belgrade, and endeavor to bring about a mediation of the powers between Serbia and the Porte. The *Telegraph's* Constantinople correspondent recounts the interview with Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, on the 21st instant. General Ignatieff expressed the opinion that an armistice was inevitable within three or four weeks, and would probably be brought about by the united action of the six powers. He thought the present difficulties could be arranged by partitioning Bosnia between Austria and Serbia, and giving Montenegro to the Herzegovina. The *Standard's* correspondent at Osman Pacha's camp telegraphs that while the fight was going on between the Serbian battalions and Osman Pacha's forces, a report of which has already been telegraphed, the main body of the Servians at Saitzchar, thinking that Osman Pacha had withdrawn all his men from the camp, crossed the Timok River and attacked him. Osman Pacha opened fire from his batteries and the Servians recrossed the river with loss. The *Standard's* Vienna despatch says Prince Milan proceeds from Belgrade to camp at Schabatz. His opponents report that he intends to enter Hungary. The officers of the National Guard in several towns have been asked to surrender the arms in their charge. It is believed this measure is caused by the fear of a violent outbreak of the anti-war party, though the authorities allege that the arms are required for the volunteers. Karagewitch's proclamation, which was placarded in several Serbian towns on Wednesday night declares that the deposition of Prince Milan is necessary because of his treachery. Karagewitch offers to save the country. The *Standard's* Berlin special says the Greek embassy here states positively that Greece intends to maintain the strictest neutrality at present, but admits that events might arise which would require Greece to enter into action. The Vienna *Tagblatt's* says the change in the ruler of Turkey is an accomplished fact. Abdul Hamid Effendi, a younger brother of Mourad Effendi, is Berlin of the empire. The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin despatch says the defeat of the Montenegrins occasions discomfiture at the Russian Court, where Prince Nicholas had been ostentatiously petted. Some of the Russian diplomatists assert that it will be impossible for the Czar to repress the war spirit in Russia if the Turks invade Serbia. The knowledge of this fact probably accounts for the hesitation of the Turks. The Porte has accepted the proposition of the Austrian government to convey the garrison of the port of Klek, with war material, to Astwari.

**WANTED UP AN OLD WOMAN.**—The other day, a woman about fifty years, old, called at the Central depot, luggage, a big satchel, and, after looking around a little she took a pie from the eating-stand and sat down for a lunch. When asked to hand over the cash value of said pie she replied: "You don't get one red cent, and if you say much I'll climb over there and mop the floor with you." It was soon discovered that she was "tuff," and for fear of a row she was not again asked for fifteen cents. When she had finished the pie, she walked around, and presently asked Officer Button what time the train started for Hopper City. He said he never heard of any such town, and she remarked: "Well, you want to plug around and find when the cars leave, or I'll make your heels break your neck!"

He kept shy of her for half an hour, and she went into the gentlemen's waiting room, made a bed on one of the benches, and was soon fast asleep. Word was brought to Officer Button, and he went to rouse her. She had her head on the satchel, and by accident he brushed the tip of her long nose.

"Boy! I'll make you holler like a loon when I get up!"

"Come—this is no place for you," he replied.

"Do you know my business better than I do?" she queried.

"But you must get up," he protested.

"Go away, boy!" she warned, "go away before I hurt you!"

"Will you get up?" he demanded.

She got up. She got up slowly, and regularly, and gracefully, and as she reached her feet she took him by the hair and crumpled her fingers till his eyes looked like full moons.

"Boy! what did I tell you?" she quietly asked, shutting down a little tighter.

He grasped her arm, and after a struggle broke her hold, but her fingers brought away enough hair to make two big bird's-nests.

"Now you want to behave yourself!" he gasped, as he looked around for his hat.

"Time!" she called, giving him a thumping kick as he bent over for his hat.

It jarred him all over, and he reached for her arm to lead her out of the room.

"Five to three that you can't do it!" she snarled, taking his collar and neck-tie off at one grab.

He didn't want to hurt a woman, and he turned to go out and consult authority.

"Time!" she squeaked, putting in two splendid right and left kicks.

"Will you get out of here?" he asked, growing pale around the mouth.

"Not till the undertaker carries me, or you apologize for taking hold of my nose."

"I didn't mean to."

"Do you apologize?"

"I do."

"Well, don't never do it again, mister man. I'm old and a little faded, but I'm a catamount! See here, once!"

She grasped a handful of his shirt front and slammed him into a corner, drew him out again and might have thrown him over a bench if the linen had not given away.

"Come I shall have to send you to the station if you don't stop," he whispered.

"Do I stop now a cent?" she chuckled, trying to kick his chin off.

He jumped out and locked the door, and after a little she climbed out of one of the street windows, kicked a hackman out of her way, and up along the warrens to see if she could get to Hopper City by water.

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