

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

**INDEMNITY.**—PARIS, July 29.—In the Assembly, today, M. Duval asked the Government why the U. States had not paid to French citizens the indemnity due to them for loss sustained in the civil war, while the claims of other foreigners had been settled. The Duke of Cazay, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply, said the indemnity due to other foreigners was likewise unpaid. President Grant, in his last message to Congress, recommended it to take legislative action on this matter. Congress, however, had not moved yet.

**THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE.**—The Permanent Committee of the National Assembly, as approved consists of 12 Deputies of the Right, 2 of the Left, and 11 of the Left.

**PARIS, July 29, 1875.**—The Marshal President returned to Versailles today. M. de MacMahon has been very much affected by all that he has seen in the departments so grievously devastated by the inundation. 1,600 houses are destroyed at Toulouse only, and 25,000 persons are actually without resource. In what way are such misfortunes to be met? Scarcely 3,500,000 francs were collected, when 200,000,000 are necessary. The Republican newspapers occupy themselves very much with the subscriptions, because the sufferers by the inundation belong for the greater part to the Radical party, and are the principal supporters of the demagogic candidates. The *Rappel* has already collected 50,000 francs, the *Temps* 120,000 francs, the *Siècle* 30,000 francs, the *Republique Française* 33,000 francs, &c. These newspapers, instead of sending in their subscriptions to the Central Committee, of which M. de MacMahon is the president, send them to the Municipal Council of Toulouse, by far the greater part of which is composed of Radicals. The Republicans wish themselves to benefit by the charity which they practice.—*Paris Cor. of Tablet.*

**AN IMMORTAL ASSEMBLY.**—The dislike of the mass of the French Conservatives to the idea of a dissolution has suggested to the Republican *Evénement* an amusing *jeu d'esprit*, which, however little one may sympathize with its author, is worth quoting, as it relieves the dryness of the Constitutional controversy. It purports to be a "Guide" for the Anti-Dissolution "Deputy," and directs that he shall bring in a bill "for suppressing the French Academy, and changing the name of the National Assembly into that of 'Corps Legislatif des Immortels.'" The President is to be elected for life, and the Secretaries, now elected or re-elected every quarter, are to be made "Permanent Secretaries of the Immortal Assembly." The Anti-Dissolution Deputy is not to enter the Chamber till 3.30, and is to leave at 3.40, so arranging his entrances and exits that there shall never be a quorum. Every Deputy's seat is to bear the inscription put on family graves—"Concession a perpetuity." The office of Deputy is to be hereditary, and it is to revert to children of five years old and upwards. All elective bodies, and all operations necessitating voting, are to be abolished. The Tuilleries is to be reconstructed, and 750 small apartments are to be provided in it, with a throne in each. Thus, says the *Evénement*, will be realized the dream of the anti-dissolution party.

**THE PUBLIC POWERS BILL.**—The Public Powers Bill passed its third reading on Wednesday, 7th ult., by 547 votes to 97, after a speech of great ability from M. Buffet, and after a declaration read by the Duc de Bisaccia in favour of giving Marshal MacMahon personally the exceptional right of declaring war. This was very badly received by the Assembly. M. de Kirdel explained that the Right would vote for the law as a necessity in spite of their objections to it.

**M. DE CASSAGNAC AND M. GAMBETTA.**—The charges of the *Republique Française* have provoked the wrath of the veteran duellist, M. Granier de Cassagnac, who, although sixty-eight years old, has lost nothing of his wonted fire. The Republican paper had accused him of *chantage*, or obtaining money by threats of exposure, and he has publicly given notice in the *Ordre* that he holds M. Gambetta personally responsible for what appears in his paper, and that he is resolved to fight him and will take no excuse. But the Provencal—or he should rather say the Nicotian—has proved less hot-blooded than the Gascon—possibly because he has more to lose—and M. Gambetta has refused to accept the challenge sent him, remarking, sensibly enough, that he "cannot hold himself at the disposal of the first-comer among his political adversaries, and that he has other duties and other responsibilities towards his party, towards France, and the Republic."

**RIVERS IN FRANCE.**—The following remarks, derived from various sources, may not be uninteresting at the present moment. The overflowing of rivers in this country seems to follow certain rules of progression. Thus, for the Loire and the Rhone the dates are 1846, 1856, and 1866; it is highly probable that 1876 will prove a year of inundation for those rivers. It may again be foreseen that in such a case May or June will be the period when the catastrophe may occur. There would, therefore, be ample time to take precautionary measures, not for averting the scourge, a task that would require a large amount of engineering labour, coupled with enormous expense, and the execution of which would take many years, but at least for saving life and movable property from sudden destruction. We have already mentioned General Nansouty's meteorological observatory on the top of the Pic du Midi; if it were telegraphically connected with the plain it might give timely warning of an approaching cataclysm. There are now another series deserving attention from its symmetrical form, viz., the years 1828, 1838, and 1875. In general we would remind our readers of what we have given at several times about M. Belgrand's researches on the basin of the Seine. It measures 79,000 square kilometres, of these about 20,000 consist of impenetrable soil, and the remainder are porous. The consequence is that the river is not opposed to sudden overflowing; it rises and falls moderately, because the surplus water is quickly absorbed. This is not the case in the region of the Pyrenees, so severely visited at this moment, where the beds of rivers are granite or some other impenetrable rock. The tributaries of the Garonne, moreover, descend from steep declivities, and, receiving from a thousand small rills the water of the thawing snow, suddenly swell up to an enormous size in a few minutes, and, dashing into the main stream, convert it into a gigantic torrent. The Cevennes contribute in a certain measure to the rise of the Garonne, but more especially to the Rhone and Loire.—*Galignani.*

## SPAIN.

**THE CARLIST WAR.**—MADRID, July 29.—An official dispatch has been received at the Ministry of War announcing that the main body of the Carlists are concentrated in Catalonia. General Martinez Campos has taken the town of Leo de Urgel, in the Province of Lerida, among the Pyrenees, by assault. The citadel still holds out, but must yield to the heavy artillery of the Alfonsoist troops.

## SWITZERLAND.

**STRIKE.**—BERNE, July 29.—Twenty-two hundred workmen employed on the St. Gotthard Tunnel struck work to-day, and became riotous. They gathered at the northern entrance of the tunnel and blocked it. The Swiss Government sent a body of troops to the spot, who dispersed the rioters, killing two of them and wounding several others.

## AUSTRIA.

**MEDIATION.**—VIENNA, July 29.—The *Presse* says the Prince-Bishop of Breslau, Mgr. Foerster in his

dual capacity as German and Austrian Bishop, is mediating between the Vatican and Russia through a special nuncio at Vienna.

## GERMANY.

**DR. FALCK IN RHENLAND.**—The telegraphic agencies in Germany are making a great deal of noise over the reception given to Dr. Falck in the Rhish provinces. The English papers have of course been impressed by this, and the *Times* has been so far influenced as to say that "Dr. Falck would not be acting without some warrant if, after his experience at Cologne and Dusseldorf, he returned to his Sovereign and declared that his ecclesiastical legislation, instead of being an offence to the Catholicity of the Rhine, was in reality accepted by them with the liveliest satisfaction." But the *Times* is quite acute enough to perceive that if the demonstrations at Bonn and elsewhere seem to prove that a large proportion of the inhabitants of those cities have broken away in fact, if not formally from the Church, "similar conclusions might be proved by similar demonstrations in the chief manufacturing and trading cities of Belgium;" "but we know very well," adds the *Times*, "that the conflict between the Civil and Ecclesiastical Powers has not disappeared in Flanders, and we can have no difficulty in understanding that it has not disappeared along the Rhine." Nor has Dr. Falck's triumphant progress at all shaken the writer's conviction "that he is the representative of a policy that must fail." The words which follow deserve special attention, confirming as they do the view which all Catholics must take of the situation. Until the population, which is now Roman Catholic, is detached from the Papal Communion, the Falck Laws will be vehemently resisted; when the population is detached they become unnecessary; and, in the meantime, "so far from operating as a disintegrating influence," they tend "to draw into firmer cohesion the atoms of which the Catholic Church is composed." And if the *Times* recognizes the truth that whenever the State stops short of "unrelenting persecution" a warfare against conscience must inevitably end in failure the *Nord* of Brussels—anything but a Catholic organ—tells us still more plainly what the demonstrations in honour of Dr. Falck have really been. "In reality," says this journal, "the mass of the population has taken no part whatever in the *festes* about which the semi-official journals make such a fuss. The public knew very well before Dr. Falck's journey that the Liberal bourgeoisie and the society of the Universities were already won over to the policy of which the Mays Law are the expression, and in this sense the demonstrations of the Rhish towns could be a surprise to nobody." The simple fact is that there are persons, not only irreligious but actively hostile to religion, everywhere, but especially in those classes on the Continent specified by the *Nord* and that they should applaud a crusade against the organization of the Church and the rights of conscience is just as much to be expected as that the religious people should energetically protest against it, and resolutely endure the consequences.—*Tablet.*

**THE POPE AND CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI.**—The Holy Father has replied at some length to an address from several members of the Polish aristocracy, thanking his Holiness for the eminent favour conferred on the Church of Poland in the elevation of Cardinal Ledochowski to the Sacred College. After touching on the Archbishop's services in the different charges which he has held, Pius IX. declares that "the virtue of his pious sentiments has been particularly manifested" since he has occupied the metropolitan chair of Posen. "It is there," continues his Holiness, "that in face of..... (here the *Germans* suppress a few words to avoid prosecution) he has stood erect as a rampart of brass, and has energetically and courageously defended the inviolability of the sacred rights of the Church. After having endured numerous trials, over which he has triumphed without yielding, he was lately found worthy to suffer imprisonment for the cause of justice." And the faith of the Poles, and their attachment to the Chair of Peter, also merited this testimony and encouragement. The Holy Father does not veil the truth in the least, or conceal the fact that it is the persecution which the new Cardinal has suffered which renders him specially worthy of promotion to "the Sacred Senate, whose members wear the purple that it may be evident to all that they are ready to shed their blood for the freedom of the Church."—*Id.*

## ITALY.

**THE LAST CONVENTS OF ROME.**—On St. Peter's Day the decree was signed for the suppression of the last Religious Houses of men which have been left in Rome, and on the 2nd ult. it was put in execution. These are the houses of the Reformed Franciscans of St. Bonaventura on the Palatine, the Capuchins, and the Passionists. The *Voca della Verita* pointedly contrasts the proceedings of the present masters of Rome with the orders which Alaric gave to his Goths to respect the churches and the asylums of the Monks and consecrated Virgins.

**SILVIATION.**—The *Giunta Liquidatrice* has this week sold by auction a number of ecclesiastical properties belonging to the suppressed Religious Orders. Amongst them were a farm belonging to the religious house *Delle Vittorie*, the *Villa Giampì* of the *Collegio dei Nobili* of the Society of Jesus, and some houses belonging to the Canons Lateran of St. Pietro in Vincoli. On the 1st of July the *Giunta* by means of the customary agents took possession of four religious houses in Rome, viz., the Convent of the Passionist Fathers at S. Giovanni a Paolo, the Convent of the Capuchin Fathers in Piazza Barberini, the house of the Augustinian Nuns at Seven Dolors, and the house of Noble ladies of Tor de Specchi. Besides, the *Giunta* proceeded to dissolve the religious communities of the Passionists at the Scala Sancta, and of the Capuchins at S. Lorenzo outside the walls. At the same time they took possession of all the property of the aforesaid religious houses, including even the revenues belonging to the noble ladies at Tor de Specchi, timing their visit so as to enable them to seize the coupons due on the 1st of July. Among the noble ladies at the Tor de Specchi is a niece of his Holiness Pius IX. On the evening before the seizure the Princess Donna Giacinta Massimo had been paying a visit to the inmates of Tor de Specchi, and, on leaving that house, had just entered her carriage when she was compelled to leave it again by a rough-looking man, who refused at first to say who he was. In spite of the remonstrances of the Princess he made a minute search of the interior of the carriage, and when the Princess again repeated her interrogations concerning his right to offer her such an insult responded that he would not tell it even to Christ (*non lo direbbe dato neppure a Cristo*). The Princess now informed him that she would appeal to the law, whereupon the fellow told her he was an agent of the *Questura*.—*Roman Cor. of Tablet*, July 10th.

**THE COLISEUM.**—Some few days ago the steam-engine for pumping up the water from the underground portion of the Coliseum broke down, and the excavated portions became at once filled with water. The heavy rains contributed also to flood the space already excavated. The steam-engine was in a few days repaired. It seems, however, that the excavations made at such expense are no longer considered of any great consequence. Nothing new was brought to light, and the theories of the Government excavator, Senator Rosa, have not been accepted by archaeologists of well-known reputation. After so many months of labour and an enormous expenditure of money it has been ascertained that Rosa's excavations had been previously made by former archaeologists and were exactly described and detailed in printed publications. The *Fanfulla* declares that Signor Fiorelli, Director-General of the Archaeological section, has decided to cover in the excavations which have been already made, and to replace

the arena in its former condition. This will only be a repetition of what has already taken place in reference to the *Palæstræ*, where the excavations of Professor Commendatore and Senator Rosa met, with similar ignominious treatment. The expense of the steam engine alone was 200 lire a-day, to say nothing of the cost of the numerous builders and labourers, and of removing immense quantities of earth and debris. It is not stated that the cross will be restored to its position or the stations of the cross erected again for the benefit of "devout Romans and pilgrims; nor will the Government make any amends for the wanton outrage offered to Catholic feeling in the removal of the earth hallowed by the blood of the martyrs. We suppose also that Professor Gori's suggestions for turning the arena into a theatre for the destruction of criminals by wild beasts will not be immediately adopted by the director Fiorelli.—*Id.*

## NEW ZEALAND.

**POPULATION AND RELIGION.**—Exclusive of the Maoris, the entire population on March 1, 1874, was 299,514; of these 86,113 were in Otago, 66,451 in Auckland, 58,775 in Canterbury, 29,780 in Wellington, 22,568 in Nelson, 14,860 in Westland, 9,228 in Hawke's Bay, 6,145 in Marlborough, 5,465 in Taranaki, and in the Chatham Islands, 120. These included 61,356 dwellings, including 1987 tents. The following are the number and proportions per cent. of persons—exclusive of Maoris—of different religions. There are 127,171 of the Church of England—that is 42.46 per cent. of the entire population; 72,477 Presbyterians, 34.20 per cent.; 40,371 Catholics, 13.48 per cent.; and 25,219 Methodists, 8.42 per cent. With the exception of 1752 who objected to state to what denomination they belonged, the remainder are divided amongst nine other denominations, and their subdivisions which are very numerous.

**WAGES IN NEW ZEALAND.**—Mr. Skene, of the Dunedin Labor exchange, reports that work during May has been plentiful, and June opened with good prospects. It can with perfect safety be said that there is work for all. Rather hard lines for office and counter hands to pick and shovel; yet many of the best in our midst look back with pleasure to the ordeal. Ploughmen are very scarce; female servants are almost "extinct." Wages—Couples, £70 to £90; good ploughmen, £65; ordinary farm hands, £52 to £60; Building Trade—10s. to 15s. per day; house girls, £26 to £40; hotel girls, £36 to £52; cooks, grooms, waiters, barmen, etc., 25s. to 50s. per week; pick and shovel, and bushmen, 8s. and 9s. per day; shepherds, £35 to £70; smart boys and girls, from 6s. to 15s. per week; country store-hands, 35s. to 50s. and found, but quiet. Shepherds, £80 and £70; ploughmen, £52 to £65, and £70; useful servant girls, from £25 to £35; masons, carpenters, and bricklayers, 12s. to 14s. per day; cabinet-makers, 10s. per day; labourers, 8s. and 9s. per day; shopmen and clerks, dull.—*New Zealand Tablet.*

## Those Circus Bills.

AN AGED FEMALE ACROBAT CONFUSES A MODEST YOUNG MAN.

She had one in her hand as she came up stairs, and she did not say a word until after she had wiped her spectacles, placed them on her nose, unfolded the bill, and read a few of the headlines.

She was old fashioned in look. There were strings to her bonnet, she had no bustle, her grey hair was combed down smoothly, and there were only eleven yards in her black alpaca dress.

"Young man don't you know that circuses are awful liars and humbug?" she finally inquired. The man at the table leaned back in his chair and refused to express an opinion.

"Well, I know it," she continued in a positive tone, "and I believe they get wiser every day. Now see here—listen to this: 'A gorgeous panorama of amazing wonders—a gigantic combination of astonishing acrobatic talent.' That's all right on the poster, but heve they got 'em? I'd like to see one of them animals."

"You're labouring under a mistake, madam. It means a grand display of natural curiosities, and informs the public that the proprietor has secured many first-class acrobats—the chaps who stand on their heads, turn hand over heels, and cut up so many monkey shins."

"It does, eh?" she mused; "well, do you believe it takes a smart person to keel over?"

"Well, one has to have a good deal of training," she said, "and I don't want you to do it. I am here alone, and I—I don't want you to do it. I'd rather you wouldn't. If you are determined on it I shall leave the room."

"Well, you know I can do it, and that's enough. You may be right about what that means, but see here—hear this: 'The highways ablaze with resplendent chariots—the grandest pageant on earth.' I've been to lots of circuses, young man, and I never saw a pageant yet. If they had one, the door of his cage wasn't open."

"You are also in error there. The bill refers to the fact that a great number of wagons, chariots, etc., make up a sight worth seeing as they pass along the street."

"Um-m-m," she muttered as she folded the bill over: "I don't see why they couldn't have said so then. And now see here—read that: 'Sig. Govinoff, in his aerial flights.' Now, then, is that a bona constructor or a cundurango?"

"It is a man madam—one of the performers. His real name is probably Jones, but that isn't grand enough, and so they put him down as 'Sig. Govinoff.' He is the man who jumps off a rope, turns over twice, and comes down all right."

"He is, eh? Well, if he's got an idea that he's the smartest man alive I want to disappoint him. I never did try to turn over twice, but I'll do it right here and now or break my neck. Get the things off'n that table!"

"Stay, madam—don't. I wouldn't have you do it for fifty dollars."

"Just once."

"For heaven's sake, madam, get down off'n this table—here's a dollar if you won't do it."

"I don't want your money, and I won't try it if you're so scared, but I don't want no circus going around talking about aryal flights and deceiving the people!"

She sat down, the young man wiped the sweat off his brow and presently she remarked:

"And here's another thing, right here: 'A sparkling asterisk, flashing across the field of the cloth of gold—Mors. Gomerique in his great delineation of human character.' I'd like to know who she is?"

"Madam, that's a man—a man who delineates character."

"Why, he makes up faces—expresses mirth, sorrow, joy, and so forth."

"He does, eh? Well, what's that to blow about? Make up faces—see here!"

And she shut her eyes, ran her tongue out, and looked like the bottom of a brass kettle which had been kicked by a mule.

"They are humbugs, sir," she said, as she drew her tongue in, "and I've sposed I'd pay fifty cents to go to one?"

"They are quiet entertaining as a general thing."

"They are, eh? Entertaining, eh? Well, if I can't do more entertaining in five minutes than a circus can do all day I'll leave my bonnet up here! Here, hold on to this chair!"

"Madam, I earnestly hope you are not going to perform any trick."

"I bain't, eh? You just hold on to the legs of this chair!"

"I can't, madam—I wouldn't do it for all the diamond pins in Syracuse! Go away, madam—go home! I'm in an awful hurry!"

"Well, I won't then, but when I say circuses are humbugs I can prove it. I don't keer two cents for their big words and their panoplies, pageants, asterisks, giraffes, aryls, goorgouses and ourang-outangs—I can beat 'em all hollow myself!"

And she took off her spectacles, lifted her umbrella, and went down stairs.—*Detroit Free Press.*

## A Family Spelling Match.

HOW MR. AND MRS. COFFIN ENGAGED IN A FRIENDLY SPELLING MATCH, AND THE RESULT OF IT.

The other evening old Mr. and Mrs. Coffin, who live on Brush street, sat in their cosy back parlor, he reading his paper and she knitting, and the family cat stretched out under the stove, and sighed and felt sorry for cats not so well fixed. It was a happy, contented household, and there was love in his heart as Mr. Coffin put down his newspaper and remarked:

"I see that the whole country is becoming excited about spelling schools."

"Well, it's good to know how to spell," replied the wife. "I didn't have the chance some girls had, but I pride myself that I can spell almost any word that comes along."

"I'll see about that," he laughed; "come now, spell 'buggy.'"

"Humph! that's nothing—b-u-g-g-y, buggy," she replied.

"Slapping his leg."

"Not much—that was right."

"It was eh? Well, I'd like to see any body get two g's in buggy I would."

"But it is spelled with two g's, and any school-boy will tell you so," she persisted.

"Well, I know a durn sight better than that!" he exclaimed, "striking the table with his fist."

"I don't care what you know!" she squeaked; "I know that there are two g's in buggy!"

"Do you mean to tell me that I've forgotten how to spell?" he asked.

"It looks that way."

"It does, eh? Well, I want you and all your relations to understand, that I know more about spelling than the whole caboodle of you strung on a wire!"

"And I want you to understand, Jonathan Coffin, that you are an ignorant old blockhead, when you don't put two g's in the word buggy—yes you are!"

"Don't talk that way to me!" he warned.

"And don't shake your fist at me!" she replied.

"Who's a-shaking his fist?"

"You were."

"That's a lie—a roaring lie!"

"Don't call me a liar, you old bazaar! I've put up with your meanness for forty-years past, but don't call me a liar, and don't lay a hand on me!"

"Do you want a divorce?" he shouted springing up; "you can go now, this minute!"

"Don't spit in my face—don't you dare do it or I'll make a dead man of you!" she warned.

I haven't spit in your freckled old visage yet, but I may if you provoke me farther!"

"Who's got a freckled face, you old turkey-buzzard?"

That was a little too much. He made a motion as if he would strike, and she seized him by the necktie. Then he reached out and grabbed her right ear and tried to lift her of her feet, but she twisted up on the neck-tie until his tongue ran out.

"Let go of me, you old fiend!" she screamed.

"Git down on your knees and beg my pardon, you old wild-cat!" he replied.

They surged and swayed and struggled, and the peaceful cat was struck by the over-turning table and had her back broken while the clock fell down and the pictures danced around. The woman finally shut her husband's supply of air off and flopped him, and as she bumped his head up and down on the floor and scattered his grey hairs she shouted:

"You want to get up another spelling school with me, don't you?"

He was seen limping around the yard yesterday, a stocking pinned around his throat, and she had court-plaster on her nose and one finger tied up.—*He wore the look of a martyr, while she had the bearing of a victor, and from this time out "buggy" will be spelled with two g's in that house.*—*Detroit Free Press.*

## Comets.

It has always been said that the appearance of a comet is the precursor of some great event. We (*Catholic Reflector*) subjoin a list of the principal comets, the time at which they have appeared, and the events which they are supposed to have predicted. In the year

400—Battle of Salamis.  
431—Poloponnesian war.  
331—Battle of Arbella.  
43—Death of Cæsar.

## CHRISTIAN ERA.

1 Nativity of Christ.  
62 Earthquakes in Achaia and in Macedonia.  
70 Destruction of Jerusalem.  
79 Eruption of Vesuvius and destruction of Herculaneum.

337 Death of Constantine.  
400 Invasion of Alaric in Italy.  
813 Death of Charlemagne.  
877 Death of Charles Le Chauve.  
999 Announcement of the disasters and terrors of the Millennium.

1066 Conquest of England by the Normans.  
1233 Death of Philip Augustus of France.  
1265 Death of Manfred, King of Naples.  
1273 Advent of Rudolph of Hapsburg, of which house the imperial family of Austria are the representatives.

1454 Evacuation of Constantinople.  
1600 Expedition of Charles VIII into Italy. Irruption of the Tartars in Poland. Famine in Southern

1516 The Anabaptists at Munster; Inundation of Holland; Earthquake in Portugal, and civil war in Switzerland.

1556 Abduction of Charles V. of Spain.  
1590 Death of Francis II. of Germany.  
1572 The eventful St. Bartholomew's, and death of Charles IX.

1577 Unsuccessful expedition of Sebastian into Africa, and his death.  
1580 Epidemic in Italy and France.  
1793 Death of Louis XVI. of France.  
1804 Establishment of the French Empire.

1821 Death of Bonaparte at St. Helena.  
1860 Secession of the Southern American States and declaration of civil war.

1874 Grand inquisition of the Plymouth saints into the moral status of their apostle, Henry Ward Beecher.

The Albany Journal gives the following as an approximate result of the recent census of the State of New York:—The press of the State is now giving the local results of the census taken in June. The figures are, in most cases, either a hasty first count, or include estimates for a part of the returns. We collate and compare the returns and estimates at hand as follows:—

	1875.	1870.	1865.
Albany.....	84,163	69,422	62,613
New York.....	1,200,000	942,292	726,386

Brooklyn.....	470,000	398,099	296,112
Buffalo.....	136,156	117,714	94,502
Rochester.....	81,109	63,522	50,040
Syracuse.....	50,387	43,051	31,784
Troy.....	46,253	46,465	39,282
Oswego.....	22,280	20,910	19,288
Poughkeepsie.....	20,097	20,080	16,672
Elmira.....	20,093	15,853	13,130
Auburn.....	19,616	17,225	12,587
Newburg.....	17,433	17,014	17,289
Ogdensburg.....	10,385	10,086	.....
Itasca.....	10,168	10,107	.....

As far as reported, the rural counties appear to be more than holding their own, and while some of them show losses, others report very gratifying gains. In Otsego county the population is 59,205, has been effected in the towns of Oneonta and Schuylers is returned at 32,808, a falling off of 442 as compared with 1870, and 1,571 as compared with 1865. Chenango county shows a loss from 1870 of 769. The population now is returned at 32,790. This decrease is accounted for from the fact that, during the census of 1870, a large number of foreign laborers were employed in building railroads who have since removed. Chemung county shows a marked degree of prosperity, every town showing an increase except one. The population of the county is 42,007, a gain over 1870 of 6,726. Two-thirds of this increase is to be credited to the city of Elmira. Chautauque county shows the handsome gain over 1870 of 5,000. The returns are not quite complete. Kings county will reach about 400,000 against 419,921 five years ago. The city of Brooklyn will reach 470,000 against 398,099 in 1870. The total population of the forty-five census districts of Buffalo, from which returns have been received is 122,541. This gives an average population to a district of 2,723. Estimating the five districts to be heard from at that figure, the total population of Buffalo would appear to be 139,136. Rochester is somewhat disappointed, as a population of 100