

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

FRENCH ARMAMENTS.—The Spectateur Militaire, in an important article on French military matters, states that the re-organization of the French army pursuant to the law of March 13th, is nearly completed.

WAR PRISONS.—The French Government intend to keep carrier pigeons in the various fortresses of the country, and has just obtained 400 of the best Belgium breed, which will be lodged in the first instance at the Jardin d'acclimation in the Bois de Boulogne.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—There is a report that the Prince Imperial is about to issue a political manifesto. The Pays indignantly contradicts a rumour that the Prince is about to make a tour through the courts of Europe in quest of a wife.

The Volente Nationale, the organ of Prince Jerome Napoleon, publishes what appears to be a manifesto from him, Prince Jerome, who is, after the Prince Imperial, the head of the Bonapartists. The manifesto is a curious one, and does little credit to his head or heart. He declares that should the young Prince die, he, Prince Jerome, would not seek the restoration of the Empire. After casting this bait for the Presidency of the Republic, he launches out into an essay on hereditary succession in France.

"Hereditary Succession," he says, "is, indeed, really and truly dead in France, de facto, as well as de jure. Since Louis XIV., not a king's son has succeeded his father. Napoleon I. who made the mistake of causing himself to be consecrated Emperor by the Pope in 1804, died on a rock at St. Helena, 2,000 leagues from the coast of France. Napoleon III, after having dreamed of destroying the Mexican Republic, and of restoring the temporal power of the Pope at Mentana, fell miserably at Sedan, and died in an humble cottage at Chislehurst. A third Empire which might aim at installing the Prince Napoleon or his nephew, would very probably end in St. Martin's Canal. It would be the end of the country." Now it is worthy of note that Prince Jerome sees in the misfortunes of his family only two sources—establishing or supporting the Temporal Power, and interfering with Republicanism in Mexico. The erratic Pion Plou, if he read aright the lessons of history, might trace their misfortunes to a just Providence, who punished his family for despoiling the Popes of their indisputable rights.

THE LAW AND THE LADY.—A romantic case has just been decided by the Paris Court of Appeal, says the Paris correspondent of the Standard. The affair has been before the different law courts for the last two years, but it is only now that we have a clear and succinct account of it. Count Nicolas Potocki belongs to a noble family of Poland. In 1845 he was banished to Siberia. His sole companion in exile was a little boy, born to him by one of his own female serfs, and named Gregoire. The child was then two years old. After receiving a brilliant education, Gregoire, at the age of sixteen, resolved to deliver his father from exile. He went to St. Petersburg, obtained two passports in false names, returned to Siberia, and the couple succeeded in escaping. Like most Poles they came to France, where they settled down. Possessing more money than usually falls to the lot of their countrymen abroad, they were at once received into the best society. The Count at first tried to naturalize his son a Frenchman, but finding the task too long and difficult, he made an Italian of him, and in December, 1865, the young man, who was now twenty-one years old, was naturalized an Italian subject, under the title of Count Gregoire Edgar Potocki.

His father then thought of getting him married, and, to accomplish the task more easily, bought a mansion for him in the Avenue de Friedland, for which he paid 700,000. This was in 1877. The son entered on possession; he lived in the mansion as the recognized proprietor, had his horses, and carriages, and a revenue of 60,000. A year allowed him by his father. The war now broke out. The father went to England, accompanied by his second son, named Nicolas, who soon after got married in Belgium. Count Gregoire, the other son, and hero of the present story, remained in Paris, but joined the French army, with which he fought so well during the siege that he was awarded the military medal. On the outbreak of the Commune he withdrew from his country house at St. Cloud. One day a shell fell into his garden without bursting. He picked it up, and was in the act of unloading it, when it went off, and wounded him so frightfully in the stomach that he died in a few hours. We now come to the romantic part of the story. The deceased turned out to be married. In 1865, while at Spa, he met a charming young lady named Rosa Kette, the daughter of a German professor married to an Englishwoman. She was then one of the ladies of honour to the Princess Carolath. The young couple at once fell in love. The father was aware of the fact, but appears to have treated it as merely one of those fashionable liaisons in which la jeunesse dorée of the day indulges, and he even allowed his son to elope with her to Paris. Here she resided with the young count as his wife, and bore him two children. As soon as his death occurred, as related above, his papers were examined, and it was then discovered that, during a visit to Rome in 1863, he had made Rosa Kette his lawful wife according to Roman marriage laws, and that he had bequeathed to her the mansion in the Avenue de Friedland and the country house at St. Cloud. A letter to his father was thus worded: "Rosa is my wife; I have married her. Forgive me—Gregoire." The money placed at the bank in his name—said to have amounted to three millions of francs—was left at the disposal of his father. The discovery of these facts deeply enraged Count Nicolas, who disowned his son, refused even to attend the funeral, and at once proceeded to dispute the legality of the testament. After going from court to court, the Court of Appeal has now decided that Count Gregoire was not legally the son of Count Nicolas, that consequently the marriage at Rome was not a legal marriage, and that, therefore, the property in question, which had been paid for by Count Nicolas, must be considered to belong to him. Rosa Kette was further mulcted in costs.

A new crisis threatens France. It is all about a redistribution of seats in the National Assembly.—The election of three-fourths of the members of the Senate or upper house is to take place shortly, and in consequence of the peculiar administrative organization of the country, the power of the Bonapartist mayors of the 33,000 parishes is so great as to make trustworthy Republican soothsayers admit that they will be well pleased if the Bonapartists do not carry more than one-third of these elections, being seventy-five of the whole number. The seventy-five Senators to be elected by the existent Assembly are all likely to belong to the present anti-Bonapartist majority. What all parties are most afraid of is a Bonapartist reaction; and the Republicans fondly imagine that by preserving the absurd scrutin de liste—the working of which we explained lately—they will be able to keep these political Paris on the safe side of the New Parliament, that is to say, on the outside. It appears that the Government are not of the same way of thinking. Its president, M. Buffet, is a practical statesman who does not hold with proscribing and taboing any particular class of the population, and to the utter disgust of M. Gambetta and his tail, he deals with the Bonapartists, nay horrible dicta, even with the Ultramontanes, upon the same principle of equal-handed justice which he applies to the Radicals. The Left Centre, which reckons M. Laboulaye, M. Jules Simon and other metaphysical Republicans among its members, has just determined upon going in for the scrutin de liste, even at the

risk of upsetting the Ministry; and should this resolution be adhered to, we may look out for squalls in the apparently quiescent waters of French politics.—The Universe.

A HUMAN MACHINE.—The Paris correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette writes: "A curious phenomenon can be witnessed in the Saint Antoine Hospital. A young man, a singer in a cafe-concert, was wounded during the war in the head by a ball, which struck his skull obliquely over the left ear, carrying away six inches of the bone and exposing the brain. He was relieved, but at the cost of paralysis of his right side; this was cured in time, and he was enabled to resume his usual mode of life. Some weeks ago his nervous system became so deranged that he was admitted into the hospital. His attack of the nerves lasted about thirty hours, during which time he is a living automaton; he is unconscious of surrounding circumstances and insensible to all pain. Place him on his feet, he walks; seat him in a chair, put a pen between his fingers, he displays the want to write, and seeks for ink and paper; supply him with cigarette paper, he will search for tobacco, and will make the most perfect cigarettes. He executes the movements without any signs of consciousness or impatience; remove the articles twenty times from him, he displays no anger, but quietly recommences his work. He can be made sing some of his songs when he is supplied with a pair of white gloves and a newspaper for a sheet of music. He has a monomania for theft, for he pockets everything he can lay hold of, but shows no signs of being discontented when the articles are taken from him."

PARIS, June 3.—A violent storm passed over the city; much window glass was broken, and thousands of chimneys were blown over. There were many accidents and traffic was wholly suspended in the streets. The storm extended to the south of France, and from the Pyrenees comes a report that a house was prostrated and 11 persons were killed. The damage done in Paris alone is estimated at 11,000,000 francs.

SPAIN.

RUMOURS OF A REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.—LONDON, June 8.—The Times correspondent telegraphs that there are rumours of a Republican movement in Madrid, in consequence of recent military events which prove that the troops are unable to gain any advantage over the Carlists.

The French journals publish a telegram from Carlist sources, announcing that General Gamundia has captured Carriera, and taken 800 prisoners.

MADRID, June 8.—General Jovellar has gone to Valencia, to assume command of the Army of the Centre. Lieut.-General Primo De Rivera will succeed General Jovellar as Minister of War.

THE CARLISTS.—The London Carlist Committee has received the following despatch from Tolosa:—"May 22, a.m.—(Official).—The Carlists have taken Usubil and Igueldo, and cut off the retreat of the garrison of Orto. The second and fourth battalions of Guipuzcoa, with four guns, have carried the strong position of San Marcos, commanding Astigariga, Leco, and the passage of San Sebastian. At Balmasoda the Alfonsoists lost 750 killed and wounded and many prisoners."

One of the most expressive Spanish proverbs says that a baby must cry if it wants to have its cravings attended to—quien no llora no mama are the words in the language of Cervantes. The party who recalled Don Alfonso in January seem to be getting somewhat impatient of all the delays in restoring constitutional liberty, and so, acting up to the teaching of their adage, they have just held some meetings at Madrid to remind the king and his counsellors of the promises made by them four months ago. These meetings were attended by most of the surviving members of the various Cortes held in the reign of Queen Isabella, from 1834 till 1868, and of those held during the revolutionary period. The telegrams tell us somewhat paradoxically that "numerous speeches were made, but no discussion took place." In the end, a "standing committee" was appointed to sit at intervals and deliberate on the question what constitution is to be stored, and how and when this is to be done. In this committee, each of the three leading parties is represented by an equal number of members: there being 10 Moderates, 10 Liberals and 10 Progressists. The great point is to know whether Don Alfonso's counsellors, who have thus far had things pretty much all their own way, care to be controlled again by an assembly of spouters, or whether they do not prefer to leave things as they are now, living, as it were, from hand to mouth, and waiting, like Mr. Micawber, for something to turn up. Apart from the constitutional question, the two great sources of weakness of Don Alfonso's government are its relations with the Holy See and the progress of the Carlists. The former are the more serious of the two. Rome has shown a spirit of friendliness and conciliation by sending Mgr. Simoni as nuncio to Madrid, but further she does not mean to go. What she claims of the new government is to be reinstated in those rights which had been, in the last instance, confirmed by the Concordat of 1851, and which the two revolutions of 1854 and 1868 presumed to ignore and set aside. The leading feature of this concordat is its recognition of Catholic unity, to which more than to the sword of the Cid, the Spaniards are indebted for their victories over the Moors and for the consolidation of Visigoth rule throughout the Peninsula.—But Catholic unity and "the spirit of the age" will not go together; one of the two must go to the wall, and Mgr. Simoni has clearly informed the new government that the Holy See will be no party to half-measures or compromises, but insists purely and simply on its treaty rights. Don Alfonso knows full well that the support of Rome is worth an army to him; and the nuncio has been clearly instructed to resign his post if justice be not done to his claims. Meanwhile the Carlists are making headway. They have taken Usubil and occupied the whole district of Andazabea, cut off the retreat of the garrison of Orto, and their scouts have penetrated as far as Barcasteguiena, and outwork of San Sebastian. The Alfonsoists admit having evacuated Orto and Zudugarray, but profess to have effected their retreat in good order; which means that they skeddaddled at such a racing speed that the Carlists had to give up the pursuit in despair.—The Universe.

DON CARLOS AND DON ALFONSO.—Don Carlos has written a letter to his brother congratulating him on having been pursued by the hatred and persecution of the Revolution. He says:—"It is a precious glory, and one of the most signal benefits of the holy cause we defend. The Cosmopolitan Revolution is logical when it fears and detests us. We are its irreconcilable enemies. They never will forgive us for having donned the modest uniform of a Pontifical Zouave, and of having afterwards, as a General in Spain, placed your sword at the service of the Legitimate King. Always and everywhere a soldier of right and faith, the fanaticism of an infamous sect deemed it necessary to sully your name, and through you to dishonor our history. Happily, public conscience is not fallen so low in Europe as to confound the heroic conqueror of Cuenga with a vulgar criminal, nor the chivalrous Infante of Spain with a wretched bandit. I confess I could not help blushing at the monstrous conjunction of Madrid, Berlin, and Graz. At Madrid your extradition is demanded, the Berlin Government orders it, and at Graz there is a riot against you. How can I help blushing when a Prince of the same name as you and the same blood as ourselves has made himself the accomplice of so scandalous a degradation?—Pity this unfortunate who by fate a child of the Revolution has agreed, to be its King, and can only be its slave. He suffers the tyranny of those who surround him, but I, who do not and will not suffer it, promise you solemnly, with God's help, and relying

on assistance from on High and the effort of my brave army, to reply to the low insults of Graz with the glorious acclamations which will announce my definite triumph at Madrid.

BELGIUM.

Belgium is of all European countries the one in which the constitutional form of government has made most progress, and in which the Catholic Church has enjoyed something like a fair chance of competing with the "Liberals" in the parliamentary arena. To this state of things it is owing that the country has enjoyed peace and prosperity with scarcely any interruption for upwards of forty years. We say scarcely; for eighteen years ago, in 1857, when the majority of the Legislature was Catholic, a law for the proper administration of benevolent institutions having been proposed by the ministry of Count Villain XIV. and M. Dedecker, the populace of Brussels, led on by the Freemasons, began a series of riots which so intimidated King Leopold I., himself a leading member of the "craft," as to make him adjourn the session of the Chamber, dismiss the Catholic ministry and replace it by a Liberal administration, presided over by M. Kogier. This is thus far the only flaw in the whole body of evidence which goes to prove that Belgium is fully qualified for constitutional government. Now it would appear that the "wretched precedent of 1857 is to be repealed. One of the mainstays of the fundamental laws of Belgium is religious liberty combined with freedom of association, and the Catholics, who form 95 per cent. of the population, seem to fancy that they have a right to take advantage of this ruling principle to form societies and hold processions.—But this does not suit the book of the Liberals, who have of late created several disturbances in connection with processions of pilgrims at Liege, Ghent and Brussels. At Ghent especially, where the Burgomaster, Count Vandekerckhove gave the rioters his fullest countenance, one of the pilgrims was literally beaten to death. In several places the Liberal burgomasters have now issued orders prohibiting religious processions, which they have no legal right to do, and the soi-disant Catholic ministry, instead of putting all these excesses down with a strong hand, seem inclined to give way and resign. It is to be hoped they will reconsider their resolution, for if they were to carry it out they would in the opinion of all Catholics render themselves guilty of a flagrant dereliction of the duty they owe to their faith and their country.

GERMANY.

The Prince-Bishop of Breslau has been fined 200 marks or 133 days' imprisonment for excommunicating a priest.

Bismarck's legislators keep "pegging away at it" as fast as they can, for that is the only way of designating the clobbering and tinkering about the constitution of the country. At one time German Liberals used to be particularly fond of talking of the Reichshofen, "the bottom of the law," which they meant to take their stand on; but by this time so many holes have been made in this bottom that it will hold water no longer. A month ago the clauses of the Prussian Constitution guaranteeing religious liberty were expunged by the Lower House, and this enactment has just been confirmed by the Upper, notwithstanding the spirited resistance made by the few Catholic members admitted to its sacred precincts. The so-called Bread-basket Bill, for depriving "recalcitrant" priests of their livings, has also passed into law, and the government have issued a special decree prohibiting all collections and subscriptions in favor of the clergy, who are to be starved into submission. Now all German Catholics are agreed on one thing; that their clergy are supported at any cost; and in order to steer clear of the difficulty created by the decree of the government, it has been proposed to take a leaf out of the book of the Liberals and employ the same method by which these managed to support their deputies who were persecuted by their own darling Bismarck some twelve years ago. At that time a fund was got up among the Liberals and placed in the hands of trustworthy persons without any public announcement; and so well was this fund administered that all the wants of the sufferers were fully provided for until the persecution came to an end after Sadova. The present system of persecution of Catholics must also come to an end, like everything else, in God's good time; the only point is to bridge over the intermediate period, and there seems to be little difficulty in doing this by legal means if all the Catholics of Germany manage to work harmoniously together.

The peace of the world is not to be broken for the nonce—we are informed by all the authorized mouthpieces of the great Prussian chancellor but why it should have been or be broken at all, does not, in the least, appear from the oracular utterances of his organs. The fact of the matter is that this system of "nobbling" public opinion, as practised by Bismarck's "inspired" press, has become a standing nuisance, and the sooner it is put down the better it will be for all, the great man included. In the reign of Napoleon III, there were two or three papers in Paris, such as the Constitutionnel, the Pays and one or two others, which used to act as the irresponsible prophets of the intentions of the Man of December; and the entire world used to look out every morning for what M. Grandguillot or M. Fichemellapaix had to say on the state of the political horoscope. The fall of the second Empire, so far from putting a stop to the nuisance, seems to have made it rather worse, the French "official" organs were at least, but Bismarck's "reptiles" write nothing but the vilest trash imaginable, and if there were such a thing as a powerful public opinion in Germany, it would soon set its face against the whole gang of abject scribes who reflect nothing but discredit upon their employers and their country. In connection with non-official utterances, it may be remarked that all respectable German papers censure the recent injudicious speech of Count Munster with even more severity than we have done; thus the Berlin Germania says: "If Count Munster, in dragging the name of his majesty into his discourse; acted with authority, this shows that he is a docile pupil of his master. Still we must, in the interest of religious peace, insist upon an official disavowal and a disciplinary punishment of the unwarrantable language used on the occasion named."

PRINCE BISMARCK CHECKED.—The Post says—Prince Bismarck can hardly have calculated upon one indirect result of the severe shock which his foreign policy is generally believed to have suffered at the recent Imperial interview or he would scarcely, without practically making sure of success, have exposed himself to the chance of an event so injurious to the influence of Germany, or rather of Prussia. We mean the revelations that the wishes of the Cabinet of Berlin on an important matter can be opposed without danger, and frustrated. The fact which most deeply impresses the public opinion of the Continent, and which will, probably, be found to produce special effects in many directions is the discovery that even the arbiter of Europe must bow to a still more potent arbiter and that a curb has been found for the restive ambition of the conquerors of Sadova and Sedan. There can be no doubt that the prevailing opinion among the masses, especially in France, at the present moment is that Prince Gortschakoff "refused permission" to Germany to attack France, and it is but natural that such a view of the highly courteous proceeding which recently took place at Berlin must tend vastly to exalt the position of the Russian Empire. This is a fact of serious import for the prestige of Germany.

LIBERTY OF THE GERMAN PRESS.—Until verily lately the English Journals had little but praise for the acts of the German Government. People had been misled to believe that freedom of the press existed

under the benign sway of re-born and civilised Imperial Germany, but the truth is at length beginning to find its way into the English press. The Pall Mall Gazette publishes the following from a German correspondent.—The first editorial column of an Opposition paper in this country reads now-a-days more like a martyrology than anything else. Take for instance, to-day's number of the Frankfurter Zeitung. In the first place, the editor announces that a stoker and six folders have been examined on oath by a criminal magistrate, with a view of finding out the author of a pamphlet, "Where are the Five Millions?" which had been printed in the same establishment where the Frankfurter Zeitung is published. Next we find a paragraph stating that one of the editors has been fined because he refused to testify about the authorship of two articles which lately appeared in the Frankfurter Zeitung. This gentleman will now of course be imprisoned, should he persist in declining to betray the secrets of the office. A line below we hear that Mr. Sonnemann, the publisher of the Frankfurter Zeitung, received a citation to appear before the examining judge, because he was charged with having written a letter by which the public prosecutor deemed himself insulted. The history of this letter is thus explained by Mr. Sonnemann:—After the managing editor of the Frankfurter Zeitung had been imprisoned last Sunday at six o'clock in the morning, he wrote to this gentleman, and concluded by pointing out what a bad impression the arrest at such an unreasonable hour, and on Sunday, had produced in Frankfurt. This private letter from Mr. Sonnemann to Mr. Hoerth was not only intercepted and not delivered, but the public prosecutor actually has the impudence to indict the writer for insulting words in it. Mr. Sonnemann did not deny the authorship; the letter had been opened by a third party, and even been made the subject of a prosecution against him. Mr. Hoerth, the imprisoned editor, is denied the privilege of buying his own provisions, or of receiving his meals from his family—a right which up to this time so-called "political" offenders have always enjoyed. Even common criminals sometimes obtain this privilege, which is refused to an editor, who notoriously is in very feeble health. The public prosecutor also prohibited all editorial or literary work to the imprisoned gentleman. We have not yet done with one day's suffering of the Frankfurter Zeitung. The last notice informs the reader that the business manager had been also summoned before the examining judge, and the information about the authorship of certain articles demanded from him. He declined to testify, as he had nothing to do with the editorial department, but notwithstanding a fine was imposed. The Frankfort public prosecutor seems to have adopted the motto, "Nulla dies sine linea," and the Frankfurter Zeitung may well ask "Quousque tandem?"

UNITED STATES.

The Judge of the United States District Court at Galveston, Texas, has decided that the Civil Rights is unconstitutional.

John Hughes, who was convicted of the murder of his wife at Newton, N. J., has been sentenced by Judge Reed to be hanged on Friday, July 2.

The Washington Sunday Herald states that General Meigs is to be placed in command of the Department of the South, vice General Irwin McDowell, who is to be put on the retired list.

PRISONS, June 3.—Fifty journeymen coopers, engaged in Alleghany City, struck work yesterday against a reduction in wages of two cents a barrel.

VESSEL ASHORE.—WASHINGTON, D. C. June 8.—The Observer at Cape Hatteras, N. C., reports a vessel ashore four miles south of Life Saving Station No. 9, her name is not ascertained. The vessel is lying bottom upwards loaded with lumber. She is said as being in the hands of beach wreckers who are cutting her up.

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April 23, 1875.

86-3m

It is said that there is twice as much nutmeg in a pound of mutton as in a pound of salt pork. A Superstitious attention to minute formalities want of innate dignity. The greatest feat in eating ever recorded is that of a man who commenced bolting a door, and whole story. An old Indian who had witnessed the effect of whiskey for many years, said a barrel labeled "whisky" contained a thousand songs and 60 fights.

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N.B.—All charges are payable each Term in advance, and in Gold. For further information consult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Study," which will be immediately forwarded on demand. June 11, 1875. 42-14

OPERETTAS AND CANTATAS

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P. N. LECLAIR,

(Late of Alexandria), PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN, 252 GUY STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—[42-18

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

The following persons will confer a favor by forwarding their present address to the True Witness Office, as the Publisher is anxious to communicate with them:— P. J. O'Shea, supposed to be about St. Thomas. Joseph Kelly, when last heard of was Station Master at Port Dalhousie. Thomas Duigan, when last heard of was P. M. at Nenagh Co. Grey. Thomas Nelson, when last heard of was at Kittleby Mills. Robert Kennedy, when last heard of was at Robleton. Daniel McCarthy, when last heard of was at Hawkesville. D. Shea, Pensioner, removed from Quehph. 42-19

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of JAMES CARROLL, of the City of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent. A First and Final Dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection, until Monday, the 21st day of June, [A.D. 1875, after which day dividend will be paid. ARTHUR M. PERKINS, Assignee. Montreal, 31st May, 1875. 42-20

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of HENRY SUKLING, presently residing in Sherbrooke, in the District of St. Francis, and Province of Quebec, Clerk, heretofore of the City of Montreal, dealer in fancy goods, Trader, Insolvent. THE Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, in Montreal, on Monday, the 21st day of June, A. D. 1875, at Eleven A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 31st May, 1875. 42-21