

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 7.—In the Assembly to-day the Public Powers bill was debated. Mr. Marcon, a radical, moved an amendment in favor of making future Assemblies permanent. Ministers buffet thereupon made an important speech; he defended the republican constitution of February 25th. The proposed amendment was in every way a violation of that instrument; no comparison was possible between French and American or English executives; he concluded as follows: "Providence requires us to seek a guarantee against coup d'etat; we shall find none such in a clause of the constitution, but in the establishment of a Government in harmony with traditions and wants of the country. A permanent Assembly would be a constant series of agitation causing public opinion to turn to the side of executive power. Permanency would be the most detestable gift possible to bestow upon the Assembly. If Assemblies remain faithful to public opinion the executive power will respect them. This speech obtained for the Ministry the support of the Left, and M. Marcon's amendment was rejected. An amendment proposed by the Committee of Thirty empowering a third instead of a half of the deputies to demand a special convocation of the Chambers was withdrawn. M. Kerdel announced that the moderate Right would support an amendment providing that if the Presidency should become vacant while the Chambers are dissolved the Senate shall meet and general elections be immediately held. The amendment was adopted. The Assembly then decided to pass the bill to third reading by a vote of 546 yeas to 97 nays. The result is believed to be an indication that the majority are determined not to delay the hour of dissolution.

THE RHONE RISING.—PARIS, July 9.—The waters of the Rhone are rising and inundations are feared. INUNDATION.—PARIS, July 9.—The town of Lizieux and vicinity, in the Department of Calvados, has been damaged by inundation to the amount of two million francs.

The statue of Mirabeau, which was ordered by Napoleon III. for the town of Aix, is to be placed by the present Government in the Hotel de Ville of that city.

A banquet was given at Versailles on June 24, to celebrate the anniversary of the death of Gen. Hoche. M. Gambetta made the principal speech. He said the Republicans, forgetting old hostilities, joined hands with their former opponents as friends whom they previously misunderstood. They desired the dissolution of the Assembly in the interests of continued progress. The Republicans had abandoned none of their principles. They must advance step by step, aiming for the realization of the principles of the Revolution.

THE VOTIVE CHURCH ON MONTMARTRE.—On Wednesday morning 16th June, the ceremony of laying and consecrating the first stone of the Church of the Sacred Heart, to be erected on Montmartre, Paris, was performed with elaborate ceremonial. We condense the following account of the solemnity from that of the Times "special correspondent":—

At 9.30 everybody invited had collected on the site of the future church. The conditions of admission were very strict. Young gentlemen, wearing in their button-holes squares of white ribbon, with the Sacred Heart embroidered in red prevented anybody from entering who was not furnished with an invitation card. On three sides of the site were ranges of seats protected by a tent, on the front of which fell ample folds of red silk. In the centre of the estrade chairs were reserved for the Bishops; behind them were three escutcheons—the Pope's, the Nuncio's, and the Archbishop's. In the middle was a cross, at the foot of which was the stone about to be laid. Before it was an altar. All round in the spaces between the three estrades, were velvet-covered benches. After Mass had been said inside the existing church, the military band and an escort of soldiers preceded and accompanied a procession of girls bearing the banner of the Association Des Saints Anges. Next came another cortege with more girls in white and a banner not less white, of the Association Des Enfants de Marie. Then came Canons, Cures of churches, the Nuncio, the Bishops of Algiers and Chartres, Monsieurs Maret, Margerie, Freppel; then the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, with the tiana; and then about 80 Deputies, of the highest and best families of France, having seats in the Assembly. The procession entered the enclosure. The Deputies placed themselves on the further estrade, and the Archbishop read an address, which was frequently applauded. Then in the middle of the music and of the Hymn of the Sacred Heart began the ceremony of the consecration, until the moment when the whole assembly knelt to receive the Cardinal-Archbishop's benediction, after which the procession went back to the old church, and the spectators dispersed.

The foundation stone bore the following inscription:— "Le 16eme jour de Juin, 1875, Sa Saintete Pie 9 glorieusement regnant; Le Marechal de MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, etant President de la Republique; M. Wallon, Ministre de l'Instruction Publique et des Cultes; cette pierre la premiere de la construction de l'Eglise du-vou national au Sacre Cœur de Jesus a été benite et posee par S. Em. Cardinal Guibert, Archeveque de Paris. Etant presents, S.E. Mgr. Meglia, Archeveque de Damas, Nonce Apostolique, plusieurs Archeveques et Breves, un grand nombre de Cures de Paris, de Pretres et superieurs des ordres religieux du diocese."

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 7.—Gen. Dornegaray, with fourteen battalions, comprising almost the entire Carlist force in Valencia and Arragon, has rapidly crossed the Huesca & Lerida Railway between the stations of Tardena and Selgna, and retired in the direction of Barbastro. It is believed that he is going to Urgel, but as he lacks cavalry to operate in that district, which is free of mountains and full of Liberals, it will be impossible for him to remain there. The Carlists traversed ninety kilometres in one day. Their flight liberates four provinces.

MADRID, July 7.—Gen. Dornegaray has met with a repulse at Barbastro and has turned in retreat towards Sierra Gara. The Alfontists troops are in close pursuit. Gen. Jovellar officially announces the capture by the forces under his command of Cantavieja with its artillery and entire garrison, 2,000 strong.

DORNEGARAY'S RETREAT.—MADRID, July 9.—Official despatches report that the Carlist General Dornegaray, after reaching the villages of Angues and Casbas, at the foot of Mount Guara, between Huesca and Jaca, succeeded in entering the Boltaña District in Arragon, near the Pyrenees. Three brigades are actively pursuing him. The Imparcial says Don Carlos and staff have hurriedly decamped from Trevino to avoid pursuit.

RELIEF OF VITTORIA.—The Alfontists relieved Vittoria and entered the city on Wednesday. The Carlists have been defeated at Trevino with a loss of 400 killed and 600 prisoners. They are retreating to the northern part of Alava.

TREASON AND DESERTION IN SPAIN.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, writing on the 1st inst., says: "Five officers of high rank—Generals Hidalgo, Palanca, and Patino, and Brigadiers Del Amo and Diaz Berrio—together with several civilians, were arrested in the night between Sunday and Monday, and the first batch of military prisoners was sent yesterday by the morning train to Andalusia; their alleged destination being the Canary Islands. Other arrests were subsequently made, and more are expected to follow. All the prisoners are described as

belonging to the extreme Radical party, and their imprisonment is supposed to be the consequence of a 'grotesque plot' to overthrow the Government. The first of the generals on the list Hidalgo, is well-known. He was an artillery officer in 1836, and was implicated in that conspiracy with Prim, which led to the sanguinary conflict which is here remembered as the outbreak of the San Gilbarricks, (June 22). On that occasion Hidalgo took the lead of the insurgent soldiers, who broke into the artillery barracks near the Alcazar and massacred some of the officers. In spite of all his efforts to vindicate his conduct in that tragic catastrophe, Hidalgo has been ever since the object of the most implacable enmity of his brother officers, and the attempt made by the Zorrilla Government to promote him to a command in the provinces led to that collision between King Amadeo and his Ministers, which served the Italian Prince with a good pretext for his long contemplated abdication. That the actors in any plot with which Hidalgo may be mixed up would result from no means by which the end could be obtained it is natural to presume, and, so far as the character of his fellow prisoners is known, it is by no means unlikely that the Government have laid hands on men from whom the worst excesses might be reasonably apprehended. When the police agents broke into Hidalgo's house to arrest him, that General pleaded indisposition, and declared his inability to follow his captors either on foot or in a carriage, and although a doctor called in to examine him, did not admit the plea, he insisted on being conveyed to prison in a litter or camp bed, and was allowed to leave his way. Whatever opinion men may have to entertain as to the prisoner's guilt, what is certain is that we shall never obtain any further information on the subject.

The Times of July 7th in a leading editorial article summarizing the military and political situation in Spain, gives a gloomy view of the Alfontist cause. It says the recent minor successes of Jovellar have been outweighed by reverses elsewhere. The Carlists seem about to begin a forward march. All the bright hopes that Alfonso brought to Spain have vanished and his best generals are less active than heretofore; they have met defeat instead of victory. The King has not been more successful in Madrid. He has failed to satisfy the church, and has enraged the Liberals; hence the Ministry seem ready to try the effect of as much religious toleration as will permit the Protestants to worship in the back streets, but such concession will disgust the clericals, and not satisfy Alfonso's political supporters. Neither has the King made peace between the warring factions. The press is muzzled to prevent it from being disloyal, and there are no funds to pay the army and navy.

GERMANY.

OUTRAGE AT THE CARMELITE CONVENT, COLOGNE.—The London Tablet relates the following:—The Kölnische Volk-Zeitung publishes an occurrence which cannot fail to produce a painful surprise everywhere. "On Friday, 4th June, at three-quarters past eight o'clock in the evening, Police-commissary Klose, accompanied by his dog, demanded admittance into the Carmelite Convent at Cologne. As soon as he entered the court-yard he wanted at once to inspect the rooms, admission to which is forbidden on account of the cloister; and it was only after the most pressing entreaties of the portress that he consented to wait in the parlour for the acting-superior. While waiting he paced with his dog the convent-chapel, in which the Most Holy Sacrament was preserved, and the adjoining sacristy. Meantime Sister Ursula Cuniberta had hastened to come down to the grate, which in all cloistered convents is attached to the parlour. The Commissary demanded that she should raise her veil and open the grate, otherwise he would make all the sisters come to his office. The Nun refused to comply with this demand; and asked for proof that the Commissary had the right of making it. The answer was:—'I command you to raise your veil and open the grate by the same right by which I forcibly entered the residence of the Archbishop (of Cologne), and arrested him; for I must know with whom I have to do. You are confined here, just like thieves and murderers, who do not continue their misdeeds simply because they can no longer commit them. Therefore take away that veil!' The Nun, believing herself obliged to obey an official, issuing an order in virtue of his office, opened the grate and removed her veil. The Commissary then demanded the Christian and surnames of all the Nuns, as well as the names borne by them in religion. This request was at once complied with, for a list happened to be ready to hand. Thereupon he went through the list name by name, making some highly indelicate remarks, all of which modestly forbade the sisters to repeat. How far he went in his expressions we will illustrate by the following:—'If I were not married, I would take you away out of the convent.' He further remarked that in other convents he had been treated in a very friendly way—'Once he had caused the Superioress of the Sisters of St. Vincent to be roused up out of bed, and insisted that he should be received with the greatest courtesy. Well, without his asking it, one of the sisters had drunk with him in friendship, and played cards with him.' On the present occasion also, he desired some confirmation of the Nun's good feeling towards him. It was now ten p.m. The Nun believed that, in her position, she must comply with the wish of the Police-Commissary, and gave him a glass of wine. Then she said:—'Here is the desired confirmation; now I take my leave,' and then she closed the grate. He cried out, 'It is not the wine I want so much as yourself, in order that you may answer the questions which remain.' The Nun replied, 'Then it must be done quickly; it is very late for me, my duty calls me.' She had to repeat this remark several times, because he endeavoured to prolong the business by questions of a most unbecoming nature. 'What,' he exclaimed, 'your duty calls you? Do you not know, then, that you have a duty here also? you pray day and night, therefore you will forgive me. You have no time? so that it is all the same whether I want you by day or by night?' Then the Nun, who had shut the grate, wished to answer his remaining questions while still observing the law of enclosure, whereupon he exclaimed in a domineering tone: 'Have you, then, forgotten my orders? or can I carry you off only under the thunders of the veil?' After the Nun had again complied with his orders, and the questions had been asked and Klose had emptied his glass the interview ended. It was now half-past ten o'clock. On his return through the court-yard the Commissary asked the portress, 'Whether have the Nuns made away with their things? To whom does the house belong? Have you any meat?' The portress answered: 'I do not know what goes on in the convent; moreover I receive all that I want.' The Commissary replied: 'Just imagine, I have been treated. Only go and see; the empty glass is there yonder.' We observe that according to the recent distribution of police districts the Convent did not belong to the beat of Commissary Klose since the first of June. The visit took place on 4th June; and both at the beginning and the end the Commissary laughed out at the gate so extravagantly that the people who were assembled at the entrance of the building were extremely disgusted. The Kölnische Zeitung a well-known leading organ of the Liberal Party, declares that the narrative of

these proceedings has caused the most painful impression. It further states that there is no doubt whatever but that the Commissary Klose visited the convent at the alleged late hour, and that he required the Superioress to give him information concerning the internal affairs of the house. The Government has already instituted a searching inquiry into the whole transaction.

THE NEW VICAR-APOSTOLIC OF SAXONY.—A correspondent from Dresden in the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung writes thus of this prelate: "With respect of the new Vicar-Apostolic, Bernert, he will be a worthy successor to the Bishop Forwerk, whose comparatively mild and conciliatory views are entitled to great praise. Francis Bernert, hitherto Court-Chaplain, Canon, and President of the Catholic Ecclesiastical Consistory (Episcopal Council) was born in 1811 at Gafenstein, in Bohemia, where in 1834 he was appointed to the mission of Neustadt, and subsequently of Raspenau. In 1841 he came to Dresden as Episcopal master of ceremonies, in 1842 was named administrator of the Parish of Meissen, and in 1846 parish priest and Catholic chaplain to the institution at Zwickau. In 1854 he was placed in charge of the religious instruction of the younger daughters of King John, and extra Court preacher. In 1859 he was made parish priest of the Royal chapel at Dresden, Consistorial Councillor, and Ex-aminator Synodalis to the Consistory, and has for many years filled the Post of President of the Consistory.

THE ENCYCLOPICAL PROSECUTIONS.—The Bavarian Historische Politische Blätter gives the following summary of the sentences given by Prussian tribunals on account of the publication of the Papal Encyclical of the 5th February. It may be observed beforehand that "Ultramontane" journals only were cited before the tribunals on this charge; all other newspapers were free to act as they liked. "Of seventeen tribunals which up to this have been engaged with prosecutions for violation of Secs. 110 and 131 of the Criminal Code, five have declared an acquittal, viz, the Correctional Police Courts at Bonn, Coblenz, and Aix-la-Chapelle, and the District Courts of Esson and Fulda. Six pronounced fines, viz, the Correctional Police Court at Coblenz, 150 marks; the Correctional Court at Meppen, 400 marks; the District Court at Wesel, 60 marks; the Correctional Police Court at Donseldorf, 200 marks; at Cologne, 30 marks; at Cleve, 30 marks. Six pronounced sentences of imprisonment, viz, the District Court at Münster, one year; the Correctional Police Court at Aix-la-Chapelle, according to another newspaper report fourteen days, according to another four months; the Criminal Court at Bresslau, one month; the Correctional Court at Donseldorf, three cases, a fortnight, a month, and a fortnight; the District Court at Braunsberg, four months; the Correctional Police Court at Cleve, one month."

The parish priest of a little village on the Rhine has recently received a copy of the following decree:—I, the undersigned, . . . master baker, with the consent of my wife, ordain as follows: Sole paragraph. During the continuance of the law of April 22 suspending the payment of the stipends to the Catholic bishops and priests, bread will be supplied free to the cure and his vicar. This decree will take effect from the day of publication. The apprentice is charged with its execution. Under our hand, &c. Done at N . . . the 27th of May, 1875. It is stated that Herr Wehrennfennig will shortly introduce a bill to punish the author of this amusing parody of royal and imperial decrees.

Gabriel Max, a German artist, is said to have produced a painting with a most extraordinary characteristic. It is a representation of the face of the Saviour. At a distance the eyes appear to be closed, but as one advances they seem to open gradually until they bend upon the spectator a mournful and pathetic gaze. This remains until the visitor gets quite close to the painting, when they are again closed.

SWITZERLAND. "OLD CATHOLIC" MOVEMENT.—We may infer how things are going on in North-Western Switzerland, from a communication which appears in the Schweizerbote of Aaran, from the "Old-Catholic" Augustine Keller, with reference to the "National Synod:— "The deputies from the Christian Catholic congregation of Dale to the National Synod, summoned to meet at Olten, have communicated to the members of the Synod certain well-reasoned suggestions which they propose to be adopted by the Synod. They are verbatim as follows:—I. Religious vestments.—Until the Synod shall have arranged a determinate form of dress for clergymen the congregations are free to select from among all the vestments in use in the Catholic Church, those which it considers the most simple and fitting to be worn during divine service. —II. Liturgical Language.—It is also permitted to the congregations, until the new Liturgy is adopted to make use of the language of the Mass prayers and chants, hitherto employed, translated into the vulgar tongue. —III. The Sacrament of Penance.—The public celebration of penance, consisting in an examination of conscience, a general confession of sins declaration of repentance, and absolution, suffices for preparation for the Communion. —IV. Ministers of Worship.—The right of entering into wedlock inalienably belongs to the clergyman as such. The propositious themselves and the Biblico-historical reasons set out in support of them are signed by M. M. C. Hafelin, &c., and Dr. Watterich, parish priest, as representatives of the Christian-Catholic congregation of Basle. We (Schweizerbote) rejoice that the first National Synod, besides the formalities of its organization and constituting itself, will also have to occupy itself with some important and most pressing questions of reform. May the Synod be conducted to a good end "in necessary things by the spirit of unity, in doubtful things by the spirit of freedom, and in all things by the spirit of love. Forwards; but unitedly." With reference to the Dr. Watterich, whose name is stated to be appended to the foregoing document, the Germania states that it holds a letter from him, written from Strasburg, requesting it to contradict emphatically a report that he had joined the "Old-Catholic" movement, whereas it would now appear that he had proved unfaithful to the good principles then proclaimed by him. The Germania further declares that pressure has been brought to bear on him in a way which reflects the reverse of honour on the party exercising it.

THE JURA.—Some time since the Federal Council adopted a resolution rescinding the order of the Cantonal Government of Berne, by which the Catholic priests were banished from the Jura district. The Cantonal Government appealed to the Great Council of the Canton, who referred the matter to a Commission. This Commission reported in favour of the appeal of the Cantonal Government, and on the 12th inst. the Great Council adopted this report by 183 yeas against 24, thus confirming the order of banishment.

ITALY. On the anniversary of the coronation of Pius IX., his Holiness received several Roman nobles, and replying to their address, he said he congratulated himself upon having remained in the midst of the Romans when the events of 1870 might have been thought to counsel a different course. The sentiments of fidelity entertained towards him by the Romans had never been falsified. He referred to the events of 1870 and the fidelity played in his army, adding:—"At the present time many clear-sighted persons make comparisons not unfavourable to the Vatican." Alluding then to the rumours of reconciliation between the Papacy and the Kingdom of Italy, his holiness said:—"These reports are not even deserving of mention." He called the attention of his hearers to the sentiments of affection and devotion towards the Holy See, which are marvel-

lously on the increase in France, Spain, Belgium Austria, glorious Catholic Germany, and other countries. But what consoled him most was the affection of his faithful Romans. In conclusion, his Holiness prayed to God to preserve these sentiments, and gave the deputation his blessing. The Pope's health is good.

THE CLERGY AND CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS.—The Council of State has declared that "the ecclesiastical authority, after the law of August 3, 1862, on Pious Foundations, was carried into effect, has lost all interference in or right of direction over charitable institutions, and therefore, has no power to demand from them an account of the bequests for celebration of religious functions, but only at the time of publication of the annual balances, may take cognizance of the mode of fulfilment of such obligations in order afterwards to make such observations or complaints as may be required." The clergy, thus ousted from the sphere of benevolence, will, it is supposed by the Italian Liberals, lose much of their influence. It remains to be seen whether the charitable societies will flourish under the new regime. It has been proposed by certain members of the Government to apply the process of conversion (otherwise to plunder, by taking solid real property in exchange for paper *rendita*) to all the charitable institutes in the kingdom. The remonstrances of great towns, and notably Florence, Milan, and Turin, have hitherto prevented the realization of this scheme, which, however, has been deferred, not abandoned, by its advocates.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—A most determined act of self-destruction reaches us from Italy. Professor Juvara was found in his room lying across an arm chair, with a loaded pistol in his hand. He had deliberately severed veins in both arms, and recorded in writing his feelings whilst dying. He begins at eight o'clock, and writes:—"With a peaceful conscience I await the approach of death." Later—"My reason returns to me. God save my soul!" His death seems to have been long and gradual, for at midnight he writes:—"It is twelve o'clock. I am still alive!" When he was discovered the following day the body was still warm; he had not long been dead. For some time previously he had shown signs of insanity.

UNITED STATES. The pigeon shooting match between A. H. Bogardus, of Illinois, and Geo. Rimmel, champion of England, took place to-day at Hendon, and was won easily by the former. The provisions of the match were that each man should shoot at 50 birds 30 yards rise from five traps, five yards apart. Bogardus killed 36 birds to his opponent's 30. A large crowd assembled to witness the contest.

The following notice of an Irish American citizen appeared in a late issue of the Chicago Times:—"Fitzgerald—or, as he is familiarly called 'Fit'—is probably the richest man in Nebraska, his wealth being estimated at over a million dollars, and this immense fortune he has accumulated within less than a dozen years, most of it having been made at railroad building. He lives in a modest little brick house in this place, but is now engaged in erecting, on a plot of forty acres of woodland adjoining the town, a beautiful residence which is to cost about \$50,000. He is a pushing enterprising man, and is doing a good deal towards building up the town and county in which he resides.

The U. S. Attorney-General decided recently that a young man born in the United States who, when four years of age, was taken to Germany by his father, a citizen of this country, but who resumed his allegiance to Germany, is entitled to do military duty. The father returning to Germany and resuming his allegiance, the son partakes of the status of the father, being a minor and having enjoyed the protection of the German Government, he for the time being, or until of age, owes military duty, the obligations being reciprocal, but when the boy becomes of age he can return to the United States as an American citizen, with all the rights and privileges as such, and would even be eligible to the Presidency of the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS. Epitaphs were discussed before a fellow of twenty-five, who thought they were too complicated, and gave the following as one he would like to have on his tomb:—"John Thompson, 1850, 1950." "My husband was poetical," said the widow, "and often expressed a wish to die in the eternal solitudes, soothed by the rhythmic melodies of nature's unutterable harmonies, and yet he was killed by the explosion of a can of kerosene."

A gentleman, in addressing the charming lady X., who has just remarried in Paris for the third time, said reproachfully: "You do not come to London any longer?" "Oh, yes," she replied, in a most natural manner, "I always pass my widowhoods there."

Some stolen apples having been found in his pocket, Jack was called upon by the schoolmaster to account for his possession of them. His defence showed the future great lawyer. "The apples," said he, "were Tom's, and I don't know how he got them; and now they're mine, and he doesn't know how I got them."

Ask no woman her age. Never joke with a policeman. Don't play at chess with a widow. Never contradict a man who stutters. Be civil to all rich uncles and aunts. Your oldest hat, of course, for an evening party. Always sit next the carver, if you can, at dinner. Pull down the blind before you put on your wig. Write not one letter more than you can help. The man who keeps up a large correspondence is a martyr tied, not to the stake, but to the post.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST LIVE HUMMING-BIRDS IN EUROPE.—A number of Humming-Birds have been brought from Mexico to the Paris Jardin d'Acclimatation. This is the first time these birds have been seen alive in Europe, as they have hitherto been unable to live through the journey. The Indians in South America bring these birds into the towns on Sundays, and sell them to children as they come out of church, but, the birds are so delicate that they rarely survive the day.

THE PRINTER'S DELIGHT.—The following little paragraph which we find in one of our exchanges is too good to be lost. Read it:—"The latest amusement is termed the 'Printer's Delight,' and is performed in the following manner: Take a sheet of note paper, fold it up carefully and enclose a bank note sufficiently large to pay up arrears and a year in advance. And what adds immensely to the feat is to send along the name of a new subscriber with cash to balance. Keep your eye on the printer, and if you detect a smile the trick is a success. Try it."

CLERMENCY IN A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.—While the government harbour or pier at Donaghadee, Ireland, was building, a battle took place between two powerful dogs. One was a Newfoundland the other a Mastiff. They had a prolonged fight upon the pier from the point of which they both fell into the sea; and, as the pier was long and steep, they had no means of escape but by swimming a considerable distance. Each began to make for the land as best he could, the Newfoundland, being an excellent swimmer, very speedily gained the shore, on which he stood shaking himself, but at the same time watching the motions of his former antagonist, which, being a bad swimmer, was struggling exhausted in the water and just about to sink. In dashed the Newfoundland, took the other gently by the collar, kept his head above water, and brought him safely on shore. There was a peculiar kind of recognition between the two animals; they had often fought before, but never afterwards; and upon the Newfoundland dog being accidentally killed by a

stone-wagon on the railway passing over him, the mastiff long whined and lamented for a considerable time.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.—From the annual reports of the inspectors of mines, the following are summaries of the statistics for the twelve districts under the Coal Mines Regulation Act.—It appears that in the aggregate 538,829 persons were employed in and about the coal, freestone, ironstone and shale mines of Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of those employed in or about mines, which are classed under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act. The total of persons employed shows that 329,611 were underground, and 110,218 above ground. In the aggregate 126,590 tons of coal, 2,667,791 tons of freestone, 11,693,186 tons of ironstone, and 362,747 tons of shale (principally oil shale) were produced from the mines of Great Britain and Ireland. In South Staffordshire 273 tons of iron pyrites were picked from the coal, and in West Lancashire 8 tons; this does not appear in the tabular statements. At the mines classed under the Coal Mines Regulation Act in Great Britain and Ireland, the fatal accidents amounted to 895, and the deaths (some of the accidents causing more than one death) amounted to 1,656. It appears that on the average in 1874 in Great Britain and Ireland (no accidents or deaths in Ireland) there was at all the mines under the Coal Mines Act one fatal accident amongst every 662 persons employed in and about the mines, and one death by accidents amongst every 510 persons employed; also that 157,229 tons of mineral were got for each fatal accident, and 133,251 tons for each death by accident. In the preceding year (1873) the fatal accidents and deaths in proportion to the number of persons employed were more numerous, showing one accident and one death respectively amongst the lesser numbers of 526 and 470, whilst in proportion to the tons of minerals raised the corresponding figures (1873) showed one accident and one death for the quantities of 146,867 tons and 133,677 tons respectively, showing an increase of production per fatal accident of over 10,000 tons, but a small decrease in production per life lost.

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills!"—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"James Eppe & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Eppe & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

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April 23, 1875.

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 Duignan, when last heard of was P. M. at Nenagh Co. Greay. Thomas Nelson, when last heard of was at Killibeggs. Mr. Robert Kennedy, when last heard of was at Klobston. Daniel McCarthy, when last heard of was at Hawkesville. D. Shea, Pensioner, removed from Guelph.