

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Bonapartists are making active preparations for the coming electioneering campaign in France. Their journals seem confident of securing a strong minority at the elections.

The Emperor William has sent a messenger to M. Thiers with the complete works of Frederick the Great, as a mark of his sympathy and consideration. The obsequies of Mgr. Plantier, the Bishop of Nismes, were celebrated with great solemnity. A large number of Prelates were present, amongst them being Mgr. Mermillod, the great champion of the faith now exiled from Switzerland. The Archbishop of Avignon delivered a discourse, over the grave, of the most touching nature.

The death is announced of M. Ravet, editor-in-chief of the *Monde*. The correspondent of the *Liberte* (Fribourg), says that all who knew M. Ravet regard his death as a great loss to the defence of the great religious and social interests, to which he had consecrated his life.—R.I.P.

The President of the National Assembly, the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier, announcing the death of M. de Remusat, spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the deceased as a defender of Liberal ideas. He mentioned, sarcastically, that the Empire had the honor of exiling him. These words were pronounced with great emphasis, and were loudly cheered by the Republicans.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—A rumor is once more current that funds are failing to the Bonapartists cause. The committee sitting on the Nievre election, which is not the less active after its manner because we hear little of it, has discovered papers proving a desperate state of things. The split widens in the Bonapartist camp. Three sections are confessed therein, and there are signs of a fourth. The Prince Imperial begins to have his say in matters, and he has joined with emphasis, so I am told on good authority, the faction of "the young," the eager, fighting party.—Then there is the Rouser party itself, beloved of the bureaucracy. Prince Napoleon's influence grows decidedly, and creates a third section. To the unprejudiced observer, Prince Napoleon seems to hold strong cards. He would ally Bonapartism with democracy, with freedom, and with hatred of priestly dictation.

A DEATH BED REPENTANCE.—We take the following from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"The death of the Abbe Constant is announced. The Abbe had long retired from the Church, and devoted himself to scientific pursuits of a not serious character. Some time ago he married, but the marriage was dissolved by the tribunals on the ground that the husband was a priest. The lady, known in literature as Naome Constant, then assumed the name of Claude Vignon, which *soubriquet* she still preserves; though she is now the wife of the Radical Deputy, M. Rouvier. Claude Vignon in her last novel condemns the immoralities of the Empire with an exuberance of detail which rather destroys the avowed intention of the writer. The Radicals are rather annoyed that the Abbe, who years ago deserted the Church to study astrology and the black arts, should in his last moments have sent for a priest and should have received the last rites of the Church. He appears to have devoted a good deal of time to the discovery of the philosopher's stone and the transmutation of metals, and as his lessons were paid for at the rate of £25 each, he was not wholly unsuccessful. It is said that one day a priest went to him and asked to see the devil, but the magician refused. The priest left the house in anger, and said, "You shall hear more of me shortly." In fact, this was Verger, who a few days afterwards stabbed the Archbishop of Paris.—*Catholic Times*.

The marriage of Prince Amedee de Broglie, second son of the late Duke de Broglie, with Mlle. Maria Say, second daughter of the late M. Constant Say, was celebrated at Paris, June 8th, in the church of the Madeleine. All the places were occupied by the public, so that the friends of the happy pair could not find room. The witnesses for the bridegroom were the Prince de Bearn, his uncle, and Count d'Haussonville; whilst those of the bride were the Duke de Brissac and M. Raoul Duval, sen. Marshal and Madame de MacMahon, Dukes Decazes and d'Audiffret-Pasquier, MM. Dufet, Leon Say, Leon Renault, Bocher, General Ladamirault, all the Ministers, the Ambassadors, an enormous number of Deputies and persons of distinction were present. The bridegroom was in uniform, and looked extremely well, whilst the bride wore a dress of faille covered with magnificent point d'Alencon. The Mass was said by the Abbe de Broglie, and the benediction given by the Bishop of Versailles. This marriage, says *Galignani*, is perhaps the wealthiest of the season. Many sums more, or less fantastic have been mentioned as the lady's fortune, but the truth is that she brings as a dowry 700,000fr. a year. As may readily be understood, a single young lady would find a difficulty in spending such a revenue, and so the purchase which she recently made of the magnificent seat of Chaumont, at the price of 1,800,000fr. was paid for out of her savings of about three years. The Duke de Broglie has four sons—Victor, who married Mlle. d'Armaille; Amedee, a Lieutenant on the Staff; Francois, who received an honorable wound during the war; and lastly, Emmanuel. The family counts three Marshals of France in its annals, and the second was the person who built a century and a half ago, the imposing residence in the environs of Bernay (Eure) where the duke resides. The third (who attained his rank at the age of only 42), the sole instance under the old Monarchy of so young a marshal, had the honour of completely routing the Prussians at Bergen during the Seven Years' War, and, in honour of that victory, had the title of Prince conferred on him and his descendants. The grandfather of the present duke was guillotined during the Revolution when only 37. Mlle. Marie Say is hardly 19, charming in appearance, and full of talent. The prince is not yet quite 25.

INAGURATION OF THE STATUE OF THE VENERABLE DE LA SALLE.—On the 2nd ult. there was a grand ceremony in Rouen, when the statue of the Venerable de la Salle, the Founder of the Congregation of Christian Brothers, was inaugurated. All the officials, from General Lebrun, commanding the 3rd Army Corps, down, took part in the solemnity, and the Cathedral, glittering with uniforms, presented a magnificent sight. The Cardinal-Archbishop, with an enormous entourage of clergy both Regular and Secular, occupied his throne, and the Archbishop of Rheims pontificated. The entire right arm of the transept was filled with Christian Brothers, assembled to take part in this grand commemoration of their Founder. The sermon was preached by Canon Beason, who delivered a magnificent panegyric on the Venerable de la Salle. After service the streets became crowded with countless masses of the people, and as the procession was formed, their enthusiasm knew no bounds. After the Guard of Honor and the bands, marched lodg files of delegates from all the schools of the Brethren in France, each distinguished by its own banner, the children carrying flowers, and as the reporter of the *Univers* says, "the Brethren accompanying them modestly without taking any thought of the homages they were receiving from an entire nation, or of the recognition of their work, under God, which the French people were blessing and glorifying." Ten thousand of their pupils marched in the ranks, and mingled with them were large numbers of their former pupils who, in the world and able to signify their gratitude for the benefits they had received. The International Deputation of pupils was composed of no less than thirty different nationalities, all bearing their appropriate banners—the black pupils walking side by side with the white, the Chinese

with the French. Only one flag that ought to have been there, and would have been there in happier times—that of Germany—was wanting; but the colors of Alsace-Lorraine went by, and were warmly received by the populace. There were no less than eight bishops taking part in the demonstration with the Cardinal, and every rank and degree in the lesser clergy was fully represented. In fact, the procession was one of the finest and most enormous ever seen in France, and yet it was marked throughout not only by the most perfect order, but by a devotion and fervor truly marvellous. The speeches made were brilliant and vigorous, and the cheers of the enormous multitude rent the air in honor of one of the grandest pioneers of true civilization that the world has ever seen. In the evening there was a splendid banquet at which the hero of Bazailles, General Lebrun, made a telling speech concluding it with his hand upon his weapon, by drinking the toast of "The Cross and Sword united, to deliver France!"

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Minister of Justice has instructed his subordinates in different parts of the Kingdom to suppress resolutely all religious disturbances and to report to him those who incite to such disturbances by speeches or newspaper articles.

The death is announced of the Right Rev. Dom Antoine, Abbot of the Trappist Monastery of Melleraye. The deceased was raised to his high position in 1852, and has ever since administered the affairs of Melleraye in a manner to draw down the praises of all. R.I.P.

The *Republique Francaise* says that Germany has made renewed diplomatic representations to Belgium relative to the jubilee processions. Germany regards such as "hostile manifestations organised against her by the Episcopacy."

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA.—In consequence of a vote of the Grand Council, prejudging the case which was about to be decided by the Law Courts, the church of Notre Dame at Geneva has been forcibly broken open and handed over to the Schismatical Committee. The Catholic population of the parish is now obliged to worship in a basement story in the rue de Monfleur, and 160 children made their first communions in that crowded room on the Feast of Corpus Christi. Four hundred who made their first communions in the four Catholic parishes of Geneva went the next day on foot with their relations and the clergy to Ferney—a distance of nearly six miles, accomplished mostly on foot—where they received the Sacrament of Confirmation from the exiled Vicar Apostolic Mgr. Mermillod.

MENS OPPRESSION IN BERNE.—We take from the columns of the *Confedere*, a Swiss Radical newspaper, the following synopsis of the new measure for crushing out the Catholic religion, which the Bernese Government has submitted to the Grand Council of the Confederation. All outdoor ceremonies, public or private, in connection with worship are forbidden under a penalty of a fine of 200fr., or sixty days imprisonment. "Exciting hostility"—a beautifully vague term—against members of any other creed, is punishable with a fine of 1,000fr., or one year's imprisonment. The same penalty is incurred for discussing State affairs in connection with religion. The penalty will be awarded to any member of the prohibited Orders who shall celebrate service, or to any one who does not belong to a communion recognised by the State, or if he refuses to sign a declaration of absolute obedience to the laws and authorities of the State. Double the penalty will be meted out to Bishops who administer such rites as Confirmation, &c., without express authority, to be obtained in each individual instance of the State. Religious meetings can be at once dissolved by the administrative authorities, and all taking part in them will be sent before the correctional tribunal. To carry out the above, the district officials are empowered to act as judges of police.

SPAIN.

The death of Admiral Barcizetegi, killed in action against the Carlists, proved of immense advantage to the latter. The Alfonsoist flotilla was so disorganized by the event that it retired under the guns of St. Sebastian, whence, as a Hendage since moved. In the interim the Carlists landed at Bermea four siege-guns, two thousand rifles, 2,000 sabres and an immense quantity of ammunition.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.—There is no particular news from the seat of war in Spain, except that General Ello—who now figures in the Tolosa telegrams as the Marshal Duke d'Ello—has been attacked with acute rheumatism, and that there is not the least truth in the rumour we mentioned last week of Gen. Dorregaray having been wounded. He has not even been engaged. The Carlists claim two more victories—one of Gamundi, at Canfuenca, with the capture of 800 prisoners, and another of Saballs, at Blanes, over General Rega's column, with the capture of 140 prisoners, arms, and munitions. Gen. Primo de Rivera becomes Minister of War in the place of Gen. Jovellar, who has gone to Valencia to assume the command of the Army of the Centre. As to the future of the struggle, the "own Correspondent" of the *Times* communicates the substance of a report by "the Military Attaché of a great foreign Power," which on the whole confirms the view which we have always entertained. This officer has personally examined the Carlist Provinces, and states that "the Carlists now muster 45,000 good soldiers, without reckoning 40,000 or 50,000 men not up to the mark in point of quality, but who swell their numbers." The Report then declares—in substantial agreement with the opinions which we have often expressed—that "in their present positions, and if they continue the war as now carried on they (the Carlists) cannot be beaten, and not even be victorious, in their encounters with the Alfonsoists, while they would certainly be beaten in a regular engagement requiring artillery, horses, wagons, and an organized *intendencia*, or if they were absolutely in want of money, which would place them at their enemy's mercy. It is not to be supposed that they will venture into the plains or engage in a regular battle, and as to money, however unaccountable it may be, they seem unlikely to be soon without it. As to the Franco-Spanish frontier the same disinterested witness declares it to be quite untrue and impossible that the Carlists receive cannon by land, and that there is nothing to prevent them receiving as many as they like by sea. 'I would willingly stake £100 to £1, said the author of this Report, a few days ago, 'on every piece of cannon I was ordered to land on the Carlist coast.' The utter inefficiency of the Spanish squadron for the purpose of blockade under each succeeding Government is indeed a mystery which baffles attempt at explanation. And the fresh complaints at Paris about the tolerance shown to the Carlists on the frontier only tend to throw dust in the eyes of the public as to the real channel by which the Carlists receive their supplies.—*Tablet*.

GERMANY.

A Munich despatch, in the *Univers*, says that M. Lutz, the Bavarian Minister of Worship, acting in concert with the Minister of the Interior, has forbidden all Jubilee processions in the Kingdom, because the Bishops have not asked for the *placetum regium*. When the Bishop of Mainz left the Cathedral on Corpus Christi, after the procession, a gentleman of high position fell before him on his knees and asked his blessing. After that, he arose, and said to the Bishop that he was no Catholic, but felt called upon to testify to him his reverence, and that he, and people of his opinions in Prussia, lamented the measures taken by the Government against the Catholic Church.

Whilst the Bishop of Munster is conferring the Sacrament of Confirmation in a distant part of his Diocese, a letter has been brought to his house from the Government, which, according to the *Liberal* papers, contains the invitation to resign. "He will, if it is true, not do so, and then he will be soon deposed by the new Ecclesiastical Court of Prussia." The conscription is at the present time taking place in the Departments of Alsace and Lorraine, and recruits are severely punished; nevertheless, it is to be remarked that the penalties exacted have been exclusively of a pecuniary kind. The police tribunal of Mulhausen has condemned by default 68 young men, who have fled from the military service. They were all fined small sums, and their parents declared responsible for the amount. Many of the conscripts protest against the right of Prussia to incorporate them. Some succeed in getting their expense accepted, and are exempted, whilst others are obliged to give bail while their claim is reserved. But the number of those enrolled is really very small, and moreover the greater part of them are German, for the French had left the country, having chosen to preserve their former nationality.

AUSTRIA.

The editor of the *Tagespost*, of Gratz, has been arrested. No cause for his arrest has been published, but it may be guessed from the fact that his paper was foremost in publishing the most gross calumnies against Don Alfonso and Dona Blanca during the riots in Gratz.

A despatch from Buda, Pesth, to the *Standard* says a furious thunderstorm passed over that city. The lightning was incessant and hail fell in such quantities that the roofs of houses and the surrounding hills were covered two feet thick with ice. The waterfall was extraordinary; torrents swept through the streets of Buda, carrying vehicles and everything movable into the rivers. Many houses were suddenly flooded and destroyed before their inmates could escape. Five hundred of the inhabitants are missing, and at least one hundred have been drowned or killed by falling walls. All railways are interrupted.

ITALY.

PUBLIC SECURITY BILL IN ITALY.—The Italian Government is at present engaged in a very ticklish operation, the carrying through Parliament of a Public Security Bill, intended to put an end to the disorders and crimes which render life and property so very unsafe in many districts, especially in Sicily. There is, of course, a violent opposition to the Bill; for it authorizes prefects and sub-prefects to search for arms and to send dangerous persons into "domicilio coatto," or forced residence in some particular place, with the sanction in each case of the Minister of the Interior.—Every obstacle has been offered during the long process of reporting which is part of the Italian method of legislation, but the measure has at last come on for debate, and the Ministry have distinctly declared that they will stand or fall with it. Signor Minghetti explained that the Bill had no political object, and that its provisions would be applicable in every district where public order was disturbed, so that it was unfair to say that it was directed solely against Sicily, where some provinces were perfectly tranquil.

THE CONSCRIPTION OF THE CLERGY.—The ancient customs in Piedmont was to exempt clergymen from the levy, on the ground that the two vocations, the clerical and the military, were incompatible. It was thought impossible that the course of ecclesiastical instruction could be interrupted, and that a priest after serving in the army as a soldier could go back to his clerical functions. This custom prevailed even under the Italian Republic in 1802, which in its conscription law, dated 13th of August, declared that it did not apply to ministers of the religion of the State. Later, the Minister of Worship, under the Republic, sent a circular on the 26th of March, 1803, saying that when the military conscription was ordered instructions were given that it should not be extended to priests, deacons, sub-deacons, and *chierici* in seminaries who had adopted the ecclesiastical profession. Under the French invasion the usurper Napoleon, although he took youths of seventeen years old for recruits, always respected the priests and clerical students. The conscription instructions of the 11th of October, 1813, provided that "those employed in the religion of the State and the seminaries" should be exempt. In the year 1832 the Deputies in the Piedmontese Chamber first started the question of applying conscription to the clergy, but the exemption was maintained. Deputy Lanza on the 21st of May said:—"No Government ever thought of taking away the exemption from conscription enjoyed by ecclesiastical students, nor did the French attempt it after 1830." Poza di San Martino observed that "the taking away this privilege would compel the clergy to change their profession." Boncompagni called the proposal tyrannical, because "Liberal laws are not laws which persecute the clergy, but those which protect all the material interests moral and religious, interests founded on the most ancient traditions and on the most ancient ideas." On the same occasion General Du Bormida declared that "in all civilized countries the exemptions from conscription, especially those enjoyed by ecclesiastical students, exist and are preserved not in the interest of a few individuals but in the interest of religion of which all feel the need." General Quaglia said the Parliamentary Committee was unanimous "in acknowledging it to be the duty of a nation which in its fundamental statute, and in reality during centuries, was Catholic, to render solemn homage by decreeing a reasonable exception to the principle, applicable to all citizens, of equality regarding the military service to be rendered to the State." Notwithstanding the total exemption of all clergymen from the levy it was not then upheld, but the Bishops were empowered to demand exemption for a limited number of ecclesiastics. The Minister Alfonso La Marmora, by a Circular dated the 23rd of September, 1857, told the Bishops to exceed the first number of claims for exemption, and the same course was taken in 1861 by the Minister of War, General Bello Rovere, in his Circular to the Bishops, dated the 9th December. "The Minister of Grace and Justice, Raphael Conforti, on the 18th October, 1862, told the Bishops that they might augment the number of claims for exemption, and this proceeding was confirmed by Pissinelli the keeper of the Seals, by Circular dated the 11th September, 1863. In 1864 it was proposed to abolish the exemptions of the clergy, and against this proposal two Deputies, Cesare Cantu and D'Ondes Reggio, protested nobly and boldly in the Chamber of Deputies. Cesare Cantu, when the pretext was alleged that equality required all priests to be made soldiers, cited the statements of two authorities, Oriani and Parini. The Abbe Oriani wrote:—"Equality does not consist in lowering us to the level of others, but in raising the others to our level. Liberty is not the opposite of common sense. Liberty wishes religion to be secure, and opinion to be respected." And the Abbe Parini said to a Captain of the National Guard: "You, although you entitle yourself Captain of the National Guard, will remain a wretched creature. You will never deprive me, though you may call me a soldier, of being the Abbe Parini." D'Ondes Reggio cited the first articles of the Statute, and asked: "How can you pretend, once we have by law a State Religion, that there should be no legal exception in favour of its ministers?" And he exclaimed, "A few sort of slavery is now to be imposed upon Italy!" That infamous law was voted by the Deputies on the night of the 9th of July, 1864. Only two or three Deputies had the courage to oppose it publicly, but on the secret voting forty-five votes were found to be against the measure. But the Senate in 1864 recog-

nized the wickedness of this legislation and rejected the Bill. The Minister of War, Bertholet-Viale, again presented, on the 28th of November, 1868, a bill to subject clerics to the levy. The discussion of his proposal commenced in the Chamber of Deputies on the 16th of April, 1869, and on the 19th of the same month it was passed by the lower house by 223 votes against 25. The Senate on the 20th of May gave it approval by 67 votes against 30. From that time to 1875 it was only possible for clerics to escape conscription by the payment of a sum of a sum of money, and an association was formed to collect subscriptions and ransom young priests from the evils of military service. But the Italian Government, by the law of 1875, just passed through both Houses, takes away all power of escaping the law by ransom, and renders personal service in the army obligatory to all. In the last division in the Senate sixty Senators voted for this harsh measure, and twenty-five only opposed it. Nothing remains save the Royal signature to put this law into operation. General La Marmora thinks the introduction of ecclesiastics into the ranks will *civilize* the army. He said in his *Four Discourses*, printed in 1871, that all the clerics knew how to read and write, and would be chosen for sub-officers at once, and afterwards would rise to be superior officers. The Government, perhaps fearing this result, has stated that the clerics will be chiefly employed in hospitals, ambulances, and other non-combatant services.—*Cor. of London Tablet*.

Following a Whale.

A TERRIBLE DIVE TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA AND A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A ship some time ago arrived at Bristol, after a successful whaling voyage. Time was when thousands of vessels tracked the great sea monsters in search of oil, but the discoveries of the mineral article has made the trade no longer remunerative, or, at least, much less an object of pursuit. The ship referred to was the *West Wind*, commanded by Captain Parker, who met with a most perilous adventure during his cruise, and which came very near costing him his life. Under the most favorable circumstances the occupation of the whaler is one of great danger and physical trial, and very few ships ever return to port without losing one or more hands by the ordinary exigencies of the service.

It seems that Capt. Parker was out from his ship with a boat's crew, chasing a whale, and, having fastened his harpoon to the creature, it dived, as usual, and the line, coiled in the bows of the boat, began to run out with lightning speed, as the monster sunk to the extreme depth of the ocean. At this critical juncture, Capt. Parker went to the forward part of the boat to be sure that there was no twist in the rope to prevent its working clear. The line was running out with such rapidity as to cause smoke to arise from the woodwork of the boat, and the captain threw water, as is the custom, upon the spot. By some unlucky lurch of the boat, he was canted from his position, and he naturally threw out his left hand to prevent himself from falling; but, in doing so, he unfortunately placed it so that the rope coiled about his wrist, and he was overboard and out of sight in an instant.

He was perfectly conscious while he was rushing down, head foremost, and with an incredible swiftness, and it appeared to him that his arm would be torn from the socket, so great was the resistance of the water. During these awful moments he was well aware of his perilous situation, and that his only chance for life was to cut the line. But how could he do this? He could not move his right arm from his side, to which he was so closely pressed by the force of the element through which he was being drawn. The pressure on his brain grew more and more terrible, and a roaring as of thunder sounded in his ears. He opened his eyes for a single instant, and it seemed as though a stream of fire was passing before them. And now came that inevitable activity of the brain which characterizes all such perilous situations, where one's life seems to pass in review in an instant of time. But the captain was a very practical man, cool and courageous always, and consequently still self-possessed.

He began to struggle with all his muscular power to reach the knife which he wore in his belt. He felt that he was growing weaker every instant, and it was now or never with him, though we should say, parenthetically, that which requires so long to describe was reckoned by seconds rather than minutes. Oh, if he could but command his right hand for one stroke upon that fatal line! Now his heart began to fail him. He did not absolutely despair, but his brain reeled, his nerves seemed to relax their tension, light and darkness seemed to alternate before his eyeballs, and his head felt as though compressed in an iron vice. Were those his last moments? He thought, in spite of the agonizing pain he endured, he would make one more brave effort.

The line, providentially slackened for a second; he reached his knife, and as quick as thought it itself, as the rope became taut again, the keen edge of the blade was upon it, and by a desperate effort of his arm it became severed. He was freed, and then commenced his upward passage, caused by the natural buoyancy of the human body. After this he only remembered a feeling of suffocation, a gurgling spasm, and all was over until he awoke to an agonizing pain of reviving consciousness, in the arms of his boat's crew. Truly, one of the most remarkable escapes from death on record.

A BEAUTIFUL ANSWER.—When the Emperor of France was on a visit in a distant portion of his dominions, he was welcomed by the school children of the village. After their teacher made a speech for them, he thanked them. Then taking an orange from a plate he asked:—"To what kingdom does this belong?" "To the vegetable kingdom, sir," replied a little girl. The Emperor took a gold coin from his pocket, and holding it up, asked:—"And to what kingdom does this belong?" "To the mineral kingdom, sir," replied the little girl. "And to what kingdom do I belong, then?" asked the Emperor. The little girl colored deeply, for she did not like to say "the animal kingdom," as he thought she would, lest his Majesty should be offended, when a bright thought came, and she said, with radiant eyes:—"To God's kingdom, sir." The Emperor was deeply moved. A tear stood in his eye. He placed his hand on the child's head, and said most devoutly:—"God grant that I may be accounted worthy of His kingdom!"

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 dietic articles, at their works in Euston Road, London.—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide*.

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