

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE GARONNE INUNDATION.—PARIS, June 24.—The damage done by inundating in the valleys of the Garonne and Adour is immense. All the bridges at Toulouse being destroyed. The water is slowly subsiding and the rain continues. Assembly has the voted 20,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers.

The French papers are publishing copies in facsimile of important letters which passed between the Emperor of Germany and Napoleon III., among them being the reply of the former to the letter of the Emperor Napoleon, offering to capitulate at Sedan. It is as follows:—“Monsieur mon Frere,—Whilst regretting the circumstances under which you meet, I accept your Majesty's sword, and beg that you will send me one of your officers possessing full powers to treat as to the capitulation of the army which has fought so bravely under your orders. On my side I have selected General de Moltke for this purpose. I am your Majesty's good brother, WILLIAM.”

An enumeration has just been made of the number of trees planted during the past season in the avenues and Boulevards of Paris to replace such as have died, and the total is found to be 178,000.

TRIBUTE TO THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—The *Non-Violence* of Rouen gives a long account of the ceremony at a recent distribution of prizes to such of the sub-officers and soldiers of the Garrison as had won those distinctions while following the educational course of the Christian Brothers. General Lebrun, commanding the Third Army Corps, made a speech on the occasion in the course of which he spoke in the very highest terms of the Brothers and of their work, and eulogized their Founder the Venerable De La Salle as one who had rendered the most important services not only to the youth of France, but of the whole world. The ceremony and the speech were rendered all the more significant from the fact that the prefect, the generals of divisions, the judges, all the public functionaries, the magistracy, and the elite of the gentry, the traders and of the working men were present and cheered to the echo the utterances of General Lebrun.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN FRANCE.—According to an official return just issued there were 206,504 young men liable to the French conscription in 1874. Of these 25,659 were exempted as unfit for service, 42,933 were excused as sons or grandsons of widows, and for other domestic reasons 21,355 were sent back for a year, 22,387 were already under the flag, and 4,318 were excused as professors, teachers, or seminary students. There remained 179,852, of whom 152,425 were fit for active service, and 27,427 were draughted into the auxiliary services. The conditional engagements for 13 months numbered 10,314, of whom 2,435 held diplomas or brevets, and 7,879 underwent professional examinations. Sixteen thousand men voluntarily enlisted for five years; of these latter, 3,994 were sub-officers and 858 corporals. At 29 years of age a Frenchman is no longer liable to active service, and at 40 he is free from enrolment in the territorial army or militia.

An experiment of much interest has just been made at the Leblanc Hospital, Paris. M. Lebeau, the veterinary surgeon, who professes to have discovered a cure for canine madness, inoculated with the rabic virus 16 dogs purchased for the purpose. A large number of professional men were present, and a minute report of the proceedings was drawn up. Eight of the animals were removed by the operator, to be treated in accordance with his system and the rest left to their fate. If within a month, or 90 days at the outside, those taken away remain healthy and sound, and the others are dead of the malady, as M. Lebeau affirms will be the case, a problem which has long caused great anxiety will be solved.

BELGIUM.

OFFER TO COMMIT CRIME A PUNISHABLE OFFENCE.—BRUSSELS, June 23.—The Chamber of Representatives has passed the Bill making the offer to commit crime an offence, and prescribing penalties therefor. The vote stood 75 to 6.

It appears from statements published by a Brussels paper that the Empress Charlotte, widow of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, is not, as recently reported, in ill health. Her mental condition, however, remains unchanged and there seem no reason to suppose that it will ever improve. She lives in complete solitude. Part of her time she devotes to music and painting. The Queen of the Belgians constantly visits her, and a physicians see her at regular intervals.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has requested the Government of Berne to delay for two months the execution of the decree expelling Catholic priests.

GERMANY.

PROHIBITION OF RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS.—LONDON, June 23.—The German Government is preparing a parliamentary measure prohibiting public religious processions. This is aimed at the Catholics.

The German papers announce that the new fortifications at Metz may now be regarded as almost complete. The chain of forts which surrounds the town is closed, and all the forts are ready, with one exception, which is to be finished next year. The total number of forts is eleven, four of which have been newly built by the Germans, and are now being supplied with guns, ammunition, and provisions. The storehouses will, when finished, afford sufficient space to hold provisions for about forty thousand men for several years. The fortifications of Strasbourg are not so advanced a state as those of Metz. The works on the left bank of the Rhine are already for defensive purposes, but those on the right bank will not be completed till 1877. It is intended shortly to enlarge the fortifications of Cologne, so as to oppose a hostile attack from the north or the northwest. Energetic steps are being taken to connect all the Rhine fortresses with railways. These fortresses will then be brought so near to each other that it will be possible to concentrate all the forces at their disposal at any point enclosed by them within twenty-four hours.

PRUSSIAN RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, &c.—The final returns of the last general census for the States of the Prussian Monarchy have just been published. The total number of inhabitants was 24,643,623. Of these, 12,144,941 were males, and 12,498,682 females. 4,585,220 males and 4,300,646 females were unmarried; 3,822,388 males and 4,146,805 females married; 1,170,416 males and 1,003,426 females widowed; and 15,734 males and 31,167 females “separated.” Again, as to Religious denominations, there were:—14,236,762 Evangelicals; 1,489,875 Lutherans; 236,368 German-Reformed; 168 Foreign-Reformed; 104 Freebyterians; 800 Anglicans; 732 Methodists; 2,552 Old Lutherans; 2,140 Separated Lutherans; 3,710 Apostolic Catholics; 1,601 Roman Catholics; 13,050 Anabaptists; 59 Quakers; 3,318 Baptists; 13,050 Mennonites; 1,710 Irvingites; 8,266,449 Roman Catholics; 17,200 Old Catholics; 1,800 German and Christian Catholics; 1,388 Greek Catholics; 3,651 Free Church; 19,437 Dissenters, 45 various other sects; making a total of 24,613,559 Christians. There are also:—325,587 Jews; 20 Mohammedans; 52 members of other religions; 16 members of no religion; 4,338 the return of whose religious denomination had not been given. “Uneducated” there were 1,033,617 Evangelicals; 1,150,290 Catholics; 33,624 Jews; 2,846 persons of other denominations. There were 101,615 persons afflicted with physical defects viz.:—22,978 blind, 23,579 deaf and dumb, 33,003 imbeciles, 738 imbecile deaf-mutes, and 21,819 lunatics. As to occupation, 6,996,655 were engaged about land, forest, hunting, or fisheries; 7,485,048 subsisted by

mining and smelting occupations, industrial pursuits, buildings; 2,179,578 by trade and commerce; 5,243,724 were reckoned as servants, handicraftsmen, day labourers; 317,004 were in the Army and Fleet; 864,615 at other callings; 1,076,897 lived on their own or other people's means without any regular calling; in the case of 288,347 no calling had been assigned; finally, there were only 95,683 persons in “public institutions” (i.e. prisons, asylums, &c.). As to birth, 24,096,220 were natives of the States belonging to the Prussian monarchy, 7,054 were not Europeans, and 540,249 were natives of the European States.

OLD CATHOLICS AND GREEK SCHISMATICS.—It was known that Dr. Dollinger had addressed a letter to the Greek Patriarch at Constantinople. It has just been published, and is as follows:—“Last year conferences took place at Bonn between members of the Orthodox Russian and Greek Church, and of the Anglican Church, with the view of preparing and smoothing the way which might lead to an agreement concerning the fundamental articles of our holy religion, an agreement which would allow the establishment on both sides of the recognition of ecclesiastical brotherhood and communion. The theologians who represented Germany at those conferences belong to a portion of the Catholic Church, which does not admit the infallibility and unlimited supremacy of the Pope, which that Council promulgated; and they are convinced that the Orthodox Church of the Patriarchate of Constantinople is the True Church which has preserved the Apostolic inheritance, and which constitutes a portion of the Great Old Apostolic Communion. With respect to the dogmatic differences which may yet exist between the German theologians and those of the Greek Church of the East we are of opinion that it will not be difficult to find explanations which will content both parties, and may lead to the restoration of ecclesiastical unity as it formerly existed for more than twelve centuries. Since we have the intention of again holding our Conferences at Bonn about the middle of next August we would esteem ourselves fortunate should we see there also a representative of the Patriarchate of Constantinople. In order that the expenses of the journey shall be no hindrance Englishmen of rank have made us an offer to defray them. The Unionist Committee directs, consequently, the present official invitation to our brothers in Jesus Christ, the Professors of Theology at Constantinople; and it assures them of its desire to communicate all information which they may wish to receive.—Munich, 18th March, 1875. IGNATIUS DOLLINGER, in the name of the Orthodox Church of the East, at Constantinople.” The Patriarchate resolved to accept the invitation. The following persons were designated to take part in the Bonn Conferences:—Philoteos Briennius, Professor at the National School at Phanar; John Anastasiades, Professor of the Theological Faculty at Chalki; and the Archimandrite Germanos Grigorios at Geneva. Some of the German Catholic newspapers ask, with reference to this letter, if Dollinger and his followers are forced by their conscience to admit that “the Orthodox Church of the Patriarchate of Constantinople is the True Church, which has preserved the Apostolic inheritance,” why do they not forthwith join this Church? Is it that, availing themselves of the obstinacy with which the several German Governments insist on regarding the Old Catholics as belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, they are waiting until those Governments will have handed over to them the whole, or a good portion, of the property of the Catholic Church? This would certainly spread a very special light over the whole proceeding. Those newspapers also ask how the Old Catholic reconcile it with their strong “National” tendencies to take money from “Englishmen of rank” in order to facilitate their own union with a Church which looks up to the Czar of Russia as its head.

ITALY.

THE DUKE OF SERMONETA.—A marriage was solemnized at Florence on the 25th of May between Don Michelangelo Casetti, the blind Duke of Sermoneta, and the Hon. Miss Harriet Georgiana, daughter of the late Charles Augustus, Lord Howard de Walden. The bridegroom was born in 1804, and the bride was baptized in St. Mayleborne, London, the 28th of September, 1831.

SATAN WORSHIP.—A Venetian journal entitled the *Bachiglione* in a recent number contained an article in praise of Satan. One passage from it runs thus:—“Rejoice, O Satan, the day is near at hand when grateful humanity will erect to thee a trophy and engrave beneath it: To Satan, God of the oppressed, health and glory.” This blasphemous newspaper was not suppressed, although seditious as well as blasphemous. “Satan the triumphant raises the poor against the rich by promising them wealth and empire, and excites the weak against the powerful by encouraging them in revolt against the Church and against the Kings. Satan masters us in order to impel us along the path of progress. Satan the triumphant is the science which tramples on the revealed religions.” And again: “Satan the triumphant, the triumphant, is the serpent who shakes off his back the foot of the Virgin.” When language like this is allowed to be printed and circulated with impunity, it is evident that the Italian Government interprets very loosely the Statute which makes the Catholic Religion the religion of the State. And when such blasphemy is printed by the Freethinkers and Freemasons in Italy it is evident that much which is worse remains unprinted. Mr. Gladstone complains that Pius IX. will not place himself in harmony with modern thought and modern civilization. But there is a communism, that of the open followers of Satan, which the Pope can hardly be expected to sanction. Would Mr. Gladstone himself harmonize with the progress advocated by the Venetian journalist? Will he embrace the science which tramples upon Revelation? The Holy Father denounced in strong language the attempts of the wicked men who strove to poison the minds of the young by teaching infidelity and license under the mask of liberty and science. The Liberals in England do not, perhaps, know the extent of the evil done in Italy by the Liberals in the Peninsula. If they did they would probably repudiate all connection with the Venetian Liberals who read the *Bachiglione*.

AUSTRIA.

PENTECOST IN VIENNA.—The accounts from Vienna say that such marvellously fine weather has not been known for many years as this Whitenside, so that the holidays were thoroughly enjoyed with outdoor excursions, &c. But at the same time it is stated that not for many years have the festivals of Pentecost been celebrated more religiously. The churches were splendidly decorated, thronged both in the day time and in the evenings with immense congregations, and there were thousands of communions more than usual. It is understood that the Emperor, who on his journey from the South stopped at the railway station at Graz at six o'clock in the morning for a few minutes, expressed himself to the Provincial Governor of Styria, the Chief of Police and Burgomaster, in seven languages concerning the treatment to which Don Alfonso and his wife Donna Maria at Graz (Donna Blanca) were subjected last night at that city.

REPARATION TO DON ALFONSO, BOURBON, &c.—We gather from the French Catholic papers, that Baron de Kubeck, Governor of Styria, acting on order from the Emperor of Austria, presented himself to the Carmelite convent of Graz, to perform a deed of reparation very much needed. The Governor had to hand over to Her Imperial Highness Maria-Beatrix of Spain, Archduchess of Austria, Modena, and mother of Charles VII. (Don Carlos), an autograph letter from the Emperor deploring the

scandalous scenes by which the capital of Styria was disgraced from the outrages offered, by Germans and other Foreign roughs, to Don Alfonso Bourbon d'Este and his wife Dona Blanca. From the convent of the Carmelites, the governor went to the villa of Don Alfonso, where he presented a similar Imperial missive. The governor was on grand terms, and accompanied by his staff. This act of reparation, made by the express commands of the Emperor of Austria, is full of significance, and has been hailed with joy by the Catholic population. It is said that the Governor will be immediately replaced, as a punishment for his conduct during the outrages.

FURTHER AMERICAN NEWS.

In Wisconsin there are ninety-nine Catholic schools, numbering 329 teachers and 17,146 scholars.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A CHURCH.—On June 8 burglars forced an entrance into St. Patrick's church, San Francisco, Cal., by breaking open one of the side doors. The burglars made an attempt to break open the poor boxes, which are made of iron and securely fastened to the wall, but their efforts proved unsuccessful. The discovery of the nefarious attempt was made about four o'clock in the morning, one of the doors being found open.

NORWICH, CT., June 24.—An incendiary fire at Mystic, Ct., destroyed the building of the Norwood Woolen Co. and dye-house attached, including storage room, business office and repair shops. Loss, \$100,000; insured for \$75,000.

NEW YORK, June 24.—A fire to-night in the Al-dine Publishing Company's building damaged it, from \$5,000 to \$8,000. The damage to stock is about \$100,000, but cannot correctly be ascertained. The value of the entire stock is \$150,000, insured in the City Companies. The building adjoining occupied by Powers & Wigham is damaged by water to the amount of \$3,500.

The Louisiana census, it is said, will not specify white or colored in its enumeration, and the New Orleans *Picayune* publishes an intimation that the omission is intended either “to conceal or prevent the exposure of the frauds in the registration of colored voters perpetrated at the last election, or to facilitate a repetition of similar frauds at future elections.

TUNNERS' FALLS, MASS.—The mills all ran as usual last week. The cutlery works find business a little slack, this being their dull season of the year, and are running a little short, at present. The other mills are running full time. The Clark & Chapman Machine Company are putting in a 40-horse power water-wheel for Tucker & Cook of Conway. The Turner's Falls lumber company are running about 30 men, and have all they can do, furnishing an unusual amount of lumber for mills, just at present.

CHICAGO BRICKMAKERS.—The *Chicago Tribune* says:—“The strike among the brickmakers is confined to a few yards near the Stock-Yards, and there is no prospect of any general strike. The pay of the workmen is from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per day, according to the character of the work done. The rates paid in the yards where the strikes have occurred are somewhat above these figures, but an additional increase is claimed on the score that the clay is harder to work. There is really no brickmaker's union, and rates vary a little according to the supply of workmen.

True liberality is gradually making its way in the United States. Last Sunday week for the first time in the history of the State a Catholic priest was permitted to say Mass in the Massachusetts State Prison. A law giving liberty of conscience to persons confined in prisons and asylums was this year passed in Ohio also, and the New York State Legislature last session passed a bill providing that children arrested for vagrancy shall, when it is possible, be sent to reformatories or other proper institutions under the control of the denominations to which their parents belong.—St. John Freeman, N.B.

The Old Columbian Association of Boston.

This Society is one of the oldest in Massachusetts, its record going back as far as 1792. It was the old Columbian Artillery, part of the first organization having participated in the struggles at Lexington and Concord. For about thirty years previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, it was composed wholly of Irish Americans, and many of the most prominent men of that class were members, and rendered the State service on several occasions, as in the rendition of Burns, and whenever called upon. When Know-nothingism held sway throughout the country, the Governor of the State, Henry J. Gardner, disbanded all the Irish Militia, and the sword and musket were taken from the Columbian's hands. But the echoes of the booming guns of Sumter and Moultrie, brought a proclamation calling for troops, and among the first to respond, forgetful of the disgrace which but a short time before had been attempted to be cast upon them, was the Columbian Association. The old Company, under command of the able, gallant and patriotic Colonel Thos. Cass, thus became the nucleus of one of the finest and bravest of the regiments of the army of the Potomac, the Massachusetts Ninth—“Irish from the smallest drummer boy up to the Colonel.”

The association gave to the regiment, officers like Col. Cass, Thomas Mooney, Capt. Madigan, the present fine commander, Col. B. F. Finnan, who enlisted for the war as private, and whose regiment, in peace reflects as much credit on us as it achieved glory in battle. The brothers O'Hara, Captains; Lieutenant Frank O'Dowd; Captain John Doherty; and a large number of privates, most of whom, yielded their lives in support of the cause.

Shortly after the termination of the war, the association, having performed its mission, voted to adjourn sine die. On the approach of the Centennial anniversary, the members animated by the old spirit, determined to participate in the celebration, and continue their record as an organization. Preliminary meetings were held at the Parker House, at which 78 members agreed to parade.

The appearance made by them, under command of our well-known citizen, Capt. Michael Doherty, formerly a Captain in the artillery, was universally acknowledged to be highly creditable, representing as they did, the thriving merchant, the good mechanic, and the intelligence of our people. In the evening on invitation of the Columbian Guards, 9th regiment, they assembled at their armory, where a splendid supper was prepared by Caterer Tufts, to which they did ample justice. The night was happily spent. Humorous and patriotic remarks were made by Capt. Michael Doherty, Col. John B. Furrell, B. G. Cullen, Capt. O'Hara and John Doherty, P. J. Grace, P. O'Doherty, Robert Murray, Dennis Mulcahy, and others of the association, and Lieutenant McDonough of the Guards. Pleasant songs were sung by Messrs. Nolan, Breen and Burns. The absence of several of the oldest members, some of whom reside in the suburbs, and who were probably too fatigued to attend, lessened to a considerable extent, the animation of the occasion.

One very pleasing feature was the presentation to the young Guard of a beautiful medal, formerly given by Col. Cass to the Association. It is about three inches in diameter, the main part being of silver and forming the boundary of a circle, in which stands a harp of gold, one part of which is a figure emblematic of Erin, the whole encircled by a golden wreath of shamrock. A beautiful and prompt presentation address was made by Hon. Ennes Smith, giving its history, and trusting that its record in the hands of the young company would be as unblemished as it was in those of the old, closing with a particularly appropriate quotation

from the address made by Lady Washington on presenting a standard to Col. Washington. After singing Old Lang Syne all around, the assemblage dissolved. The members were well satisfied with their entertainment,—with the reflection of having done at least a small act of patriotism, having revived old associations and renewed old friendship.—Boston Pilot.

Terrible Tale of the Sea.

A terrible tale of the sea is told by a seaman belonging to the bark Cora Linn, which became waterlogged in the Atlantic, while on a voyage to Troon in Scotland with a cargo of pitch pine. He says:—“We had a fair wind and made a good passage until April 15, when it blew heavily and the ship began to leak. The crew worked constantly at the pumps until Monday, the 19th, when both pumps became choked, and the vessel went over on her beam ends. The captain's son, together with James McAllister, were in the cabin, and must have been drowned there. James Dempsey, the second mate, was also washed overboard and drowned. The remainder of the crew, nine in number, managed to get on the vessel above water, and held for an hour, when the mas went and the vessel righted. She was full of water, the sea continually breaking over her, and both the boats had been washed away. Food and fresh water were obtainable, and on Wednesday one of the crew died from hunger. When the day dawned on Thursday, and no vessel showed in sight, we gave ourselves up to despair. Heavy seas were still breaking over her and the master, Captain Worden was washed away. The same evening an American ship bore in sight, and bore down. She lowered a boat, but the five men who were in her refused to come near unless our crew jumped overboard and swam to them. William Hawson of Belfast, an able seaman, jumped overboard and swam to the boat, and he was followed by four others. There were then left on board Thomas Culwell, the steward, and myself, neither of whom could swim, and as the boat would not come near us we were left to our fate, and the American vessel proceeded on her course. The night was a terrible one, and I and my comrade in the last stage of exhaustion. On Friday morning a vessel, which proved to be a Norwegian vessel named the ‘Am’ came and sent a boat to us. Poor Culwell had to be carried to the boat, and he died soon after he reached the ‘Am’. The survivor is an Irishman named John Millgorn, and after being picked up by the ‘Am’ he was landed at Falmouth.

GEN. LEE'S HONOUR.—The following will be relished by all readers. It is inimitable, and was so good that General—told it upon himself. One day, at Petersburg, General Lee, who never suffered a day to pass without visiting some part of his lines, rode by the quarters of one of his major-generals, and requested him to ride with him. As they were going he asked General— if a certain work which he had ordered to be pushed was completed. He replied with some hesitation that it was, and General Lee proposed that they should go and see it. Arriving at the spot it was found that little or no progress had been made since they were there a week before, and General— was profuse in his apologies, saying that he had not seen the work since they were there together, but that he had ordered it to be completed at once and that Major— had informed him that it had been already finished. General Lee said nothing then, except to remark quietly, “We must give our personal attention to the lines.” But riding on a little farther, he began to compliment General— on the splendid charger he rode. “Yes, sir,” said General— “he is a splendid animal, and I prize him the more highly because he belongs to my wife, and is her favourite riding horse.” “A magnificent horse,” rejoined General Lee, “but I should not think him safe for Mrs.— to ride on. He is entirely too spirited for a lady, and I would urge you by all means to take some of the mettles out of him before you suffer Mrs.— to ride him again, and, by the way, General, I would suggest to you that these tranches would be admirably ground over which to tame him.” The face of the gallant soldier turned crimson; he felt most keenly the rebuke, and never afterwards reported the condition of his lines upon information—or any one else. His spirited charger felt the effect of this hint from head quarters.

PAINT FOR SHINGLES ROOF.—A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* says: In regard to shingles, I have seen the highest cost shaved pine fall in ten years; I expect the cheapest, sappy, sawed pine will last that length of time. Roofs are so expensive to keep in repair that it behooves every man who has had experience with them to contribute what he can for the general good on this all important subject. In the future I intend to lay low priced shingles—say from \$2.75 to \$4 per thousand—and paint them with a coat of tar and asphaltum—say one barrel coal tar, costing \$3; ten pounds asphaltum at three cents, 30 cents; ten pounds ground slate at one cent, ten cents; two gallons dead oil at 25 cents, 50 cents, which should be added after the other has been wetted and thoroughly mixed. I consider the above mixture as good as anything that can be put on to shingles, as it will thoroughly keep the water out; and if dry they will not rot under the lap, nor will the nails rust, and I know of no reason why they will not last as long as I shall want shingles. The mixture should be put on hot, on a dry day, and upon a dry roof. Ground slate or asbestos is fire-proof; so, also, is the tar, after it has dried thoroughly. The last shingles I had cost \$2.75 per thousand; laying, \$1.75 per thousand; nails 25 cents per thousand; paint, 12 cents per thousand, and I now consider it as good as any roof I ever had or saw.

ASPECTS OF COL. COLT.—Col. Samuel Colt was in his lifetime disposed sometimes to be rather pompous. When he was building dwelling houses for the workmen employed in his great pistol factory, he one day encountered a boy picking up chips on his grounds.

“What are you doing here?” he asked, gruffly. “Picking up chips, sir,” replied the youngster, unawed by the great presence. “Perhaps,” exclaimed the Colonel, drawing himself with swelling dignity, “you don't know who I am. I am Colonel Samuel Colt, and live in that big house up yonder.”

The boy straightened up and swelled out and answered: “Perhaps you don't know who I am. I'm Patrick Murphy, and I live in that little shanty down yonder,” pointing in the direction. “Sonny,” said the Colonel, blandly, patting the boy on the head, “go on and pick up all the chips you want, and when you get out come back for more.”

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:—

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