General News.

A NEW YORK ROMANCE.

The New York *Evening Post* relates editorially, but without giving names, an extraordinary story of a dark phase of New York life. A fashionable wedding took place a few days ago at an up-town church, between a handsome man of thirty, an officer in a city bank, well known in good society as a bachelor, and a lovely girl belonging to one of the leading families of the metropolis. A brilliant assembly of the friends of both was present at the ceremony; and it was casually observed that the bridegroom looked sad and anxious. It is now known that he carried a loaded pistol in his pocket to the altar, and contemplated blowing his brains out there and then should the ceremony be interfered with. For, as the man a few days afterwards revealed to his bride, he was privately married many years ago, when he was scarcely more than a boy; his wife is still living; and he has never quarrelled with or separated from her. Indeed he visited her as usual on his wedding day. The legal wife, with several children, has lived at one of the new hotels in the centre of the city, bearing her husband's name without concealment, visited by him frequently, and her board paid by him at the rate of three thousand dollars a year; yet his friends had never known of her existence. The man's salary was only two thousand dollars; yet his accounts at the bank are said to be entirely correct; although, in addition to his expensive unacknowledged family, he kept up a lavish bachelor establishment, with nearly a hundred suits of clothes in his rooms, a costly library, and other luxuries of wealth. Perhaps this financial inconsistency is explained by the fact that he was several years ago an officer of internal revenue, in the service of the national government. The end of the story is the disappearance of the bigamist, no one knows where, and the utter misery of the three sets of people whom he had deceived—his wives and their friends in two utterly different circles of society, and his own relatives upon whom he has cast such dishonor.

The *Evening Post* is right in protesting that this shocking story which would be rejected as too highly colored a plot for a novel, is not an illustration of New York society and morals, but an outrage upon them. But it is nevertheless true that the high-pressure system of living which is so common in New York, and not unknown in any American city, which is to be found among the honest as well as among the dishonest, is responsible, in great measure, for the occurrence of such cases; while only the swift, selfish, crowded life of the metropolis could make the most marvellous incidents of the affair possible—the isolation among a multitude, and the concealment and deception in regard to matters which gossip rarely allows to remain in the dark anywhere.

A REMARKABLE CRIMINAL.—The annals of crime present no more remarkable case than that of Edward Ruloff, recently convicted of murder on purely circumstantial evidence at Binghamton, N. Y. Ruloff's career, as developed at the trial, reads like a romance. During fifty years of his life he had been a druggist, a teacher and a lawyer, and maintained a certain appearance of respectability in each occupation. In each, however, he perpetrated crimes, and on discovery would adopt a new alias and a new occupation. So adroit was he that the police were unable to penetrate his disguises, and he remained in consequence free from their surveillance. A scholar, he employed his time when not engaged in planning crime in the preparation of a work on language, and the manuscript was one of the proofs that established his indentity and secured his conviction. He had in youth, and still retains, a pleasing exterior, a perfect knowledge of the art of pleasing, a something which commanded respect, and at the same time attracted and engaged sympathy and confidence.

Twenty-six years ago he married an estimable lady. In the year 1845 his wife and child disappeared and have never since been heard from. He was arrested for abduction, convicted and sentenced to Auburn State Prison for the term of ten years. It is understood that he then confessed to his counsel that he murdered both wife and child. Immediately on his discharge from prison, Ruloff was arrested on a charge of murdering his child. At his trial he pleaded—as in his recent trial at Binghamton—his own case. He was found guilty and sentenced to death. But the verdict was set aside by the Court of Appeals on the ground that no murder had been proved, as there had been no body produced. He was discharged but narrowly escaped lynching.

Until his apprehension in Binghamton in August last, Ruloff has not been heard from for a number of years. It has since transpired that once in the interim he had defended a comrade in a Delaware county court, under an assumed name, and once in Cortland county, N. Y. The crime for which he has been convicted is fresh in the public mind and needs no repetition. With two confederates he attempted to rob a store in Binghamton, and being detected shot the clerk dead. His confederates were drowned in the Chenango river while attempting to escape. He was caught the next day, yet at first little evidence was forthcoming; but from day to day new circumstances appeared to fix the crime more surely upon him. First, a peculiar deformity of one of his feet was observed to resemble closely a misshapen shoe left behind by the robbers, and this on trial was found to fit perfectly. Among other evidence tending to prove his guilt was the production of a copy of a New York paper, found in the store where the robbers had dropped it, and from which an article had been clipped. In Ruloff's desk the missing slip was found.

Another link in the fatal chain was the indentification of one of the dead robbers as the son of the jailor in whose charge Ruloff was during his imprisonment twenty-seven years ago, and who had been led astray by Ruloff, becoming his inseparable companion in crime. These and other circumstances have led to Ruloff's conviction, and thus a long career of crime by one capable of better things is likely to be fittingly closed on the gallows.

JOLLY FISHERMEN.—We have seen a copy of the manifest of the *Granada*, the American vessel lately seized by one of our Marine Police schooners, and find that among other articles she had on board:

1 puncheon of molasses;
30 gallons of gin;
2 chests of tea; and
20 barrels of flour.

It is evident that these jovial compatriots of Gen. Butler intended to have what the Americans term "a high old time of it." Thirty gallons of gin would enable half a dozen men to defy the frosts and snows of winter for a considerable period, while twenty barrels of flour and a puncheon of molasses would furnish them with cakes for months to come. What they could do with such a quantity of Parafine oil is not so easy to determine, unless it was intended to be thrown upon the troubled waters of the Bay of Fundy.

Joking apart, however, it is plain that American fishing vessels have made a practice of cruising about our coasts with dutiable goods, and selling and bartering them to the inhabitants. They exchange them for fresh provisions, ice, fish, bait, barrels, &c., and even for wood and pay wages to Canadians who hire as fishermen on board these vessels. This is the first season we have fairly taken hold of them, as the Customs officers along the coasts having no boats could not interfere with them except occasionally when found ashore at a port of entry. It has only been when entering those ports under stress of weather that their real cargo has been subjected to examination. This season the Marine Police have ferreted out these trading and smuggling operations disguised as fishing voyages.—*St. John News.*

Chicago was visited on Friday, Saturday and Sunday with the severest snow-storm and the heaviest snow-fall ever known in that city. It began in the Rocky Mountains on the 10th, reaching Cheyenne on the 11th, and marching across the country to appear in St. Louis and Chicago on the 13th. The mixture of rain and sleet with the snow made it pack in dense solid masses, and travel by street railroads was soon suspended. On the steam railways all the trains suffered great detentions, and on the Michigan Central two trains collied in the gloom of the blinding storm, and one conductor and one brakeman were killed. On the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Saturday evening's trains were blocked almost within the city limits, and Sunday's express was not despatched at all. The telegraph wires were prostrated, "crossed" and broken, communications cut suspended. Several buildings blown down or broken in by the weight of the snow on the roofs, and much pecuniary damage thus entailed. The extreme fury of the storm was only experienced in and around Chicago.

RACE AT A LONDON FUNERAL.—Even after all our experience of cabs and carts, it is rather startling to find that the drivers of mourning coaches and hearses have also become infected with this tendency to forget what is due to the rules of order and propriety in the public streets, more especially when they are engaged in the performance of the solemn duty of conveying a group of mourners and the remains of a fellow-creature to the grave. James Maskell, the driver of a mourning coach, and Edward Nash, the driver of a hearse, were charged at Marylebone police court last Saturday with furious driving, and the former with also cruelly beating his horses, on the occasion of a funeral which took place on the 15th ult., in Exter street.

From the evidence of the police, it seems that when the coffin was placed in the hearse and the procession was just about to start, Maskell drove a pair of horses attached to a mourning coach round the corner of Devonshire-street, and endeavoured to cut in and get the place of chief mourner next the hearse; he lashed the horses until their sides were covered with bruises, and they were only prevented by a police constable, who caught hold of them, from dashing on the pavement, which was crowded with women and children. In the meantime, Nash galloped off with the hearse containing the corpse, and Maskell, having shaken off the police, started with the mourning coach in pursuit of him. At the end of Exeter street, the hearse doubled on the mourning coach, and Nash returned at full speed, followed by his indefatigable pursuer, who insisted on keeping the first place in the mournful procession. One woman in the street was thrown down in the confusion, and was only saved from being run over by the activity of the police.

For this conduct the hearse driver was fined 10s., and the mourning coach driver 40s., both having to pay costs; and it is to be hoped that this is the last exhibition of this kind that will take place at the performance of funerals. It was stated in evidence that the unfortunate contention was caused by the jealousy of two ladies, both of whom were anxious to testify their respect and affection for the deceased by acting as chief mourner; but this cannot be accepted as an excuse for endangering the lives of foot passengers. There are few among us who would not prefer the most unostentatious funeral to having our remains chased through the public streets to their last resting-place by mourners who cannot arrange their little differences at home.

PROSPECT OF THE FUR CROP.—The *Manitobah News* says:—"The late coming of snow has made the fur yield, up to now, exceedingly small, although it has, at the same time been of advantage in preventing the killing of fur-bearing animals before their pelts were prime. From information from traders, trappers, etc., we learn that there is likely to be an average quantity of muskrats; a smaller yield than usual of mink; martin and fisher, plentiful; lynx, an average crop; otter, the same; beaver, a small yield; fox, average; ermine, badger, kitt foxes about as usual."

Hamburg and Bremen celebrated the proclamation of King William as Emperor of Germany by firing salutes. The citizens joined heartily in the demonstration, and decorated their residences.

JENKINS AT WILHELMSHOHE.

BY MARK TWAIN.

A remarkable feature of the present European war is the extraordinary candour of the prominent persons who have been engaged in it. From Bismarck to Napoleon, from Bazaine to William, the dignitaries have manifested a miraculous alacrity in the frank avowal of their intentions, plans and projects, and have seemed happiest when making a clean breast of it to some newspaper correspondent. As a fair illustration of their ample candour, I have condensed the following specimen from the New York *Herald* correspondent's recent interview with Napoleon:—

As I was ushured into the reception room at Wilhelmshohe, the Emperor rose (from a "luxurious fauteuil," of course,) and advanced to welcome me, with extended hand and an air of extreme gratification that put me perfectly at ease.

"*Bong Zhoo, Sire,*" sail I, giving his hand a cordial shake. With the exquisite tact of a practical courtier, his Majesty seized the occasion to pay me (and my countrymen) one of his neatest compliments. He said, "Perhaps we had better conduct our conversation in English. The fact is, you speak French with an accent that really shames us Parisians. I've often remarked this trait in a accomplished Americans, and wondered at it." The Emperor's remark was so unexpectedly flattering that it took my breath away for a moment; but under cover of a profound bow, I recovered my fluency and observed: "Such a compliment from your majesty, in happier days, would have brought the entire American nobility to your feet." My indirect allusion to his misfortunes affected his majesty profoundly. The tears that chased each other silently down his majestic and imperial purple nose and dripped in imperial sorrow from the waxed ends of his moustache might have moved a heart of stone, with a little assistance.

Surely, thought I, the Emperor who can thus weep at his own calamities cannot be utterly heartless.

When the emperor had recovered his composure, and had his nose blowed by the proper officer, I opened the conversation in a way that I thought least likely to offend his delicacy. I told him it was currently reported that he had feathered his nest pretty well while Emperor, and I should take it as a special favor if he would tell me how much he had really stolen. In America, I told him, public men were expected to lay by something for a rainy day, and it would rather enhance our respect for him to be assured that he had exercised a like justifiable prudence. He replied, "My friend, I respect the *Herald* too much to deceive it. *I have* made a nice thing, on the whole, and my chamberlain shall provide you with an inventory of all that I have gobbled." I asked him if he owned any property in New York. "Well," said he, "I thought I owned the New York *Herald* a few months ago; but since the Sedan affair it has gone back on me."

Your Majesty was accused of treachery at Sedan. Were you really a traitor? "Frankly," said he, "I think if I had tried I might have died at the head of my army, instead of surrendering. If this be treason, make the most of it. I said, "Sire, we Americans are very frank and straightforward, especially in asking questions. Now, you needn't answer if you feel the least bit squeamish about it; but I should like to know—I really would be pleased to know whether your father was a Bonapartist or a Dutch Admiral, as some have intimated?" His Majesty, with great cheerfulness, replied, "So would I."

The engaging freedom with which His Majesty unbosomed himself emboldened me to pursue my inquiries, and our conversation became almost confidential. I asked him if Eugenie was ever jealous. He replied: "Not as Empress; but as Mrs. Napoleon, I have sometimes thought she was inclined to be a little too strict with me." I said, "Can you lay your hand on your heart, sire, and solemnly assure *The Herald* that you never gave her cause for jealousy?" The Emperor (musingly)—"You may be right." At this point the Emperor seemed a good deal cut up, and sighed profoundly. Instead of answering my question explicitly, I was sorry to see him put both hands in his pockets instead of on his heart.

I told him he might deem me rather inquisitive, but if he knew how deeply interested we Americans were in such scandal. * * * * * * * *

The announcement of a messenger from Berlin unhappily interrupted the Emperor's remarks at this point. I intended to have gradually drawn Napoleon to speak about private and personal topics, and should have succeeded, but for that interruption.

As I was about to withdraw, the Emperor embraced me with every mark of esteem, particularly on the shirt-front, which he marked with his nose, in the ardor of his country. If the mark is indelible—and it has that appearance—I am an historic shirt ahead.—*Buffalo Express.*

Mercantile Advertisements.

Flour, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have in Store, and for sale, low—

500 Bbls. Canada FLOUR,
20 Puns. MOLASSES,
10 Hhds. SUGAR,
10 Bbls. do.
40 Chests TEA, (warranted;)
14 Bags RICE,
30 Boxes TOBACCO, (Choice Brands, for Smoking and Chewing;)
20 Boxes STARCH,
50 " SOAP,
100 Reams Wrapping PAPER, (different sizes;)
20 Kegs Baking SODA,
100 Boxes RAISINS,
15 cwt. CONFECTIONERY, (mixtures;)
20 Dozen PAILS,
20 " BROOMS.

HARDWARE:

50 Kegs NAILS, (assorted sizes;)
20 Boxes Horse NAILS, } warranted;
14 " AXES, }
10 " Clinch NAILS, (cut.)

CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, Jan. 25, 1871.—6w

Business Notices.

REMOVED!

THE Subscriber has removed his Office and Salesroom to

Martin Hogan's New Brick Store.

W. D. STEWART.

Jan. 11, 1871.

Flour. Flour.

400 Bbls. Choice Family FLOUR

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

Molasses & Sugar.

20 puns. MOLASSES. } Very Choice.
10 Hhds. SUGAR. }
10 Bbls. do. }

Kerosene. Kerosene.

20 Casks—120° test—KEROSENE.

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

Buckets & Brooms.

10 Doz. BUCKETS.
20 " BROOMS.

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

APPLES.

125 Bbls. Choice Eating and Cooking Apples, in Baldwins, Russets, Spitzs.

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

Washerwomen, Attention!

200 Boxes CLOTHES PINS,
CHEAP! CHEAP!

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

TEA,
Whiskey, Cordials, &c.

10 Half Chests TEA,
20 Casks Scotch WHISKEY,
10 " OldTom GIN,
10 " RASPBERRY,
12 " Green WINE,
12 " Packstone Washing CRYSTAL

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

Buffalo Robes!

CHEAP! at Wholesale.

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

Austins' Biscuit,

IN
Soda, Water and Wine.

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

Nails. Axes.

50 Kegs Assorted Nails, in Horse, Cut and Clinch.

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Jan. 11, 1871.

FUR. FUR.

War Prices paid for

Mink,
Fox,
Otter,
Rat, &c., &c.

W. D. STEWART.

Hogan's Brick Store, Ch'town, January 11, 1871. } 1m

Flour. Flour.

450 Bbls. Canada Flour
For Sale by
A. B. SMITH.

Ch'town, Jan. 11, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber gave a note to Geo. F. Adams, late of the "Half Way House," Vernon River, for £27, or thereabouts, on or about the 15th of July last, payable in November last, and he hereby notifies the legal holder of said note that he is prepared to pay him the amount due thereon, on receiving the note.

his
WILLIAM x KEOUGHAN.
mark.
(Witness,) H. C. McLEOD.
Ch'town, Jan. 25, 1871.—3in*

THE Subscriber has Received, and now offers for Sale—

100 bbls. Choice Baker's FLOUR,
30 hhds. Retailing Molasses,
150 sides American & Canadian Sole Leather,
30 casks Kerosene Oil,
50 bbls. Sugar.

A. W. OWEN.
Ch'town, Jan. 25, 1871.—3in

SHEEP. SHEEP.

THERE are on the Subscriber's premises, two Ewes and one Ewe Lamb. The owner or owners can secure them by application, and payment of expenses.

STEPHEN SWABEY.
Warblington, Ch'town Royalty,
Jan. 18, 1871. 1sl pat 4in

CHEAP PRINTING
AT THE
HERALD OFFICE
Prince Street, (near the Athenæum

Notice.

THE Subscriber has just received, from Great Britain, a large supply of Fresh Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Requisites, &c., &c. Parties desirous of obtaining the above articles, will do well to call at the CASH DRUG STORE, where all the most popular remedies of the day are to be had.

P. G. FRASER,
Queen Street.

ROSFINE and other Analine DYES, to be had at P. G. Fraser's
CASH DRUG STORE,
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Observe!

SUPERIOR SWEET OIL to be had, very cheap, at the CASH DRUG STORE.

P. G. FRASER.

Worm Annihilator!

P. G. FRASER'S Worm Annihilator is the best, safest, and most effective worm remedy yet discovered.

CASH DRUG STORE.

Soaps! Soaps!

SOAPS of all descriptions to be had cheap, at the CASH DRUG STORE.

P. G. FRASER.

Prescriptions!

PRESCRIPTIONS accurately prepared with the purest of drugs, and at moderate prices, at the CASH DRUG STORE.

P. G. FRASER,
Queen Street.

Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1870.

A. HERMANS,
BELL-HANGER,
GAS FITTER,
GUN & TIN-SMITH!!

Dorchester Street.

(Next to Old Reading Room Building.)

BEGS to remember thanks, to the generous public, for the liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, and asks for a continuance of the same. He keeps constantly on hand

A neat Assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

All orders in the above business will be punctually attended to.

Having lately made large purchases in the cheapest markets, intend for House Builders, such as Gas Fittings, Water Closets, Bell Fittings, &c., &c., I am prepared to sell them at rates as low as can be had in the city, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.

To a generous public, I would say, that all orders in this branch of my business will be attended to with dispatch.

A lot of First-class Water Coolers on hand.

Sayer's Crystal Blue,

Sold Cheaper than ever.

July 7, 1869. ox

Boot & Shoe Factory.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has opened a Shoe Shop on

DORCHESTER STREET.

Opposite the residence of OAKS CONNOLLY, Esq., where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line.

WILLIAM DOUGAN.
Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870.

In Store!

250 bbls. Canada FLOUR, (warranted.)
20 crates EARTHENWARE,
20 boxes Mott's SOAP,
10 puns. Choice Retailing MOLASSES,
Bright Porto Rico & Barbadoes SUGAR, in hhds. or bbls.
Chests and half chests Congou TEA.
Hourly expected from Halifax—
50 bbls. choice N. S. Winter APPLES,
For Sale by
FENTON T. NEWBERY.
Ch'town, Dec. 21, 1870. city pa

Insurance.

London and Lancashire
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY!!

Head Office:

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Liverpool Office, No 11 Dale Street,

Chairman of Board of Directors:
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F. P. TAYLOR, M. D.,
L. R. C. S. Edinburgh.

Agent for P. E. Island,
ROBERT SHAW,
Office of FitzGerald & Shaw.

Nov. 23, 1870. p tf

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY!

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STANDARD PERIODICALS FOR 1870.

By the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York.

Indispensable to all desirous of being well informed on the great subjects of the day.

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This is the oldest of the series. In its main features it still follows in the path marked out by Brougham, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and Lord Holland, its original founders and first contributors.

2. *The London Quarterly Review,*

which commences its 128th volume with the January number, was set on foot as a rival to the Edinburgh. It resolutely maintains its opposition in politics, and shows equal vigor in its literary department.

3. *The Westminster Review*

has just closed its 92d volume. In point of literary ability this Review is fast rising to a level with its competitors. It is the advocate of political and religious liberalism.

4. *The North British Review,*

now in its 51st volume, occupies a very high position in periodical literature. Passing beyond the narrow formalism of schools and parties, it appeals to a wider range of sympathies and a higher integrity of conviction.

5. *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,*

was commenced 52 years ago. Equalling the Quarterlies in its literary and scientific departments, it has won a wide reputation for the narratives and sketches which enliven its pages.

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For any one of the Reviews	$4.00 per an.
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A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons, when the periodicals are sent to our address.

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The postage on current subscriptions, to any part of the United States, is two cents a number, to be prepaid at the office of delivery. For back numbers the postage is double.

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New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1870, will be entitled to receive one of the Four Reviews for 1869. New Subscribers to all the five may receive Blackwood or two of the Reviews for 1869.

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Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from January, 1865, to December, 1869, and of Blackwood's Magazine from January, 1866, to December 1869, at half the current subscription price.

The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arranging in its have been made which, it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Company also publish the Farmers' Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings. Price, $7. By mail, postpaid, $8.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD,
—A—
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THE Catholic World contains original articles from the best Catholic English writers at home and abroad, as well as translations from the Reviews and Magazines of France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Spain. Its readers are thus put in possession of the choicest productions of European periodical literature, in a cheap and convenient form.

Extract from letter of Pope Pius IX.

Rome, Dec. 30, 1868.

REV. I. T. HECKER:

We heartily congratulate you upon the esteem which your periodical, 'The Catholic World,' has, through its erudition and perspicuity, acquired even among those who differ from us, etc.

Letter from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York.

New York, Feb. 7, 1865.

DEAR FATHER HECKER:

I have read the Prospectus which you have kindly submitted of a new Catholic Magazine, to be entitled: "The Catholic World," which it is proposed publishing in this city, under your supervision; and I am happy to state there is nothing in its whole scope and spirit which has not my hearty approval. The want of some such periodical is widely and deeply felt, and I cannot doubt that the Catholic community at large will rejoice at the prospect of having this want, if not fully, at least in a great measure, supplied.

With the privilege which you have of drawing on the intellectual wealth of a third Europe, and the liberal means placed at your disposal, there ought to be no such word as *failure*, in your vocabulary.

Hoping that this laudable enterprise will meet with well-merited success, and under God's blessing, become fruitful in all the good which it proposes,

I remain, Rev. Dear Sir, very truly, your friend and servant in Christ,

JOHN,
Archbishop of New York.

"THE CATHOLIC WORLD"

Forms a double-column octavo magazine of 144 pages each number, making two large volumes, or 1728 pages, each year, and is furnished to subscribers for $5 a year, invariably in advance. Single copies, 50 cents.

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LAWRENCE KEHOE,
General Agent.
The Catholic Publication Society,
No. 126 Nassau Street, N. Y.

P. O. Box 5,396.
Nov. 1, 1870.

To Coopers!

WANTED, at the "Hillsborough Mills" 20 COOPERS. To good, steady men employment will be given for the winter, and liberal wages paid, either by the day or by piece-work.

Dec. 14, 1870. tf CARVELL BROS.

Port, Sherry, Champagne, Madeira, &c., &c.

Very Superior Old Port, 6s. 3d. per bottle,
Hunt & Newman's 4 Diamond do., 5s. 3d. "
Old Madeira do., 5s. 6d. "
Superior Dinner Port, do., 4s. 3d. "
Old Brown & Golden Sherry do., 5s. 3d. "

Jules Munn Champagne, Julian Claret, Ginger Wine, Lime Juice, Temperance Cordials, all kinds, &c., &c., &c.

MACEACHERN & CO.

"Italian Warehouse,"
Dec. 21 1870.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
FOR 1871.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.

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