

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

REVOLUTION INSIDE PARIS.—Paris had a narrow escape from falling under the power of the Reds on the Vigil of All Saints. The malcontents had been wrought up to frenzy by the fall of Metz, the negotiations about an armistice (they of all others abhor any mention of an accommodation with Prussia), and lastly by the recapture on Sunday week of Bourget; which a mad and foolhardy exploit had taken by surprise from the Prussians; the heroes of this affair being some of the Francs Tireurs and Garde Mobile, who had to retreat with severe loss when the Prussians returned in force. On Monday week the Reds, headed by their leaders, Flourens and Blanqui, with a riotous concourse of their followers, took possession of the Hotel de Ville, made prisoners such of the Government of Sept. 4 as were present, Trochu, Favre, &c., installed themselves in their places, and began issuing orders and making appointments. One of the members of the Government, however, M. Picard, managed to escape and raised the troops, taking measures for the safety of the other Government officers, and came to the rescue of his colleagues. The National Guard assembled 18,000 strong, and were staunch on the side of the authorities. It is said that 80,000 of the Mobiles from the provinces manifested their determination to support the Government. After a long parley, about four in the morning, the insurgents gave in, liberated their prisoners, and were allowed by great forbearance of the victors to go about their business. It is not a little surprising that amidst so much intense excitement, during which rifles are said to have been levelled at General Trochu, no life was taken, nobody even wounded. Subsequently, however, several of the ringleaders, having again manifested turbulent proclivities, have been arrested. The events of the night of the 31st ult., are excellently described by two distinct correspondents in the Times of Tuesday, whose letters, dated Nov. 1, were despatched out of Paris by balloon post. Subsequently to these events we hear of an election of new maires in Paris, and a vote of confidence in the Government by an immense majority. All Frenchmen alike, except a few hopeless fanatics, are at length convinced that any more political changes must be speedy ruin. During the excitement and tumults of the night of the 31st Oct., the Prussians might have captured Paris by a coup-de-main almost without opposition, had they been aware of their opportunity.

OUTSIDE PARIS.—Still the Prussian batteries hang fire; the failure of the negotiations has not caused them to open now; positively at last they are said to be ready, and only to await the monarch's word to begin their murderous work. The weather from being rainy has turned to cold and frost, and the besiegers are said to be suffering. "Hunger-typhus," besides dysentery, is said to be prevalent. It is said that the Prussian Parliament is ordered by the King to assemble at Versailles. What an ingenious humiliation for France!

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Times Versailles despatch this morning says:—The acceptance of the Prussian conditions of peace by the Paris branch of the French Government will be required before the capitulation of the city.—About one third of the town of Thionville was destroyed by fire during the bombardment by the Prussians. The Army of the Loire is retreating. Its present position and numbers are unknown. Advice has been received here of a battle between the French, under Breaud, and the Prussians at Etrappagny, in which the Prussians were beaten with severe loss. The French captured three officers and a number of cannon and horses, as well as a quantity of small arms. It is said the Prussians have suddenly evacuated Amiens, retiring on Paris. This movement is regarded at Lille as very significant. In the latter city it is believed a great battle is proceeding around Paris-to-day. The Paris Monitor chronicles six military executions in its last number. The French claim to have won the victory at Beaune la Roland, a little village in the Department of Loire. The victors were young conscripts under fire for the first time. The French forces have recovered within the last few days Bessie, Nogent, Le Bernard, and St. Caluis in the Department of Sarthe; Montouze and Manderibela in the Department of Loire.

TOURS, Dec. 1.—A credit for 35,000,000 francs has been opened to settle the actual contracts for the armament, and a credit of 11,000,000 for ulterior purchases; in addition to these a credit of 1,200,000 francs has been opened for the purchase of grain in Algeria. The exportation of cereals from Algeria elsewhere than to France has been prohibited. Bourbaki has taken command of the 19th corps. The following despatch has been received from Nuits, dated yesterday:—An engagement occurred at Geruley to-day between a body of the francs-tireurs and the Prussian column. The latter was well supplied with artillery. In the afternoon, the fight was extended to the place where the francs-tireurs were supported by the Guards Mobile, and the Vosges, which came up from Beaune. The French were successful. The Prussian loss was severe, their dead strewn the roads in all directions. Only 15 prisoners were taken by the French. It is announced that General Ducrot, with 100,000 men, made a gallant sortie from Paris yesterday, and crossed the river Marne. The movement was successful. The details of the action are momentarily expected.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1.—The Independence Belge, referring to the retreat of the French army of the North towards Arras, says it will doubtless occupy the great quadrilateral formed by the fortresses of the North, and which is impregnable. The following from Vendome has just been published here:—The Prussians have evacuated this city, also Blois, Chateau-D'un, and Chateau Neuf Sur Loire. To-day they

twice assaulted Mezières and were repulsed. The fight lasted nine hours, and the French captured one officer and 345 men. The French loss is small.

The morale of the French army is excellent. LONDON, Dec. 2.—Despatches from Paris, dated 30th Nov., say operations by the French commenced yesterday at different points around the city. General Ducrot, with a large force, marched out of Paris, and occupied Montreuil Sur Bois, which however, he was soon compelled to evacuate. The heaviest fighting was done at Champigny, Brie, and Villiers sur Marne. The French are now renewing the attack on the south. A despatch from Tours, dated Thursday the 1st Dec., says the news of the successful sorties around Paris had caused most indescribable excitement. A special despatch to the Times from Tours, dated 1st, says the Army of the Loire has effected a junction with Trochu's forces; the Germans under Prince Frederick Charles retiring before the united armies. It is said Trochu has with him outside the walls 150,000 and 300 cannon. There have been sudden rises in the rivers Loire and Cher. The former have risen five feet, and the latter seven feet. A hard frost now prevails. A despatch from Prince George of Saxony has been received by the King of Saxony, describing the fighting at Noisy and Villiers, which states that the French were repulsed and driven over the heights between the two villages, leaving behind hundreds of prisoners. The French attacking forces numbered 50,000. The loss of the Saxons was 12 officers and 100 privates. Private despatches to the Stock Exchange and Lloyds assert that Gen. Trochu succeeded in cutting through the Prussian lines on the north of Paris, in such force that the Germans were driven from all their positions with a general rout. A great battle is now going on to the west of the city. There is much excitement here and throughout England over the war news received from France. The Telegraph to-day says the French have won a great advantage in the department of the Seine and Marne, and now possess a military preponderance never enjoyed by them since the opening of the campaign.

LAVAL, Dec. 2.—This city is overjoyed with the despatches from Gambetta announcing great success at Paris, where sorties were made in force, defeating the Prussians along the entire line. The line of battle was many miles in extent. A great number of prisoners and cannon were captured by the French. The corps were commanded by Generals Trochu, Ducrot, and Vinoy. Gambetta, in announcing the victory, says that one of the results of it has been the evacuation of Amiens. The Prussians there hastily started for Paris to reinforce the German army. The battles at Paris began on Tuesday, the 21st, and at last accounts the garrison remained outside the positions they had captured from the Prussians.

TOURS, Dec. 2.—The Monitor of this city has the following details on the morning of the 29th ult. The first sortie of the French garrison at Paris was begun at Choisy Le Roi, Le Haye, and Chevilly. The battle in that neighborhood lasted all the night of the 29th and all the next night. General Ducrot then crossed the Marne, and occupied Mesly, subsequently he evacuated that point, and engaged the enemy at Champigny, fighting his way to Brie. He then marched back to the Marne, recrossed that river by eight pontoon bridges, and maintained his position on the bank. He took two guns from the Prussians. He has since taken up a position at Thernay.

ITALY.

ROME.—Cardinal Antonelli, on behalf of the Pope, has protested against the Italian occupation of the Quirinal.

THE HOLY FATHER.—In a private letter from one of the Pope's Court we read: "I see the Holy Father almost daily. He is grander than ever, and all our miseries disappear in his presence. He looks very well, and keeps up the courage of all who come near him. The Romans, with few exceptions, behave well, and those who represent the Roman people are rable from all parts of Italy, who are paid, and kept here to make demonstrations against the Pope." A visitor, recently returned from Rome, has assured us that a poor Italian admitted to him that he was paid so many soldi a day to join in Italian demonstrations, and complained that his pay was small because his lungs were weak.—Tablet.

ROME AND THE GOVERNMENTS.—A telegram from Berlin, published on Tuesday, said that M. Thiers had written to the Pope informing him that he had advocated his cause at the Courts he visited on his late diplomatic journey, and that the Courts were ready favourably to consider his case. Whatever may be the actual truth of the statement (in high political quarters movements are necessarily slow) by the intelligence which reaches us from Rome, we believe that the Governments of Europe refuse to recognize the usurpation of Victor Emmanuel. A letter in the Journal de Bruxelles says that very serious remonstrances have been made by several of the Powers to the Cabinet of the Italian King. Austria and Bavaria have already protested; Prussia has already protested even more energetically than they, and has given the Italians to understand that on behalf of the German Catholics she means to have a voice in the European Congress, or by whatever agency the rights of the Sovereign Pontiff are to be regulated, and that she will take care that the religious interests of so considerable a portion of her people suffer no prejudice. All such declarations have, it is needless to observe, an important bearing on the subject of the Pope's restoration. A writer in L'Univers says:—"I make the statement with mingled grief and admiration, the principal movement in behalf of the Roman restoration comes from Germany, from those very people who are making such a bitter war against us. And yet France was the country towards which the Pope had shown so many

preferences. What do we do in return? We take as our comrade in arms the miserable braggart who described the Papacy as the 'cancer of Italy.'" We learn from the Continent that in Germany an energetic movement has been set on foot in favour of the Holy See, and a collective and personal application (demarche) by the German Episcopate to the King of Prussia has been decided on. And an article in the Norddeutsche Zeitung, non-Catholic paper and the semi-official organ of Count Bismarck, gives us reason for believing that it will be favorably received. The article says—"The Gazette Officielle publishes a decree by which the City of Rome and the Pontifical States are declared integral parts of Italy. A telegraph despatch adds that the arrangements by which the free exercise of his spiritual authority will be secured to the Pope are to be fixed by legislation, that is to say, by arbitrary decisions passed by the Government and legislature of the Italian Kingdom. But it must be observed here that a decision about what the Catholic Church and its visible Head recognize as sufficient securities for the free exercise of the Pope's spiritual authority, is a matter that cannot possibly be regarded as purely internal to any Catholic States. The Holy Father has been firm hitherto in his protest against the acts of the Italian Government.

ROMAN FACTS.—The King's visit is deferred until after the elections, which take place on the 30th inst. A letter from Rome says, "the Government intercepts the greater part of the correspondence addressed to the Holy Father. I know as a fact, that since the 15th October not a single number of L'Univers has been forwarded to him. There are sent to the Holy Father, for the relief of his present distress, many letters containing money. None of them reach their destination. If the Italians cannot get at the cash, they destroy the letter, hoping thereby to increase the straits of the august prisoner. It is recommended to those good persons who wish to make remittances to the Pope, to send their gifts through the medium of a banker or by some trustworthy messenger." The Albani Villa pleases Rome's masters, but it does not please Prince Torlonia that they should have it. Instead of selling his villa to the Pope's enemies, he has presented the Holy Father with 50,000 lire. Touching acts of adhesion and of condolence, very numerous, signed, are pouring into the Vatican from all parts of Italy, the Pope's own Rome included. One in particular, accompanied by a personal offering from each, has been addressed to him by the ladies of Rome of all degrees from the princesses downwards.—Napoleon III., fallen, captive, suffering in health, dreads the severity of a German winter and has manifested a desire to be removed to the Isle of Elba. The King of Prussia was willing to gratify him, and, as Elba belongs to the Italian Kingdom, permission was requested of that Government for the Emperor to make it his place of refuge; but the Italy, which owes its existence to Napoleon III., has refused him this small boon, a boon which it has conceded to so many offenders condemned to domicilio coatto. The reason given by Visconti-Venosta is that Italy would not merit the gratitude of Europe if, allowing the Emperor to sojourn in Elba, it were to aid in the formation of a focus of conspiracy which would prove dangerous alike to France and to Italy itself.—Tablet, 12th Nov.

CHINA.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A despatch just received from Shanghai, dated November 8, says a Tartar insurrection had occurred in Mongolia. Twenty thousand insurgents were threatening the town of Ourga, the capital city of the Province. A force armed with Russian rifles had gone to oppose the movement. A telegram from the Secretary of Legation at Peking, dated Nov. 16, says the French Minister had returned from Tien-Tsin, where public confidence has been completely restored, and expresses satisfaction with the new Governor General. There was no alarm elsewhere. The British, American, French, and perhaps Russian garrisons will remain at Tien-Tsin during the winter.

It has been decided that a bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin shall be erected in Printing-House Square, New York.

Two thousand two hundred and eighty two passengers from foreign ports arrived at New York for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 26.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERS.—We invite attention to the following classification of newspaper subscribers:

First come these Uprights—These are the men who take newspapers, pay for them, and read them. Observe the order in which these things are done: "The pay comes first—the reading next. These men consider they get the worth of their money in the bargain. It seems as fair and just to them as a barrel of sugar or a new coat. They never entertain any other opinion. When the year runs out, or a little before, they are on hand with the pay. There is no more difficulty with them in remembering this period, than Sunday or the first of January. If one of them wishes to stop his paper, he either calls or writes a letter by his postmaster, in due season, like a man. This class is dear to the heart of the editor. Their image is embalmed in his warm affections. May they live a thousand years and see their sons to the fourth generation.

The second now in mind is the Do Wells.—This class is nearly related to the other—so near, that it is hard to tell when one begins and the other ends. These men always pay in advance in the beginning, and intend to do so continually. But memory fails a little, or some mishap intervenes, and the time runs by—sometimes a little—sometimes for quite a period. But their recollection, though nodding occasionally, never gets sound asleep. It pronounces the word in due time—"The printer is not paid," and forthwith their will to do well kindles into activity. Now comes the paying up—"Meant to do so before. Don't mean to let such things pass by." A publisher can live with such men. They have a warm place in his memory—only a little back of the Uprights. If such a man dies in arrears, his wife or son remembers that he may not have paid up for his newspaper, and forthwith institutes inquiries. They remember that part of the benefit was theirs, and estate or no estate, see that the printer's bills are not among their father's unsettled accounts. Next come the

Easy Doers.—These men believe in newspapers. They have fully settled it in their own minds that a newspaper is a good thing. They take them too. Sometimes at the first they pay for the first year—at any rate they mean to, pretty soon. If they have done so they sit down with the comforting conviction that their newspaper is now settled for; and this idea having once got into their heads, refuse obstinately to be dialogued, but keeps it hold from year to year; a truth once, now an illusion, gray and rheumatic with years. The editor marking the elongated and elongated space in their accounts current of their dollars, begins to ask if they are dead or have gone to California. Now he begins to poke bills at them. They suddenly start up to the reality that they are in arrears; and, like men, as they are at the bottom, pay up. They never dispute his bill—they know books tell better stories than moss-covered memories. If the publisher has faith enough, or a long purse, and can live like a hibernating bear, he may survive this class. But if he is mortal only, woe be to him.

The next class is that of the Down Hillers.—Here we begin to slide to over the other side. The picture suddenly gets sombre. We shall dispatch the Down Hillers suddenly. One of those may take a paper because wife wants one, or the children are zealous to read it, or a neighbour persuades him. When it begins to come, he dismisses all thought about it further. If the editor sends a man directly to him at the end of two or three years, he may get some pay for his paper, but with growls and surly looks. He never pays any debt if he can get rid of it, and a newspaper least of all. Still, he hates lawsuits and constables, and all that. A dun has the same effect on him that a bullet has on a hippopotamus—glancing from his hide, or sinking into the blubber harmless. He is always sliding down hill, and soon merges into another class, that of

The Nix Cum Rosae.—No matter how this man began his subscription, he never pays for it—not he. "He don't like that sort of paper. It don't give no news. He never did like it. He didn't want it in the first place, and told the postmaster so. He sent it back once more than a year ago—besides, he never began to take it till a long time after it came, and he hadn't had only two or three of them, at any rate, and those he hadn't read." Wipe him out!

Here comes the Scapgrace.—It is enough to say of him that he never fails to have a newspaper—two or three of them. When he thinks they have come about long enough for the publisher to want pay, he sends back with "stop it." Or he takes up his quarters and leaves for parts unknown. He does not want to pay, and he don't mean to. Get it if you can.

Head-r, in which of the above classes are you found?

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE.—It is a maxim in war to assault the enemy before he has concentrated his strength for attack. It should be the same in conflict with disease. Even Bristol's SARSAPARILLA, an antagonist with which few mortal maladies can cope, does its work of cure and regeneration more swiftly when resorted to in the early stages of a disorder, than when the latter has become entrenched in the system. Scrofula, that has not pierced deep into the flesh or touched the bone, vanishes as if by enchantment under its influence. Soit is with skin diseases, liver complaint, affections of the bowels and the kidneys, dyspepsia, neuralgia, and rheumatism. But let it be also understood, that when the struggle between the physical powers and the malady has become a short and seemingly doubtful battle for life, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA can still turn the scale in favor of the patient. The merest wreck of humanity is not past salvage with its hygienic aid. For sale by

J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—All the finest perfumes are obtained from tropical flowers, and of these essences of the Aromatic Flora of the Tropics, this is one of the most permanent, pure and delicious. It imparts to the breath a pleasant fragrance, when used to rinse the mouth at the morning toilet, and neutralizes the taint of the cigar. Gentlemen who, in spite of the present passion for beards, have still a prejudice in favor of the razor, will find that this delightful toilet water exempts them from the usual penalty of shaving—smarting and tenderness of the abraded skin.

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Beware of counterfeits: always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

INDIGESTION

Takes innumerable shapes. Sometimes the stomach becomes so sensitive that it rejects the simplest food and in other instances, digestion is so painful that the patient is afraid to indulge the appetite. It is in cases like these that the tonic properties of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are most strikingly manifested. Mrs. Margaret McElroy, of Troy, New York, testifies that for five years, she was unable to digest solid food, taking nothing but jellies, rice, and arrow-root, and even these caused her so much uneasiness, that she was obliged to limit the quantity to a couple of ounces, three times a day. She was terribly emaciated. She at length commenced taking Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills—she states the result as follows: "I eat heartily, sleep comfortably, have recovered my flesh, and feel no pain. All this I owe to Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills and I earnestly recommend them to all who suffer from weak stomach. They are sure." In all cases of indigestion the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla at same time as the Pills will greatly hasten a cure

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gny, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.—A philosopher in the West, grown into admiration of the Cherry Pectoral, writes Dr. Ayer for instructions under which sign he shall be bled, which blistered, and which vomited, and under which he shall take Ayer's Pills for an affection of the liver; also under which sign his wife should commence to take the Sarsaparilla for her ailment. He adds that he already knows to wren his calves under Taurus, change his pigs in Scorpio, cut his hair in Arics, and soak his feet in Pisces or Aquarius as their condition requires. Schoolmasters, start for Wisconsin, and visit Mr Ham when you get there.—Lowell Daily News. [160.

A "COUGH," "COLD," OR IRRITATED THROAT, if allowed to progress, results in serious pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. OBTAIN only the genuine Brown's

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THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weizer, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn.:

A BENEFICENT. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow, for helping her to survive and escape the gripping, choking and teething siege. We couldn't even weep set forth in the Prospects. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paeonoidic," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic" by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Be sure and call for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PENNINGTON" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

In times past the Alexandrian Organ has been considered the best of all read instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messrs. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal, at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN ORGAN is superior.

TEACHER WANTED, FOR Section No. 1, North River, Municipality of St. Columban, an ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER. Salary Liberal. Address immediately, PHILIP KENNEDY, Secretary Treasr. St. Columban, Sept. 21, 1870.

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This Syrup is highly recommended for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Throat Affections. RED SPRUCE GUM has always been held in high estimation by the Natives of Canada, and was at one time in great repute, for Pulmonary Affections. Like a great many of our household remedies, its use was derived from the Indians who had the greatest faith in its virtues.

It has been customary to dissolve the Gum in High Wines and then take it mixed with a little water; but the quantity of High Wines swallowed in order to obtain any appreciable effect, is so large that it entirely destroys the Balsamic and Soothing effects characteristic of the Gum. In the above preparation it is offered, to the appreciation of the public, in the form of a delicious Syrup, with all the properties of the Gum preserved.

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CANADA, } In the SUPERIOR COURT, } Pro. of QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1860 } Dist. of Montreal, } In the matter of ELIE MAYER, } an Insolvent. } and } TANGREDE SAUVAGEAU, Assignee. } ON Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. } ELIE MAYER. } By L. J. B. NORMANDEAU. } His attorney ad litem. } Montreal, Nov. 18th, 1870.