

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Nov. 6.—The advent of monarchy is just as certain as ever: the only difference is that it will now be preceded by catastrophes which common sense and patriotism would have avoided, and those first victims will be the "doctrinaires" and "liberal Catholics" to whom the white flag has acted as a scarecrow. It is not till the red flag of the Radical Republic is flying over half the cities of France that they will realise the extent of their folly and wickedness in fettering the action of the chivalrous and courageous Right, who love liberty as well as themselves.

The railway station of St. Lazare was crowded at an early hour yesterday morning by persons desirous of witnessing the arrival of the deputies. Among the earliest was General Changarnier, who, on passing a group of ill-looking patriots, was grossly insulted by one of them who puffed the smoke of his cigar into the gallant old soldier's face. Changarnier raised his hand, and by a slight blow threw the republican's hat on the ground. "Learn, sir," he said, "how to bear yourself in presence of a French General." The incident produced a strong sensation among the spectators, and the General was vociferously applauded.—Cor. of Catholic Opinion.

LEGITIMIST MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH.—At Marseilles, Nimes, and all over the south of France, the Legitimists are getting up a great mass of petitions in favor of the Monarchy. The number of signatures asking for a restoration is already considerable, and the movement will form an imposing demonstration, and must have its effect on the Monarchical deputies. The effect of the Comte de Chambord's letter has been favorable in all quarters except on members of the Assembly. Everybody, both friends and enemies, admired and respected the Prince's honesty (loyaute).

BONAPARTIST PLOT.—All this while the Bonapartists have been falling into complete disorganization. Some of them incline to go over to the Left, others prefer to rally to the Right. On the one hand, I am assured that M. Rouher had an interview yesterday with a member of the Cabinet; on the other, it appears that M. Thiers has had frequent conferences with Marshal Canrobert. Doubtless, the gallant soldier of the Empire is calumniated, but it is said in certain quarters that he is not indisposed to take the initiative in a pronouncement by the army. The names of several other generals are also connected with this rumour.—Cor. of Tablet.

The Bazine trial has entered upon a new and curious phase. Bazine, says a correspondent of the N. Y. Times, seems to be the only man, according to the evidence, who fully performed his duty (excepting Canrobert), and day after day accusations rise against other officers. D'Azac and Stoffel had scarcely finished when MacMahon himself was brought under accusation. Bazine sent a dispatch to him on the 26th of August, saying that his sortie had failed, but a new one would be attempted, and saying that he was always ready for a movement if he had news from the army of Chalons. MacMahon swore that he did not receive this dispatch, but it was most clearly proved that he did. The evidence did not leave a shadow of a doubt, and the Duc d'Aumale quickly dropped that point and took up another. Thus the first charge of suppressing a despatch of the 23rd, which Col. Sewel says he saw the Marshal receive, and heard him read, is disproved, because the only despatch sent at that time was in cipher, which Col. Sewel says this was not. Canrobert says that he has a great respect for Col. Sewel, but has known all the time that he was mistaken. Then we find that Bazine did inform MacMahon that he would let him know when he could move his army with safety, since Stoffel and D'Azac are accused of suppressing the dispatch; and the dispatch of the 28th is also traced directly to the hands of MacMahon. The journals are beginning to turn against Gen. Do Rivere, the reporter, who has been so maladroit in this whole proceeding. In the last audience it was thought that there might be some question of Bazine, since he had sat for ten days listening to accusations against others; but at the very outset General Sollelle came under accusation and the court is now asking what interest that officer could have had in deceiving Bazine about the question of munitions in Metz. At a council of war, when Bazine proposed his sortie, Sollelle reported that there were not cartridges enough for a battle, and this had a strong influence upon all the Generals. Later it was found that there were cartridges enough for at least seven battles. One officer after another is thus brought to the bar, and it is found that very few did their whole duty. Bazine, thus far, stands better than any other officer, not excepting MacMahon. The influence upon the army is very bad, and one wonders why the Government allowed a process of this kind to proceed without looking to see where it would lead.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—In the Assembly, yesterday, the motion introduced by the Left to censure the Government for continuing the state of siege, was voted down by 47 ayes to 273 nays.

SPAIN.

GREAT CARLIST VICTORY.—The following news is dated from Bayonne, Nov. 8th.—Carlist advances are dated that a great battle took place yesterday at Mirandi del Arza, near Salafia, in the province of Navarre, resulting in a complete victory for the Carlists. The fighting commenced at six o'clock in the morning, near Mount Oleiza, and was decided in favour of the Carlists by the cavalry and the 2nd Navarrese battalion. General Primo de Rivera was killed and General Moriones was wounded and made prisoner, together with six superior officers and thirty-five other Republican officers of lower grade.

In three letters, a correspondent of MacMillan's Magazine depicts "Spanish Life and Character in the Interior, during the Summer of 1873." He is the spectator of a "civil funeral" and a "civil christening." The latter is thus performed: "A brass band marches to the house of the newly-born infant, and after playing a succession of Republican tunes over it, the spokesman of the party names it by some expressive name, as 'Liberty,' or 'Equality,' and the like. With this the ceremony is complete." Truly, as the writer observes, "the mockery of calling it a 'Christening' is almost calculated, were it not too sad a subject to joke upon, to provoke a smile."

MADRID, Dec. 5.—It is reported that a disagreement has occurred between Castelar and Salmeron. The Correspondence says in the event of a crisis on the re-assembling of the Cortes, the Left will oppose Salmeron, and support Pi y Margal for President. It has been said that Spain will probably, if it be found impossible for the Castelar government to force its official decrees on Cuba, to make an official admission of the fact that her authorities are powerless, that revolution exists there, and that the United

States will have the countenance of Spain in seizing the Virginian in the harbor of Havana.

A special despatch to the Standard says the bombardment of Cartagena is a failure, and a regular siege is now intended.

SWITZERLAND.

THE PARISHIONERS IN CANTON BERNE.—The Cantonal Council of Berne has rejected the protest or petition in favour of the Catholics of the Jura, and is now engaged in forcibly intruding into the parishes the apostate priests whom it has succeeded in recruiting. The parishes were 76 in number, and the first process has been to reduce them by a new decision to 28; but not even thus has the difficulty been surmounted, for the priests found are only nine, one of whom has received the charge of twenty-four parishes in a lump. Two of the nine are Swiss priests, notorious for their immoral lives, one of them long since under suspension; another is a Pole, and seven are Frenchmen, of doubtful character, picked up by the roving commission. At the same time the Government is preparing to seize the free Catholic Church at Berne, built of late years by subscriptions from all parts of Europe; an outrage more flagitious even than the one perpetrated at Geneva, for the Church of St. Germain was allotted to Catholics by the State—it was bound, indeed, by treaty to provide one—but the Church at Berne was built by the Catholics themselves.

ITALY.

The Reformation progresses in Italy, as may be seen from the following paragraph:—The London Examiner, criticising very favorably an abominable Italian play called "Cristo," observes that it is "a sign of great progress that this production is permitted to appear in Italy, moreover, that it was on the point of being represented on the stage at Milan." The Milanese, however, threatened, it seems, to burn the theatre down, had it been performed. The Examiner states: "The Virgin does not appear on the stage, and her frailty is only alluded to." We do not wonder, after that, that the play was not represented, and should not have wondered had the earth opened and swallowed the building up, if it had been. We recommend the drama to Mrs. Gould and other admirers of modern Italy.—Cath. Review.

AUSTRIA.

THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH AND THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.—The speech of the Emperor of Austria at the opening of the Reichsrath was very favorably received in consequence of its Centralist tone—the new majority are strongly Centralist—and also for its candid acknowledgment of the unsatisfactory state of the public finances, and its implied undertaking that special legislation will be necessary as a remedy. The clause concerning religious matters is vague, and we must wait for a more precise announcement of the Ministerial intentions before venturing an opinion; we are merely told that the bills necessary for the completion of the legislation consequent on the abrogation of the Concordat, will be laid before the Diet. Of course they will be unsatisfactory and bad, but it is still a question how bad.

VIENNA, Nov. 13.—Cardinal Rauscher, Archbishop of Vienna, addressed a letter in June last, in the name of several members of the Austrian Episcopacy, to the Archbishop of Cologne on the subject of the Prussian Ecclesiastical laws. This letter is published to-day by the Volksfreund, Cardinal Rauscher's organ, and its publication is regarded as a manifesto against the Ecclesiastical Bills which are about to be submitted to the Reichsrath. Cardinal Rauscher, in his letter, animadverts in severe terms upon the false laws which have been enacted, and inveighs especially against the provisions relating to the training of the clergy in State establishments, the Government supervision over the Church, the exercise of State patronage in clerical appointments, and the attempt to circumscribe the Catholic Church within national limits. All these remarks appear to be pointed against the Bills drawn up by the Austrian Minister of Public Instruction.

GERMANY.

RESULTS OF THE PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS.—The final results of the elections to the Prussian Landtag, as the details become known, are very much what we indicated last week. But a great change has passed over the Diet; the principal features of which are the quasi-obliteration of the Right or Conservative party, the considerable increase of the Centre or Catholic and pro-Catholic fraction, and the immense addition to the strength of the Liberals or Left. Whereas the Conservatives numbered 162 in the last Assembly, they are now but 65 of all shades; while the Centre-fraction, which consisted of 88 at the outside, now counts 85 deputies, with whom the 17 Poles will also generally vote. But the Liberals, who were only 165 in the last Diet, now number at least 222, counting 160 "National Liberals" and 62 "Progressists." On the latter, as we have already had occasion to observe, the Government cannot count implicitly; and although there is no danger of their voting against any measure oppressive to Catholics, they already begin to show symptoms of independence which must give the Government matter for serious reflection.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—In consequence of several hundred Catholic parishes not being provided with priests legally entitled to perform the functions of their sacred office, the Emperor, after long hesitation, has consented to the introduction of a Bill sanctioning Civil Marriage and Civil Registration of Births and Deaths. The Bill is naturally regarded as a most momentous measure in a country the educated classes of which, being estranged from the Catholic as well as the Protestant Church, have been long connected with their respective denominations chiefly by the laws compelling ecclesiastical ceremonies in case of marriage, birth, and death. Marriage being declared a purely Civil act—as it, indeed, always has been in Germany, except for the last 200 years—the necessity for undenominational cemeteries is expected shortly to arise in consequence of the priests declining to bury persons that have lived in unconsecrated wedlock. Cemeteries, in fact, are even now losing their denominational character, Old Catholics being constantly buried, with the assistance of the police, in Catholic churchyards, despite the protests of the priests. Baptism, therefore, which is enforced by law, will shortly be the only obligatory connection between the Christian Churches and those professing to belong to them in this country. Another and very important result of the Bill, it is anticipated, will be the daily occurrence of intermarriages, between Christians and the large and highly influential body of German Jews.—Times Cor.

The Archbishop of Cologne and his auxiliary Bishop, Mgr. Bauer, are at this moment being tried for "libelling" two apostate priests and two seminarists who have received schismatical ordination by communicating them, and also for "calumniating" the "Old-Catholic" Communities of Cologne and Bonn. If the case against those prelates is established, it is evident that no Catholic Bishop can exclude a heretical priest from his communion, or declare with impunity, that a seceding community is no longer Catholic. We do not see how "the religious existence" of the Catholic "creed" could be more effectually "impaired."

A man died at Blackburn from the effects of drinking four gills of so-called sherry, which, upon analysis, was found to be mostly composed of proof spirit. A prosecution was threatened against the firm at Liverpool which supplied the mixture.

A tradesman at Birmingham died suddenly while addressing a Spiritualist meeting and describing the personal appearance of St. Peter to himself.

THE DRUSES, OR EASTERN FREEMASONS.

The manners, habits and social peculiarities of the Druses render them interestingly attractive not alone to the tourist who seeks new life on the olive hills and palm plains of Palestine, but also to those who daily witness social outbreaks fomented by the intrigues of secret societies, for they afford us a connecting link between the ancient and modern Freemasons. They number about 200,000, and inhabit the rich, fertile plain located between the parallel mountain ranges of Lebanon, in the north of Palestine. The valley, as described by travellers, appears to be a little Paradise. The sun rays reflected by the snow-capped mountains, in crystal wavelets, descend to the vale with moistening balms and fuddle the fragrant flowers blooming on the mountain slope.—The gentle declivities are profusely covered with fig and mulberry trees, the creeping vines are skillfully trained around the ledges of the rocks, whilst the wild flowers in rich profusion conceal their scattered over this rich valley, irrigated by the constant stream trickling down the mountain sides. Hundreds of villages are to be seen, some formed on the open plain, others nestling beneath the sheltering rocks, whilst others appear perched on the rocky peaks. The Druses inhabiting the fertile valley overlooking the Mediterranean Sea devote themselves to agricultural and pastoral pursuits.—Their origin is as mysterious as their religion, wrapped in the twilight of obscurity. At one time they were regarded as a European colony planted by the Crusaders, at another time as Mohammedan schismatics, driven into the mountain ranges for their dissenting opinions by the fanatical followers of Mecca's prophet. From what has been gleaned by recent travellers from their religious tenets and observances, they seem to be an Arab tribe who embraced the dualistic teachings of the heretic Manes, and afterward suffered much persecution from the followers of Mohammed. The very little known about them previous to the eleventh century is so interwoven with apparent fiction, that it would prove difficult to cull any reliable account from the scattered fragments transmitted to us by history.—In the beginning of the eleventh century, one Drusus, a native of Persia, became their apostle and legislator. In order to propagate his opinions and extend the influence of his sect, he went on a missionary journey through Palestine, Syria and the land of the Pharaohs. Hackem, the reigning King of Egypt, extended to Drusus the hospitality of his court, and in return for his kindness Drusus proclaimed the king a deity. This declaration, strange as it may appear to us was quite usual in the days of paganism, and listened to with pleasure by the king. Like all pantheists, Drusus was armed with a flattering tongue. He told the king that, after establishing his religion on a secure basis they would both ascend to heaven, and after some time return again to the abode of men, bearing with them abundant blessings. In progress of time Drusus and Hackem died, and their promised coming has been anxiously looked for by their followers during the last eight centuries. Drusus is called by his followers the "Persian Solomon," and, under the mysterious figure of the "calf covered with gold" so carefully excluded from the public gaze, he is worshipped by them as the "Powerful God." This Solomon, the wandering deity, without doubt, is the gentleman so often alluded to with reverential respect by our Masonic friends, and honored as their great founder, but by a confusion of ideas they attribute that great honor to the wise man Solomon, the builder of the Temple.

Like the Masonic order, they are divided into two classes. Akhals and Djahels, corresponding with the "initiated" and the "elect," or those "who know." All their officers, embracing guards, ministers and chief, styled the "Grand Emir," are exactly like the Masonic officers, the head of which is called "Grand Master." The first lesson taught to the initiated is "swear, forswear, but never betray the secret. Prepared by this salutary advice for anything proposed, they are taught, secondly, "it is necessary for you to conform to the dominant faith, whatever it may be." Hence the historians, Peter of Sicily and Alder, tell us that they were found in the mosque of the Turk as well as in the temple of the Christian, devoutly observing the protracted fasts of the Mussulman and respecting the holy days of the Christian, whilst they ridiculed the religious rites of each and scoffed at their practices in secret. An intense hatred for everything sacred and revered was their greatest characteristic trait. The mystery of the Incarnation, the Blessed Virgin, the saints and servants of God, were the great objects of their derision, and derided as the most revolting of superstitions. The total overthrow of ecclesiastical and civil authority is the object of their lives, and the constant fomenting of religious troubles or civil discord is the occupation of their days, in the countries of their adoption. Their sanctimonious appearance and ready compliance with the law in public enable them to propagate their baneful errors with security, and their presence is almost unknown until some social outbreak reveals their evil designs and exposes their craftily constructed plots against religion and society. Their signs, grips, passwords, initiating ceremonies, official representatives, grades and mysterious rites correspond with those of the Freemasons, and proclaim their common origin.—When any of their emissaries enters a city he asks, "Do they sow in your city the seed of Haling?" If the interrogated answers, "It is sown in the hearts of the faithful," he is regarded as a member of the craft. It may not be out of place to transcribe the oath taken by them, as given in their catechism: "N. confesses and swears by his soul, being of sound mind, of his own free will, and not being forced thereunto, that he has separated himself from all nations, religions and sectaries, and from each and every one of them, and that he will not, from henceforth, acknowledge the sovereignty of, or pay obedience to, anyone, save and except our Lord Hackem, and to that which constitutes his worship; and that to him he bequeaths his soul, his body, his riches, his children and all that are his; and that neither through sufferings nor by bribes will he ever be induced to do aught against his knowledge, matter, or withdraw his obedience from him. If he should ever fail in this obedience, he hopes to be abandoned by his Supreme Being and chastised with supreme vengeance." When God is thus denied, and King Hackem clothed with omnipotence, the postulant is numbered among the elect. This oath was binding under pain of death. "All means are lawful for the whosoever of the secret," was strictly enforced. "Whoever," said they, "will betray the least of our mysteries becomes an apostate from his first faith, and shall be put to death in the presence of the assembled Druses." Not alone should the betrayer be done away with, but also the person acquiring a knowledge of the secret should be cut in pieces, for "the secret is to be kept at all hazards, and all other obligations are to be merged in a lively and an efficient zeal for the inviolability of our mysteries." Is not this the binding obligation of all secret societies, the threat suspended over them like the sword of Damocles, ready to drop on them if they dare breathe the secret of their order. History has recorded many cases where the fatal threat was executed, and the lifeless body of the victim found on the wayside without any "clue" to the perpetrator of the revolting crime. Still foolish Catholics do not hesitate to enter their ranks, and when "initiated" express their surprise why it is the Church hurls her anathemas against those "harmless" societies. "Sure, we have not seen anything objectionable or offensive in their meetings." Very true, but when a Catholic is long enough initiated to see their objectionable side, he will find it too late to retrace his steps and extricate himself from their serpent coils.

When exalted to any office of trust or responsibility an oath still more terrible is taken before the Grand Emir. The individual promises and swears, under pain of being strangled and his bowels being torn out whilst still living, and his body being burned, and his ashes being scattered to the winds, and his memory held up for eternal execration, "never to disclose the smallest portion of the secret mysteries." Their opposition to Christianity is stimulated with undying hatred, and when necessitated to send their children to Christian schools, they afterward take care, says Lamartine, "to efface from their minds all traces of Christianity." Their hostility to Mohammedanism was no less striking, and they hesitated not to term the prophet of Mecca "the devil and the son of fornication." As the rebellions and revolutions of Europe have been hatched by secret societies, so have the religious and civil wars of the East been originated by their co-laborers, the Druses, whose intrigues had incited the Turk against the Christian, and the fierce tribes of the desert against the prophet's votaries. But enough has been already said of their principles to satisfy us of their baneful tendency and mischief-making life. But

"Craft once known, Does teach fools wit, leaves the deceivers none."—Historicus in Western Catholic.

A READY-MADE NOVEL.—THE FORTUNE OF AN IRISH MILLIONAIRE.—Balzac used to say that the records of the courts and the police never produced a real story with a beginning, middle, and end, and one of the happiest of Leon Goulan's sketches is a description of a dinner at which Vidocq refuted the great romancer's statement, by giving a most ingenious reminiscence, from his own experience, of absorbing interest and startling catastrophe. The Surrogate's Court has for the last few days been affording an additional contradiction to the prejudiced dictum of the author of the "Human Comedy." No play of our time has been so full of all the elements of dramatic interest as the trial on the application of the lady calling herself the widow of George Hardin for letters of administration on his estate. Hardin was one of those shrewd, furtively-discreet, industrious men from the North of Ireland, who have so many representatives in our high financial and commercial world. He came to this country young, and went into business as an importer of Irish linens, making a comfortable fortune, which, after retiring from that pursuit, he greatly increased by judicious dealings in commercial paper. He formed some sort of connection with a Mrs. Walker about twenty-five years ago, and assuming her name, went to live with her in a modest house in Cornelia street. For a quarter of a century, more or less, he led this double life, known to his business acquaintances as a thrifty merchant and speculator under the name of Hardin, and to his neighbors in Cornelia street, as a quiet and unpretending citizen who was called George Walker. He prospered, as these secretive men often do, and accumulated a great estate. But it apparently never occurred to him that he was mortal, or that anything needed to be done for George Walker's widow in case George Hardin died. This event came without waiting for him, and Mrs. Walker applied for the letters of administration upon \$2,000,000 of personal property. These were granted by the Surrogate, but at this moment a counter claim was interposed by the nephews of the deceased from Belfast, who alleged that Mrs. Walker was not the wife of their uncle. Some picturesque and disagreeable stories of her early life were brought forward, and it was intimated that her husband, the genuine Walker, was still living. But this charge was abruptly and neatly extinguished by the evidence of a trustworthy friend named Ballagh, who testified, with pleasing detail, that he had seen the lamented Walker lying cold in clay on a bench near French's Hotel, having died from protracted reveals, and that he had seen him carted away in the pauper's hearse. The widow's cause was further sustained by the strong and consistent evidence of the family physician, who testified that the relation of the Walkers were those of husband and wife, and that their marriage had been frequently spoken of by both of them. But the case last Saturday took on a far more dramatic aspect than ever. The counsel for the Irish nephews brought in on that day a shabby scarecrow from the almshouse at Blackwell's Island, whom they called Robert Walker, the husband of George Hardin's widow. He was old enough and ignoble enough to fill most creditably the questionable post assigned to him in the story, and he gave his testimony in a manner which promises to prove fatal if it is not impeached. It runs through the usual story of rum and ruin, quarrelling and desertion, and at last mere wreck and oblivion. The explanation of Mr. Ballagh's story is quite like the denouement of the cheaper kinds of drama, where the causes which produced the trouble in the first act are reduced to the simple elements just before the curtain falls. Robert was not dead, but very drunk, when he lay on the bench by French's Hotel, and the lugubrious vehicle which carried him away was not a hearse, but one of those conveyances whose true name we gently avoid in calling it "Black Maria," and the French more gracefully term a "salad basket." It took Mr. Walker not to Greenwood, but to the station-house. Nothing more scenic ever happens in France. No tragedy fuller of commonplace pity and terror ever is seen in England. Yet the Parisians make plays for the rest of the world; and who is there among us who can write a novel equal to the average half-dozen produced every week in London?—N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 25.

THE TWEED TRIAL.—The trial of William M. Tweed, which has just been concluded in this city, has been one of momentous interest, not alone to the people of New York, but to every citizen of the United States. It was not so much the arraigned prisoner who was on trial, as the Democratic institutions under which we live. So much of corruption, in the management of our State and municipal governments, has been developed since the conclusion of the civil war, and the men who were implicated held their heads so high, and appeared to wield such an irresistible political influence, that those who did not know or appreciate the corrective power of our Republican institutions, concluded there was no remedy, and that we were hopelessly given over to a vicious and destructive system that could only end in anarchy and ruin. Now the dignity of popular government has been vindicated, and in a manner that can challenge the scrutiny of the world. No matter how great the wrong was that the community had suffered, no right or privilege was withheld from the accused, until a jury of his peers had pronounced on his guilt or innocence. And, high as had been the position he occupied, in his fall no one triumphs. Justice has been vindicated; and the community demand no more. But, now that this end has been attained, do those on whom the duty of this investigation devolves propose to stop? Or will they follow up the result thus reached to its legitimate conclusion? For the inference of this trial is inevitable; that behind William M. Tweed, there must have been others equally guilty, if not more culpable than he was. William M. Tweed never handled a dollar of the enormous amounts out of which the people of New York have been swindled without the intervention of other parties. There were plenty of other officials concerned, who, at any stage, could have stopped the outflow, from the municipal treasury, of every dollar, not drawn in a legitimate manner. Is justice to be satisfied with a single victim, where collusion is so evident? Or is all this heroic virtue which our press has been lauding for the past few days, only a hypocritical mantle under which the worst culprits are to effect their escape, at the expense of one culprit, whom they willingly leave as the scapegoat of their offences against society?—Irish American.

"EDMUND BURKE."—A lecture on "Edmund Burke" will be delivered by Richard O'Gorman, Esq., under the auspices of the "Catholic Union" of the parish of St. Vincent Ferrer, N.Y., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 16th, at 8 o'clock. The lecture will be given in Terrace Garden theatre, Fifth-eighth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, and the proceeds will be for the relief of the poor of the parish.

BRONCHITIS.

EMERSON, Digby County, N. S., Jan., 1868. MR. JAMES I. FELLOWES—SIR; In the winter of 1866, I was afflicted with a severe attack of Bronchitis, and although our doctors were very attentive, and used all means in their power, they failed to afford me much relief. I obtained your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and took it until it made a permanent cure. I am now in perfect health and free from Bronchitis. Respectfully yours, MENDALL CROCKER.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of ZOTIQUE CONTANT, of the City of Montreal, Grocer and Trader, Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, the Creditors are notified to meet at his business place, No. 82 1/2 Logan Street, Montreal, on the 16th day of December instant, at 11 o'clock, a.m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee. G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignee.

MONTREAL, 1st December, 1873. 16-2

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.—SEVENTH YEAR; "THE ALDINE,"

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, Universally Admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

NOT FOR SALE IN BOOK OR NEWS STORES. THE ALDINE, weekly issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides!

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874. The illustrations of THE ALDINE have won a world-wide reputation, and in the art centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that its wood cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained.—The common prejudice in favor of "steel plates" is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facility of production. The wood-cuts of THE ALDINE possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate, while they afford a better tendering of the artist's original.

To fully realize the wonderful work which THE ALDINE is doing for the cause of art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other decent representations of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, THE ALDINE will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber to THE ALDINE will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thos. Moran and J. D. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions any of its predecessors.

PREMIUM FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to THE ALDINE for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were printed in oil for the publishers of THE ALDINE, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in The White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives The Cliffs of Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12 x 16) and appearance exact facsimiles of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape painter to the subscribers of THE ALDINE was a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20th, 1873. MESSRS. JAMES SUTTON & CO. Gentlemen,—I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful representations by mechanical process of the original paintings.

Very respectfully, (Signed) THOS. MORAN. These chromos are in every sense American. They are by an original American process, with material of American manufacture, from designs of American scenery by an American painter, and presented to subscribers to the first successful American Art Journal. If no better because of all this, they will certainly possess an interest no foreign production can inspire, and neither are they any the worse if by reason of peculiar facilities of production they cost the publishers only a trifle, while equal in every respect to other chromos that are sold single for double the subscription price of THE ALDINE. Persons of taste will prize these pictures for themselves—not for the price they did or did not cost, and will appreciate the enterprise that renders their distribution possible.

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TERMS.

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