FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

MORE TROUBLE FOR THE GOVERNMENT .-PARIS, Dec. 14 .- It is reported that the Orleans Princes are determined to take their seats in the Assembly at an early day, and that when there they will act with the Party of the Right

THE LATE WAR-WHY WERE THE BAT-TLES LOST?-PARIS, Dec. 14 .- In the National Assembly to-day General Cissey, Minister of War, made a statement in explanation of the delays of the commission some time since appointed to inquire into the capitulation of French fortifications and armies during the late war. The Minister said that the commission had examined into the facts connected with the surrender of six fortresses of secondary character, the commanders of which had been sentenced to undergo punishment according to army regulation.

On Saturday the commission will commence an investigation into the capitulation of the fortress and army of Sedan, and subsequently will turn their attention to Metz.

PARIS, Dec 16.—A committee of Assembly, charged with the consideration of measures looking to the transfer of the seat of government from Versailles, held a session to-day, and were addressed at length by President Thiers in favour of a return to Paris.

The Pope has sent to the Archbishop of Paris a gold erozier to replace the one which was lost during the Communist riots.

Songs of vengeance upon Prussia are now all the rage in Paris. In each of the cafes chant. unis there is a lady singer, who, as the genius of France, excites the audience to a fury by the recital of Prussian cruelties.

SPAIN.

EXCITEMENT IN MADRID AT THE PRESI-DENT'S MESSAGE.-NEW YORK, Dec. 11.-A special to the Herald from London says tremendous excitement prevailge in Madrid upon receipt of President Grant's message relating to the Cuban difficulty. The Government has resolved to maintain a firm attitude, and a reinforcement of 4,000 men, two additional generals and four iron-clads will be immediately despatched to Cuba.

ITALY.

ROME. Dec. 13.—The Italian budget shows a deficit of 160,000,000 lire.

DESECRATION OF ROMAN UNDROMES.-The General of the Jesuits has addressed to the diplomatic body, accredited to the Holy See a special protest against the expropriation of S. Andrea on the Quirinal, and Padre Secchi, on behalf of the South American College, also quartered in that Convent, has addressed another to the Emperor of Brazil. We have little hope that this most venerable edifice will be respected. It is one most especially dear itself the chamber, fitted up as a chapel, in which he died. Neither memories like these, nor works of art like the fagade by Bernini, one of his best works, and the statue of colored marble, by Legros, which marks the exact spot that it contains the tomb of Charles Emmanuel make of it. We look at it, and are calm. IV. of Sardinia, who died there as a Jesuit convenience of his collateral descendant.

The rumours about the Pope's leaving here for France are entirely without foundation. For him to undertake such a journey at such a time, of the year, whether by sea or by land. would be morally impossible. The public into its foulness, not without some boastful professitation given him by M. Favre is not very ions of liberal admiration, perhaps even with a pressing, nor has it much appearance of being solicitions show of telerant sympathies. in earnest. Even if the Holy Father were to are we so far below the old saints, and even take up his residence in France, he would be the modern apostles of these latter times, in the take up his residence in France, he would be abundance of our conversions? Recause we the guest of the French people, not of the have not the antique sternness. We want the French Government. But the history of the old Church-spirit; the old ecclesiastical genius. residence of the Popes at Avignon is by no Our charity is untruthful because it is not severe means favourable to the choice of France for and it is unpersuasive because it is untruthful. We his retirement. The Holy Father is at present lack devotion to truth, as God's truth. Our zeal for souls is puny, because we have no zeal for God's in a state of real subjection to a Power, whose principle aim is to uproot if possible the Catholic religion. We should look upon his departure from Rome as a grievious calamity for the half that best suits our own pusillanimity and their Church, but we should consider his remaining own conceit; and then we wonder that so few are for a long period in his present condition a still greater calamity. The Italian Govern-truth has not succeeded as well as God's whole ment fears nothing so much as the abandon-ment of Rome by the Pope. Under the direc-holiness. A man who might be an apostle, becomes tion of Prussia it tries in all its acts, as far as it can exercise control, to avoid everything which might absolutely oblige the Holy Father to take this step, -Cor. Tablet.

of St. Andrew of the Quirinal is to be convert- | do not remember the exact date of the invention of ed into stables for the accommodation of Victor stores; but it was several years ago. Since then Emmanuel's hunting stud. In this convent mankind have been tormented, once a year, by the the Jesuit noviciate has been hitherto located. and here St. Stanislaus Kostka died in the 18th month of his noviciate. Here also is to be thed by which the labor of putting up a stove can be found the tomb of Charles Emmanuel. IV., lessened. The job is now almost as severe and King of Sardinia, who abdicated his sovereignty in 1802, and entered into the Society of Jesus in 1815. In commenting on the desceration cention to the rule. The first step to be taken is to about to be carried out, notwithstanding the previous laws of the Papal Guarantees, the Correspondence de Generesays :- When princes turn sanctuaries into stables, who can blame their subjects for taking to fire raising with petroleum. Two fresh instances of the latter Having got his face properly marked, the victimcrime came to us from Padua. The first was an attempt to fire the eathedral by throwing blazing petroleum on the altar, fortunately in this case the incendaries were disappointed and little damage done. But a new attempt against the sacristy of St. Benedict's church was more

SWITZERLAND.

ARRITRATORS .- A special correspondent at Geneva telegraphs that all the arbitrators appointed under the Treaty of Washington to attend the Conference will arrive to-day. Hon. Charles Francis Adams represents the United States, and Chief Justice Alexander Cockburn, Great Britain. The King of Italy has named Count Zelopis, an eminent jurist; and Mr. Jacob Estamtfi, an able stateman of Switzcriand, has been named by the President of the Swiss Confederation. Baron De Stajuba, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazilat Paris, is the arbitrator appointed by the Emperor of Brazil. All the arbitrators will meet at the Hotel de Ville, in Geneva, when they will exchange credentials and organize the Tribunal. The case, as made up by the United States on one side, and Great Britain on the other, will be delivered to each of the arbitrators to-morrow.

GERMANY.

THE CZAR'S SPEECH .- BERLIN, Dec. 19 .- A sensation was created in Berlin by the Czar's speech at Georgenfast, which is regarded as the end to French hopes and guarantee of peace in Europe.

RUSSIA.

THE CZAROWITCH AND THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR .-London, Dec. 13,-4 special despatch to the Standard from St. Petersburg states that yesterday the Czarowitch Alexander became involved in private dispute with Prince De Russ, Minister of the German Empire to Russia. The passions of both were aroused, and the Czarowitch so far forgot himself as to make a personal assault on the Ambassa-dor. Their friends interfered, and the parties were separated. Much excitement is caused by the untoward incident, and it is feared the consequences may be grave, although there is no reason to apprehend any interruption of the good relations between Russia and Germany, as the quarrel is believed to be wholly of a private or social character.

A correspondent of the Pall Stall Gazette tells a story which illustrates absolutism in Russia. The secret police there is known as "the third department of the Imperial Chancellery." A certain Russian nobleman was a high officer in this department. Like common men, however, this nobleman was not satisfied. He wanted to come into possession of a legacy, left to him in reversion at the cleventh remove. Accordingly he used the machinery of the secret police to put out of the way tho ten heirs who stood between him and the inheritance. Some were banished to the mines, others died suddenly, and no judicial inquiry could be made because it was the work of the "third department," At length one of the unhappy heirs escaped, laid charges before the chief of the police, by whom nothing was done, and then visited the Emperor, who at once ordered the culprit to be tried by a secret tribunal and released such of the heirs as were yet alive. Even the Czar could not restore the dead to life, however, so that even absolute monarchy has its limits.

New York papers assert that ruffianism threatens to prevail to a greater extent in that city this winter than ever , on account of the large class of Tammany runners and repeaters who are thrown out of emplayment by the prosecution and arrest of their masters. Police Superintendent Kelso declares that from information obtained through his detectives, he judges that it will be a "hard winter for criminals." The police force is also said to be mefficient.

At a New Orleans Sunday School, on the Inst Sunday in November, a class teacher with a view to impress upon the little ones the coming thanksgivingtime, put the question. "What important day will occur during the coming week?" What was her astonishment to suddenly see a hery of diminutive to Catholics, as containing in its church the specimens rise quickly up, and with one accord tomb of S. Stanislas Kostka, and in the convent exclaim, "The prize fight between Mace and Coburn will come off on Thursday."

WHAT FATHER FABER SAYS ABOUT HERESY .- The crowning disloyalty to God is heresy. It is the sin of sins, the very loathsomest of things which God looks down upon in this malignant world. Yet where S. Stanishas breathed his last, are likely how little do we understand of its excessive hateto plead successfully for the preservation of fulness! It is the polluting of God's truth, which this building. Nor will it be of any use to say is the worst of all impurities. Yet how light we touch it, and do not shudder. We mix with it, and have no fear. We see it touch holy things, and we novice, little thinking that the church where he have no sense of sacrilege. We breath its odor, and was to lie would be turned into a stable for the show no signs of detestation or disgust. Some of us affect its friendship; and some even extenuate its guilt. We do not love God enough to be angry for His glory. We do not love men enough to be charitably truthful for their sonls. Having lost the touch, the taste, the sight, and all the sense of heavenly mindedness, we can dwell amidst this odious plague in imperturbable tranquility, reconciled honor. We act as if God were complimented by conversions, instead of trembling souls rescued by a stretch of mercy. We tell men half the truth, the converted, and that of those few so many apostatize, We are so weak as to be surprised that our halfholiness. A man who might be an apostle, becomes a fester in the Church for the want of this righteous abomination. We need St. Michael to put new hearts into us in these days of universal heresy .-Precious Blood, p. 352.

PRINCES AND PETROLEUM,-The convent | PETTING UP STOVES-A SEASONABLE SUBJECT,-We difficulties that beset the task of putting them up, and getting the pipes "fixed," With all our Yanker ingenuity, no American has ever invented any me-

vexatious as humanity can possibly endure. Men always put up their stoves on a rainy day Why, we know not: but we never heard of an exput on a very old and ragged coat, under the impression that when the operator gets his mouth full of plaster it will keep his shirt bosom clean. Next. he gets his hand inside the place where the pipe ought to go, and blacks his fingers; then he care fully makes a black mark down one side of his mose usually "Paterfamilias"-is ready to begin the cere-

mony. The "head of the family" grasps one side of the bottom of the stove, and his wife and the hired girl take hold of the other side. In this way the stove is started from the wood-shed toward the parlor.— of February it came past the Ramgurgh Tahsil, where Going through the door, the chief operator carefully it was fired upon and driven off towards Hijori, where successful, as the fire was not got under under serious damage had been done. Poor Italy!

thumbhail against the document the next thing is to find lagers who had escaped from sanda, and kined against the legs. Two of these are left inside the stove other baby, which it snatched from its mother. On since the spring before. The other two must be the following day it killed two more men, one at swings his side of the stove around and jams his

hunted after for twenty-five minutes. They are usually found under the coal. Then the "head of the family" holds up one side of the stove while his wife puts two of the legs in place, and next he holds up the other side while the other two are fixed, and one of the first two falls out. By the time the stove is on its legs he gets reckless and takes off his old coat, regardless of his linen.

"Paterfamilias" then goes for the pipe, and gets two cinders in his eye. It don't make any difference how well the pipe was put up last year, it will always be found a little too short or a little too long. The "head of the family" jams his hat over his eyes, and taking a pipe under each arm goes to the tin shop to have it fixed. When he gets back, he steps upon one of the best parlor chairs to see if the pipe fits, and his wife makes him get down for fear he will scratch the varnish off from the chair with the nails in his boot-heel. In getting down, he will surely step on the cat, and may thank his stars that it is not the baby. Then he gets an old chair and climbs up to the chimney again, to find that in cutting the pipe off the end has been left too big for the hole in the chimney. So he goes to the wood-shed and splits one side of the end of the pipe with an old ax, and squeezes it in his hands to make it smaller.

The chief operator at length gets the pipe in shape and finds that the stove does not stand true. Then himself and his wife and the hired girl move the stove to the left, and the legs fall out again. Next it is moved to the right. More difficulty now with the legs. Hoved to the front a little. Elbow not even with the hole in the chimney, and the "head of the family goes again to the wood-shed after some little blocks. While putting the blocks under the legs, the pipe comes out of the chimney. That remedied, the elbow keeps tripping over, to the great alarm of the wife. "Paterfamilias" gets the dinner-table out, puts the old chair on it, makes his wife take hold of the chair, and balances himself on it to drive some nails into the ceiling, but in doing this he drops the hammer on his wife's head. At last he gets the nail driven, makes his wire swing to hold the pipe, hammers a little here, pulls a little there, takes a long breath, and announces the ceremony concluded.

Job never put up any stoves. It would have ruined his reputation if he had. The above programme, with unimportant variations, will carried out in many respectable families during the next six weeks,-litica (N.Y.) Herald.

A Box's First Boors.-The boot period is the dividing line between habyhood and boyhood. Before the boots, one is trampled upon by comrades and stuck with pins, and we walk with an air of apology for the fact that we were born at all. Robust school-fellows strike us across the cheek, and when we turn to them, they cry, " who are you looking at?" or, what is worse than any possible insult, have somebody chuck us under the chin and call us

Before the crisis of boots, the country boy carries no handkerchief. This keeps him in a constant state of humiliation. Whatever crisis may come in a boy's history-no handkerchief. This is the very unpopular period of snuttles.

But at last the period of boots dawns upon a boy flook out how you call him "bub." He parts his hair on the side, has, the end of his white handkerchif sticking out of the top of his side pocket as if it were recently arranged so, has a dignified and manly mode of expectoration, and walks down the road with long strides, as much as to say, "clear the track for my boots!" We have seen imposing men, but none half so much impressed us as the shoemaker who with wavy hand delivered into our possession our first pedal adornments. As he put the awl through the leather, and then inserted the bristles and drew them through it, and then, bending over the lap-stone, grasped the threads with a jerk that made the shop shake, we said to ourself: "Here is gracefulness for you and power."

It was a Sabbath day when we broke them in Oh! the rapture of that moment when we lay hold of the straps at one end, and with our big brother pushing at the other, the boot went on! We fear that we got but little advantage that day from the services. All the pulpit admonition about worldliness and pride, struck at the toe of our boots and fell back. We trampled under our fact all good counsel. We have to repent that, while some trust in horses and some in charlots, we put too much stress upon leather.

Good Humon a Duty.—Can any one define good humor? We all know what it is. We can feel and enjoy it, but it is hard to pin the thing down to any formal definition. The good humored man is at all events a happy man, a man to be envied, a man on whom troubles sit lightly, and a man who confers as much happiness as he enjoys. He radiates it as it were, and his goodhumor becomes the atmosphere in which other peoples good humor, latent or pined half to death, comes out, revives and flourishes. Good humor can scarcely be called a moral virtue, It depends perhaps as much on disposition and the perfect action of the liver as on anything else. A good humored man must be ipso facto a eupeptic man a man who enjoys a good dinner. Now, a quality which depends upon the action of a man's liver can scarcely be a high moral quality. And yet has any man a right to be dyspeptic. It is not a moral duty not to be? Setting aside the rare cases of inevitable misfortune, is not dyspepsia a man's own fault, generally-the result of his gluttony, his laziness, his stupidity, his carelessness or his ignorance? And are these things moral virtues? Has a man any right to make himself wretched, to people himself with horrors to make himself a nuisance to himself and everybody about him, because he lacks the sense to control his apetite or keep his liver healthy? One of these days we shall come to the conclusion that the snarling, fretful, ill-tempered or complaining and depressed victim is not merely to be pitied, but deserves to be punished as he is. He may be very devotional, in his way. He may make high pro-tentions to piety and religious feeling, but he is none the less a nuisance; and on the whole, dyspeptic piety is as unhealthy as any other dyspeptic thing.—Exchange.

A Fenorious Elephant. - The Pioneer of India states that " on the 27th of January a mad elephant from the Rewal territory entered the Mandla district at the village of Tarral in India. The villagers at once took refuge on the roofs of their houses, but a woman and child attempting to escape by running attracted the brute's attention and were pursued and killed. On the next night it went to the village of Mungah, where it killed a boy. Mr. J. D. Lawton I wo days after it appeared at Barbaspur, where it killed a woman, and on the following night at Kamria, where it killed a man and woman. Hi then made its way to Dongria, whence all the villagers tried to escape on its approach, but two old women were overlaken by the clephant and killed, and another was trampled on and seriously injured. From there it went to Manori and killed a woman and two children, and passing on to Karbeli killed a baby, snatching it from its mother's bosom, and on the same evening and in the same place it killed a man. On the next night it killed an old woman at Nighori, and on the next another at Panu. On the 7th it revenged itself by killing a man and a boy. (In the

Belgaon, the other at Belgara. It next visited Salaya, whence all the villagers escaped except one boy, who was rolled about and apparently played with by the elephant, which left him without killing him, and then went into the village and avenged itself by pulling down houses. On the 15th the brute was reported at Mohari, where it wounded a man and woman by rolling them about and inflicting various injuries, but did not kill them. On the 19th it was at Narsingunge, where it killed one man and wounded another. A party had, however, been organized in pursuit, and the brute was pursued across the Nerbudda, and driven into the jungles on the hill called Daldalli Pher, when it was found impossible to dislodge it. It is said to be a magnificent beast, with tusks nearly three feet long. The total of its victims between January 27 and February 19 was twenty-one persons killed, besides several wounded.

PLOUGH HAUNESS .- The American Rural Home Bays : -"The plough harness should be divested of every unnecessary appendage. A horse, like his master, does not work easily in hot weather if his clothing is cumbersome. A harness that is suited to a wagon is not fit for the plough. The plough harness should be simple, strong in parts where strength is needed, and cheap. The headstall is simply needed to keep the bit in its place, and should be made of plain straps stitched in places, to add to the strength. No blinders are needed. Good easy fitting collars are essential. Besides these, only the hames, tugs, and reins are requisite. There is no use for bellybands, saddles, or crumpers. We prefer short tugs with chains. Bings in the hames will support the reins sufficiently. This is the style of harness used on the street-car horses of this city, and it is well adapted to the plough. If some manufacturer would put in market a plain harness of this description, made of good material, manufacture on a large scale, and sell at a reasonable profit, he might reap a for-

GREAT MISTAKES.—It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong, and judge people accordingly. It is a great mistake to measure the enjoyments of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for judgment and experience in youth; to endeavor to mould all dispositions alike; not to yield in immaterial trifles; to look for perfection in our own actions; to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation, as far as lies in our power; to consider everything impossible which we cannot perform; to believe only what our finite minds can grasp; to expect to be able to understand everything. The greatest of all mis-takes is to live only for a time, when any moment may launch us into eternity.

Dr. George Fordyce contended that as one meal day was enough for a lion it ought to suffice for man. Accordingly, for more than twenty years h used to cat only a dinner in the whole course of th day. This solitary meal he took regularly at fou o'clock at Dolly's chop house. A pound and a hal of rump steak, half a broiled chicken, a plate of fish a bottle of port, quarter of a pint of brandy and tankard of strong ale satisfied the doctor's moderate wants till four o'clock nextday, and regularly engaged one hour and a half of his time. Dinner over, he returned to his home in Essex street, Strand, to deliver his six o'clock lecture on anatomy and chem

Hypnomona.-A German forest-keeper, eighty-two years old, not wishing to carry to the grave an important secret, has published in the Leipsic Journal a recipe he has used for fifty years, and which, he says, has saved several men and a great number of animals from a horrible death of hydrophobia. The bite must be bathed as soon as possible with warm vinegar and water, and when this has dried, a few patient from all present or future danger,

Two pounds of lean yeal or beef; and a quarter of a good work. pound of pearl barley; a little fresh celery or celery ed: a little salt

Boil two pounds of lean yeal or beef, with a quarter of a pound of pearl barley in a quart of water very slowly, until it becomes the consistency of good cream : flavor it with a little fresh celery, or celery seed and salt. Strain it when done through a fine hair sieve, and serve. This soup will only keep until the next day, therefore not more than the quantity required must be made.

\$150,000 in 5,000 Cash Phizes. - Highest prize \$50,000 Gold Coin, to distributed legally by chance January 39th, 1872, in aid of the Mercy Hospital, Omaha, Nebraska. Pattee & Gardiner, General Managers. See advertisement.

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES .- Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

HOSPICE St. JOSEPH, MONTREAL, } August 5th, 1871.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sin,-On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favour of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, but having recently tested the working qualities of the "Family Singer," manufactured by you, we feel justified in stating that yours is superior for both family and manufacturing pur-

SISTER GAUTHIER.

MONTREAL, April 23, 1871. MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Dean Sin,—In answer to your enquiry about the working qualities of your Family Singer Sewing Machines, which we have in constant operation on shirts, we beg to say that they are, in every respect, perfectly satisfactory and we consider them superior to any American Machine, and consequently take much pleasure in recommending them as the most perfect, useful and durable Machines now offered to

the public.

Most respectfully, J. R. MEAD & Co., Shirt Manufacturers, 381 Notre Dame St

> VILLA MARIA. Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1871.

Sm,-Having thoroughly tested the qualities of the "Family Singer" Sewing Machine manufactured by you, we beg to inform you that it is, in our estimation, superior to either the Wheeler & Wilson or any other Sewing Machine we have ever-tried, for the use of families and manufacturers. · Respectfully,

THE DIRECTRESS OF VILLA MARIA.

HOTEL DIET DE ST. HYACINTHE. 11th September, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR, Montreal:

Sm,-Among the different Sewing Machines in use in this Institution, we have a "Singer Family" of your manufacture, which we recommend with a number. pleasure as superior for family use to any of the others, and perfectly satisfactory in every respect.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY for L'Hotel Diev, Sr. Hyacintes.

LOTTERY

IN FAVOR OF THE CATHEDRAL AND BISH-OPRIC OF THREE-BIVERS.

THE object of the present lottery is to assist in relieving the Cathedral from the heavy burden of debts by which it is still encumbered, and to offer the Bishop means to build a house suitable to the requirements of the diocesan administration. The urgency of such relief, and the confidence with which His Lordship relies on the the generous assistance of the Faithful of the diocese will be easily understood from a brief statement of his actual

The first bishop of the diocese, the regretted Dr. Cooke, saw himself compelled to undertake the building of a Cathedral whilst the resources of a diocese so recently erected were yet inadequate to the expenditure of such an enterprise. Consequently, as the walls arose, debts increased; and when the cliffice was closed in and dedicated to divine worship, it was found to be enveloped in a deficit of about £24,000.

To meet this enormous debt overy sacrifice had to be accepted, every source was drained; and with the aid of a generous contribution from the cicrgy, and a yearly collection in all the churches of the diocese, the burden has been reduced in ten years from £24,000 to £7,600, and the interest from £1,500 to £350. The result is indeed gratifying and permits, to look upon the future without despair.

· But the wants of the Bishopric are still great, and in one respect they have increased. The Bishop is yet without a house to lodge himself or his Assistants. His present residence, being that of the parish priest of Three Rivers, is quite insufficient to meet the wants of a Bishopric. It is too small to admit the necessary assistants, and in such a condition as to afford no fit hospitality to those who do the house the honor of a visit.

On the other hand, the yearly collections in favor of the Cathedral are to discontinue after the present year, and also another important source of aid. In this extremity, his Lordship appeals to the faithful of the diocese, asking that their last offering be more abundant. And in order to render their contribution less onerous, he offers them the advantage of the present Lottery, hoping and earnestly requesting that all those who have made their first communion shall take at least one ticket cuch, not so much indeed in view of the many chances of considerable gain, as from a sense of the duty for all to help their Bishop, and in order to participate in the benefit of a monthly Mass to be always offered for the benefactors of the Cathedral.

The following is a summary of the many valuable

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RATE OF TICKETS.

1 Ticket for \$ 0 25 13 Tickets for..... 3 06 27 Tickets for..... 6 00 56 Tiekets for..... 12 00

The drawing of prizes will take place on the 1st of March, and will be conducted by a Committee of three priests and three laymen, under the presidency vinegar and water, and when this has area, a new drops of muriatic acid poured upon the wound will of Very Rev. C. O. Caron, Vicar General, after which destroy the noison of the saliva and relieve the each person will be duly informed of what he may have won. Tickets are deposited with all the parish priests of the diocese, and will be sent by the undersigned to all friends and generous persons outside of Nourisming Sour for Invalins.—Time, two hours, the diocese, who would kindly participate in the

ED. LING, Pr.,

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M. J. OBRIEN. many and in the street and an arrangement THE GREAT

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