

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The assassin of the Prussian soldier at Lunville a few days since has been arrested at Chalou-sur-Saone, and confesses to having committed the deed. Several petitions have already been sent to Thiers, asking him to pardon the prisoner. The people of France are active in their exertions to relieve the country from the presence of German troops. Throughout all the departments money is being subscribed towards paying the indebtedness to Germany.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—It is rumored that President Thiers threatens to resign if the Assembly rejects the new tariff on raw material.

The National Assembly to-day, by a vote of 376 against 307 adopted a resolution providing that the Government shall only resort to taxation on raw material when other taxes fail to produce a sufficient revenue for the expenses of the nation. A Committee of 17 was appointed, who are in the meantime to make a thorough examination of the tariff.

It is reported this evening that Quetier will retire from the Ministry.

The Principal of the College at Vetry le Francois, who was arrested by the Germans on account of hostile demonstration made by a student of his institution, has been condemned by a German court-martial to three months imprisonment.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.—The parties which compose it are called upon daily to give up their rivalries in the interest of France. France herself might as well be asked to metamorphose herself, and to fuse herself into one and the same party. And those who ask this sacrifice, what are they but party men themselves, calling for the sacrifice of other men's opinions only to obtain the triumph of their own? It is easy to say to the different parties, "Give up your pretensions;" the answer can always be, "Have you given up yours?" No one, unhappily, has yet given up any. The same faults, the same mistakes, the same infatuations are always repeated. It cannot be said that the misfortunes of these last two years have opened people's eyes or minds to the truth. The Assembly, the Press, the nation still continue to judge exclusively from their point of view, according to their own ideas, interests, and prejudices. Indignation is roused at a lesson being taught by the foreigner, at outrages inflicted by the victor upon the vanquished. It would be better to acknowledge faults and amend them. Moral sense has been destroyed in France by revolution, and everything conspires to confirm this work of perversion; even the monuments raised in public places in honour of insurrection, even the names inscribed at the street corners. Revolt is glorified everywhere—in books that are considered the best, in art, in pamphlets, in speeches, in manners. Neither among the highest nor the lowest does respect for law exist, nor the feeling of justice take deep-root. After so many revolutions another is still wanting, the most difficult and least attractive—a revolution in manners and minds. I fear that it may be long in coming, since implacable war and the odious Commune have not effected it.—*Cbr. Times.*

The *Semaine Religieuse* of Paris prints the following letter from Pere Gratry to the Archbishop of Paris, and the reply of his Grace:—

Montreux, Vaud, Switzerland, November 25 1871.—Monsieur.—But for my having been ill and unable to write, I would some days since have addressed to you a letter of respects and of welcome. I now desire at least to say to you what perhaps it is almost unnecessary to say—namely, that, as all my brethren in the priesthood have done, I accept the decrees of the Council of the Vatican. Whatever, before the decision, I may have written contrary to the decrees I cancel.

Be pleased, Monseigneur, to send me your blessing.
A. GRATRY,
Priest of the Diocese of Paris.

Archeveche de Paris, Dec. 8, 1871.

My dear Abbe.—The short but significant letter you have addressed to me from your bed of suffering has edified and consoled me much. I have known you too well to have ever entertained any doubt about your entire docility to the decisions of the Church. Such submission is the glory and the true greatness of the priest and of the Bishop, it is also the sole means of safety for the conscience.

You have written much in defence of the truth; but you have done a greater service to the Church by cancelling the pages last written by your hand, than when you penned those useful and eloquent works which have strengthened so many souls in the faith.

By these noble and generous examples we bring our conduct into harmony with our convictions, and we prove to the world that we are sincere when we affirm, that the light of the faith is superior to the light of our weak and variable reason.

I pray earnestly for the restoration of your health, that you may continue to defend the cause of religion with the talent for which you are distinguished, and with the new authority which you will gain from the honorable act of submission you have just accomplished.

I bless you, my dear Abbe, with all my heart, and I once more assure you of my most affectionate regard.

† J. HIPPOLYTE, Archbishop of Paris.

SPAIN.

It is not difficult to see the main cause of the financial embarrassments in Spain. The Spaniards cannot afford to pay their creditors, or find themselves compelled to reduce their dividends by a heavy percentage, simply because all their resources are exhausted in a vain attempt to achieve the subjugation of Cuba. A jealous sense of honor stands in the way of common honesty. High national aspirations are pleaded in extenuation of financial delin-

quencies. The resolution never to part with an inch of colonial territory is the one point on which all political parties in Spain agree—or dare not to express disagreement. The strife is as to who shall talk biggest on the subject. The cry is "Cuba must not be lost!" There are hardly two men in the Peninsula who have the same ideas as to the uses to which their great Antilles are to be put when brought back to a state of docility; but tamed they must be, or Spain will perish in the attempt. Nothing, in the meanwhile, can be more melancholy than the history of those West Indian Colonies which are the solitary waifs and strays left to the Spanish Monarchy out of its immense Transatlantic possessions. As the last strongholds of slavery and the slave trade, both those Islands and the mother country were a scandal to civilized nations; and the result of the connivance of grasping Spanish Governors with that infamous traffic was a moral cancer which eat deep into the national life of Spain. The September Revolution of 1868 was to usher in freedom both for Spain and her dependencies. But by "freedom" the Spaniards professed to understand simply better government. The Cubans stood up for self-government, and a civil war ensued, in which the Spaniards have sacrificed from 75,000 to 80,000 of their best troops, maintaining, besides from 40,000 to 50,000 Volunteers out of the loyal population of Havannah, Matanzas, and other cities. Spain has exhausted her strength and her treasure in a desultory and uneventful but sanguinary warfare, the end of which, after more than three years, seems farther off than ever.—*Times.*

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council at Berne has just voted by 82 against nine the exclusion from the territory of the Confederation of the Jesuits and all societies affiliated to them. It has also prohibited by 75 votes against 19 the foundation of new convents, or the re-establishment of those which have been suppressed. As far as the Jesuits themselves are concerned the first of these two enactments is nugatory, they having been expelled from Switzerland at the termination of the war of the Sonderbund. It was principally aimed at communities like the Ursulines of Fribourg, of whom it was alleged that they had some indirect and distant connection with the Society. Nearly at the same time, M. Carteret, the head of the anti-Catholic radicals at Geneva, and now unfortunately President of the Council of State of that canton, presented to the constituent Council a proposition declaring primary education obligatory, and, in the public schools, gratuitous, with lay teachers. He proposed also to forbid members of any religious order or congregation to give instruction either public or private. This bill was thrown out in the fear that it would subsequently be rejected by the popular vote, but a few days afterwards 49 members proposed an article compelling the cantons to provide for gratuitous education, which was to be obligatory and not in the hands of religious orders. The first part of the article was adopted, but not that referring to religious orders, which was rejected by 59 votes to 50. The campaign against the teaching congregations, will of course be reopened, and M. Carteret has by no means got to the end of his programme. He is said to have announced that he will soon turn his attention to dealing with the auxiliary Bishop of Geneva, whose presence is an eyoresore to the Reds as well as to the Calvinists. An interesting letter from Sion in the *Univers* expresses the opinion that the Catholic element in Switzerland may be put down, but cannot be altogether conquered. The last census gives the Catholic population at 1,084,665 as against 1,566,001 Protestants. And though in the large and small towns many nominal Catholics have been corrupted by the revolution, yet in the country places, and especially in the Alpine valleys, an excellent spirit prevails. In the Valais, for instance, every village possesses its branch of the Pius-Verein.

ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 18.—The Pope is suffering from a severe cold and has been confined to his bed for one day.

I have to record with sorrow another insult to the Holy Father, which illustrates forcibly the value of the declaration of the Piedmontese as to his perfect liberty. His Holiness is accustomed frequently to take his walk in the middle of the day in the Vatican library. On Monday last when he had passed from his apartments to the gallery of inscriptions, the two Swiss guards that had attended him remained as usual in the corridor outside. Whilst waiting for his return they happened to go to the balcony of a window close at hand. A Piedmontese soldier on guard below no sooner perceived them than he called upon them to retire, repeating his order several times, leading and even pointing his rifle. Mgr. de Merode, Archbishop of Melitane, who was near at the time, hearing of what had occurred, and scarcely able to realise the possibility of such an outrage, went at once himself to the balcony, met with exactly the same treatment, and was obliged to retire. Such an occurrence does not surprise us. It is even what we might have expected at a prison, which the Vatican has now become. At first it was attempted to deny and ridicule the affair. But, as the fact was insisted on by testimony which it was impossible to elude, it is now explained to have been the effect of an unauthorised order, given only by word of mouth and not in due written form. It is also stated, that the head of the sentry-station has been punished with the maximum of severity which the disciplinary scale allows, and that the superintendent captain has been sentenced to twenty days of rigorous imprisonment. They might have spared the Holy Father the additional ignominy of such an explanation and such a reparation.—*Tablet Cor.*

ALLOCATION TO THE FOREIGN COLLEGE.—On the 15th ult., the Holy Father received a deputation from all the foreign colleges in Rome, headed by the Rev. Father Somenenki, rector of the Polish College, who read an address in which allusion was made to the existing persecution of the Church. The Holy Father said in reply:—"The Church has been persecuted from her cradle. She found human society unbelieving, ignorant, full of vices; and she brought it back to the ways of justice, truth, and holiness. But that could not be done without resistance; hence persecutions arose. Reading lately a book written by a learned man, not an Italian, I became convinced that the present persecution is by far the most terrible the Church has ever undergone. 'Etili me, levate oculos vestros in circuitu.' Dear sons, lift up your eyes, and behold what is all around you. Behold society, see what it is, and you will find that it

is not merely blind, as the ancient society was, but apostate. That is why it is much more difficult for it to listen to the voice of God and of the Church, because, of all sinners, the apostate is the most reprobate in the sight of God. And, if this be so, if these who rule society are in the hands of Satan, if they are inspired with hatred of Jesus Christ Himself, then judge what strength, what vigour, what zeal, what exuberance of life, what solidity of doctrine is needed to be shown, in order to convert those who are being led away by empty delusions, such as the present state of society is bringing forth. I therefore exhort you, my dear sons, to show yourselves more and more fervent as churchmen, and every day better, to the end that our enemies' mouths may be stopped by the holiness of your life, and that they may be compelled to respect virtue in priests although they hate you. Persevere then in charity and in zeal, and prepare yourselves to do battle with error. Our good God Himself will put thoughts into your minds, words upon your lips, and strength into your heart, to defend the rights of God and of the Church, now so unworthily assailed. This is the meditation which I give you for this morning, and God, as I hope, will imprint it strongly on your souls that so He may make of you worthy priests of His holy Church." The Holy Father then gave the Apostolic benediction in the usual form.—*Corr. of Tablet.*

IMPUDENCE RAISED TO ITS HIGHEST POWER.—After the wholesale confiscations of religious property throughout Italy, and lately in Rome itself, it is rather too good for the spoilers to turn round and ask those, whom they have so mercilessly and sacrilegiously robbed, to assist them in providing remedies for the wide-spread misery their own proceedings have created. Yet such is the case at this present time in Rome. M. Gadda, the revolutionary prefect of the Eternal City, has just issued an address to the confraternities and archconfraternities, requesting them to come and help him in distributing assistance to the needy poor. Of course it is useless to expect to find any sense of propriety, or any idea of shame in the educated and liberal minds of our revolutionists, so that it is quite in keeping with their practice, if contrary to their professions, to crush the people with oppressive taxes, to rob churches and convents, to waste the public money in organising liberal demonstrations and abortive illuminations, for the profit of liberal speculators—and then to recommend the poor to the care of that priesthood they are ever ready to rob, calumniate and murder.

The Emperor of Brazil, according to the Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*; has been endeavouring to play the part of a mediator between the Pope and the King of Italy, but his well meant exertions have been attended with poor success. In the first interview which he had with the Pope he spoke warmly and eloquently on the necessity of a reconciliation. His Holiness listened attentively, and then remarked that he was very much surprised to hear such language from the Emperor of Brazil. "I am for the nonce," replied the Emperor, "only Don Pedro d'Alcantara who address your Holiness." "Very well, my dear Don Pedro d'Alcantara," said the Pope, "people say you are a philosopher, and I believe it. Consult your books and when you find in any one of them that the day unites itself with the night, bring the work to me, and I shall have a precedent for the reconciliation you advocate." Even to the Empress the Pope is said to have made himself very disagreeable by sneering at her conduct in showing her husband over the Royal Palace at Naples, the palace of her ancestors, she being the daughter of Francis I of the Two Sicilies. The oddest part of the affair occurred when the Emperor went to take leave of the Pope, and commenced to talk once more on the subject of reconciliation, and even went so far as to say that he would bring Victor Emmanuel secretly to the Vatican. "I will get him to come here in a cab," said he, "and no one will know anything about it." The Pope was very much agitated at this, and parted very coldly with the Emperor. Strangely enough it seems that the King of Italy had never authorised Don Pedro to negotiate an interview between him and the Holy Father, much less to drive him in a cab to the Vatican. The Emperor of Brazil acted throughout *proprio motu*.

One of the Italian clerical journals, the *Unita Cattolica*, makes an announcement which seems to indicate that the departure of the Pope from Rome is an event that may happen at any moment. It says, in fact, that it holds itself in readiness to change the place of its publication, and to follow the Holy Father wherever he may go. Should he proceed to France, Switzerland or Germany, it will accompany him, and wherever he takes his abode, there the *Unita Cattolica* will be printed and sent to subscribers without extra charge. "And perhaps," adds the clerical journal, "the very patient Pius may be compelled to leave Rome sooner than is expected."

GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the *London Times* states that an augmentation of the already vast armies of the Fatherland has been decreed. The yearly contingent will be annually increased by a number sufficient at the end of 12 years to place a new army of 330,000 men at the disposal of the War Office. This is the reply to the Germans to the dreams of revenge which haunt the people of France.

PROTESTANTISM IN PRUSSIA.—A religious disagreement has sprung up amongst the Protestants of Prussia, on the question of a hymn-book. When the fusion too place between the Lutherans and Calvinists, the King of Prussia appointed the hymn-book of Herr Gerhard, somewhat of a Rationalist, to be used in the parishes. In several parishes however the rival book of Herr Hahn has been adopted; and as the newspapers have spared no pains to fan the flames of discord, the quarrel is daily assuming greater dimensions. We may hope, therefore, that the Protestants of Prussia will give the government something else to think about than Papal Infallibility and the means of persecuting indolent Jesuits.

"An amusing and highly ingenious diagnosis has been made of the Prince's illness by some of the Berlin physicians. They have, by some reasoning very evident, come to entertain the idea that the outbreak at Londerborough Lodge was not one of typhoid, but of trichinosis—a disease which has been very prevalent in some districts of Prussia for the past few years. The character of the outbreak at Scarborough, the slow abatement of the temperature, and the bronchial affection in the Prince's illness, afforded perhaps *a priori* grounds for the strange opinions of the Berlin physicians; but it need not be said that trichinosis neither produces the specific spots, nor does it present the typical variations of the temperature of typhoid fever which were so well marked in his Royal Highness's illness."

RUSSIA.

M. CATAZAY.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives some particulars as to the recall of M. Catazay from the post of Russian Ambassador at Washington, taken from the *Hambury Correspondent*. "M. Catazay," says the writer, "has long been one of Prince Gortschakoff's favorites, but he is even less known to Russian society and the Russian public than most of the foreign diplomatic agents employed by Russia, as he is by birth a Greek, and, as such, has no connexion in the country. It is said that Prince Gortschakoff regards him as an adept in Eastern affairs, and he has always shown special eagerness in looking after the 'orthodox' interests of Russia in the Bosphorus. It is this zeal which has led the astute Greek to abandon his usual prudence and burn his fingers at Washington. When at the beginning of the year the Black Sea affair was being considered by the London Conference considerable anxiety prevailed among Russian diplomatists. They feared that in consequence of the improvement

which was just then occurring in the relations between the Washington Cabinet and the English Government, Lord Granville's resistance to the proposal for giving up the neutrality of the Black Sea might become stronger, and Russia's position in London, which was based on her friendship with America, grow more difficult. The appointment of a new American Ambassador in London, which was so propitious for the Alabama affair, was about to be made, and M. Catazay was instructed to do his utmost to prevent the acceptance of the British proposals for an arrangement and to obtain the appointment of an Ambassador who would not be regarded with favour in London." "M. Catazay," continues the *Correspondent*, "was over-zealous in carrying out these instructions; he negotiated with the rival parties in America, and finally entered into an intrigue against President Grant and Mr. Fish, with the view of compelling them by party pressure to adopt the Russian programme in the Alabama question." When the President discovered this he threw the whole responsibility of the intrigue on M. Catazay, the American relations with the Russian Government remaining on the same friendly footing as before. Prince Gortschakoff strove hard to protect his favourite, but in vain, and at length the President behaved to M. Catazay with such "Yankee *sans-gene*" that the latter's position became untenable.

The *Vienna Wanderer*, in an article on the relations between Russia and Germany, observes:—"Russia cannot shut her eyes to the fact that the German Empire is by no means a complete, fully grown State. How far it is destined to extend its boundaries cannot indeed as yet be accurately pointed out; but this much is certain, that the new German Empire has within itself, as consequences of its situation, motives which impel it to extend its boundaries still further. New Germany cannot arbitrarily bid itself to stop growing any more than a growing youth can say, 'I am big enough now, and I won't grow any more.' The German War Minister, M. von Koon, has not asked for any increase in the Prussian fleet this year; but that the first State in Europe cannot long rest satisfied with half a fleet, and that it will endeavour to form a fleet worthy of and corresponding to its greatness, in order to have a voice in maritime affairs, is a matter on which nobody can entertain any doubt. But a Prussian naval Power means domination in the Baltic, and whoever rules the Baltic can close the Russian ports. Furthermore it must be borne in mind that the so-called Russian Baltic provinces, as well as their nationality as by their religion, gravitate towards Germany now that such a dream no longer belongs, as was formerly the case, to the realm of impossibilities, and the very existence of St. Petersburg depends entirely upon the possession of the Baltic provinces and Finland. And if the Russians cannot be made aware of this danger, which arises from the total change produced by the events of the last year in the relative power of the two States (Russia and Germany), it is only a matter of course that they should now look upon the Germans as their natural and most dangerous enemies. And this feeling will with time increase in arithmetical progression, the more they become conscious of the precarious situation in which they have been placed by the unforeseen revolution which has taken place in the relative strength of the two nations. The Russian Empire cannot possibly see a guarantee for its security in the personal friendship which exists between the rulers of the two Empires. It will be obliged to look about for other guarantees, other alliances, and other means of defence. That the existence of this feeling of uneasiness at St. Petersburg was perceived, in Berlin is proved by the brilliant embassy which was sent to the Russian capital to take part in the celebration of the festival of St. George. The Berlin Government wished thereby to remove the Russian feeling of uneasiness and to show its own good will. But if this has really had the effect of momentarily calming the uneasiness felt in the circles of St. Petersburg, and if the feeling of anxious distrust has really been removed for the moment, it cannot fail to break forth again with redoubled strength. For the political future is determined by circumstances and not by the wishes of individuals, and circumstances have not been in any degree changed by the festival of St. George."

It seems hard at Christmas time to have to express any apprehension as to the prospects of a durable European Peace. Nor can we, indeed, bring ourselves to believe that French or German statesmen can be insane enough to desire war. But the smallest spark lying about reveals what a vast store of inflammable tinder is at present lying every where about the Continent of Europe. Of the period of three years which was to elapse between the signature of the Preliminaries at Versailles and the fulfilment of all the conditions of the final Treaty we have barely outlived ten months, and the attitude of the late belligerents has not thus far tended to relieve us from anxiety.—*Times.*

A POOR PAYMASTER.—The poorest paymaster in the world is the farmer who raises poor crops. He may pay his hired help good wages, and pay promptly and honorably; but how does he pay himself? What has he got for his work? How much in grain, cattle, or net cash, as a surplus to apply in payment for the hard work of a year, of himself, and family? That is the question. A man who not only works, but superintends and manages the affairs of his farm, ought to be well paid. He ought to make some clear cash to lay by besides. If it takes all one's mites to pay current expenses and barely get through, there is something wrong in the system of operations pursued. Perhaps you are growing stock that your farm is not adapted to growing. Perhaps you are raising grain when you should go into stock and that almost wholly. You may be trying to grow fine wool when you cannot produce a fine staple on account of the nature of your soil, and long wool would be just what you should grow. A grass farm cannot be made a profitable grain or fruit farm. These points must be looked to with great care and scrutiny, and the right course marked out under all the circumstances, if a man expects to get anything like fair wages for his work. If he don't look out for himself he is doubly at fault, for no one will look out for him. Every farm is adapted to a certain system of culture, and every farmer or gardener will find it more profitable to pursue that system, without much change, than to attempt a variety of systems. Land, like animals, seems to be governed by the laws of habit in a good degree. Animals thrive better under a uniform manner of treatment; cows yield more milk if fed in the same way and milked by the same hand; so the land will yield more if a steady and uniform system is pursued, adapted to its peculiar needs and the needs of the crops it is best fitted to grow.

APPLES FOR FEEDING ANIMALS.—H. H. Doonittle, of Oak's Corners, New York, gives the *Rural New Yorker* a statement of his experiments in feeding apples to horses, cattle and swine. The price for apples being low in market last autumn, he used them to advantage in this way. He took care to give to his animals good sound fruit, and not such as was partly rotten or partly frozen. His two horses were kept in good condition and well fitted for work, which could not have been attained for less than \$15 worth of grain. Two breeding sows were kept as well as they could have been on \$5 to \$10 worth of grain; and three spring pigs were well fattened on apples at a saving in grain of about \$10. The pigs were also tried with boiled apples and a little meal, but they liked the raw apples best. Cows were fed mostly on whole apples, their being none small enough to choke them. A milk cow has increased in milk at least fifty per cent, which made excellent butter.

She fell away one half in yield on changing the apples to sliced turnips, buckwheat shorts, and corn stalks. The loss was partly restored by changing the turnips and shorts to half a bushel of apples daily. The apples in the experiment were regarded as worth from \$5 to \$10. A dry cow was handsomely fattened on apples—worth from \$15 to \$20. The apples fed in this way were a crop of about fifty barrels of Greenings, and one-half as many more of second quality, besides worth at current prices at the time not over \$50. According to the statement in the experiment, from \$50 to \$65 were obtained for them as feed. It also furnishes corroboration of the statements we have made in former years, that rich sour apples are scarcely inferior to sweet ones for this purpose. The flow of milk from the cow from October 1st to November 10th, was two-thirds as much as on good June feed.

HOW TO FIT A COLLAR TO A HORSE.—The plan adopted at the West we are assured by men who have been long in the collar business, does not injure the collar in the least, is to dip it in water until the leather is thoroughly wet, then put it on the horse, securing the harness firmly, keeping it there until it becomes dry. It is all the better if heavy loads are to be drawn, as that causes the collar to be more evenly fitted to the neck and shoulders. If possible, the collar should be kept on from four to five hours, when it will be perfectly dry and retain the same shape ever afterward; and as it is exactly fitted to the form of the neck, will not produce chafes nor sores on the horse's neck.—*Exchange.*

Persons Afflicted, however slightly, with any weakness of the Chest or Throat, involving either the Larynx, Trachea, Bronchial Tubes, or the Lungs themselves, should, on the first symptom commence with FELLOWS' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, as by its use diseases of those organs (even Consumption in its primary stage) are speedily cured and more alarming symptoms prevented. No. 29.

We all consider Iron the embodiment of strength and power, but how few are aware that it is this same element in the system, that gives us strength and vigor, and that an insufficiency of it causes weakness and debility. The Peruvian Syrup, a proximate of iron, is prepared expressly to supply this vitalizing element. 47.

Asthma may be greatly relieved by use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment internally. 23.

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH, MONTREAL,
August 5th, 1871.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR:
Sir,—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 purposes.
SISTER GAUTHIER.
MONTREAL, April 23, 1871.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR:
DEAR SIR,—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. B. MEAD & Co.,
Shirt Manufacturers,
381 Notre Dame St. "A"

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

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR:
Sir,—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 DEB DE ST. HYACINTHE,
11th Sept-ember 1871.

Mr. J. D. LAWLOR, Montreal:
Sir,—Among the different Sewing Machines in use in this Institution, we have a "Singer Family" of your manufacture, which we recommend with pleasure as superior for family use to any of the others, and perfectly satisfactory in every respect.
THE SISTERS OF CHARITY
OF L'HOTEL DEB, ST. HYACINTHE

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