

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The success of the extreme Republican party at Municipal Elections in nearly all the great towns of France—in great measure owing to the abstention of the Conservatives—is referred to by the Monarchical and Bonapartist papers as an evidence of the danger with which the country is threatened and the Government is urged to use its powers to appoint anti-Republican Maires. The Radical journals naturally take the opposite view, and insist that, now that the opinion of the country has been once more pronounced, the definitive organization of the Republic shall be at once proceeded with and a new Assembly elected.—Times

M. Clement Duvernois formerly a Minister of State during the Empire and who has lately been tried on a charge of swindling and breach of trust in connection with the Territorial Bank of Spain, was sentenced to two years imprisonment, and a fine of one thousand francs. Of the persons accused in conjunction with him, Jauret was condemned to one year's imprisonment, and five hundred francs fine, and Caperton and Rossetti were sentenced, in continuation, each to five years imprisonment and three thousand francs fine. Formerod, Barbe, and Alexandre Duvernois, were acquitted.

The Disruption of France Protestantism.—The end of the "Reformed Church of France" appears to be at hand. The effort of the late General Synod to secure the acceptance of even such a fundamental dogma of Christianity as the Divinity of the Saviour has so completely failed that 350,000 out of the total of 600,000 French Protestants have petitioned the Government, by their delegates, to authorize the formation of a fresh Protestant community on the basis of pure negation of all dogmas whatever, a sort of super-rationalized Unitarianism in fact. Our contemporary, the Spectator, observes with truth that "when more than 300,000 of the descendants of the Huguenots refuse to make even the most general declaration of belief in the Divinity of Christ the resurrection and the ascension, a fundamental change has indeed come over" French Protestantism. The change was always contained in the very principles of French Protestantism of every kind of Protestantism. However, from heresy to infidelity the descent is logical and certain. Protestant Christianity may now be said to have practically disappeared from every country of the world except the United Kingdom and some sections of society in North America. Even in England Christianity is fast fading away outside the inviolable bounds of the infallible Church.—Tablet.

rounds of picket firing. In the taverns of an evening, the old mountaineers will tell the young soldiers of to-day how they fought in 1833 for Charles V. in the Carlist war, and it was only last week I saw one of these ancient warriors in the hospital of Yrache, suffering from a re-opened gun-shot wound which he had received 44 years ago. He is now the soul of the entire ward, and those youngsters who could hobble to his couch clustered about to listen to his never-tiring tales of Zumalacarrregui and the leaders of the past. Such veterans are to be found in every village on the mountain side, and the crusade they preach against the Christians, as they still persist in calling the Republicans, would fan the flame even if the Carlist fire was smouldering. Again, every girl is a staunch partisan of Don Carlos. —Rey guapo—the brave, the handsome King, and it would not fare well for the lads from this quarter if they were to take the other side, which, however, they are not inclined to do. I think, then, I may assert, from my own observation that Carlistism is neither dead nor dying, neither to my mind does it show any signs of decreasing vigour.

Let me quote the conduct of six battalions of Volunteers from Castille and two from Cantabria.—These men have come from out their Provinces, which are in the power of the Republicans, and during eight months the rank and file have received only one dollar each, and this paltry sum was collected by a "whip" made among the Navarrese, Biscayans, Guipuzcoans, and Alaveses. Still these impetuous soldiers are happy, though their uniforms are in rags and their pockets empty. You meet them on the roads, and they will come up and salute you with a real caballero air, and in easy flowing language, they will crave a cigarette as a saunterer of the Puerta del Sol would ask for a light. And these are troops who never murmur. They are marched and counter-marched, and it is seldom, indeed, that there is a fight that they are not found in front of the very first, and well have they earned their title of "cannon's meat." All things considered, then, though I have succeeded in discovering a grievance, I must come to the conclusion that Carlistism is as rampant as ever, and that the men who compose its army are true and staunch to the cause they have espoused.

ITALY.

In its political review of the week the Observatore Romano devotes the following paragraph to Mr. Gladstone.—"Mr. Gladstone is desirous of regaining power.—Ambitious calculations have induced him to write with the view of reviving the musty prejudices against the Papacy. A man of talent like Mr. Gladstone, a man who has been the first among the advisers of the Crown, does a wrong to himself in descending to former passions which he should be among the first to calm; if not for other reasons than that of patriotic duty. Monsignore Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, in a brief letter addressed to the Mail, has replied to him with the gravity becoming a writer of so much authority and so much excellence."

The Voice devotes another article to Mr. Gladstone's book, and this being signed "X" may be presumed to have been written by Monsignore Nardi. The writer says:—"Mr. Gladstone, like many other politicians, has done both good and evil. He wrote the Naples letters, full of exaggerations and untruths—let us hope unconsciously—and did very wrongly; he destroyed the Anglican hierarchy in Ireland, and did excellently; he coquetted with revolutionary Italy and did very wrongly; he conceded some favors, or rather acts of justice, to the Irish, and did excellently; he fell from power through a motive which did him great honor—namely, the desire to put a barrier against the periodic drunkenness in the United Kingdom. Towards Catholics and towards our Church he always used courteous terms, and several times rendered homage to the Chief Pontiff, whose virtues he exalted. He, William Gladstone, who loves our literature, our arts, and it would seem, even our country—he, who seemed to entertain a reverence (amicitia) for the Pope, and a profound respect for the Catholic religion, has chosen this moment, when the Holy See is despoiled and imprisoned, and the Catholic Church cruelly attacked, to rise against us, not only without reason but against reason. Can this be to clear himself of the suspicion of hidden Catholicism? Can it be through the conversations he had with Dollinger, whom he went to visit in Germany in September last?"

SWITZERLAND. THE BENEDICTINE EXILES FROM SWITZERLAND.—It is most gratifying to learn from the Swiss Catholic papers that the President of the Republic of Ecuador has offered to the Benedictines, driven by the Swiss Government from their splendid monastery of Mariastein, a beautiful village, 14 leagues from Quito, wherein to found a new convent and form also a Swiss colony. The President asks that ten priests should at once start for the sphere of their labours, accompanied by an architect to plan the new monastery. The State of Ecuador will pay all expenses.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—The cause of the Old Catholics has come before the Reichsrath by a Bill being brought in by some members of the more advanced Liberty Party to regulate their position. As Glepsch, the mover of the Bill, clearly proved, their present position is a very awkward one. They neither belong to the Catholic Church nor do they form a Church of their own. They might indeed constitute themselves into such a separate Church by conforming to the formalities required by law, which consist of little more than a declaration to maintain their clergy and schools; but by doing so they would virtually give up the position which they claim as the true representatives of the Catholic Church, and at the same time renounce more or less all pretension to a share in the endowments of the Catholic Church. They prefer, therefore, to endure the drawbacks of their actual anomalous position until they are relieved in Legislative enactment, as the Bill proposes to do, without asking from them a sacrifice of principle. The Bill has been sent to the Permanent Ecclesiastical Committee of the House to report upon it. The question is rather a delicate one. If the Old Catholics in Austria were numbered by hundreds of thousands or millions, there would be the great patent fact of a secession from the Catholic Church which the Legislature would have to recognize and to deal with. But among the 16 millions of Catholics of Austria there are but some hundreds, and these almost exclusively in the capital, who have not recognized the decisions of the Vatican Council, and who have constituted themselves as an Old Catholic community.—Times Cor.

GERMANY.

On the Feast of All-Saints the Reverend Father Schneider was saying High Mass in the church of St. Lawrence at Treves. The church was thronged with a devout and peaceful congregation of men, women, and children. The first portion of the Mass had been celebrated, and the moment of the Elevation had almost arrived. At this solemn instant, whose sacredness Mr. Gladstone will not entirely refuse to recognize, an astonishing spectacle presented itself. A body of policemen, headed by a couple of police-inspectors, were seen forcing their way towards the altar, "most of them," writes the local "Hof-Zeitung," "keeping on their head coverings within the church. Horrified by the outrage on Christian decency, and apprehending the preparation of some sacrilege, the congregation gathered more closely around the altar, and a number of respectable citizens of Treves besought the police inspectors to delay to make any arrests until at least

divine service was concluded, and above all to avoid such an insult to Christian sentiments as an arrest within the very sanctuary of religion." If Father Schneider was to be thrown into jail for declining to recognize in purely spiritual affairs the authority of the civil "Ober-Präsident," would it not be enough to have him seized on his exit from the church? Meantime, while the police continued to force their way through the kneeling throng, the celebration of Mass proceeded, with, by the priest, and the Elevation was already over by the time the foremost of the intruders had succeeded in approaching the sanctuary rails. As the policemen prepared to ascend the very altar steps, a cry of horror broke from the congregation, and a number of men of all classes formed themselves as a barrier against any attempt to arrest the priest at the altar foot and in his ministerial vestments. Burged at the resistance to their sacrilegious violence the police drew their sabres and, frightful to relate commenced hacking and hewing at the unarmed people. Blood flowed on all sides, the communion rails were broken under foot, and the arrest of Father Schneider was accomplished as he had barely terminated the sacred function, and before he could change his vestments. The priest was dragged to the town goal of Treves, and several of the congregation who had endeavored to oppose this brutal profanation were thrown into prison at the same time. It is only requisite to add one more detail to complete this repulsive story. It is stated by the Government press that the arrest of Father Schneider was arranged for the very sanctuary and altar, in order to prove that "the Law"—Mr. Gladstone's "Civil Allegiance"—was supreme in every department of the Church as of the State. Can it be said that outrages which even infidel organs do not hesitate to brand as "crimes deserving the retribution of insurrection" can find a vindication in the principles of the chief of the English Liberals?

ITEMS FROM ALSACE.—A writer in the Monde says that the cure of Rosheim (Alsace) has been acquitted of the charge of distributing pamphlets without a license. The abbe pointed out, on his trial, that the leaflet he distributed was merely against dancing, and that he was not a coupoleur in the legal meaning of the word. At the same sessions the Abbe Corcellis, vicar of Obernai, was condemned to fifteen days in prison for having preached against Luther! More religious freedom.

THE WEATHERBOOK OF BAVARIA.—The Tagblatt says that King Louis of Bavaria has, for some time past, been studying with great ardour the works of Fenelon, Thomas Kempis, with the orthodox works on Catholicity. The Catholic journals, of which the Tagblatt is not one, say that these studies will revive the spiritual sense of the King, and that already a marked improvement in his manner towards the clergy is observable. They also say—but it may well be queried—that the anti-Catholic policy of Bismarck will henceforth meet a determined adversary in the person of the King of Bavaria.

PUGILISTIC U. S. SENATORS.—Senators Conkling and Chandler had had a "bout" with the gloves on in the former's gymnasium in Washington, says a correspondent, when Chandler was worsted. They were always much together. One day Chandler received an invitation from Conkling to come up to his house. Chandler sent back word that he regretted very much his inability to be present, as he had at his house a guest, a valued constituent from Michigan, and he could not leave him. Conkling sent back word, "Bring your friend along." With this form of invitation Chandler consented to come up. He brought his friend with him, and introduced him as Mr. Howard, of Detroit, Mich. Howard was a sad-eyed man of diffident manners, who contented himself with paying a very close attention to the themes of the bill of fare, rather than to join in the general conversation at the dinner-table. Conkling was in great gloe during the dinner. He told over and over again the story of Chandler's discomfiture. Chandler took all these remarks in an absent-minded way.

After dinner, Conkling led his guests into the gymnasium for a general smoke and chat. "Come," said he, pleasantly, to Chandler, "don't you want another bout with the gloves?" and he put his boxing gloves on. "No, I don't want to box," said Chandler; "but perhaps my friend here would consent to amuse you." Turning to Mr. Howard, Chandler remarked, "You box, do you not?" Mr. Howard still looked sad-eyed and absent-minded. He did once know something about it, but it was such a long time ago.

"Come, come," said Conkling, "let us have a friendly bout, I won't hurt you." "The sad-eyed man now came forward, and the round began. Conkling was for proceeding at once to knock his opponent down, and he would have done so had he not found great difficulty in getting anywhere near the sad-eyed man. The affair culminated by the sad-eyed man's suddenly rushing forward and landing a blow between Conkling's eyes, which felled him. Judge of Conkling's feelings the next day when he learned that Chandler had played a joke upon him by giving Mr. Howard \$100 to come up and bounce Conkling. The Mr. Howard, of Detroit, Mich, was none other than the notorious pugilist, Jim Mace, it is said.

A Louisville editor did not seriously object to the proposed elopement of his daughter with a dry goods clerk. Happening to get wind of the plan he merely laid in wait for Augustus and sent him home with the impression that a remarkably healthy young mule had played tattoo with his heels under his coat-tail.

Owing to reduction of wages in many sections of Vermont, a large number of French-Canadians are returning to Canada. The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year; It's most too warm for whiskey, A little too cool for beer. The citizens of Placerville, Cal., recently mistook a balloon for the comet and at once held a prayer meeting. When they discovered their mistake they went upon a vigorous spree.

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets, only, labelled—"James Eppe & Co, Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Easton Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURED BY EPPE & CO. We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Eppe & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Easton Road, London.—See article in Cassell's Household Guide. Physicians having Consumptive patients, and having failed to cure them by their own prescriptions, should not hesitate to prescribe Allen's Lung Balm. It has cured cases when all other remedies have failed. It is harmless to the most delicate child. Price \$1.00 per bottle. See special notice.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, have the honor to announce a Grand Bazaar, to come off in January, 1875, for the benefit of the New Church about to be erected at Lancaster, in honor of the most Sacred Heart of Jesus, and under the invocation of St. Joseph. Contributions, in money or otherwise, will be thankfully received by the Rev. Father MacCarthy, or any of the undersigned Ladies: Mrs. ANGUS TOBIN, Lancaster. Mrs. WM. M'PIERSON, " Mrs. WHITE, " THE MISSES M'DONALD, " THE MISSES O'NEILL, " Mrs. BOWDEN, " Mrs. GEORGE M'DONALD, Cornwall. Mrs. DUNCAN M'DONALD, Williamstown. Mrs. ARCH. FRASER, Fraserfield. Mrs. ALEX. SHANNON, 44 St. Famille Street, Montreal. Williamstown, Nov. 5th, 1874.

TO BUILDERS!

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Rev. Father MacCarthy, will be received till the 8th day of December next, for the Erection of a BRICK CHURCH at Lancaster, Glangary, Ont. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Presbytery, Williamstown. The lowest, or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. Williamstown, Nov. 5th, 1874. 13-4

EAST INDIA HEMP.

And What We Know About It. Instead of devoting a column to the merits of this strange and wonderful plant, we remain silent and let speak for itself through other lips than ours, believing that those who have suffered most can better tell the story. We will here quote word for word from letters recently received, simply adding our testimony to the rest, in saying that when this plant is properly prepared, we know that it positively cures CONSUMPTION, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. St. Mary's Church, Allegheny City, Pa., Nov. 10, 1874.

The East India Hemp has been taken by Rev. Matthias Binder, O. S. B., and Rev. Sebastian Arnold, O. S. B., both assistant pastors of this church, and so far has given relief to both. They suffered from affections of the lungs and bronchial organs. We have recommended, through charity to sufferers, the Cannabis Indica to different persons, and continue the same in good conscience, knowing the effects by experience. Please find inclosed check for twelve bottles of syrup, pills and ointment. We shall inform you in due time what further success this medicine shall meet with. Yours truly, REV. FERDINAND WOLFE, O.S.B., 87 Washington Street.

CHINA GROVE, Rowan Co., N. C., Oct. 21, 1874. Send one dozen Ointment and one of Cannabis Indica. When Mr. J. W. Fisher brought his wife to me for examination, I found her in the incipient stage of tubercular consumption. Then it was I concluded to make a fair trial of Indian Hemp, and now there is a general demand for those remedies. The Ointment excels everything and anything of its kind I ever saw or tried; in many cases it acts like a charm. Fraternally yours, P. A. SIFFORD, M.D.

RIDGEMOUNT, Caswell, N. C., Sept. 12, 1874. Inclosed is \$10 for more of the Indian Hemp. I can truly say that this medicine has done me more good than all the doctors, and I had several of the best in the country. My cough is a great deal better, and my chills and night sweats are gone. You may look for several orders soon, as many have seen the effect of this medicine on me. W. A. FULLER.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 30, 1874. Your treatment for consumption has so improved my condition, that the inquiry comes every day from my friends, What are you taking? Several are talking of sending for some of your medicine, and James Huff desires me to order for him \$9 worth of the Hemp. Wm. HUNT, North High Street.

P.S.—It is my opinion that an agent at this place would sell considerable for you. W. H. DENVER, Franklin, Tenn., Sept. 12, 1874. Send three more bottles of your consumption and bronchitis cure. My son began taking the Hemp last night three weeks ago, and he is improving rapidly. The last ten days have made him look and act like another person. I have great hopes. J. M. BRATTON.

DEEP RIVER, POWESHICK, IOWA, Jan. 3, 1874. I have just seen your advertisement in my paper. I know all about the Cannabis Indica. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the Asthma. She had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly cured. JACOB TROUT.

N. B.—This Remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical \$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Pills and Ointment \$1.25 each. Sent at our risk. Address CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

PRAYER BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have just received from DUBLIN a fine assortment of PRAYER BOOKS, with a large variety of bindings, and at the very lowest prices—say from 10 cts to \$8. Always on hand

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Is the great modern remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CROUP, and BRONCHITIS. It is recommended by Physicians everywhere, who are acquainted with its great usefulness. Dr. A. L. Scovill, of Cincinnati, Ohio, says:—"I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old, and I can truly say that it is by far the best expectorant remedy with which I am acquainted.—For Coughs, and all the earlier stages of Lung complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure; and if every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption. It causes the pleura and matter to rise without irritating those delicate organs (the Lungs), and without producing constipation of the bowels. It also gives strength to the system, stops the night-sweats, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state." SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price, \$1 per Bottle. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors.—[Dec. 4.

THE VISITATION HOSPITAL LOTTERY OF ST. EUSEBE.

Approved by His Lordship Mgr. Guigues, Bishop of Ottawa; and under the patronage of the members of the Clergy for forwarding the work of the construction of the Visitation Hospital at Wright, Ottawa County.

CONDITIONS AND ADVANTAGES OFFERED. Farm at Wright, annual rent \$1,200..... \$6,000 House in Wright Village..... 1,500 Farm..... 300 Two Good Horses..... 300 Four Lots, each of \$100..... 400 One Buggy..... 120 A Buggy..... 60 Five Watches of \$20 each..... 120 Ten Watches of \$12 each..... 120 In all 800 objects, many of considerable value. SPIRITUAL ADVANTAGES.—An annual Mass on the Feast of St. Eusebe will be said in perpetuity for the benefactors of the work. PRICES OF TICKETS.—Fifty cents. Responsible Agents wanted, with commission of one ticket on ten.

The money must be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer who will pay it over to the Committee.—Monthly deposits will be made in a Savings Bank. The drawing will take place during the year 1874, and will be announced in the public journals. It will be conducted on the plan adopted by the Building Societies, and will be presided over by three priests appointed by the Bishop of Ottawa. Property given as prizes by the President will be distributed by him to the winners. Persons wishing to buy or sell tickets will communicate with the Secretary-Treasurer. Deposits of Tickets will also be made with the members of the Clergy and other persons who may be wanting to interest themselves in the work. EUSEBE FAUER, Pt. Missionary Apostolic, President. (By Order), OMER BROUILLET, Secretary-Treasurer. Wright, P.Q., 8th Dec., 1873.—81 C.A.C.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW.

NOVEMBER, 1874.—CONTENTS. ARTICLES, &c.—I. Mr. Gladstone's Durham Letter 2. Dies Ira: Translated by C. Kent. 3. Chapters from Contemporary History. V. The Persecution in Switzerland.—Part II. 4. The preparations for the Transit of Venus: by the Rev. S. Perry, F.R.S. 5. St. Jerome and his Correspondence.—Part II: By the Rev. J. McSwiney. 6. Bourbons and Bonapartes. 7. Structure and Origin of the Athanasian Creed.—Part II; The "Fides Occidentalem": By the Rev. J. Jones. CATHOLIC REVIEW.—I. Reviews and Notices. II. The Quarterly Review and the Society of Jesus. Cases for Binding the 1st and 2nd Vols. of the New Series (20, 21,) may be had at the Publishers. All advertisements to be sent to Messrs. Burns & Oates, 17, Portman Street, W., London, Eng. Subscriptions may be paid at the office of this Paper.

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