

revelation—and not his own conscience. The fundamental idea of Protestantism is incompatible with the idea of Revelation, and as expressed in the Anglican Articles naturally excites the astonishment of the Greek Patriarch.

We have received, but unfortunately too late for this issue of our paper, a Circular Letter from the Administrator of the Diocese of Montreal, announcing the intention of Mgr. de Montreuil to proceed immediately with the building of his Cathedral, and inviting the co-operation of the Clergy and laity of the said Diocese in this great work. We will give the letter in our next.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—A letter appeared in the *Gazette* written by the Rev. Edmond Wood, in which this gentleman severely criticizes Dr. Rogers, who lectured in our Hall a week or two ago on the subject of Ritualism. If Mr. Wood had decided to publish his letter immediately after the Lecture, Dr. Rogers would have been able to reply to it himself. As it is, I feel bound, in his absence, to take up his defense. Being reluctant however even to appear to wish to quarrel with Mr. Wood—though not at all afraid of controversy—I have chosen to answer his letter rather through the medium of your journal, than in the daily press.

Nothing but Mr. Wood's irritation could make him believe that Dr. Rogers meant "to stamp his old friends with the brand of dishonesty." I can safely leave it to the whole auditory present, whether the impression produced by all that Dr. Rogers said was not the very contrary. He declared, strongly enough, that he believed the Ritualists to be the real earnest men in England, sincerely tending to the truth, but unfortunately still groping in the dark. That he, and we, sought "to damage" them—in this sense that we seek to show them and those they teach, that they must go still further before resting in the full possession of the truth,—oh! this charge we certainly admit; this is legitimate warfare, such as St. Paul waged on the ancient Greeks and Romans. I do not see the "hidden sting." Nor did I see anything indecorous, or even unkind, in the tempered wit with which Dr. Rogers judged right once or twice to relieve the monotony of a long discourse, nor ought it to offend the susceptibilities of a sensible religious person.

As to the question of what the Ritualists teach and believe, I do not think they would ever be able to settle that among themselves; they are, like all the sects,—divided, changing, and obscure. Of course some go far, and others go farther. We did not need Dr. Rogers to know what Ritualism is. The world is so well acquainted with that subject now, that anything Dr. Rogers or Mr. Wood can say to enlighten it, would not change its opinion of this new phase of Anglicanism a bit. Outsiders even are inclined to think that they are better in a condition to "philosophize" on the "movement" than those engaged, or who have been engaged, in it. The expression "Ritualists are Roman Catholics in all but the Pope's supremacy," which may or may not have been exactly what Dr. Rogers said, if anything, seems to fall short of the truth with regard to the really advanced Ritualists. Not only do they adopt our doctrines and our practices, but they are willing to accept the supremacy of the Pope. What was the purpose of Dr. Pusey's *Eirenicon* but to propose a reunion, a "compromise" or the basis of the Council of Trent. Does Mr. Wood know the doctrines of the Council of Trent? I do not mean to say that these men apprehend the Catholic doctrine correctly on all points; nor need a recent convert to the Church necessarily be able to detect all the differences between heterodox and orthodox teaching. Even if some divergences on minor points, or on points requiring theological subtlety, could be shown, the expression "Ritualists are Catholics in all but the Pope's supremacy," would remain substantially correct. I do not remember Mr. Rogers speaking of Transubstantiation in particular: he alluded to the "sacrament" offering a sacrifice; but whilst obliged to subscribe to the 39 articles, in any sense, probably none of these gentlemen have dared to make use of the word "Transubstantiation," or adopt the exact doctrine it expresses, and no doubt they act conscientiously in wishing to keep within the letter of their Church's teaching. But whether if the 28th article were not so positive in its prohibition of this doctrine, there would have been a moment's doubt or hesitation on their part in Catholicizing themselves on this point, every candid reasoner can judge for himself. In Dr. Pusey's *Eirenicon* I find this sentence: "My own conviction is that our Articles deny Transubstantiation in one sense, and that the Roman Catholic, according to the explanation of the catechism of the Council of Trent, affirms it in another." Dr. Pusey is mistaken, for the most he can do with the Article is to bring it to admit communion, which was the doctrine of Martin Luther. Since publishing the *Eirenicon*, I have been informed that Dr. Pusey has advanced considerably. Poor people! they are like those mathematical quantities which approach indefinitely towards a certain limit, but always with a gulf between them and it.

When we take in connection with Mr. Wood's letter the further explanatory note published by a friend of his in the *Daily News* of the same date, the object of his letter becomes more clear. If he does not wish to "innovate" on the old cold service of the Church of England, then he is not a Ritualist, and should have left Mr. Rogers alone. "With Dr. Rogers' reasons for abjuring his old creed, or his evident anxiety to strengthen himself in his new position, at all risks," I am not now compelled to meddle, says Mr. Woods. Dr. Rogers, whose wife is living—who is the father of six children dependent on him—for twenty-five years a minister of the Episcopal Church—threw up everything, friends, comfort, home, and reduced himself to poverty, by entering the Catholic Church. This is answer enough to the insinuation contained in the above lines. Somebody else is apparently, if not "evidently," anxious to strengthen himself in a new position. We feel sad at seeing Mr. Wood throw himself into the arms of Protestantism. We thought his aspirations were more Catholic. But it is hard to sit between two stools. Let Mr. Wood not deceive himself,—he is not an extreme man of the extreme. When he shall have opened his eyes, and seen how he is committing himself to low Church principles, may God grant him the light to understand that there is no choice between Martin Luther &c. Protestantism, and Rome. May he then understand the awful responsibility of keeping souls back from the truth: and grace helping him, may he have the moral courage, now rendered more difficult, to imitate my friend, Dr. Rogers.

Very respectfully,

D. A. MERRICK, S.J.

COMMON SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.—Now that every one is talking schools and school law in our Province it may not be without interest to many of our readers to hear the fact published that there is more "elasticity" in the common school law than people are generally aware of. It is not generally known that the "Roman Catholic Catechism" may be taught in the common schools, and yet such is the fact. In common school sections in which the majority of the Trustees are Roman Catholics, they can adopt a resolution fixing the hour for the opening of school at half-past nine a.m., if they choose at ten o'clock in the morning, and oblige the teacher to teach the Catholic children their catechism from 9 o'clock till half past nine or 10 o'clock, or any other hour they please. The Trustees are not bound to have school kept from nine a.m. till four o'clock p.m.; they are bound not to have school open longer than between these hours, but they are free to open or close any where between those hours.

There is another privilege Catholics ought to avail themselves of, and that is to procure Catholic books as prizes for their children from the Department. The R. C. Separate Schools are allowed the \$100 per cent equally with the Common Schools. In the Common Schools the last Report shows about 50,000 Roman Catholic children receiving education. In 1531 schools prizes have been distributed in the last year, and if the Catholic children in those schools have not received Catholic books as prizes, it is not the fault of the law, nor of the administration of the law, but solely and singularly of the Roman Catholic parents who neglect to ask the Trustees to procure such prizes. The money of Roman Catholics goes for the purchase of prizes, and to form the government equivalent. There are plenty of the best and most carefully chosen Catholic works always at the Department, even the Douay Testament at so low a price as 21 cents a copy; and if the Trustees would ask for Catholic books for Catholic children, and Protestant books for Protestants, they would be forwarded in separate parcels from the Department; and their distribution, besides being a very equitable thing, would tend to supply a want sadly felt. If you wish to condense do so please, but spare my facts and the law.

M. S.

The *Toronto Telegraph* pretends, we know not how truly, that after the Rev. Mr. MacMahon had been pardoned, he gave the following answers to questions addressed to him:—

1. How long have you been in the Penitentiary? Answer—About two years and six months.
2. Have you suffered any, and if so, what punishments during your imprisonment? Answer—No.
3. Have you seen any cruel treatment inflicted upon the prisoners? What is your opinion generally as to how the convicts are treated? Answer—I was not aware of any. Treated pretty well.
4. Have you found the cells and other parts of the Institution sufficiently heated and ventilated? Answer—Yes.
5. Are the cells sufficiently large? Answer—Too small.
6. Is the food of the prisoners sufficient, and of good quality? Answer—Meat sometimes poor; other articles good.
7. Are the bedding and clothing suitable and sufficient for the various seasons? Answer—Yes.
8. Are the sick prisoners treated with attention and humanity? Answer—Yes.
9. Is the conduct of the officers in the Institution humane and kind towards the prisoners? Answer—Yes.
10. Do you think, under all circumstances, things go on as well as possible in the Penitentiary? Answer—Yes.
11. What is the greatest privation that prisoners are subjected to? Answer—Liberty; anything else I cannot say.
12. Do you think the system adopted in the Institution, together with religious instruction, tends to reform the prisoners? Answer—I am sure of it.
13. Do you think the fear of confinement in prison or penitentiary tends to deter from crime? Answer—Yes.
14. Have you heard prisoners manifest feelings of revenge against officers? Answer—No.
15. What effect does the prospect of being pardoned have on the prisoner? Answer—Great effect indeed.

16. Have you at any time heard news from persons outside, and from what sources do persons generally receive such information? Answer—I cannot tell.

17. What has been the cause of your misfortune, and what has been the immediate cause of your being sent to Penitentiary. (Not answered).

18. What is in your opinion the best means of reforming criminals? Answer—Kindness.

We deeply regret to learn of the death at Aylmer, Ottawa, on the 17th inst., of James Colman, Esq., a leading member of the Bar of that District. The deceased gentleman was well known in Montreal, where, as in his own neighbourhood, he was much respected, not alone for his private virtues, but also for his profound legal attainments. We copy an obituary notice from the *Aylmer Times*:—Mr. Colman was born in the City of Quebec, and was educated at the *Petite Seminaire* in that city. He was in due time admitted to the Bar, and after practising for a few years in Quebec, his desire for the quietude of a country life drew his attention to the rural districts, and he finally determined to take up his residence in this village. He immediately entered into partnership with Thomas McCord, Esq., son of the late W. K. McCord, and entered upon the practice of the law, and step by step, surely but unobtrusively, he advanced towards the front rank of the profession. He died at the age of thirty-four years—an age at which a lawyer is supposed to have merely begun to become familiar with the difficult science of the Law. He had however attained the full powers of a rare legal mind. He was gifted with an excellent memory, which made his reading permanently profitable to him, and his knowledge of precedents extensive and correct. His mind was of that calm, deliberate tone and temperament which is best situated to the acquirement of an exact science. His judgment was more than ordinarily clear and sound, and his opinions could be relied upon. Had he been spared to complete the ordinary span of life he would certainly have attained an eminent place in the profession. Mr. Colman's mild and urbane disposition and conciliatory manners endeared his memory as well to his conferees as to his numerous circle of friends in private life. Whilst we condole with his wife and family in their great bereavement, we cannot but deplore his loss as a public one to the Ottawa District.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—At the regular meeting of the Sanitary Association, held at the Mechanics' Institute, Dec. 1st, 1869, Mr. G. W. Weaver, Vice-President, in the chair, it was unanimously resolved:—

1. That after making all due allowance for the incomplete character of the official returns of the city statistics, the main conclusions based upon them and published in the annual report of the Association, and in their memorials to the City Council, remain unshaken and incontrovertible.
2. That, while there may be different opinions as to the calculated population of the city, and the ratio of its deaths and births to the country round and to other cities, there can be but one opinion on these main points:—viz., (1) that the proportion of deaths which occur in fancy to the total deaths is frightfully high; and (2) that this extreme mortality uniformly prevails during the summer months;
3. That this extreme mortality is the natural and necessary consequence of the pollutions in and about the dwellings, the yards and the streets of the city, and cannot be materially lessened until owners of property take the necessary steps to make their houses healthy; and until the Council keep the city in a clean condition, and enforce their sanitary laws;
4. That with a view to the accuracy of future returns, we earnestly call upon the Government to enforce a complete system of registration of births and deaths, and to take such measures that the approaching census may furnish reliable returns.

We see that slow old Quebec has given the generally more go-ahead people of the Western part of the Province an example of enterprise, which they would do well to follow. Eighteen of the twenty-five miles of the Gouffard Railway, ground for which was broken a few weeks ago, have already been graded. The whole road would have been completed, in fact this year, had the company been able to obtain the right of way.—*Mont. Gazette*.

In reference to the same railroad the *Montreal Herald* has the following remarks:—

In contrast to the policy of some of those who are stopping the way, is the conduct of the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu and the Ursulines, who have given a splendid terminus at St. Saviour, and a lot communicating with it on the River St. Charles where boats can load and discharge, and from which the ship building timber brought down the line can be put into the water and floated down to the ship yards.

The Pope held a Consistorial Court on the 22nd ult., at which Monseigneur de Charbonnel, ex-Bishop of Toronto, was appointed Bishop of Szepolci.

We are glad to learn that the Rev. Mr. Toupin has recovered from his recent serious illness, and is about to proceed to the country for a change of air.

SCHOOL LEGISLATION.—It is proposed by the Ontario Government that the rights of the Catholics be trampled on in the matter of higher education? Shall the supporter of Separate Schools be compelled to pay his quota towards the support of State High Schools? to the management of which he has strong and conscientious objections? Are the Catholic minority of Ontario forever to be made to feel that their Protestant neighbors are less liberal in the matter of education than the Catholic majority towards the Protestant minority of Quebec? The generous and truly liberal manner in which the Quebec Local Government has legislated towards the Protestant minority, giving them a larger measure of privileges—i.e. more than fair play—than they ever received under the old Union, forms a singular commentary on the threatened encroachment upon the existing rights of the Catholic minority of Ontario. The proposed endowment of (so called) non-sectarian High Schools, from the public Exchequer and from the taxes of the people, is a direct attempt to compel Catholics to pay for the education of the children of Protestants, and for an education, too, of which they conscientiously disapprove. We shall have more to say on this important subject next week, in the meantime, we advise our legislators to remember the spirit as well as the letter of the Union Act, and surely they will not pretend that the contemplated state endowment of High Schools is not contrary to the spirit of the existing law, in so far as it will compel Catholics to pay for schools, of which they

cannot conscientiously take advantage.—*Toronto Freeman*.

The best evidence to prove that the Ottawa Cabinet is becoming alive to the state of Affairs at the Red River is the selection of James Brantinger to proceed thither and act as a pacemaker.—*Daily News*.

It is the general opinion of the legal fraternity that the *Gibboid cause celebre* will not be argued before the 20th inst., owing to the time which will be taken in filling the pleas and counterpleas, and the other quiddities consorted to the practice of the profession.—*Gazette*.

Counterfeit United States \$10 bills have just made their appearance. They are an excellent imitation of the genuine. The face of the bill has a faded look. They can be detected by a careful examination of the work on the back of the bill with a powerful glass, the lines and the curves being blurred and irregular, while in the genuine they are distinct and perfect.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.—We insert in other columns the advertisement of the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, of reprints of the British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine. The New York publishers state that they pay a liberal price to the British publishers for advance sheets, and that they are thus enabled to issue them almost as soon as subscribers in America could purchase the originals. They certainly furnish them at very cheap rates, and in no other way can the public obtain so cheaply the leading periodical literature of Great Britain, and the ablest in the English language.

BOY DISCOVERED.—Quebec, Dec. 1.—Yesterday morning the body of a man was discovered lying on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway between Craig's Road and Chaudiere station. The express train of Monday night had evidently gone over him as his head was found severed from his body, and one of his arms cut off. It is supposed that he had fallen asleep on the track and met his melancholy fate.

The "Alexandra limp" is the latest eccentricity of fashion. It is produced by wearing a very high heeled boot on one foot, and a flat heeled boot on the other. The result is highly effective. The young lady waddles about like a goose, and is, of course, supposed to be one. Great St. James street will soon be treated to the sight, the disease having already broken out in New York.

MAN KILLED.—A deck hand employed on the L. O. guenil ferry boat came to a horrible end at nine o'clock this morning. He was in the wheel box with another man busily employed removing the ice from the paddle, when the engineer unaware, through some gross carelessness that the men were there, started the engine and the unfortunate man was crushed to death.—*Gazette*, Saturday.

THE NON-RESIST.—Some letters which appeared in the *St. Paul Press*, in Selkirk Settlement, indicate that the American residents in that territory are far from being uninterested spectators of recent events. They warn and entreat the American Government not to permit Canadian troops to pass through the United States. A meeting is also to be held at St. Paul, designed to influence the Washington authorities to take that course. There is nothing, however, in the actions or proclamations of the insurgents to indicate that they have any desire to bring about the annexation of the Territory to the United States. The Catholic clergy, by whom they are influenced, will certainly do everything in their power to prevent any such result, and we do not doubt that any attempt on the part of Fenian sympathizers to reach the Territory, would be met with stern resistance by the present insurgents. The last news from the Territory indicates a desire on the part of the French half-breeds to join themselves to the English population in the formation of a Government. The French cannot control the Territory alone and the proposal is an indication of returning moderation of feelings which will undoubtedly be welcomed by the rest of the population. When a rapprochement takes place between the two classes an opportunity will be presented for the opening of negotiations, which will probably lead to the conclusion of peace. It is said that a very strong prejudice has been excited by Mr. McDougall's appointment. It remains to be seen whether it can be removed. We hope that it may for a change of G. verro: will be a sign of weakness which we should regret; but no personal considerations ought to stand in the way of a peaceable settlement of the issue which has been mainly raised by the errors of our Government. We observe that it is reported in Ottawa, that inquiries are being made as to the feasibility of sending troops to Red River by the Port William route. A much more reasonable proposal would be to enlist the French half-breeds themselves as the preservers of order in the Territory. We have not the least doubt that, when the causes of dissatisfaction which at present exist are happily removed, they will be loyal supporters of Canadian authority, and admirably qualified to act as frontier police. They are excellent horsemen, accustomed to the use of arms, and to obey the leaders whom they themselves select, when they traverse the plains in search of Buffalo. Give them leaders of the right sort and neither Fenian sympathizers nor marauding Sioux will be able to stand before them.—*Globe*.

Birth.

In this city, on the 2nd inst. the wife of Hugh Gallagher, of a son.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Dec. 3, 1869.

Flour—Pollards, \$3.20 to \$3.25; Middlings \$3.40 to \$3.50; Fine, \$3.60 to \$3.65; Super., No. 2 \$3.90 to \$3.95; Superfine \$4.35 to \$4.40; Fancy \$4.40 to \$4.45; Extra, \$4.60 to \$4.65; Superior Extra \$5.00 to \$5.00; Bag Flour, \$2.10 to \$2.17 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$4.25 to 4.35. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$0.90 to \$0.90. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.20 to \$5.30 Seconds, \$4.08 to \$0.00; Toids, \$4.20 to 0.00.—First Pearls, 5.55 to 0.00. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Meas, 28.50 to 28.75; Prime Meas \$30.00; Prime, \$21.00 to 21.50. Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 18c. to 19c.—good per choice Western bringing 20c. to 21c. ONIONS, per lb.—12 to 13c. LARD, per lb.—16c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.50 to \$0.60. PEAS, per 60 lbs.—\$0.70.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Dec. 3, 1869.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, country, per quintal	12	0	12	6
Oatmeal, do	12	6	13	0
Indian Meal, do	9	6	10	0
Rye-Flour, do	00	0	00	0
DAIRY PRODUCE.				
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1	6	1	8
Do, salt do (inferior)	0	11	1	0
FOWLS AND GAME.				
Turkeys (old), per couple	00	0	00	0
Do (young), do	7	0	8	0
Geese, do	6	3	7	6
Ducks, do	3	3	3	6
Do (wild), do	1	6	1	6
Fowls, do	2	1	2	6
Chickens, do	1	9	2	0
Pigeons (tame), do	1	1	1	3
Partridges, do	3	6	3	9
Hares, do	1	3	1	6
Rabbits (live), do	0	0	0	9
Woodcock, do	0	0	0	0
Snipe, do	0	0	0	0
Plover, do	0	0	0	0

MEATS.

Beef, per lb	0	4	0	9
Pork, do	0	7	0	8
Mutton, do	0	4	0	6
Lamb, do	0	4	0	6
Veal, per lb	0	5	0	9
Beef, per 100 lbs	35	00		
Pork, fresh do	39	50		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Potatoes per bag	4	6	5	0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0	11	1	0
Butter, do	1	3	1	6
Turnips do	0	4	0	0
Onions, per minot	2	6	2	9
Maple Syrup per gallon	0	0	0	0
Maple Sugar, per lb	0	5	0	6
Apples, per barrel	3	50		
Hay, per 100 bundles	5	00		
Straw	4	00		

TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted for the Roman Catholic Separate School at Brockville, a MALE TEACHER, holding a First Class certificate, to enter on duty the 3rd of January next.

Testimonials of moral character required. Application, stating salary, to be made to JOHN O'BRIEN, Priest.

COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART.

The Rev. Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, having the pleasure of being able to inform the parents of their pupils, and friends of Education in general, that the commencement of the different Classes, in the College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Cote des Neiges, will take place on Thursday next, 25th November, Festival of St. Catherine, and anniversary of the opening of the first school in Montreal by the venerable Sister Bourgeois.

Cu VILLANDRE, S.S.O. 21c15.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED for the Roman Catholic Separate School at Lindsay, Head Master. One holding a First Class Normal School certificate preferred.

Applications with Testimonials, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until first of January next.

JOHN KNOWLSON, Secretary.

Nov. 12th, 1869.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO TEACHERS WANTED in the Parish of St. Sophia, County Terrebonne, one capable of teaching French and English, and one the English language only. Female Teachers preferred.

Address,—PATRICK CAREY, Sec.-Treas., St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or of any of his sons, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any information will be thankfully received at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham—Dolly Graham, now Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, U.S.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN who has taught in Nova Scotia since December 1861, and who holds a First-Class Provincial License for that Province will be open to an engagement after the 31st inst., the expiration of his term. One comes well recommended by his Parish Priest and the Inspector of Schools &c., to all of whom he can refer. Any good school acceptable, yet would infinitely prefer a Catholic Separate one. To obviate disappointment no communication can possibly be attended to before 6th November. Address, "Teacher," office of this paper.

WANTED.

A Clergyman living in a Country Place wants a housekeeper. Apply at the Office of this paper.

STANDARD PERIODICALS

FOR 1870.

Published by the LEONARD SCOTT Publishing Company, New York.

Indispensable to all desirous of being well informed on all subjects of the day.

1. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

This is the oldest of the series. In its features it still follows in the path marked out by Brougham, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and Lord Holland, its original founders and first contributors.

2. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

which commences its 128th volume with the January number, was set on foot as a rival to the Edinburgh. It regularly maintains its position in politics, and shows equal vigor in its literary department.

3. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW

has just closed its 92d volume. In point of literary ability this Review is fast rising to a level with its competitors. It is the advocate of political and religious liberalism.

4. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

now in its 51st volume, occupies a very high position in periodical literature. Passing beyond the narrow formalism of schools and parties, it appeals to a wider range of sympathies and a higher integrity of conviction.

5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

was commenced 52 years ago. Equalling the Quarterly in its literary and scientific departments, it has won a wide reputation for the narratives and sketches which enliven its pages.

TERMS FOR 1870.

For any one of the Reviews.....\$ 4 00 per annum
For any two of the Reviews....." 7 00 "
For any three of the Reviews....." 10 00 "
For all four of the Reviews....." 12 00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine....." 4 00 "
For Blackwood and one Review....." 7 00 "
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews....." 10 00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews....." 13 00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews....." 15 00 "
Single Numbers of a Review, \$1. Single Numbers of Blackwood, 35 cents

The Reviews are published quarterly; Blackwood's Magazine is monthly. Volumes commence in January.

POSTAGE.

The Postage on current subscriptions, to any part of the United States, is Two Cents a number, to be prepaid at the office of delivery. For back numbers the postage is double.

The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made which, it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication. THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY, 140 Fulton Street, New York.