

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 6.—The 'Constitutionnel' of this morning quotes the following opinion from the Berlin magazine 'Militarische Blätter':—'Ever since the unlucky experiment with the Mobile Guards, and since the introduction of the Constitutional regime in France, which henceforth controls the French army, there are indeed no other military Powers left in Europe but Prussia and Russia.' The 'Constitutionnel' thinks the sarcasm indulged in by the Prussian periodical as regards the Mobile Guards is not without foundation, and it recommends a return to the principle laid down in the Emperor's letter of the 17th of September, which demanded that the National Guard Mobile should be placed under the command of officers of the army, and that their 'cadres' should be taken from the depots of the regiments of the line. The 'Constitutionnel' adds:—'The Germans thought us more formidable with the recruiting law of 1832, and when we possessed a detached corps of National Guards.' The article concludes by recommending the Legislative Body to assist the Minister of War in applying the above remedy, and not to let the Prussians say that the Constitutional regime at home is synonymous with weakness abroad.

TRIAL OF PRINCE PIERRE NAPOLEON.—Paris, March 21.—The High Court of Justice was organized this morning and was now in session. The Court room is crowded. Among the conspicuous persons present are Madame Noir, mother, and Louis Noir, brother of Victor. At half-past ten the jurors were called and lots drawn, and at noon the jury chosen entered the box and were sworn in. As soon as these formalities were completed Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, the accused, was brought into Court attended by a Captain of Gendarmes. The utmost stillness prevailed and the scene was most solemn. The Greffier read the act of accusation. The Prince waived the reciting of his rank and titles. The usual interrogations were addressed to the accused who replied with great self-possession. The articles tending to prove his criminality were laid on the table before the prisoner. They consisted of a pistol, cane, hat and two cards. The President of the Court delivered an eloquent address to the jury. The advocate for the Partie Civile demanded that the Court require the presence of M. Rochefort and the President replied he would give the necessary orders. The first witness examined was Bousteau, Commissary of Police, who testified to taking the deposition of the Prince immediately after the shooting. The Secretary of the Commissary was the second witness, and his evidence corroborated that of the first. The third witness was Uric de Fonvielle. His testimony was listened to with the deepest attention. He was subjected to a most rigid cross-examination. Pascal Grousset was the next witness. He was brought into Court in charge of two gendarmes. His replies to questions asked were so irrelevant and his conduct so defiant that the Court refused to hear him further. He was pronounced guilty of gross contempt in language and on the requisition of the Procureur was removed to prison. His deposition was read in his absence. The conduct of M. Grousset is generally condemned. M. Fonvielle seemed too much excited to testify properly, but his behaviour gains in comparison with that of Grousset.

Tours, March 22.—The High Court of Justice opened its session this morning. The first witness examined to-day was Milliere, who came between two gen d'armes. He gave his testimony with firmness, but made no attempt at display. He said the letter sent by Prince Napoleon to Rochefort was not one of provocation, but of insult. When asked why he wore arms; he replied he lived in a district outside of the city, and going home late at night, was obliged to carry them for self-protection. He incidentally blamed the Government for delay in the arrest of the Prince after the shooting, whereupon he was reprimanded by the President of the Court. The Prince rose excitedly, and declared that Milliere and Grousset had both sworn they would yet shoot him. This the witness positively denied, and the audience seemed inclined to hiss the Prince. The Procureur-General insisted that the witness should be removed to prison, and the lawyers for the prosecution demanded that he remain and give the remainder of his testimony. Several servants of the accused were placed on the stand, and some of his personal friends. The latter damaged the defence by displaying too much zeal. Paul de Cassagnac was next examined. He was insulting in his manner towards the lawyers for the prosecution. Larocca, who testified in favour of the accused, was at one point called to question by the Court because he showed an excess of warmth. All the witnesses for the defence testified that they had noticed a confusion on the prisoner's cheek, after the affray, but the physician who was called in at the time to examine the Prince's face, was placed on the stand, and swore he saw no signs of confusion. He was immediately confronted by other witnesses but repeated his statement. The audience was much excited by the contradiction. The defence attempted to prove that the Prince did not shoot until Fonvielle had drawn his pistol, and also that a plot had been made against the life of the Prince before the affair of Rue d'Autun, but the evidence failed to sustain either allegation.

Tours, March 24.—The High Court of Justice resumed the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte this morning. Witnesses for the defence were examined to show the previous bad character of Noir and Fonvielle, and the good character of the accused. Other witnesses were brought up to testify to the good conduct of the Prince as an officer. While one of the lawyers for the prosecution was conducting the cross-examination of a witness, he used an expression which was offensive to the Prince who violently interrupted the proceedings, and turning to the lawyer, denounced him and his party as a faction.

M. Fonvielle, terribly excited, rose and called the Prince an assassin, this caused great confusion among the spectators and in the Court. M. Fonvielle was forcibly taken out by two gendarmes. The Procureur-General demanded the punishment of Fonvielle. The Court decided to postpone the consideration of the matter until the end of the sitting.

M. Blouquet then commenced the argument for the prosecution. He reviewed the lives of Noir, Fonvielle and Prince Bonaparte, pointed out the differences in their characters, dwelt on the reputation of the Prince as a man of violence, asserted that he was known to have killed four men, and related how he left the military service without permission in 1849, for which Louis Napoleon dismissed him from the army.

At this point the Prince became greatly excited, and exclaimed that there was a plot to aggravate him. He was severely reprimanded by the Court for interrupting the counsel.

At the conclusion of the arguments for the prosecution, M. Fonvielle was brought in, and the presiding judge sentenced him to 10 days' confinement for contempt of Court.

Tours, March 25.—In the High Court of Justice to-day, M. Blouquet for the prosecution, concluded his speech. M. Laurier, also for prosecution, followed with his arguments, which occupied the entire session. He compared Victor Noir with Prince Bonaparte, and described the latter in terms of scorching severity. The excitement of the accused at times became uncontrollable, and caused him to interrupt and angrily reply to Counsel. The Court imperatively insisted that Laurier should address the prisoner less bitterly. This was applauded by the audience, who gave unmistakable signs of favour for the Prince. In concluding his speech, Laurier made some political allusions, which were received with marks of disapproval by the spectators. The Counsel for the defence will address the jury to-morrow.

PARIS, March 25.—The 'Constitutionnel' says the Pope's answer to Daru has been received, but the contents have not yet been made public.

M. RENAN.—The 'Opinion Nationale' announces that the restoration of M. Renan to the Chair of Hebrew, at the Collège de France, is decided upon, and his nomination only awaits the Ministerial ratification.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 21.—The truce existing between parties in the Cortes has been broken. The Unionists have sustained an amendment to Senator Figuerola's new law bill for 1,000,000 stg. The passage of this bill the Ministry had determined to make a Cabinet question. During the debate Gen. Pinar used these words: 'Since the Unionists give us battle, Radical, let us defend ourselves.' This declaration excited intense excitement, amid which Admiral Topete left the Ministerial bench. The amendment was rejected by 123 to 117.

MADRID, March 21.—A deep interest is felt in political matters here. A crisis is imminent. General Prim's victory on the loan bill apparently involves the necessity of the retirement of Regent Serrano.

Admiral Topete has withdrawn from the Cabinet, and is to be replaced by Admiral Berango.

It is asserted that Serrano will tender to the Cortes his resignation of the Regency. The future course of the Progressists is doubtful. It is not known whether they will unite with the Republicans or agitate for a restoration of the Monarchy.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, March 25.—Tumults have taken place in Pavia. The military and citizens came into conflict, and some persons were shot on both sides.

In Parliament, last night, Signor Lanza confirmed the report of bloodshed, and said the Government would do all in its power to prevent the recurrence of such lamentable events.

Rome.—It has been a common remark of late that there is no other capital in Europe in which the presence of such co-representatives as are now gathered in Rome would be tolerated for a single week. What would the French Government say, for example, if there were in London some thirty or forty writers engaged every day in circulating throughout Christendom, and to the uttermost ends of the earth, the most impudent falsehoods and the foulest calumnies against the Sovereign, the Ministers and the institutions of France? Yet this is exactly what a crowd of European journalists are now doing with respect to Rome. During more than two months their correspondents have been allowed to insult with impunity the most august personage of the whole human family, to publish senseless falsehoods about the Sacred Council which he has summoned to accomplish a work of peace and charity, and to scandalize the faithful by their profligate jests, libels, and blasphemies. No other Government in the world but that of the Holy See would have endured these outrages for more than a few hours.

Our own communications from Rome, though they have often attested the growing indignation excited there by the cynical falsehoods of the writers referred to, are silent on this subject. But it seems due to the Catholics of all nations, as well as to the dignity of the Vatican Council and of the Holy See, that justice should be done. Non-Catholics are alliberally to maintain their own view, even within the shadow of the Roman Basilica, of all the great questions which now agitate the conscience of mankind, and they will be heard with patience if not with approval; but they abuse the privilege when they every day commit revolting excesses which the strongest of human governments would not tolerate, and which have no claim to be pardoned because they happen to be directed against that which is at once the weakest and the most august.—Vatican.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 25.—Anti-military agitation is engaging the serious attention of the governments of South Germany.

RUSSIA.

We (Tablet) have from time to time called the attention of our readers to the efforts made to Russify religion as well as everything else in Poland. All religious books, which were altogether or partly printed in Polish, were henceforth to have Russian substituted for that language. Catechisms and prayer books, for instance, were to be translated into Russian, as also the versions for the laity of the Latin of the Church Offices. Sermons also were to be delivered in Russian. An idea, however, seems to be getting about that this is a weapon which will cut two ways. The 'Gazette de la Bonne Presse' declares that to translate what is called 'Ultramontane' poetry into language of Orthodox Russia is to establish a dangerous competition with the orthodox. The solemn confession of Roman doctrines in the language of Orthodox Russia is an outrage, it says, 'to our religion and our nation. The introduction of the Russian language into the Catholic Churches will not render the Polish Catholics less Catholic or less Polish, but it will become a most powerful arm for the propagation of the Latin faith. Preaching is so little used among the Russians that a Catholic preacher, says the 'Correspondence du Nord Est,' even if he preaches in Poland or in French, is sure to attract a large audience. We may imagine, then, the probable effect which would be produced upon them by Catholic sermons in their own tongue.

BURNING UP OF AMERICAN SEMPLASTERS.—In the U. S. Senate the other night Mr. Sumner proposed to add to the bill on the currency question, a section requiring that on the 4th of July next all 10 and 15 cent paper currency in the Treasury be cancelled and destroyed; on the 4th September the 25 cents; and on the 4th November the 50 cents; and that thereafter all payments from the Treasury of fractional parts of a dollar shall be in coin. This looks very much like the beginning of the end of ship-lapster circulation in the United States.

PLAGUE BEGGING IN THE U. S. STATES.—From 'Harper's Magazine':—So soon as the result of a Presidential election is known, the whole country from Maine to Mexico, and from Vancouver's Island to Cape Sable, becomes alive with hordes of migrating office-seekers. It is as if the very dust of the land were turned into the least decent of the plagues of

Egypt. For each of the defeated dependents preparing for a departure that for him is ruin, at least a hundred servicable expectants are crowding toward the sources of patronage. President Lincoln wrote just after his election, 'I am now receiving one-eighth of the nation, which wants to live at the expense of the other five-sixths.' The attack of these famishing packs of two-men is believed to have worried the life out of two Presidents, as it fills the first three months of each new one's term with disgust and annoyance. True, many applicants are fit for office, and among such a multitude some fit ones must be appointed. But the effect of this disgraceful scramble is to deter most men of good character from applying at all, conscious that fitness is the last thing seriously inquired into. No longer the well-known test, 'Is he honest? Is he capable?' is applied; but we are fast nearing the time when the questions asked will be—Is he dishonest enough to stop at no knavery for the party's sake?—Is he capable of going all lengths, even to crime, to serve the person who procures his nomination? The most preposterous and infamous claims—a remote relationship, general needlessness and ill success in life, an election fraud, a newspaper puff, a well-managed riot, a share of expected pay, aid in speculations, ruin from evil courses in party service—are urged and acceded to. This play of base motives, this tragedy of desperate intrigue, culminated during the few months after the inauguration in the dismissal from office of thousands, their replacement by a swarm of worthless and more ravenous, and the cry of disappointed rage or despair rising from a hundred throats where one rejoices.

CANINE FIDELITY.—A French merchant, having some money due him in a neighboring village, set out on horseback, accompanied by his dog, in order to recover it. Having settled the business, he set out for his residence with the bag of money tied before him. The faithful dog seemed to partake of his master's satisfaction.

After some miles the merchant alighted to rest in the shade, and taking the bag of money in his hand, laid it down by his side under a hedge, and, on remounting forgot it. The dog, perceiving the forgetfulness of his master, ran to fetch the bag, but it was too heavy for him to drag along.

He then ran back to his master, and, by whining, barking and howling seemed to endeavor to remind him of his mistake. The merchant did not seem to understand his language; but the faithful creature persevered in his efforts, and trying to stop the horse in vain, at last began to bite his heels.

The merchant, absorbed in deep thought as he rode along, and wholly forgetful of his bag of money, began to think the dog was mad. Full of this suspicion, in crossing a brook he turned back to see if the dog would drink; but the faithful animal, too intent on his master's business to think of itself, continued to bark and bite with greater violence than before.

'Mercy!' cried the afflicted merchant, 'it must be so; my poor dog is certainly mad; what must I do? I must kill him, lest some greater misfortune befall me; but with regret! Oh, could I find any one to perform this cruel office for me! But there is no time to lose; I myself may become the victim if I spare him.'

With these words he took a pistol from his pocket, and, with trembling hand, took aim at his faithful servant. He turned away in agony as he fired, but his aim was too sure. The poor animal fell wounded, and, weltering in his blood, still endeavoring to crawl toward his master, as if to tax him with ingratitude.

The merchant could not bear the sight. He sprang on his horse with a heart full of sorrow, and lamented he had taken a journey which had cost him so much.

Still, however, the money never entered his mind; he only thought of his poor dog, and tried to console himself with the reflection that he had prevented a greater evil, by dispatching a mad animal than he had suffered a calamity by his loss.

But such thought gave him but little satisfaction. 'I am most unfortunate,' said he to himself; 'I would almost rather have lost my money than my dog.'

Saying this, he stretched out his hand to grasp the treasure. It was missing; no bag was to be found in an instant he opened his eyes to his rashness and folly.

'Wretch that I am,' said he, 'I alone am to blame! I could not understand the meaning of my dog's actions, and I have killed him for his zeal. He only wished to inform me of my mistake, and he has paid for his fidelity with his life.'

Instantly he turned his horse, and went off at full gallop to the place where he had stopped. He saw with half-averted eyes the scene where the tragedy was acted; he perceived the traces of blood as he proceeded; he was oppressed and distracted; but in vain did he look for his dog; he was not to be seen on the road.

At last he arrived at the spot where he had left his money. But what were his sensations! His heart was ready to bleed with the sight that met his view. The poor dog, unable to follow his dear but cruel master, had determined to give his last moments to his service. He had crawled, all bloody as he was, to the forgotten bag, and now, in the agonies of death, he lay watching beside it.

When he saw his master he still testified his joy by the wagging of his tail. He could do no more; he tried to rise, but his strength was gone; even the caresses of his master could not prolong his life for a few moments.

He stretched out his tongue to lick the hand that was now fondling him in the agonies of regret, as if to seal forgiveness of the deed that had deprived him of life. He then cast a look of kindness on his master and closed his eyes in death.

A TERRIBLE CAT AND RAT STORY.—The following was given to me by a farmer living near Peru, (as a veritable truth, to the best of his ability.) He was sitting in his barn silently engaged in mending an old harness, when he observed his favorite cat Tom cautiously approaching an opening between two barrels. Tom equated near the point of observation, his tail moving with majestic slowness, his ears set forward inquiringly, while his body glided nearer and nearer to the opening. Suddenly he shot forward like a black bolt of lightning, and as quickly back again, bringing with him a huge rat. The rat struggled violently and squealed terribly, but Tom laughed, his long, black tail proudly perpendicular. Tom argued before he was out of the words, for the terrible screams of his victim called a whole regiment of rats to the rescue. They rushed in upon Tom from every point of the compass, too swift and too numerous to be counted. Tom was surprised out of his discretion and sprung up three feet from the floor, with a rat holding to each hind leg, and the rest eager for him to come down. He came down, of course, and then began a most fearful struggle. Tom swore terribly (in cat-Latin), furious fell his blows. The rats fought in silence, except when Tom's sharp teeth met under the backbone of some luckless wretch. Tom was losing ground; the pressure was too great for him; he was down, two or three clinging to each leg, half a dozen at his throat, and rats swarming all over him. At this critical moment an American cat, with her two grown kittens, leaped from the hay-mow, and pitched in for Tom. This timely reinforcement soon ended the struggle. Tom limped away, bleeding freely, but the dead and dying victims of his prowess were no less than thirteen, besides the wounded that escaped—no prisoners taken.

MONDS OF WALKING.—Observing persons move slowly their hands move alternately from side to side, while they occasionally stop and turn round.

Careful persons lift their feet high and place them

Lazy persons scrape about loosely with their heels, and are first on one side of the pavement and then on the other.

Very strong-minded persons place their toes in front of them, and have a kind of stamp movement.

Unstable persons walk fast and slowly by turns. Venturous persons try all roads, frequently climbing the fences instead of going through the gate; and never let down the bars.

One-idea persons, and always very selfish ones, 'too in.'

Cross persons are very apt to hit their knees together. Good-natured persons snap their fingers every few steps.

Fun-loving persons have a kind of jig movement, down, pick up some little obstruction, and place it down quickly by the side of the way.

Calculating persons generally walk with their hands in their pockets, and their heads slightly inclined.

Modest persons generally step softly for fear of being observed.

Timid persons often step off the pavement on meeting another, and always go round a stone instead of stepping over it.

Wide-awake persons 'toe out,' and have a long swing of their arms, while their hands move about miscellaneously.

ADVICE TO BOYS AND GIRLS.—1. Respect and obey your parents.

2. Love your brothers and sisters sincerely.

3. Never speak evil of one another.

4. Never strike, nor lie, nor cheat, nor steal.

5. Be strictly honest, even in the smallest matters.

6. Save everything you can, to give to the objects of benevolence.

7. Do not mock the deaf, the lame, or the blind.

8. Always be respectful to the aged.

9. Keep your clothes neat and clean.

10. Return articles borrowed or found.

11. Avoid the company of bad children.

12. Never wantonly kill a fly or any animal.

13. Do not covet what is not your own.

14. Improve your opportunities for going to school.

15. Avoid low, vulgar, profane, obscene words.

16. Do not find fault with food.

17. Let your conduct at table be becoming.

18. Be exact in all your dealings and accounts.

19. Have a place for everything, and put everything in its proper place.

In a certain country town lived two worthy men—neighbors and friends, but they never could agree upon political questions. In dispute one day, one of the disputants lost temper and called the other a liar, fool, knave, and so on. This was his weakness. He easily lost self-control; then was very abusive; and then repented. On the occasion referred to he was so chagrined at the exhibition he had made of his passion, that he soon calmed upon his neighbor, penitent, and proposing an apology. We give, in substance, the apology: 'I am ashamed of myself for being so abusive in my talk to you. To think I should call a neighbor and a friend a liar, fool, and knave! I am very sorry, and I have come to apologize. Forgive me. I know not why it is that in my talk with you I lose my temper. But the fact is, you always take so much like a jackass, I cannot help it.'

An honest old darkey, whose expectations of getting a forty acre plantation and a domestic jackass for voting Radical ticket, were entirely sincere, now goes back on his friends in this wise: 'Dem carpet baggin' soulawg feelers, da tell us dar war pervisions in de Constitution for we collard folks, but dat was a lie—dem pervisions didn't come.' For God massa, I ain't seen de fust monful.'

REVENGE.—A discarded lover the other day wreaked his vengeance by stealing the 'trousseau of the young woman the day before she was to marry his rival.

THE TONGUE AS A WITNESS.—The tongue telegraphs to the eye the condition of the stomach. Its discoloration indicates a necessity for medicine. Do not disregard the intimation. A timely aperient may prevent a fever, and the best and most agreeable purgative that can be administered is a dose of Bristol's Sugar coated Pills. They restore the natural action of the bowels without depleting the system. In fact they act as an invigorant both on the stomach and the alimentary canal, and promote a perfect outflow of the bile. To be without them is a mistake, for they are as necessary in a household as the staples of life.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamoignon & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

The Pain from Boils and Ulcers, which sometimes break out on the body, would seem to be beyond human endurance; but fortunately there is a sure and speedy relief for the suffering patient. A course of Bristol's Sarsaparilla will heal every sore, and render the blood too pure to reproduce the pustules; but it must be continued for some time after the disease abates, so that no taint of the poison may remain hidden in the blood. The great Vegetable Detegent, might, to heal, seeks out and neutralizes every vestige of disease; and with the help of Bristol's Pills, expels it from the system.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamoignon & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

FLOWERS IN PRUSSIA.—It may be true that Obe-mistry can eliminate perfumes from unsavory sources but it is utterly impossible to obtain an exhilarating, refreshing aroma like that exhaled by Murray & Lamm's Florida Water from anything save the fragrant products of the floral kingdom. A sickly edriness characterizes all the essences and extracts made from foul materials, and when the first odor passes away, a most unpleasant and insubstantial one succeeds. This exquisite preparation, on the other hand is as fragrant as the living flowers, the aroma of which it contains, and continues so from first to last. The counterfeits Florida Waters are made from deleterious animal and mineral oils. Beware of them.

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamoignon & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lamm's Florida Water, prepared only by Lamm & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

'Their Name is Legion,' may be applied to those who die annually of Consumption, although science has of late years sensibly diminished their number. It is gratifying to know that the general use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is largely instrumental in attaining this end.

Have You a Cough, Cold, Pain in the Chest, or Bronchitis? In fact, have you the premonitory symp-

oms of the 'insatiable archer,' Consumption? If so, know that relief is within your reach in the shape of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which in many cases where hope had fled, has snatched the victim from the yawning grave.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or 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 Gr. hamow Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, US.

TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman Catholic Separate School, Picton, Ont. Appl. cants to address to

JOSEPH REDMOND, Sec.

WANTED,

A good Male Teacher, with First Class Certificate, for School Section No. 10, in the Township of Lancaster. A Catholic preferred. Must be well recommended. Salary liberal. Apply, enclosing testimonials, to D. J. McLachlan, or John O'Kavanagh, Trustees, North Lancaster, via Glenora Post Office, Glengarry, Ont.

THE OFFICE of the HOLY WEEK, according to the Roman Missal, and Breviary in Latin and English. Price 40c.

D. & J. SADLER & CO.

LOVELL'S

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, March 7, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these Directories the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by Personal Canvass, from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Railway and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing, in October next, the Canadian Dominion Directory, and six Provincial Directories, which will prove a correct and full index to the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

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No Money to be paid until each book is delivered. Rates of Advertising will be made known on application to

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Dame Christina McPherson of the city of Montreal, widow of the late James Samuel Miller, deceased, in his lifetime of Montreal, aforesaid Merchant and Miss Christina Miller, of the same place, spinster, *fille majeure et usant de ses droits*, and Charles D. Miller, of Montreal aforesaid, Confectioner, heres and heir at law of the late John Ogden Miller, deceased, in his lifetime of Montreal aforesaid, Coal Merchant, and as such carrying on the affairs, business, and concerns of the estate and succession of the said late John Ogden Miller, Traders,

The Insolvents have made an assignment of their Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at the Office of the Interim Assignee, (the Insolvents having no place of business) on Tuesday the fifth day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive statements of their affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

Montreal, 16th March 1870.

A. B. STEWART,

Interim Assignee.

2w-31.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the Circuit Court for the District of Montreal, 5 District of Montreal.

The fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

PRESENT:

No. 907.

The Honorable Justice Beaudry.

Dame Maria Burke, of the parish of Montreal, in this District, widow of the late Laurent Auguste Moreau

Sophie Miro, heretofore of the Parish of Montreal, Spinster, *fille majeure et usant de ses droits*, and now absent from this Province,

Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. LeBlanc & Cassidy of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph Octave Pausa of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in