

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, June 14.—The Emperor to-day is suffering from an attack of gout, his condition creates uneasiness on the Bourse.

The French papers state that the preliminary investigation with reference to the plot against the life of the Emperor will soon be concluded, and they confirm the report that six additional conspirators have been arrested. Four of them are journeymen engineers, viz., Grenier, Le Renard, Deker, and Dorian. The fifth, one Buellant, is a shoemaker. Grenier, who is described as a very clever workman, is said to be the inventor of the bombs. Le Renard is the man who gave M. Lepet, the ironfounder, the order for their manufacture. At his lodgings the police discovered tools which were used to give the finishing touch to these destructive engines. Reliant was present at the secret meetings where the manufacture of the bombs was decided on, and as for Deker and Dorian, the papers seized at their lodgings are said to establish their active participation in the criminal doings of the other three.—The last arrested is a shoemaker named Ruissau.—He seems, according to the *Figaro*, to have shown fight. When the police inspector entered his room at daybreak, Ruissau attempted to stab him with a shoemaker's paring-knife, but the inspector pulled out a revolver and held him at bay until his men came up and handcuffed him. Ruissau who was described in M. Grandperret's report as the prime mover in this diabolical business, has so far contrived to baffle the police. The High Court of Justice is to assemble in the course of next month to try this conspiracy case. It will meet in the Salle des Etats in the Castle of Blois, a place historically famous by the murder of the Duke de Guise.

Since the *Plébiscite* political affairs in France have been conducted with singular calmness and at the present moment all interest in politics seems to have disappeared. M. Gambetta a Republican deputy, has recommended his friends to abstain from violence and conspiracy, and attributed the large number of affirmative votes in the *Plébiscite* to the fears of the bourgeoisie which had been excited by the allegations of intended violence on the part of the Republicans.—Times.

MR. NEWDEGATE IN HOT-WATER.—The Prime Minister of England, observes the *Monde*, 'has rendered to Catholics a service for which they will feel grateful, by limiting the inquiry concerning monastic and conventual institutions to the title under which they hold their property, and we hope that he will shortly render them another no less important, by pursuing the course upon which he has entered. Providence has overruled to the benefit of those monastic establishments the investigation which has been proposed for the express purpose of effecting their ruin. Laws were passed in the times of persecution, and are still unrevoked, which contain the most severe enactments against religious orders, and against all persons who have bound themselves by religious vows. The Government might not perhaps have gone so far as to take the initiative, but Mr. Newdegate has now rendered their task easy; and those monstrous anomalies which are so repugnant to the spirit of toleration that prevails at the present day, more, especially in England, will doubtless be swept away. Verily the fanatical Newdegate has put his foot in it. As a member of the Committee of Inquiry, a witness of his own defeat, and of the abrogation of those laws which, in the fullness of his impotent malice, he would fain have seen carried out in all their severity, this latter will cut a ridiculous figure, and will strongly resemble 'a little devil in a coat (gentil)'.—

CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERALISM IN FRANCE.—The recent formation by M. Picard and 16 of his colleagues in the Corps Législatif of a new political party, which they designate as the 'Constitutional Left,' has evoked adverse criticisms from many and various quarters. The extreme Imperialist, or 'Right' party, condemn the programme—general as it is—of the new faction as an unnecessary addition to the chaos of French politics. The *Liberté*, a democratic Imperialist journal, cannot understand what is meant by the new party. The statement that it comprises those who respect the laws and are opposed to revolution, street riots, and disorders generally, would admit the representatives of extreme democracy, such as M. Gambetta and Jules Favre. If the object of the new party be to hold aloof from the violence of extreme partisans and revolutionary doctrines, it might have been obtained without the creation of a new difficulty in Parliamentary action; but the proper course for M. Picard and his friends would have been to have indicated their views by styling themselves, not the 'Constitutional Left,' but the 'Dynamic Left.' M. Louis Blanc, writing in the *Rappel* sees in this new party a danger for France, which, differing from England, always pursues logically an end from ascertained premises, and therefore he regards any attempted compromise with Republican principles as a betrayal of the country's interests. The fact appears to be that the constitution of an independent party is viewed with disfavour both by the Government and the Opposition, and as several men of Parliamentary weight and experience are included in the 'Constitutional Left,' there is a general agreement of opinion in condemning any departure from the strict party lines which hitherto have been binding upon all members of the Legislative Chamber. According to the *Patrie* a meeting of the Left which was to have been held on Tuesday was postponed because it had not been found possible to establish any agreement between the different fractions of the party, M. Gambetta representing the extreme wing, and M. Picard the newly-developed Constitutional Democrats. The separate existence of this new party is not likely to be very protracted, as not only is it denounced by Imperialists and Democrats, but its respective members are already differing upon the extent to which their party pledges have bound them either for or against the existing Government.

A PROFESSOR AND HIS PUPILS.—The students of law at the University of Paris, like their brethren of the medical school, appear to be keen politicians and severe Democrats. The hostility against Dr. Tardieu has subsided, and that learned professor has resumed his lectures but M. Laboulaye, whose name had been prominently mentioned as a probable Minister of Public Instruction, has been the object of a violent demonstration on the part of the students attending his lectures. The first appearance of M. Laboulaye was the signal for uproar, shouting, and cries of 'Au Sénat,' to which those students who remained loyal to their predecessor responded by counter cries and cheers. In an interval of comparative silence M. Laboulaye entered into an explanation of his conduct, and denied that he had charged his political convictions, quoting in proof a work written by him in which he adopted the words of Benjamin Constant:—'Between a constitutional Monarchy and a Republic the difference is in form. Between a Constitutional Monarchy and an absolute Monarchy the difference is fundamental.' The disorder continued so great that the lecture was abandoned, and M. Laboulaye withdrew amid the howlings of his opponents and the cheers of his friends.

TEN THOUSAND COLLEGE AT PARIS.—The French Catholic press is taking up the case of the Irish College which Lord Clarendon has already brought before the House of Lords. This is a matter in which the honor of the English nation, as well as the interests of religion, are concerned. The case of the Irish College differs entirely from that of the colleges of Douay and St. Omer. It possesses, as Lord Clarendon urged, a distinct right of nationality beyond that which characterized the other institutions. When the ecclesiastical corporations were suppressed in 1789, the superior claimed exemption on the

ground that the property of the college was derived from the benefactions of British subjects. The English ambassador supported his plea, and the Government admitted its justice in a decree which was published in the *Moniteur* of the 29th October, 1789.—Three years afterwards all British subjects, including the Irish, were expelled from France, and their property, as far as was possible, sold. It was on this proceeding that the claim for indemnity after the return of the Bourbons was based. A mixed commission reported on the amount of compensation due to British subjects, and France paid the bill, England dividing the sum among the various claimants. The Catholic establishments were left out of this distribution on the pretext that they no longer existed; that they had no one legally to represent them; and that they were French rather than British. None of these grounds however applied to the Irish College. The College had returned to its post in 1801, and was in a flourishing condition, and its British nationality had been recognized by our ambassador in 1789. But the strongest point of all in its favor is that its claim entered into the calculation of the indemnity paid by France. We fear that Lord Clarendon's remark, that if it had been a Protestant institution it would have got its money, is but too well founded. The sum to which it would be entitled is not—comparatively speaking—a very large one.—Including interest, £80,000 would, it is said, cover the whole claim. If, then, it is true that the money was appropriated to paying George IV's debts, would it be too much to expect, as the *Monde* suggests, that England should find money enough to redeem her honor from stain?

During the past year no less than 5,011 persons committed suicide in France—4,008 men, and 1,003 women. Of these 960 men and 407 women drowned themselves; 1,972 men and 335 women chose death by hanging; 488 men shot themselves, while 5 women owed their deaths to firearms; 192 men and 113 women made use of the fumes of charcoal; knives were used by 176 men and 33 women; poison by 74 men and 44 women; 99 men and 55 women met death by jumping from windows, towers, &c.; 31 persons flung themselves in the way of trains. One individual starved himself to death. It thus appears that hanging is the most prevalent method of self-destruction in France, then comes drowning, then suffocation by charcoal, and lastly by poison. It is a well known fact that so far from decreasing, the number of suicides increases in a direct ratio to the spread of education and civilization. In Prussia, the most highly educated country in Europe, the annual average of persons per million inhabitants who destroy themselves is 240—more than double the average of France, and nearly fourfold that of England. On the other hand, in Spain the average of suicides is only 14 per million inhabitants.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN FRANCE.—A report of the state of the crops in the various departments of France published in *Le Nord* states that the recent rains in some districts have tended to diminish the injury which was being caused by long prevailing drought. Still the complaints of the farmers are loud and general. Wheat has suffered least. The rye in many places is almost entirely lost; owing to the continued dry weather at the period of its coming into ear, there will be short straw and very small ears. The clover crop, too, has failed. Maize, beet and potatoes are still safe, but their growth is very slow from lack of moisture. With respect to the hay harvest even half a crop would exceed the expectations now entertained from the parched condition of the meadows. Lean cattle will, it is expected, be cheap; but fat stock on the other hand, will be excessively dear. The vines are reported to have suffered greatly from hailstorms, but at present appearances are favourable. The fruit trees in the older districts promise heavy crops, but unless copious rains should fall within the next week or two agricultural prospects in France will be very discouraging.

SMALLPOX IN PARIS.—Of the magnitude which the present epidemic of smallpox has attained in the French capital some idea may be formed when we state that the deaths returned last week numbered 195, being an increase of 16 on the previous week's return. The population of Paris is less than half that of London, yet its maximum number of deaths occurring in the latter city during any week of the year of greatest smallpox fatality for a third of a century never reached 100. No less than 1,940 fatal cases have occurred in Paris in the 20 weeks elapsed of the present year, a mortality equivalent to an annual death rate of 27 per 1,000 of the population, the corresponding ratio for London being 0.1 per 1,000. There appears to be not the slightest question that this most lamentable state of things in the French capital is attributable to the neglect of vaccination. Nobody doubts that the relative efficacy of animal, as distinguished from human vaccine, is an important scientific question; but it is unfortunate (to say the least) that the public mind of the Parisians should have been unsettled, and their faith in the Jennerian principle shaken, at a time when smallpox is raging epidemically in their city. Who will venture to say, with a knowledge of what is now occurring in Paris, that a law rendering vaccination compulsory is not humane, politic, and necessary to the well-being of every civilized community?—The Lancet.

## ITALY.

PIEMONTE—THE REVOLUTION.—The alarm caused by the outbreak in Calabria and by the bands which appeared in arms on our frontier has subsided for the moment, the Pontifical authorities having received private and trustworthy information that Rome will not be the point of attack till the Party of Action have settled accounts with the Italian Government. The capture of forty men of Gagliano's band near Volterra is a matter of very slight importance, as the rest of the forces, eight hundred regulars and trained Garibaldians, had already, on a signal given by Mayer, of Leghorn, the mover and organizer of the movement, returned to their employment as miners and railway workmen in his pay. Gagliano was a man of no weight even in his own party, and he is noted only for his attack on Baginorea in 1867, where he waged war on the convents and stole the altar-plate, but did not show distinguished gallantry when the Zonaves re-took the town. He issued a proclamation against the Pope as a matter of course the other day, but this was a feint, as no intention of crossing the Viterban frontier ever existed, and it was done to divert the attention of the Italian Government from its own danger.

ROME—PIUS IX.—On the 13th instant the Holy Father entered upon his 79th year. On the 17th of June will commence the 25th year of his Pontificate. Already its duration exceeds that of all his predecessors, except S. Peter and Pius VI. S. Peter as the 'Bien Public' observes, governed the Church for 25 years 2 months and 7 days; Pius VI for 24 years 6 months and 14 days. On the 30th of next Dec. Pius IX will have reigned as long as Pius VI, and if he should live till the 14th of August, 1871, he will have reigned longer than S. Peter. Whether he is destined to enjoy this privilege no man can tell; but whoever he is gathered to his predecessors the faithful will say that the Church has known no greater Pontiff since the days of S. Peter than that of Pius IX.—Vatican.

A HOSTILE TESTIMONY.—A friend of mine who was lately in company with a secretary of Mazzini's, who has been visiting a relation in Rome assured me that he was never more impressed than by the contempt the old conspirator expressed for Cæsar's party, and the full tribute of respect he paid to the attitude taken by the Pope. 'These people,' he said, 'are doing our work, but they are poor creatures, slaves to their governments and false to their own principles as Catholics. Were all the Church made of the same 'paste' as Pius IX. she would be too strong for us; but while we look upon him as our chief enemy we admire him as much as we despise the men whom

we are obliged to use to destroy him.'—Gor of Tab.

A WISE PRECAUTION.—The Union of Paris relates an instance of what it designates the 'parliamentary' on the part of the Crown Prince of Prussia, but which others may regard as an instance of prodigence. It appears that when the King of Prussia visited Carlsbad in 1865 the keeper of the hotel where His Majesty had lodged included in his bill a sum of 4,000 fl. for flowers used for the decoration of the apartments. Remembering this fact, the Prince Royal sent about three months ago one of his secretaries to Carlsbad to arrange with the hotel proprietor the terms for accommodation, without mentioning for whom the apartments were required. The hotelkeeper, believing that he was dealing with a private person, agreed to let a suite of six rooms for 90 fl. a week. The meals, attendance, and other expenses were also fixed at a like moderate tariff, and it was only when his expected visitors arrived that the hotelkeeper found that the heir to the Prussian throne was to be his guest.

## RUSSIA AND POLAND.

A letter has recently arrived in Rome from Mgr. Borowski, Bishop of Zytomir and Luck, one of the last of the Polish Catholic Prelates. It gives glowing details of the insidious persecution of Catholics in Poland and Polish Nationality, carried on by the Russian Government. For a long time Mgr. Borowski strove to avoid giving offence to the Russian authorities but his refusal to send a deputy to the so-called Catholic College of St. Petersburg brought on him a reprimand from the Czar, whilst the Government, ordered a Volynian priest to go to the schismatic college. The Bishop was then forbidden to make his visits of inspection to the churches of his diocese, or to appoint priests to them without the consent of the local authorities. Catholic churches were destroyed, a considerable number of them handed over to the schismatics, and the diocesan seminary withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Bishop and placed under that of the schismatic College of St. Petersburg. A final rupture was caused by the Imperial ukase communicated in a circular of the Governor-General of Kiev, dated the 8th March last. This document requires the Bishop:—1st. To have announced in every Church that any Catholic can, by the intervention of the police, demand that the Russian language be used in all the prayers, hymns, and sermons of the Church. 2nd. To have all the prayer books, rituals, &c., of the Church translated into Russian, and submitted to the Governor for approval; and if the Bishop cannot find anyone with a sufficient knowledge of Russian, to inform the Governor, who will provide a translator. 3rd. To cause addresses of thanks to the Czar, for the favour conferred by the above order, to be signed and transmitted to the Emperor. When Monsignor Borowski expressed his opposition to this edict, as being contrary to the canons, he was ordered at once to proceed to Kiev on the 22nd March. The parting between the Bishop and his people was most affecting. The whole population turned out en masse to bid him farewell, and mothers carried their children to receive the episcopal benediction. What fate is in store for the venerable confessor is not yet known; but, from the tone of his letter, Mgr. Borowski seems penetrated with the idea that a quiet and speedy death awaited him at Kiev, just as had happened to Bishops Lubierski and Wójcikiewicz, one of whom died on the road to exile, and the other at Wilna, whither he had been summoned from his diocese of Minsk. The letter containing most of the above details, was written by Mgr. Borowski whilst on his way to Kiev, and committed by him to a confidential friend, by whose means, after a long series of adventures, it has at length reached Rome.

## UNITED STATES.

The form of the marriage service in Indiana has been changed to suit the laws of that State, and for the phrase, 'until death do us part,' there has been substituted, 'until divorced according to law.'

An Ohio woman has coughed up a fish bone which she had in her throat forty-two years. It restored her voice, and her husband wants a divorce.

A little Connecticut boy, asking a mate who Good Friday was, received the withering reply: 'Well, you go home and read your Robinson Crusoe.'

As many of our readers are anxious to know what the penalty is for violating the neutrality laws of the United States, a crime of which every Fenian in that country has been guilty, we quote from the 6th section of the American Neutrality Law of 1818, as follows:—'If any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than three years.'

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has undoubtedly achieved a success in this country which is without a parallel in the history of the toilet. Its popularity overshadows that of the finest perfumes from Germany, France, and England. Nor is this popularity to be attributed to its comparative cheapness so much as to its superiority. The fabric impregnated with it exhales the essence of the odorous tropical flowers. The fragrance is as fresh as if it flowed from the dew charged blossoms of that land whose spicy atmosphere is alike celebrated by Dr. the and the historian. Nor is this odor evanescent. On the contrary, it clings to the handkerchief, as if incorporated with its threads. Diluted with water it is as admirable as a mouth wash after smoking and as a counter-irritant after shaving.

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & 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 & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

Caution to Purchasers of the Peruvian Syrup (a protected solution of the protoxide of iron). Beware of being deceived by any of the preparations of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron, which may be offered to you. Every bottle of genuine has Peruvian Syrup (not Peruvian bark) blown in the glass. Examine the bottle before purchasing.

## RACKED AND CONTORTED BY PAIN.

No disease is more agonizing than rheumatism; none more difficult to relieve; yet a case which, for thirty years' had baffled the Faculty, has, it appears, been completely cured. The particulars are given, with expressions of astonishment at the result, in many of the western journals. They state that John Roche, of Cleveland, Ohio, aged fifty-six years, had, for the greater part of his life, endured 'torments of the most terrible description.' His limbs had been racked and contorted by pain and muscular contractions, until his knee joints were of the size of a man's head, and his fingers knotted and drawn up, while a scrofulous tendency in the blood was indicated by blotches and pustules on various parts of his body. In this dire condition he began to use Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, in conjunction with that great

antidote to the virus of scrofula, Bristol's Sarsaparilla. Eleven vials of the Pills, and eight bottles of the Sarsaparilla, relieved him from every vestige of pain; and he is now well, cheerful, and able to attend to his business.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & 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.

## STOMACH DISEASE CURED!

Hartman's Corners, Aurora, C.W., July 7th, 1864.

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I advise every one that is troubled with the same symptoms to use these Pills, as I would not be without them in my family on any account.

Yours, &c.,

ABRAHAM GRIMSHAW.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & 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.

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Who that has seen a dangerous disease arrested by a noble physician or a good medicine but values both. Be it your family physician to whom you owe so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr. Ayer's infallible remedies—his Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his *Ague Cure* that expelled the freezing ague or burning fever from your blood. Who that has been relieved by any of these agencies but feels grateful for them all?—Bangor Times.

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By a Lady a Situation as Governess to young children. No objection to travel or to the country.—Unexceptionable references. Address—J. R., True Witness Office, Montreal.

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

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A LADY (aged 40) who has for several years past kept house for Clergymen, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Address "E. L." True Witness Office.

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A STOUT BOY as an Apprentice to the BLACK-SMITH business. Wages liberal. A Boy from the country preferred. Apply at 58 Murray Street, Montreal.

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By a young Lady holding a Normal School Diploma, and capable of teaching French and English. Apply at this Office.

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Devotions of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, arranged for each day of the Month of June. To which are added Father Burgis Novena of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia. Sent Free by Mail on receipt of price—45c. D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal.

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J. A. HATTE, Druggist  
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## LOVELLS

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

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JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

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## THE GREAT

## BANKRUPT SALE,

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Dist. of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 1115.  
DAME MATHILDE LEVEILLE, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late Francois Xavier Piche, in his lifetime of the town of Joliette, in the District of Joliette, and now wife of FRANCIS MURRAY, of the said City of Montreal,

Plaintiff,

vs.

The aforesaid FRANCIS MURRAY,

Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Plaintiff has instituted an action for reparation of property against the Defendant.

O. AUGÉ,

Plaintiff's Attorney.