

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 6.—The Chamber of Accusation of the High Court yesterday returned indictments against a number of persons, who were finally remanded for trial. Forty-seven persons were indicted for conspiracy against the safety of the state and life of the Emperor; 22 for an attempt against the safety of the state; three for the pillage of private property in numbers and with open force; one for an attempt at pillage; one for an attempt at murder; one for assassination; two for inciting an attempt against the life of the Emperor, and one for complicity in the same crime.

PARIS, June 7.—Owing to the long continued dry weather fires in the woods have occurred frequently throughout Europe lately, attended in many cases with loss of life and property. Yesterday a fierce fire occurred in the beautiful forest of Fontainebleau, sweeping over hundreds of acres and causing much damage. The people of the city turned out and succeeded at last in checking the flames.

PARIS, June 10.—A severe drought prevails in the agricultural districts of France.

The police have discovered 18 more wheel-shaped bombs, which were thrown into a canal by the conspirators.

Five fresh arrests were made of parties implicated in the conspiracy.

Strange rumors are circulating among the diplomatic circles of Europe. One of them is, that the King of Prussia aims at being crowned Emperor of North Germany; and another, that Louis Napoleon, fretting under the unstable tenure of his office, and anxious to create a diversion, meditates a move on Belgium or on the Rhine, for the purpose of checking Prussian ambition.

It is reported that the French Prince Imperial is soon to be affianced. Out of a dozen candidates for the rather pleasant position of Empress of the French, the Archduchess Gisela of Austria, daughter of the Emperor Joseph is the one most likely to be selected. She is about the same age as the young Frenchman, and is said to be pretty.

Reports from Central and Southern France represent the appearance of wheat not flourishing, while fear of an average crop is expected in the Northern and Eastern sections.

The *Marseillaise* rejoices in its martyrdom. During the five months of its existence, it informs us that it has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and 18,000 francs fine.—This does not include the prosecutions at present going on against that paper.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY IN PARIS.—It will be remembered that in the report of the Procureur General respecting the alleged plot to assassinate the Emperor, mention was made of certain confessions said to have been made and signed by one Verdier, but afterwards retracted and denied by him when he had passed over into Belgium. The reality of this confession, however, was insisted upon in the Procureur General's report as being affirmed by the police officials in whose presence it was signed. The *Rappel* now publishes the following letter from Verdier himself:—"I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to announce that I have surrendered myself as a prisoner. M—, whom I saw this morning, caused me to be accompanied by two persons to the commissary of police in order to be able to witness my surrender. In a previous letter Verdier had vehemently denied the statement attributed to him by M. Grandperret, and declared his willingness to return to Paris to prove its falsity, and it seems now that he has redeemed at least the first part of his promise.

The *Gaulois* gives some particulars of the additional arrests recently made of persons suspected of complicity in the alleged conspiracy against the Emperor's life. Five men have been made prisoners, and among them is one Renard, who is believed to be the person who gave the order to the ironfounder, Lepet, for the bombs, stating that they were intended for the axes of velocipedes. The question of guilt, however, is not clear—as he states—and the *Gaulois* believes some credit is due to his story, that he only acted as the agent of two unknown persons who gave him the order, which he could not execute from deficiency of implements. Another of the men just arrested is named Grenier, and is ascertained to have been the maker of the bombs which were found at Ronssel's house, and which were not cast by Lepet. The three other prisoners are charged with being concerned in a secret combination against the safety of the State. Grenier, Renard, and a man named Ruellan have expressed their willingness to make confessions and give information. Other arrests are expected to be made immediately, and warrants have been issued against a number of persons who are in concealment or have fled the country.

If the happiness of the French people mainly consists in a release from the troubles of self-government, they have every reason to be thankful to the Sovereign who takes so much of that trouble upon himself. The new lease of power which the *Plebiscite* has conferred upon the Emperor Napoleon has the same basis as that on which his power was established by former votes—the people's distrust in the possibility of reconciling freedom with order.—The immense majority of the French nation seem unable to conceive any middle course between personal rule and mob rule. A well-defined tangible evil is more endurable to them than an unknown and unlimited peril. The experience of political changes has, indeed, been a bitter one for them. Their sufferings have been either engendered or, at least, aggravated by their frequent revolutions. Infinite pains, too, have been taken to play upon their fears and exaggerate impending dangers. Hardly ever have the French people been allowed to deliberate in cold blood. But, if they recover from their panic, if they look upon their position with becoming calmness, and count up their gains and losses in the cause of self-government since last January, they will see that enough scope is left for liberal aspirations, even within the limits of the programme by which the Emperor has just ushered in his new system. The French have nothing to hope from Revolution. The task assigned to them is the promotion of their own liberties, and those liberties, we are convinced, may be extorted under any imaginable system of government, and under none so easily as under the new Imperial Constitution, provided free opinion never degenerates into factious licence, provided opposition avoids every suspicion of complicity with Revolution. Count Daru and the Constitutional party, a few months ago, won a clear game against Imperialism. It was Robespierre and the *Marseillaise* that enabled Imperialism to have its revenge.—Times.

We feel sure that the Emperor is not inclined at the present moment to put any restrictions on our new Parliamentary system; we know as well that

he will put the most liberal interpretation on his plebiscitary victory; but there is another thing, which we feel more acutely still, and which weighs upon the mind of the enlightened part of the nation. It is the overwhelming power which the numerical result of the *Plebiscite* has put into the hands of the Emperor and the proportionately lowering of any legal authority compared with his own.

To change a whole country into a Lilliput is not necessary to reduce the size and height of all its inhabitants; it is sufficient if you increase the body of one of them to such wonderful proportions that the others cannot reach his ankles, and become like grains of sand before him. The *Plebiscite*, with the seven millions and a half of eyes, and with the evident and deliberate resolution of our peasantry to vote anything at their Emperor's direct bidding, has created, in spite of all efforts in a contrary direction, a kind of moral Lilliput here. We are in the head of our Imperial giant, not only in point of law—since he has by the law and the letter of the Constitution the privilege of calling, when he likes, for a *Plebiscite* on any subject he chooses—but morally, because if cannot be denied by any candid observer that the French people, without understanding, or even caring to understand, what the Emperor was precisely asking, has willfully and knowingly expressed its free determination to give him anything he wishes, and to intrust him with a signature in blank for any of his doings. We feel that we have now standing among us, a kind of *fonde de pouvoirs* of the whole people, a legal and living representative of the national sovereignty, before whom any other thing known by the stately name of Parliament, Senate, or Ministers is powerless, empty, rather ridiculous, and nearly in the same plight as if it were not in existence.—Times Cor.

SPAIN.

Madrid, June 9.—The question of a future monarch for Spain occupied the Session and the Constituent Cortes yesterday. A motion was made that a king be elected by a direct vote of the people. The motion was rejected after debate. There is much excitement among all classes of people.

The brigands who recently kidnaped a party of Englishmen near Gibraltar, and released them only on payment of a heavy ransom, have since been captured by the troops, and a portion of the ransom money recovered.

ITALY.

PIEMONTE.—The internal condition of Italy remains unsatisfactory. The rising at Catanzaro has been effectually suppressed, but there have been disorders in other places. The students at the universities of Florence and Naples have shown an insubordinate spirit. At Naples bombs were thrown, and the disorder was so great that the University has been closed.—Times.

THE STATE OF ITALY.—The intelligence which receive from different parts of Italy, says the *Memoir Diplomatique*, continues to represent the situation of the Peninsula as exceedingly unsatisfactory. Owing to the active vigilance of that Government and the firm attitude of the army the attempts at insurrection stimulated by the Republican party have been repressed. But, on the other hand, there exists among the youthful population at the various seats of learning an amount of excitement which is really alarming. At the Universities of Naples, Bologna, Pisa, and even of Turin, the students have put forth demands for a reduction in the course of instruction, which will afford them time and opportunity for taking part in political conflicts. If this state of things should be prolonged, in a few years the Italian Government will experience a complete dearth of qualified functionaries, and the machinery of the State, which at the present time is deranged in more than one respect, will be brought to a standstill.—No one evinces greater anxiety for the future than King Victor Emmanuel. Thus it may be noticed how much less frequently does His Majesty indulge in the pleasures of the chase than heretofore, and how frequent are the Ministerial Councils which are summoned to consult upon the methods for preventing the imminent dissolution of Italian unity. The Italian newspapers have lately spoken of a journey which Prince Umberto and his wife were about to make to Switzerland and Germany, and a Prussian journal, the *Kreuz Zeitung* announced that in the course of their travels the Royal pair would visit Berlin. One of our Florence correspondents informs us that it is true that Prince Umberto did wish to make the journey in question, but that he has been dissuaded from it by the King Victor Emmanuel, who pointed out to him that in a crisis like that through which Italy is passing it is indispensable that the heir to the crown and the Princes of the blood Royal should not be absent from the country.

The late disorders are understood to have resulted from the preparations made for a general rising through Italy, on the day of the *Plebiscite* in France. On the discovery of the plot against the French Emperor, it was resolved by the London Committee to postpone the day of the outbreak in Italy, and orders to that effect were despatched by Menotti Garibaldi, who made them known to the various Republican centres during his just completed tour through the country. These orders were not universally obeyed or understood, and hence the partial outbreak of Catanzaro, Nicastro, and Silano. It is even said that the majority of the red-shirted band at Catanzaro is composed of men ostensibly employed by Menotti Garibaldi at railway works in the vicinity. Menotti was interrogated on the subject by the Prefect, but denied all knowledge of the insurgents or their aims. The previous report that he had offered his services is looked upon as a ruse of the set, and estimated at its true value by both people and Government. Thirty members of the dispersed band were arrested on the evening of the 10th instant, and amongst them two of their leaders.—Several important documents have been seized, amongst others a list of the insurgents, and printed specimens of commissions bearing the Mazzinian motto—"God and the People—The Universal Republican Alliance." Disorders broke out at the University of Florence on the 13th, and were only appeased by the active intervention of the Deputies.—Three of the rioters were arrested. In the University of Naples, also, fresh tumults have broken out. Bombs have been exploded on the floors, and one of the students discharged a revolver, but fortunately without injuring any one. Fifteen of them have been arrested, and the University closed.

ROME.—The are all sorts of rumours of Garibaldi's movements on the Roman frontier, and troops have been despatched to form a cordon along the line. France has pledged her honour for the defence of the Council, so that any serious attack on Rome can hardly be meditated, and could hardly be possible, though the brave Zouaves may have to repel attacks of some of the bands of mad enthusiasts who are godless and desperate enough for any wild scheme of wickedness.

The arrests continue, and on Saturday evening the Roman police laid hands on eighteen Mazzinian agents coming from Naples to Rome to make a disturbance on Sunday, the 8th, in case an order from the National Committee was given. Reports were in circulation all the previous day of intended attempts to blow up the Genoa, the barracks of the Zouaves, and several Convents, but threatened men live long, and on Monday morning everything was found exactly in the place we had left it on Sunday night. That the Mazzinians are very impatient under their defeat at Turin and Milan there is no doubt, and that something will be attempted before the dispersal of the Bishops for the summer, or immediately after it, to prevent their return seems very possible, but any interruption to the tranquillity in Rome can only be a contrivance of a movement in Italy and France.—Tablet.

What is most extraordinary is, that while the Italian funds are at 60, the Pontifical funds are at

69; the present situation however, is a very anxious one, and unless the neutrality of the Papal States is guaranteed by the Great Powers, it is difficult to see how it can continue indefinitely, as the expenses of defence are enormous, and even the small army maintained by the Pope is a most costly necessity for a territory of so small extent.

A work just published by Cardinal Monchini—"Gh'istituti di Carita in Roma"—furnishes us with some statistics calculated to dispel a great many false impressions. Extracts are given from the tabular statement for last year, put forth by the Cardinal Vicar which prove 7,000 boys and 9,444 girls attended the schools, besides 878 boys and 1,077 girls who are educated in charitable institutions. If we add to these numbers the pupils who belong to the higher and middle classes, we have a total of 23,985 young people receiving gratuitous instruction out of a population of 204,678 souls, not counting the garibon, the Jews, the non-Catholic communions, and the prisoners. The proportion of those receiving instruction to the whole population is thus shown to be greater in Rome than in any known city.

KUENOX OF NAPLES.—In the kingdom of Naples and Sicily the royalists will in most cases observe complete neutrality, and will certainly do nothing to save the Government from the consequences of its iniquitous acts. In many cases there is little doubt they will rather assist the Republican movement in the hope of its leading to autonomy.

A curious trial has just taken place. A certain "patriot" of 1860, by name Orazio Flocco, who had been banished for a Mazzinian plot by Ferdinand II, returned in the wake of the Italian army to his native town of Campo Basso. The town wished to resist the invasion, but the parish priest very foolishly induced his flock to surrender. Flocco drew up a list of 400 persons whom he insisted it would be necessary to shoot before the Italian rule would be safe. Even the Piedmontese authorities recoiled before such an act; but Flocco obtained leave to shoot at least those citizens most devoted to the Bourbons, and having inscribed in the fatal list all those whom he had a spite against, dragged forty-seven persons from the Church they had taken refuge in and put them to death. He has been tried two years after his crime and found guilty of 47 murders!!! His sentence is thirty years of the galleys!!! I have not found a better specimen of Italian jurisprudence for some time, and trust you will put in no record for your liberal readers.—Tablet.

FIGHTING CRICKETS.—Crickets are extremely savage particularly so in the hotter countries; they frequently attack and kill each other. Indeed this pugacious disposition is so well known in China that a larger sort is often exposed for sale in the markets each in its separate cage just as game fowls among the Malays. The Chinese bet very large sums upon the issue of the battle and many have gambled their fortunes away upon the fights between the rival champions some of the crickets attaining as much fame as bulldogs or terriers in England. The crickets are placed in a miniature rat-pit with their respective backers; and the excitement when the contest is long and severe grows to the highest pitch. The owners or trainers excite their crickets with a little stick though they scarcely need it for as soon as they catch sight of each other they are ready for the fray—advancing, attacking and biting their adversary, the noise of their jaws and claws being distinctly heard. Sometimes one of these insects has been known to kill vast numbers of enemies and bring large fortunes to its owner. They are easily tamed, and grow to a large size.

THE PIPE-LAYING CAT.—The pretty tale is well known of a prisoner who made a spider's web draw up a fine thread, the thread a string, and the string a rope strong enough for him to escape by. We have just now heard a little story of a cunning young fellow which may go with this. He wanted to lay a water-pipe through a drain several feet below the surface without digging up the drains; what did he do but tie a string to a cat's leg, thrust her into one end of the drain and gave a terrific "Scat!" The feline creature thus made a cat's-paw, and dreading a catastrophe or cataclysm quickly rushed through the other end as if from a catapult or catapult. The pipe was drawn through by means of the string and ten dollars were saved by the transaction; a categorical result entitling this cat of the categorical result entitling this cat of the catacomb to be included in the next catalogue of labor-saving machines.—Builder.

AN IMPORTANT CANADIAN TESTIMONIAL. Hartman's Corners, Aurora, C. W., July 7, 1864.

Gentlemen,—This is to certify that my son William has been troubled with Scrofula for nine years, and has been under the treatment of a number of physicians, (at great expense to myself) but received no benefit thereby. Having seen one of Bristol's Almanacs, I was persuaded to give Bristol's Sarsaparilla a trial. At that time he had five running sores, which appeared to defy all treatment. He commenced taking the Sarsaparilla, and the result has been, after taking seven bottles, and also five bottles of Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills, four of the running sores have disappeared, and the fifth is now healing rapidly. In the meantime he has had the small-pox—going about all the time—and recovered without the use of any other medicines than Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills. His general health has improved wonderfully, having been very poor before taking these preparations, as any one can testify who knows him. I feel under obligations to the public to make this case known, and therefore send you this certificate. Yours truly, ABRAHAM GRIMSHAW.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & 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.

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS regard aperient pills as a species of medicine that destroy their own efficacy by repetition. In other words, they suppose that, however moderate may be the number taken at first, there is no escape from wholesale doses in the end. Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills, however, are a grand exception—to this general rule. The doses are always moderate, four being the usual number of pills for an adult; and it is not necessary to continue them, in order to prevent a relapse. For constipation, sick and nervous headache, bilious disorders, chills and fever, stomach complaints, general debility, colic, and the irregularities of the female system, they are a specific cure.—In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The introduction of this healthful and delicate perfume most inevitably render the inferior scented waters, manufactured from strong and impure essential oils, a drug in the market. Twenty years ago it took the place of the European "extracts" and "essences," in the South American and West India markets,

superseding every kind of *Eau de Cologne*. Its aroma is a closer approximation to the breath of living flowers, than that of any toilet article in use; and as a wash for the teeth, and for the complexion (when diluted with water) it is unequalled.

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

It is no wonder that invalids lose faith in all appliances, when so many worthless medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases; but which, when tried, are 'found wanting.' We have yet to learn, however, of the first failure of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to cure coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the *non plus ultra* of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messrs. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal, at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN ORGAN is far superior. In proof of this we call attention to a letter from Henry T. Leslie, Doctor of Music, an eminent London organist in which the great superiority of the American Organ over the Alexandre is cheerfully admitted. The letter is printed in the advertisement of Messrs. Smith in another column.

Who that has seen a dangerous disease arrested by an able 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 inimitable 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 young Lady holding a Normal School Diploma, and capable of teaching French and English. Apply at this Office.

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NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY. THE Balance of Church Ornaments, and other articles for the use of the Clergy and Religious Community, will be sold without reserve at reduced prices until the 15th day of August next, after which date the Shop will be closed, and the business discontinued. By Order of the Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY.

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LOVELLS

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 16, 1870.

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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 engaged on the work in the several Provinces. Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages of 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.

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BANKRUPT SALE.

THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE, OF W. B. BOWIE & CO.'S STOCK, STILL CONTINUING. AT 395 NOTRE DAME STREET. P. McLAUGHLIN & CO. Montreal, May 13, 1870.

CANADA. Pro. of QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. No. 1115. DAME MATHILDE LEVELLE, 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 FRANCOIS MURRAY, of the said City of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. The aforesaid FRANCOIS MURRAY, Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that the Plaintiff has instituted an action for separation of property against the Defendant. O. AUGÉ, Plaintiff's Attorney.