

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 29.—The 'Journal Officiel' of this morning declares that the news published by the 'Moniteur' relative to an agreement between France and Italy for the evacuation of Pontifical territory by the French troops is totally false.

May 30.—Electoral meetings were held here yesterday evening, but no disturbances occurred. It is considered probable that M. Thiers will be successful at the second balloting. A telegram received here from Lausanne, in Switzerland, announces that a strike has broken out among the workmen in that town.

The results of the French Elections have caused intense excitement among all classes, and the great successes achieved by the extreme Republican party—successes which are likely to be largely increased by the second ballots in the undecided elections—create apprehensions that the Party of Action, now so strongly represented in the Chamber, may enforce their views with extreme vigor. The Imperial Government is represented as being satisfied with the complete defeat of the Tiers Parti, but the policy it will adopt under the altered state of circumstances is not yet declared—probably is not decided.—Two Ministerial Councils, under the presidency of the Emperor, have been held. No further disturbance of public order has occurred.

PONTIFICAL ARTILLERY.—Several associations have been formed in France with a view of providing for the wants of the Pontifical Artillery. Cannons, obuses, revolvers, fuses, and mules, have been sent to Rome, and forty horses, purchased by subscriptions raised in Poitou and Normandy, arrived at their destination in time for the late Jubilee of Pius IX. A committee in Paris is now collecting money to buy forty more, and ship them for Civita Vecchia, in accordance with a request made to them by General Kansler.

The excitement caused in France by the elections has somewhat subsided, although great interest is felt as to the future course of events. In the second elections yet to be held the Opposition are expected to succeed in nearly all cases. M. Thiers is almost certain to obtain a seat, but the chances of M. Jules Favre are more doubtful. There is much speculation whether the extreme Republicans who have been returned will take the oath of allegiance to the Emperor. A desire is imputed to the Imperial Government to defer the meeting of the Chamber to the latest moment, some four or five months hence, but the financial necessities of the Prefect of the Seine, M. Haussmann, are believed to be so great as to require speedy legislative sanction to new measures for meeting them.

A statistical table in the 'Journal de Paris' shows that the votes for government candidates in Paris have decreased at each of the four general elections since 1851. The number of 1852 was 132,000 for government candidates, and 86,000 for those of the Opposition. In the elections just concluded the votes for government candidates had fallen to 66,000, and those for the Opposition has risen to 229,000.

BREST, June 15th.—All the preparations for laying the French Atlantic cable are completed. The weather is stormy to day, and the work will commence as soon as the sea becomes calm.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, June 2.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Bill relative to the repayment of the Four Cent. Loan of 30,000,000, and modifying the Plan for the redemption of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan was adopted. The Independence Be'ge of this evening says:—'The three officials of the Department of Public Works appointed to represent this country in the Franco-Belgian Commission left yesterday for Paris.

CLERICAL CONSCRIPTION IN BELGIUM.—The campaign which has proved so successful in Italy has been opened in Belgium. M. de Fre has introduced an amendment abolishing the exemption hitherto enjoyed by clerical students from what it is the fashion to call the blood-tax. The Minister of the Interior, while maintaining the exemption for the students in the seminaries recognized by the State, threw over the religious orders, abandoning them as a sop to the Revolution. It was argued that at 19 no one was a 'ministre des cultes,' but M. Thoissen made a telling point in reply, observing that liability to be drawn for the conscription involved further service in the civic guard, the limit of age for which service was 50; so that members of religious orders, Capuchins for instance, would, up to that age, have to strip off their habit every fortnight, don the uniform, and mount guard in the streets. But the sensation in the Chamber was greater when the same deputy, a constant supporter of the Government on military questions, announced that, if the amendment was carried, the military law of the country would be in direct antagonism to the law of the Church, and that every Catholic member would be bound in conscience to vote regularly every year against the War Budget.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 29.—To-morrow's Official Gazette will announce the appointment of General Caballero de Rodas, as Captain General of Cuba. He will be succeeded in the direction of the artillery by General Ros, Generals Reina and Ceballos, have left the country, and their names have been struck off the army rolls. The promulgation of the Constitution has been deferred until next Wednesday. The resignation of Senator Ortiz, Minister of Justice, has not been accepted.

In to-day's sitting of the Constituent Cortes, a Committee of members of the House was appointed to inquire into the disappearance of 708 pictures from the National Museum, and other depredations alleged to have been committed under the former Administration.

May 31.—It is stated that the Republican members of the Cortes will not oppose the final

vote on the Constitution, but will refuse to take the oaths required by its provisions. The day when the Constitution will be promulgated is not yet fixed.

In to-day's sitting of the Constituent Cortes Senor Figueroa asserted, during the discussion on the tobacco monopoly, that its suppression would facilitate the recovery of Gibraltar, inasmuch as the interest in the retention of that fortress would be lost from the moment that it ceased to be the centre of the smuggling trade.

MADRID, June 2.—The exact words of Senor Figueroa yesterday were that though the republicans would respect, they would not accept, the Constitution.

In the debate on the proposal for raising 80,000 men for the army, Senor Garrido introduced an amendment to reduce the number to 40,000. This was opposed by Generals Prim and Henrique O'Donnell, a brother of the late Field-Marshal Leopold O'Donnell and rejected.

After the termination of his speech General O'Donnell was seized with apoplexy, and removed to the President's private room, where he died last night.—His age was 54.

The final ratification of the new Constitution was voted on Tuesday by the Spanish Cortes, the Republican members voting against it, but promising to respect it when passed. The question of the future King remains as obscure as ever, and it is declared that the views for the future of the three Directors—Serrano, Prim, and Topete, are not in complete harmony. A rumour is current that the Crown has been offered to, and accepted by, the Duke of Genoa, younger son of the King of Italy. The strength of the army has been fixed by the Cortes at 85,000 men.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, MAY 28.—The perpetrators of the assassination at Leghorn have been discovered. Several persons are implicated. It appears that they had all suffered an ignominious beating by order of General Grenneville, when the latter was commandant of the town during the Austrian occupation of 1849. General Grenneville has left for Vienna. His wound is not dangerous. General Durando, Senator is dead.

Yesterday the new Prussian Minister, Count Emsler de St. Simon, had an audience of the King to present his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia and the North German Confederation. The King also received the British Minister who expressed the thanks of Queen Victoria for the welcome afforded to the Prince and Princess of Wales on their passage through Italy.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies rejected to day by a large majority all the three financial Conventions presented by Count Cambray Digny and elected a select committee of seven members to propose these Conventions during the debate in the full sitting of the House. General Menabrea announced that in consequence of the death of Count Cambray Digny's son, the Minister of Finance could not be present at the sittings of the Parliament during the next few days. Signor Ferraris, the new Minister of the Interior, has been re-elected in Turin; but Signor Minghetti, Minister of Agriculture, has been defeated at Bologna by 47 votes by the Democratic candidate, Signor Corrieri. A second ballot will be necessary.

FLORENCE, JUNE 1.—A fresh Ministerial crisis is considered probable in consequence of the rejection of Count Cambray Digny's financial plans by the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. The Opposition and the *Diritto* to-day join the Opposition Press in condemning the Conventions. The *Nazione* censures the resolution of the Committee as precipitate and ill-considered and as one which cannot influence the Cabinet, which is bound to defend the financial scheme before the Chamber, and await the result of the full discussion.

Notwithstanding the recent adhesion of a large portion of the Permanent party, hitherto in opposition, the Italian Ministry is in a critical position its financial plan having been rejected.

ROME.—ST. PETER'S DAY.—The feast of the Apostle of Rome was observed as a full holiday on Wednesday, the 29th. Every church was crowded with communicants, and the Chiesa Nuova was full at each Mass from a very early hour. The Pope arrived about ten o'clock, and was received most enthusiastically. He intends going on Friday evening to be present on Saturday morning at the 'Inferata' of Nemi, and will sleep at Castel Gandolfo.

May 28.—The Pope left for Castel Gandolfo this evening, and will be present at a religious fete on Saturday at Rieti, and on Sunday at a fete at Grotto, returning again to Rome on Monday. Great preparations are being made for his reception.

The trial of the conspirators of the Porta San Paolo is just over. One of the ringleaders has been condemned to the galleys for life, two for thirty years, and the rest for minor periods. These sentences are, however, reduced by anticipation by the decree of the 11th April. All the prisoners are Romans, and more than one pontifical employe, who abused positions of trust and confidence in favour of the revolutionary movement. The trial of Luigi Castellazzi, of Pavia, a writer of historical novels, and the confidant of Cenci, Perfetti, and the rest of the Serristori conspirators, is now before the court. He is certain to be condemned, as he was the principal agent of Garibaldi here for creating an internal insurrection, and being a man of education was more blameable than his wretched dupes.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 30.—The 'Tagblatt' of to-day states that one of the objects of the Viceroy of Egypt's visit to different European Courts is to come to an understanding that the Suez Canal shall be declared a neutral passage for all nations and for all time.

May 31.—The semi-official 'Austrian Correspondence' gives a full account of the attempt to assassinate General Grenneville, which, it says, was due less to motives of personal vengeance than to political causes. It proceeds to explain that the object of the Revolutionary party in Italy, with whom the friendship between the Italian and Austrian Governments is extremely unpopular, was to compromise Italy in her relations with Austria by the outrage at Leghorn. The semi-official paper adds: 'The appearance, however, of this element on the scene is calculated rather to draw closer the ties of community of interests between two countries so naturally attracted to one another as Austria and Italy.' The 'Presse' of this evening contains the following: 'England has accepted the Austrian proposals relative to the Treaty of Commerce, but before the question is definitively settled these proposals must be approved by the Upper House of the Reichsrath and the Hungarian Chambers.'

June 2.—The 'Tagblatt' of this evening announces that the Emperor Francis Joseph has presented to the Viceroy of Egypt the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, and to Nubar Pasha, Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Grand Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph.

Prague, June 3.—Mustapha Pasha, the brother of the Viceroy of Egypt, arrived here to-day. The 'Politik' (a newspaper published here) announces that Queen Isabella of Spain intends permanently taking up her residence at Prague at the end of this month.

VIENNA, June 4.—The 'Presse' of this morning states that the endeavors of the Viceroy of Egypt to bring about a mutual understanding among the European Powers guaranteeing the neutrality of the Suez Canal, have met with support from the Governments of Austria, Prussia, and England. The proposal was, however, opposed at Paris.

The same paper asserts that the question of the

neutrality of the Suez Canal was initiated by England.

HUNGARY.

BERLIN and KOSUTH.—We give the following with all possible reserve:—Vienna, May 24.—It is said that a treaty is about to be entered into between M. de Bismarck and Kosuth on the following grounds. Kosuth shall engage in the name of his party, in case of any outbreak between France and Prussia, 1, to obtain by any means, even a revolution if necessary, the neutrality of Austria; 2, to maintain energetically the independence of the Hungarian army, and its exclusive employment within the limits of the country. Prussia shall engage, 1, to furnish important subsidies in money should they be required by any action; 2, to employ all her influence in the East with the view of constituting Hungary an Independent State in the event of the Empire of Austria being divided.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, May 28.—The King has again been compelled to postpone for a fortnight his journey to Hanover and Bremen, on account of indisposition.

May 30.—In yesterday's sitting of the North German Parliament the Bill containing general regulations as to trade and the Convention recently concluded with Switzerland for the protection of literary property passed the third reading. The House rejected the second reading of the Government Bill raising the duty on spirits.

BERLIN, June 3.—The Customs' Parliament was opened to-day by the King in person. In his opening Speech His Majesty said that the demarcation of the territory of the Customs' union will shortly be settled, when the legislation of the Customs union will be introduced into certain portions of the Hamburg and Prussian territory. The draught of a new law relative to the duty on sugar, regulating that on foreign sugar, and equitably proportioning it to the duty on home-grown sugar. Another revision of the Customs' tariff will also be made. The Commercial and Customs' Treaty concluded with Switzerland will be laid before the House, as well as the Commercial Treaty with Japan.

GERMANY.

WORMS, MAY 31.—A Protestant Conference has assembled here, and is attended by about 1,000 delegates. The following declaration has been adopted:—'The Conference repels the proposition expressed in the Papal letter of the 13th of September, 1868, that Protestants would return to unity with the Catholic Church. It protests especially against the principles enunciated in the Encyclical Letter and the Syllabus which are opposed to civilization and pernicious in their bearing upon political institutions. The Conference expects that all opponents of the common enemy of religious peace, national unity, and the free development of civilization will closely unite at the present juncture. It declares hierarchical errors, and particularly the action of the Jesuits to be the chief cause of the present deplorable religious differences. Only by the determined rejection of the hierarchical pretensions, which have been renewed, and have been constantly on the increase since 1815; only by a return to pure Scripture and by the recognition of the conquests of civilization, can divided Christianity regain the peace which it has lost. Finally, the Conference declares that all efforts made within the Protestant Church to found a hierarchical power or the supremacy of dogmas are a flat denial of the principles of Protestantism, and are simply so many bridges to Rome. All co-religionists are, therefore, exhorted to oppose with energy every tendency that may be dangerous to freedom of the mind or conscience. With regard to the Constitution of the Church, the Protestant Conference takes its stand upon the principle of the independence of each community. It desires that the direction of the Church should be constitutionally regulated and that the Church administration should be responsible to the Provincial Synods.'

RUSSIA.

St. PETERSBURG, May 31.—The Emperor intends sending an extraordinary Envoy to Washington to congratulate General Grant upon his election to the Presidency, and to express to the United States' Government the great value which His Majesty sets upon the maintenance of good relations between Russia and America. The Imperial sanction has been given to the statutes of the New Discount Bank of St. Petersburg. Among the promoters are several Berlin and Paris bankers. It is officially stated that the news published in Bombay of an advance of the Russians in Kokand is untrue. No warlike preparations are being made in the Russian possessions of Central Asia.

Two young women have within a week been burned to death at Louisville.

A savage at Johnston, N.Y., literally cut his wife's head to pieces with a hatchet.

BELIEVE WHAT YOU SEE.—When the visionary Zeno endeavored to prove theoretically that there was no such thing as motion, Diogenes got up and danced. On the same principle, if there is any sufferer from chronic biliousness, or constipation, or nervous weakness, or dyspepsia, or sick headache, or any other complaint resulting from diseased action of the stomach, liver, or bowels, who argues against the possibility of a cure—meet the argument with a few doses of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. Only persuade the patient to try this practical argument, and swift-returning health and comfort will pleasantly upset the theory of incurability.

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.

The venom of the scorpion is not more inimical to flesh and blood than the poison which provokes scrofulous eruptions. In fact, there is no type of cutaneous disease, no variety of ulcer, tumor, or abscess, which does not spring from some species of virus as active, though less deadly than that of the scorpion or crochalis. Remembering this fact, bear in mind that Bristol's Sarsaparilla is the only preparation that frees the current of life from this corroding, inflammation, disorganizing element; that Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills are the best purgative for carrying off the morbid matter expelled from the circulation.

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.

"Cleaning the Blood" upon which charlatans have harped so much, is not a mere catch-word and delusion. The microscope shows that some diseases exist like parasitic growths upon the globules of the blood, and it is further known that some subtle substances destroy or expel them. These substances have been combined to make Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which does effectually expel the disorders that breed and rankle in the blood to rot out as it were the machinery of life.—Mercer (Pa.) Whig.

The best evidence of the merits of a perfume is that it is found in the dressing-rooms of nine-tenths of

the fashionables from the icy regions of the North to the heated tropical countries of the sunny South.—When all persons of refined taste, delicate culture, and ample means have decided that Murray & Lanman's genuine Florida Water is the perfume, 'par excellence,' equally adapted to all seasons and climates, fragrant on the handkerchief, delicious and soothing for the toilet, and refreshing and invigorating in the bath, you may regard their verdict as valid and final, and feel convinced that this is the perfume you require and ought to use.

Be not deceived with worthless imitations, but ask for the genuine Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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.

HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD?

Does your little one become paler and more emaciated every day? Has it a bad breath? Does it start and grind its teeth during sleep? If so the cause is WORMS, and the child will never be well till they are removed, but be careful, do not administer the dangerous vermifuges and worm compounds in ordinary use, they will produce diseases worse than the worms. Use that safe and delicious remedy "DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES" they contain no mineral, they are as pleasant to the age and palate as the most exquisite Confectionery, and they are certain beyond any doubt to remove every kind of worm.

For sale wholesale and retail by Devins & Bolton, H. R. Gray and all respectable Druggists.

CIRCULAR.

MONTEAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, BEANS, DRIED FRUIT, DRIED APPLES, SWEET BRAN, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868. 12m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of William Patrick McGuirk as well individually as having been a co-partner in the late firm of McCulloch, Jack & Co., (composed of Daniel J. McCulloch, Andrew Jack and William Patrick McGuirk),

an Insolvent. And JAMES COURT, Assignee

And the said William Patrick McGuirk, Petitioner for discharge. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed by his creditors, and the creditors of said late firm, and that on Friday, the twenty fifth day of June next, at ten o'clock, fore noon, or so soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a Confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, made under the said Act.

WILLIAM PATRICK MCGUIRK. By his attorneys ad litem, PERKINS & RAMSAY. Montreal 14th April 1869. 2m37.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of Stephen J. Lyman, Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will on the nineteenth day of June next, at ten of the Clock, A. M. or as soon after as Counsel can be heard apply to the said Court for a discharge from his liabilities under the said Act and the amendments thereto.

STEPHEN J. LYMAN. By his Attorneys ad litem, A. & W. ROBERTSON. Dated at Montreal this 13th day of April, 1869. 2m37

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of FRANCOIS XAVIER CRAIG, Trader, of Montreal, individually, and as member of the late firm of "N. PATTENAUDE & CO.," and as ac ally member of the firm of "CRAIG, OHABOT & CO."

An Insolvent. THE Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, June 4th, 1869. 2w44

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of THEOD. DESFARDINS, Trader, of Montreal, An Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the insolvent are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, June 4th, 1869. 2w44

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of AUGUSTE GIRARD Trader, of the City of Montreal, An Insolvent.

The Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 9th June, 1869. 2w45.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ELOI PERRAULT Trader of Montreal, An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the Insolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within six judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said six days expiring on Monday the fifth day of July next the Undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, June 9th 1869; 2w45

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAME ANNE MERICIL, wife of LOUIS RICHARD, Trader, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted against the said Louis Richard, her husband, an action for separation as to property, returnable on the Fifth day of July next, before the said Court.

L. O. TAILLON, Attorney for Plaintiff. 1245.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of EDOUARD GRENIER, Trader of Montreal, An Insolvent.

A first dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the fifth day of July next.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, June 9th 1869. 2w45.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ONESIME THIBAUDEAU, Trader, of Montreal, An Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole to be attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, June 7 1869. 2w44.

SITUATION WANTED.

A TEACHER who has had several years experience in teaching, and holds an Elementary School Diploma; will be open for an engagement on the first of July next. It may not be amiss to add, that the applicant teaches Book Keeping by double entry in all its variations. Address, John Gleeson, St. Sophia, County of Terrebonne, C.E., stating salary. June 1, 1869.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintended at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m

WRIGHT & BROGAN, NOTARIES.

Office:—53 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

J. G. PARKS, PHOTOGRAPHER.

NEW ROOMS, 84 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. FIRST PRIZE 1868. Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic and Card Views, Frames, &c., at low prices.

NO CHARGE FOR SITTING OVER. Photographs taken six days in the week, rain or shine; but remember to bring the Babies early in the day. Don't forget the place, 84 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED—\$10 A DAY.

TWO \$10 MAPS FOR \$4. LLOYD'S PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale. Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, 64 x 66 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every school and family in the land—they occupy the space of one map, and by means of the Revolver, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. Country Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand. Also ready a \$25,000 steel and plate illustrated subscription book, 'De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi River.' J. T. LLOYD, 23 Cortlandt Street, N.Y. May 14, 1869.