

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 21st.—The Irreconcilable organ to-day publishes a vigorous appeal to the electors of France to vote 'No' on the question of personal Government.

The Figaro (independent) says that Daru and Buffet left the Ministry because they received a letter from the Duke D'Aumale to do so, else the Orleanists might vote for the Plebiscite.

The President of the Senate, M. Rouher, proceeded to the Tuilleries to-day and presented to the Emperor the Senatus Consultum, as unanimously voted by the Senate.

The Committee in favour of the Plebiscite has already collected 3,000,000 francs towards defraying expenses.

In his proclamation the Emperor gives a resume of the reforms introduced since 1860 up to the present moment, and dwells on the fortunate results to come from them, namely the stability of the institutions, and easy transmission of power to the heir of the throne.

It must be avowed that the Emperor Napoleon entertains very peculiar views respecting the exercise of popular Sovereignty. After the coup d'etat he professed to hold his sway directly from the people, to whom alone he declared himself responsible, and to whom he was bound, in his own good time, to make restitution.

For the most part the French clergy are poor; and those who compose it know how to bear with resignation the constraint of a very circumscribed position. At least three-fourths of the parish priests and Ministers live on 800 or 900 francs (from 32 to 36) a year; and, as they are very charitable, they find out of their very moderate salaries wherewithal to give alms, which are so much the more meritorious, as they are necessarily of small amount.

PRINCE FERDINAND BONAPARTE.—The Pall Mall Gazette says:—Prince Pierre Bonaparte offers an extreme example of the vie orangee. Mr. Kinglake so graphically defines and he has lived and killed with an exceptional run of luck. Often before, as now, he has seemed to common-place sense of justice to have been carried beyond the confines of crime, if not of murder; yet he survives to figure at the bar of Tours, and leaves it, so far as the verdict of his countrymen can clear him, without a stain upon his character.

DR. TARDIEU AND HIS PUPILS.—The pupils at the Paris Ecole de Medicine have just proved themselves as ardent politicians as their predecessors. The evidence given by Dr. Tardieu one of the Professors of the school, at the recent trial at Tours, was considered to be favorable to the accused Prince, and his pupils have resented it as an act of political servitude, although no attempt has been made to question its correctness.

MADAME OLLIVIER'S ATTEMPT to turn French fashions in favor of high necked dresses meets, one account says, with remarkable success, while another authority affirms that the shoulders are as bare as before. Men in other countries hailed the tidings of the new decree. In Europe the dislay of the female neck and bosom is endured by men as a mysterious evil. Nobody likes it.

THE FRENCH EMBASSY TO THE COUNCIL.—When the extracts from M. Daru's letter first appeared in the 'Times,' various plans for interfering with the Council were attributed to the Imperial Government. One by one these have vanished in smoke. The troops were to be withdrawn, this has been disavowed; the definition of the Infallibility was to be protested against, this has been disavowed too; a special envoy was to be sent to the Council, this also is now said to be given up: M. de Banneville was to be recalled and replaced by a more anti-Roman Ambassador, and this too appears to be without foundation.

THE DRAWING for the conscription in Spain has given rise to serious disturbances in several towns, and especially at Barcelona, where barricades have been erected and fatal fighting has occurred. At Salamanca, Seville, and Cartagena there were disturbances of less importance, but order has been restored. A military contingent of 40,000 men has been voted by the Cortes.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE SPANISH THRONE.—The Correspondencia of Madrid states that another aspirant to the throne of Spain has appeared in the person of Prince Louis Auguste Marie de Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The Prince was born in 1845, is an Admiral in the Brazilian Navy, and husband of the Princess Leopoldine, daughter of the Emperor of Brazil. He is, therefore brother-in-law of the Comte D'Eu, and has now three children.

ITALY. PIEDMONT.—The revolutionary outbreak has finished in the past. There seem to be good reasons for believing that it was meant to extend to all the garrison towns, but, as a matter of fact, it has been confined to Pavia. The plan was a simple and inexpensive one. Non-commissioned officers—a class which the revolutionists everywhere try to secure—were to excite a military mutiny, kill their officers and hand over arms and munitions to the insurgents. The net result in this instance has been one officer mortally wounded, and one sergeant and four soldiers killed. Four non-commissioned officers have disappeared, and are supposed to have fled into Switzerland. Mezzini, who was in Italy, is believed to have

mistake. The mass of the people are not spoilt by the habit of soplitry, and are faithful. It is Liberal Catholics alone whose resistance is to be feared; it is against them that the Syllabus was published, though they pretend that they are not aware of the fact. The Council is going to condemn them, and they are anxious on account of a poor people who are about to be burdened with a new dogma? This solicitude is more than ingenious.

The truth is that in all countries the people are faithful, and have always been so. The Reformation was introduced into Europe by the revolt of princes and of the superior clergy; reason came from the higher classes. In the course of time the people fell into heresy by the violent removal of their legitimate pastors; they were deceived, whilst the first heretics were not deceived, but proclaimed revolt and separation for the purpose of appropriating to themselves the property of the Church; the people were dragged and thrust into heresy by the learned and by the princes. If, which God forbid, a French bishop should refuse to yield to the Council, he could not return to his diocese; Catholics and non-Catholics would rise against him. The Gallican trickeries which annul or paralyze the authority of the Pope are foreign to the French character; they never penetrated to the masses; the French people never understood those school cases which were discussed by the clergy and the Parliaments; they always believed in the real and effectual authority of the Pope, not in an equivocal and provisional authority, which was subject to the authority of the very person ruled by it. Bear in mind the enthusiasm which was excited by Pius VII. in France at the beginning of this century. What popularity the First Consul obtained by the Concordat! Certainly France never showed so clearly, that, with the exception of the Jansenists and their leaders, she had never left the pale of the true Church. We do not fear the people; but we have not the same confidence in 'savants,' authors, and academicians.—Le Monde.

A recent debate in the French Chamber makes it quite certain that some of the letters of Napoleon the First, and the whole of the official papers relating to the Donlogne expedition of Napoleon the Third, have been abstracted from the public archives and probably destroyed. It seems, at least, there is no hope of their being recovered. Little doubt as to the identity of the plunderers seems to be entertained or professed; but we hardly think they will be brought to justice. The culprits are the Emperor Napoleon and his cousin, Prince Napoleon. The motive was to withdraw from history certain documents which made unpleasant revelations with regard to the two Emperors.

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PRINCE FERDINAND BONAPARTE.—The Pall Mall Gazette says:—Prince Pierre Bonaparte offers an extreme example of the vie orangee. Mr. Kinglake so graphically defines and he has lived and killed with an exceptional run of luck. Often before, as now, he has seemed to common-place sense of justice to have been carried beyond the confines of crime, if not of murder; yet he survives to figure at the bar of Tours, and leaves it, so far as the verdict of his countrymen can clear him, without a stain upon his character. In Italy, America, Albania, Belgium, France, he has taken human life. His temper is evidently more mad than violent when his passions are roused; he is as desperate and dangerous as a savage. Now he is sent out whitewashed by the law among enemies who believe him an assassin upon tolerably plausible grounds, and who avowedly deny the present authorities and set the laws they administer at defiance.

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IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED that, at a recent ball in Paris, the false hair worn weighed 1200lb., and that, if placed lengthwise, it would have reached two miles and a half.

SPAIN.

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got away across the frontier on the night of the rising, the 24th. It is said that the affair was originally intended, to come off on St. Joseph's day, which the Revolutionists keep as the fete of Mazzini and Garibaldi, and some are of opinion that General Escoffier's murder was not altogether unconnected with it. It has been observed as a curious coincidence, that that officer had been most active, as military prefect of Ravenna, in putting an end to the efficient observance of the religious holiday, and that on that very day he was stabbed by one of his own subordinates. The motion respecting the Council in the Italian Chamber has completely failed. The Government refuse to quit their attitude of absolute abstention. They have written no despatches to Rome, and mean to write none. Their policy is not to meddle in religious matters. The Chamber, accordingly, passed to the order of the day. Tablet.

The Garibaldin enlistments are said to be going on actively, as is also the drilling of recruits at Terni, which, as in 1867, is their basis of operations. Its convenient proximity to the railway, and direct communication with all the great centres of action as well as its vicinity to the Roman frontier, renders it the best spot that could be chosen for such a purpose.

The Gazzetta del Popolo states that a secret understanding has been arrived at by the Permalente of the old Piedmontese party, in order to decentralize Florence and separate Italy into two Kingdoms; the Southern-Central provinces, with Naples as capital, and Prince Humbert as King, forming one; and Piedmont Lombardy and Venice, with Turin as capital under Victor Emmanuel, with the succession of the Duke of Aosta, forming the second. The King, who heard of the project, went into a violent passion and refused to listen to it.

ROMA, March 21, 1870.—His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. M'Getigan received this morning from the lips of the Holy Father the promise of the pallium. A private Consistory composed of his Holiness and the College of Cardinals, was held in the Vatican at ten o'clock, and the Pope delivered an allocution. At the conclusion of the allocution the door of the Consistorial Chamber was opened, and the most reverend prelate was conducted into the presence of the Pope. Through the mouth of his consistorial advocate, his Grace most humbly asked his Holiness that he would deign to bestow upon him the honour of the pallium, to mark the collection of the archiepiscopal jurisdiction. His Holiness at once signified his assent, and the Primate withdrew from the apartment. When his Grace had left, the Most Rev. Dr. John Lynch Bishop of Toronto, who was conducted into the hall of the Consistory, and told that his diocese had been created into an archbishopric, and that he was appointed its first archbishop. His Grace then explicated for the granting of the pallium, and the compliance of his Holiness was communicated as before. It is understood that each of the most reverend prelates will receive it on Friday morning, the Feast of the Annunciation, from the hands of Cardinal Antonelli, in the name of the Pope. The Archbishop of Toronto is an Irishman, and, I believe, a native of Luccan near Dublin. He is a member of the Lazarist Order, and for some years was attached to their Irish institution at Plimborough and Castleknock. Though not the oldest of the Canadian sees included in the district constituting the new archdiocese, the importance of Toronto, both from its geographical position and its growing mercantile prosperity, gave it, in the eyes of the authorities here, a priority claim to the ecclesiastical dignity just conferred upon it. His Grace's friends in Ireland will rejoice at his elevation, and wish him many years of health and strength in his new and more responsible office. Nine bishops principally French, were likewise informed of their appointments at this morning's Consistory.—Freeman's Journal.

GERMANY.

The Protestant Synod of the province of Westphalia has passed a resolution to the effect that all members of the Reformed faith marrying Catholics and promising to bring up their children as such shall be no longer admitted to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and be likewise excluded from the right to act as sponsors or to take part in the ecclesiastical elections. In addition to this, the clergy are admonished in their sermons and in preparing candidates for confirmation to dwell upon the points of difference between the two Churches, and demonstrate the superiority of the Protestant doctrine. The provinces in which this decree has been issued is one of the few regions in Germany where a good many earnest and orthodox believers still exist, both among Catholics and Protestants.

A medical officer of the Confederate army has lately made up some interesting statistics concerning it. The whole available confederate force did not, during the entire war, exceed 600,000 men. Of this number not more than 400,000 were enrolled at any one time; and the confederate states never had in the field more than 200,000 men capable of bearing arms at any one time, exclusive of sick wounded and disabled. He estimated the killed at 53,773, the wounded, 194,023, and the prisoners, 202,283. Including deaths from disease, he thinks the total deaths in the confederate army during the war was at least 100,000, exclusive of the deaths in the northern prisons which would swell the number to near 185,000; and if the deaths among the discharged for wounds and disease, and among the sick, and wounded on farlong, be added the grand total of deaths in the confederate army, during the entire war did not fall far short of 300,000. According to his calculation, the deaths from disease were about three times as numerous as those resulting from the casualties of battle. The number of deaths on the Union side was much greater probably between 250,000 and 300,000, so that the estimate of half a million for the total on both sides is probably near enough to the fact.

In a recent review of the situation the New York Courier and Trade Review says that Canada did perfectly right in taking her present precautions, that her actions are fully justified by the position. Men may be thieves and burglars, but they do not openly indicate the particular house which they intend to attack or the particular time when they will assail it.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Ladies being the 'precious porcelain of human clay,' are entitled to all the elegant luxuries which art, stimulated by gallantry, can devise. Among those which pertain to the toilet, there is none that surpasses the one named at the head of this paragraph. Delicately fragrant, a beautifier of the complexion, excellent intermixed with water, as a mouth wash, and as a cure for nervousness, faintness, and hysteria, it deserves a place in the 'Materia Medica,' as well in the repertoire of the Toilet.

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.

SUFFERERS WITH DYSPEPSIA.

Whose stomachs digest slowly, imperfectly, and with sensations which pen cannot describe, whose whole system do penance under the inflictions of the rebellious member—try, merely try, Bristol's Sugar-cured Pills. As surely as you do so, your living

marrydom will be speedily exchanged for ease.—You will forget that you have a stomach, save when the appetite, created by this genial stomachic cathartic, reminds you that the reinvigorated organ requires a supply of sustenance. There will be no more oppression after eating, pain in the right side, pigmire, or constipation. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humor, Bristol's Sugar-cured Pills should be used in connection with the Pills.

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.

Our modern course of living begets a condition of the body that requires occasional relief. The system becomes enfeebled, deranged, clogged, and labors in its task. The mind sympathizes with it and both sink, or are depressed together. To restore the vital energies, purge the system—cleanse the blood—take Ayer's Pills.—Glasgow, (Ky) Free Press. 153.

RECALLED TO LIFE!

The following letter was received by Dr. Picault, of the Firm of Picault & Son, Druggists, No. 42 Notre Dame Street: Montreal, C. E., May 9, 1864.

DR. PICAUT:—Do you not remember having been called by me last summer to see my wife who was suffering from Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys for seventeen months. You were the ninth physician called, as I had sought advice to no avail, though I followed the prescriptions carefully. She was reduced to the state of a skeleton, could not digest, and I had no more hope of saving her. You advised me to give her Bristol's Sugar-cured Pills. From the first dose she experienced relief, and after the seventh bottle had been taken, she was completely restored. I thought it would be useful to the public to let them know of this extraordinary cure.

JOSEPH BELLANGER, No 20 Aymer Street.

I do remember having been called by the above case, and not hearing anything more of it since that time, I thought she was surely dead long ago.

P. E. PICAULT, M. D. 454

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"THE UNIVERSAL AYER" On my journeys over the continent—through Turkey, India, China, Japan, Peru, Chili, Paraguay, Brazil, and Mexico, and the United States—in them all to some extent and in some to a great extent, I have found the universal Ayer represented by his family medicines, which are often held in fabulous esteem. Whether they win their marvelous reputation by their cures, I know not, but I know they have it to such a degree that it frequently gave me a distinguished importance to have come from the same country. [Field's Letters from abroad. 152]

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. KNOW ALL MEN THAT LES DAMES RELIGIEUSES SEURS HOSPITALIERES DE ST. JOSEPH DE L'HOTEL DIEU DE MONTREAL, in the City and District of Montreal, by their petition filed in the office of the Superior Court under No. 1023 pray for the sale of certain immovables situated in the said District, and which were heretofore occupied in whole or in part by the commercial firm of C. W. Williams & Co., Sewing Machines manufacturers, and now by one Bard Plumer Paige, machinist, and one James Fyfe, scale manufacturer, to wit: the lots of ground situate and being in the said Fief Nazareth, said lots being contiguous and bearing respectively the Numbers one, two, three, and four upon the plan representing the said property, annexed to the deed of sale hereinafter mentioned, and also the Numbers one hundred and seventy-three, one hundred and seventy-four, one hundred and seventy-five, and one hundred and seventy-six, upon the plan of the said Fief Nazareth, bounded in front by Wellington Street, on the rear by the property of McNaughton and Cooper or their representatives, on one side by George Street and on the other side partly by Prince Street and partly by the property of the heirs McShane, containing one hundred and forty-nine feet and four and a-half inches in front on Wellington Street, and thence ninety-six feet on George Street, thence turning at a right angle one hundred and ninety-two feet from George Street to Prince Street, forty-seven feet and four inches on Prince Street, thence at a right angle forty-eight feet, thence again at a right angle, seventy-four feet and five inches, thence five feet three inches and finally thence to Wellington Street above mentioned twenty-seven feet and two inches, the whole English measurement, with two blacksmith shops and furnace, steam house and boiler, and other buildings thereon erected."

And the said "Les Dames Religieuses Seurs Hospitalieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal," allege that by deed made and passed before Mtes. L. R. Lacoste and his colleague, Notaries, at Montreal aforesaid, on the twenty-eighth day of February eighteen hundred and forty-nine, Bard Plumer Paige, of the said City of Montreal, Machinist for good and valuable consideration, to wit, the commutation of the above described lots, did create and constitute an annual and perpetual rent of eight pounds eight shillings on a capital of one hundred and forty pounds, currency, in favor of the said "Dames Religieuses Seurs Hospitalieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal," said rent to become due and exigible on the first day of October, in each year, and to be redeemable at all times by the debtor or his successors, upon his or their paying the said capital sum of one hundred and forty pounds, currency, and all arrears of rent then due, and in order to secure the payment of the said rent and of the capital thereof, the said Bard Plumer Paige, in and by the said deed hypothecated in favor of the said "Dames Religieuses Seurs Hospitalieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal" the lots of land above described.

The said Petitioners moreover represent that at a date posterior to the making and passing of the above mentioned deed, to wit, on or about the twenty-second day of January eighteen hundred and sixty-three, by deed passed before Mtes. Smith and his colleague Public Notaries at Montreal, the said lots of land and dependencies were sold by the Assignees to the estate of the said Bard Plumer Paige, then an insolvent to Wyman B. S. Moor, Esquire, of Waterville, in the State of Maine, one of the United States of America, and Dudley W. Moor of the City of Montreal, merchants.

That by and in virtue of a certain written consent filed in a certain cause or demande for Ratification of title of the aforesaid lots of land, bearing the Number 1766, among the Records of this court, instituted by the said Wyman B. S. Moor and Dudley W. Moor the parties interested in the said cause or demande for Ratification, agreed to pay immediately to the said Petitioners out of the purchase-money, to wit, the sum of eleven thousand dollars currency, the capital of their said rent and the arrears due thereon as well as the costs incurred by the said Petitioners upon their opposition to said demande for Ratification. And the Petitioners further allege that neither the

capital of the said constituted rent nor any other sums have ever been paid to them, and that there is and eleven pounds, eight shillings and two pence, hundred and forty pounds, being the capital of the said constituted rent, the sum of sixty-seven pounds, on the first of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and the sum of four pounds, four shillings and two pence, costs incurred on the aforesaid Opposition they have a right to claim from the actual proprietor of the above described immovables.

And the said Petitioners further represent that the actual proprietor of the said immovables is unknown. Notice is hereby given to the proprietor or proprietors of the above described immovables to appear before the said Court, at Montreal, within two months before the said Court, at Montreal, within two months before the said Court, to answer to the demande of the said "Dames Religieuses Seurs Hospitalieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal," failing which the Court Sheriff's Sale. Montreal, 26th March, 1870. HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, Prothonotaries, S. C.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Dame Christina McPherson, of the City of Montreal, widow of the late Samuel Miller, in his life time of Montreal aforesaid, Merchant, and Miss Christine Miller of the same place, Spinster, fille majeure et usante de ses droits, and Charles D. Miller of Montreal aforesaid, Confectioner, heirs and of Miller aforesaid, the late John Ogden Miller, deceased, in his lifetime of Montreal aforesaid, Coal Merchant and as such carrying on the said business and concerned in the estate and succession of the said late John Ogden Miller, Traders, Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart of the City of Montreal have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their Claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, "Merchants Exchange Building," St. Sacrament Street in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the ninth day of May next, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend. A. B. STEWART, Assignee.

CANADA. PRO. OF QUEBEC, 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 separation of property against the Defendant. O AUGÉ, Plaintiff's Attorney. Im Montreal, April 1870.

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 26, 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.

SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY:

Dominion of Canada Subscribers, \$12 Cy. United States do do 12 Gold. Great Britain and Ireland do 12 Stg. France, Germany, &c. do 12 Stg.

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SHANNON'S BROADWAY TAILORING SHOP.

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS. CHALLENGE! EUROPE AND AMERICA, FOR GENERAL SATISFACTION!

1870. SPRING FASHIONS. 1870. NOW ON VIEW, AT THE BROADWAY TAILORING SHOP, 52 ST. JOHN STREET.

Gentlemen Should Furnish their Cloth, and have it beautifully made up at Broadway.