THE FRANCE ...

THE PLOT AGAINST THE LIFE OF THE EM-PEROR. - Galignani supplies some particulars of the plot against the life of the Emperor Napoleon:

Beaurie, the principal instrument in this matter, is a young man of about 22 years of age, short in stature, slightly built, fair, and without beard. He appears, however, to be of a most resolute character. When arrested he was dressed in a suit of black and white mixed stuff, and wore a small round bat. He was born at Barcelona, of French parents, but came to France when young. He received a good education; be expresses hunself in good language, origin. On being, however, questioned with respect to his family, he refused to reply, but under the flag he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for making away with his clothing; he did not, however, undergo the condemnation, but deserted a first time; he was then corporal in the 7th of the line. He returned to France under benefit of the amnesty of the 15th August last, but before the end of the year was sentenced dishonesty. At the expiration of his punishment he began to mingle in the agitation at Belleville and La Villette, and the situation of his barracks (the Prince Eugene) rendered his relations with the revolutionists of the faubourgs an easy mat ter. He was acquainfed with Fayolle and Asnou two other deserters, and his superior instruction no doubt caused him to be sought after by Flourens as a suitable instrument. He again lest his regiment on the 10th January, but was seen at the funeral of Victor Noir, still in uniform. He then fled to Brussels, and afterwards joined Flourens in London, his expenses being defrayed by the Democrats. In England the project of an attempt on the Emperor's life was discussed between him and Flourens, and the former undertook to carry it out. 'I was did not know the language. I was seized with despair. I saw that I must make the sacrifice of my life, and I was determined that the loss should be of some service to my party.' A letter from M. Flourens found on the prisoner recommends him to disguise himself as a soldier in order to fire on the Emperor.' The Monde publishes a curious letter of M.

Gustave Flourens, dated two years ago. This gentleman, who is now accused of having advised Beautie as to the best way of killing the Emperor, in January, 1868, wrote a letter to his Majesty, couched in the most submissive terms, to apply for the post of Professor at the College de France, previously beld by his father. Another incident of the affair is the expulsion from France of Cernuschi, the notorious Italian Revo-!ationist, who was the right-hand man of Mazzini and his triumvirate during their occupation of Rome. Those who were in the city at the time have retained no very favourable remembrance of his administrative peculiarities. Since then he has been in France, first as an actuary's clerk. then as a butcher's apprentice, - in order, says a contemporary, to acquire a practical knowledge of the subject of public alimentation—and event ually as a banker, in which occupation he has amassed a considerable fortune. He has been £4,000 to the anti-plebiscite committee, say the Radical journals. However this may be, as soon as he got to Genera he sent £1,600 more to M. Gambetta, ' for the same object.' It will scarcely be a rash judgment if we conclude that this object was something more than merely getting up votes against the plebiscite. From Thursday evening's telegrams we learn that another letter from Flourens, the authenticity of which is acknowledged by his mother and brother, has been seized on Ballot, in which he advises the latter not to advance any more money, because 'that which I purpose doing is in a fair way to be realized.' A letter from Mazzini to Sappin has also been seized, in which the latter is informed that the writer cannot come to the banquet at St. Mande, adding, 'Duties similar to those for which you are making your prepara tions retain me where I am at present.' What M. Mazzini's occupations may have been, may be perhaps inferred from the recent discovery under the barracks of the Antibes Legion at Rome, for which we refer our readers to the letter of our Roman correspondent.

In all possible circumstances it is well to know the worst. But, when all the particulars of the Plot and of the men implicated in it are summed up, we do not think the danger was very imminent. Every one was aware that in France, as in other countries, there are a certain number of harebrained, desperate characters, schemers, dreamers, rogues, and dupes, ready for mischief, but happily, more apt to plan it than able to effect it. Had M. Mazzini, for example, had his own way for these last forty years, few crowned heads would now rest on their shoulders, and few countries would have any other rule of Government than what he calls the Idea.' But, beyond compromising a few young enthusiasts, what has the veteran conspirator ever achieved? Or what did all M. Rochefort's vapourings come to when he had two hundred men under his orders at Victor Noir's funeral? Or what was the result of M. Flourens' pistol fired in the air, when, upon fourteen armies who astonished the world by their Rockefort's arrest, he proclaimed 'Paris and France to be in a state of insurrection? It is European monarchies; for Marengo and Austerlitz, painful to think of France, a great grown-up laries of Fleurus Jemmappes and Zurich. And with these. A successful attempt upon the Emperor's life might, it is true, have incalculable conse- side with you in the post on your left which I had quences. But by whose fault did it come to the honor to occupy in 1859, when you and the heroes pass that the destines of a country like France of our army marched over the body of Austrian hang on the thread of one man's life? Did it. not spring from these very fears, which eighteen | Caprers, April 22,

years of uninterrupted security ought by this time to have thoroughly and triumphantly dispelled ? -Times:

The final result of the Plebiscite for all France gives, in round numbers, a majority in favor of the Emperor Napoleon of 6,500,000 votes, against 1,500 000. These numbers will bardly convey any meaning unless they be compared with those arising from former experiments of a similar nature. The elevation of Prince Louis Napoleon to the Empire was due to the popular suffrage at three distinct epochs. In 1848, when he was raised to the dignity of President of the Republic, the registered electors throughout France were 9,977,452, of whom 5,534,520 gave their vote in his favor, and his opponents were 1.892 752 In 1851, after the coup d' tat, his election to the Presidency of the Republic for ten years was sanotioned by 7,437 107 votes, against 645 211 The electors inscribed in the lists were then 9 833.176, so and with a vivacity which shows his southern that 1,716,800 abstained from voting. In 1851 the register gave the number of voters as 9,832,576. Of these there were 7,824 189 for the Empire and only 253,145 against it. In the latter case 1,692,915 abdeclared that he had been a Republican from his stained from voting. Since 1852 there has been no youth; that he had grown up with those idebs, Pleb scile but at the Parliamentary elections of last and had held them when in the army. When midsummer it was found that the number of registered electors had risen to 10,416 668, of whom 4.093 056 voted in favor of Imperial candidates and 3 248 885 for independent candidates, while 2,291 -651 did not vote. The number of registered voters is new supposed to be the same as last year so that if the votes recorded did not exceed 8,00,000, about 2,500,000 abstained from veting. The Emperor's Government, therefore, came off this time considerably better than at the last Parliamentary elections airesh to two months' imprisonment for an act of but there is a very serious falling off in the votes given to the Emperor at this present juncture from those he obtained at the Plebisciles of 1851 and 1852. But this is not all .- Times.

the Plebiscite was a blunder from beginning to and; and is will be fortunate if he who is alone res ponsible for it is so far read; to acknow edge his error as to exert himself to the best of his abilities to repair it. The Emperor Navoleou is no disciple of the of the frangi-non flecti school of politicians : and many are the instances in which he has reconsidered his judgment and retraced his steps If he wishes to ascertain his present position, he has only to contrast it with that which he had made for himself four or five months ago, when, by casting in has lot with the leaders of the Parlimentary party, he had insured the support of a large majority of the Legislativ Body had won ever a good number of the so called ' Irre concilables," and driven the others to mad and desperate pranks which ended in their annihilation. pleased the Emperor to undo all that was of his own doing He arcrifired a solid gain in pursuit of an idea discouraged, says Beaurie; 'I had no means of He insisted on a resolution which at first met with earning my livelihood in a country of which I the unanimous opposition of all his responsible advisers, which split up his Cabinet, drove its strong est members into opposition, discredited the weakest broke up and disheartened the Liberal party determined a revival of the old Imperialist policy, and what was most fatal of all, gave rise to an agitation of which it is impossible to estimate the consequences - and all this gratuitously, with the certainty that a vote like that of 1852 was not to be borgh 6.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT PRESS .- La Concorde. whose hirth and promise to regenerate the Catholic Church upon the principles of the P. Hyacinthe, the brother of the Abbe who was its editor, has already Cosed its career. The French Liberal Catholics can scarcely support one Liberal paper, and the Concorde fied from want of support. Meanwhile the sterling Catholic journals flourish. They have their mission and they are accomplishing it. France is resolving itself into Catholicity on the one hand, and Atheism under various modifications on the the other. A swarm of professedly irreligious journals is appearing in all the great centres and penetrating into the country. L'Athee salls at the corners of the streets; L'Excommunie, organe de la libre pensee is doing all it can to corrupt the youth of both sexes. Mme Paule Mink writes in it. She calls upon mothers to have the courage to withdraw their children from institutions where they pass their time in singing des cantiques enervants et abrutissants, such as Espri Saint, decendez sur nons l' They will never be happy. she says, till they are emancipated from Church and Chapel ' lieux fatala,' 'atmosphere morbide et lourde,' where chains are forged for the in ellect and will. Then there is a society which has for its end to escape all funeral services, and to pass from the banished for conspiring against the Constitution, death bed to the diesecting room Many hundreds says the Ministerial decree; for having given | bave joined it; with what expectation of advantage we cannot say. Another society, with its members scattered all over France, makes the prefanation of Good Friday one of its principal objects. L'Excom munie contains a detestable correspondence from all parts of the country, detailing bow Good Friday was turned into mockery in various places, and how many and what kind of persons had been corrupted by the rusee and invitations employed for that purpose.

INSPECTION OF FOOD. - The authorities in Paris adopt most stringent measures to prevent impure food, as well as impure drinks, being sold in that metropolis. Whole cart loads of adulterated edibles are frequently seized by the police So much shrewd ness is exercised in the manufacture of connecteits that unceasing vigilance is requisite. There are sixty meat inspectors, and no less than seventy are employed to determine, by holding eggs up to the light, whether they are fit for feed. In spire of all this care much pastiness is eaten. In the lowest class of restaurants cats, and even rate, find their way to table in the shape of regouts and other entiring preparations Ingenuity seems especially devoted to the manufacture of snam troffies which are made of yame, mushrooms and even cork

GARBALDI TO THE FRENCH ARMY - The Rangel publishes the following proclamation of Garibaldi to the French army :

Soldiers -- I have had the honor to fight for you once and against you twice, and on each occasion for a just cause. We are thus old acquaintances, and therefore I take the liberty of addressing you on a question which interests the whole world Certainly I will not stultify myself by professing to be the friend of the army of the second empire, of thet empire which avails itself of your imposing and valiant numbers to protect a mendacions tyranny which, without you, would be nothing but a past tradition of our misfortunes. But no matter. Who ther friend or foe, I address that chivalrous army which at Fontanoy cried out before the bat:le. 'Massicore les Anglais tirez les premiers' - a characteristic trait of an army of brave men. Even at the mo-ment when I was prepared to meet in you the exterminating instruments of a desnot I must confess that I never felt in my heart any feeling resembling hatred for those noble children of France for that army which gaily marched for the deliverance of my native land, and shed its best blood on the plains of Magenta and upon the hills of Solferino, whose echoes yet repeat the song of victory of the French soldier. Instead of the soilders of Mexico and Mentasa would wish-understand me well - to see in you but the worthy descendants of the volunteers of Fleurus and Jemmappes, the sons of those fighting men of miraculous exploits, and gave a lesson to the old such soldiers, an invalid as I am, I would gladly salute the superb republican flag, and march side by tyranny.

GARIBALDI.

At a final meeting of the Deputies with Espartero the latter gave his decision positively declining the proferred Orown of Spain. The Duke de Grammont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has given positive in-

structions to the French, Minister at Rome to abstain from any and all discussions relating to, or interference with the affairs of Council, and to practise an absolute reserve with reference to any action of the French Government concerning its relations with His Holiness the Pope. .

ITALY.

PREDMONT-Florence, May 11.-Particulars have been received here from Naples relative to the outbreak in Catana vro. The band of insurgents disembarked at the town of Catanzaro on the 7th ult., and bivonacked on the beights of Maids. Three battal. ions of troops were despatched by sea from Naples on the evening of the 8th nlt. The Prefect of Catan zaro questioned Menotti Garibaldi respecting the object of the invasion, and the latter replied that he knew nothing of the affair. The incurgents distributed passports granting a free passage on the territory of the Universal Republic. The name of the leader is Zoglia. It is stated that a portion of the insurgents are unemployed railway workmen.

Catenzaro, May 11 -The band of insurgents has been dispersed. Lest night the troops re-entered the town with 30 prisoners, including two of the leaders. A number of important documents were found upon them comprising a list of the names of the insurgents, together with printed forms for commissions, with the formula, 'God and the People,' 'Universal Republican Alliance?

Florence, May 13. - The Opinione of to day announces that a fresh band of insurgents has been formed at Vecina, of the same political character as that at Catangaro The Government has for some time had information of impending disturbances and had reinforced the troops in that district to meet the emergency. It is believed that this band will disperse on the approach of the troops.

The Italian Chamber is occupied with the hopeless task of squaring accounts, and all the optimism in the world cannot avert the conviction entertained by every clear-sigh ed deputy, that the hankrup cy of the country is a mere question of months. As for the condition of public security fresh crimes are hourly recorded, and nobody is called to account for them With home offairs in such a state, the Left still finds time to occupy itself in interpellations on the brigandage in Greece. It is to be hoped that the English statesmen with Lord Russell as fuglemen) who -coused the Pope of consivence with brig-ndage will take a lesson from the horrible crimes now commirted in the Romagna, and the massacres at Athens If neither King George, with the support of Russia and England, nor Victor Emmanuel with an england mous police force and a standing army of disproportionate magnitude. can suppress murder and robberies on the highways and public squares of their dominions is it not a standing miracle that with such a small force at his disnosal and surrounded by deadty sosmies, Pius IX is able to maintain perfect peace and internal order and safety within his territories? We have not heard of a bind of real brigands since 1867. and the country round Rome is as safe as the neighbourhood of Loudon for tourists and travellers on business. Victor Emmanuel is still at Turin, and has been seriously ill with scarlatins, but is now better. Prince Humbert and his wife are at Milan. and will accury the Castle of Monze during the onm. mer, and their Royal Highnesses have been so uppuppler at Naples that it is a relief to them to be ab sent even for a few months. The suppression of the guardie di pubblica sicurezza in Italy is proposed gravely in the Chamber. For any good they have done it is very certain they will not be greatly missed as they are usually accomplices of every profitable

Crime that is committed. Roun - The Mazzinian agents have renewed their murderous attempts on the Pontifical troops, and a plot rivalling that of Serristori in its atrocity was bappily discovered yesterday. The barrack Cimarra, opposite the Church of San Lorenzo in the Pane perns, and close to the St. Maria Maggiore has been occupied during the last six months by the depot company and recimental schools of the Legion of Autibes On Friday night a slight noise in the vaults below the building attracted the attention of the sentry. He gave the challenge, and receiving no answer, alarmed his commades. A search was made, and a mine ready for firing, in which was placed a large barral of powder was discovered It had been bestily abandoned on the slarm being given, and picks, shovels, and a lantern left on the The work bore witness to scientific knowledge and must, it is said by those competent to judge. h ve been done by practised engineers; it was placed in a perfectly central position, and if exploded, would have destroyed nearly 300 lives ! Several arres's were m de this morning in consequence, but the anthors of the attempt appear to have escaped by the subterraness pasages with which the district abounds. The Convegations of the Council have set delly since Tuesday and it is understood that the Cate chism is the subject of their discussions. All is stated to be proceeding with great columness, and next week this matter will give place to the Jiscus sion on the Infalibility. The 8th of May, the joint Feast of the Patronage of S Joseph and the Appari tion of S. Michael is chosen as the day on which the great question will be brought before the Council, and everything leads to the hope hat the definition may be made before the Feast of SS Peter and Paul

Negotiations have been entered into between the government and several of the leaders of the dis contented nationali ies. Count Potocki seems inclined to try all means of conciliation; and although no results have vet come from these communications. there is every likelihood they will be continued. The Church question of Bulgari, threatens to cause dif ficulties between France and Russia, whose represen tatives at the Porte have taken opposite views on the question. Austria bas been the first nower to support the representations of M Dara to the Papal Court.

PRUSSIA.

The strike system has developed a new feature in this kingdom. The masons in Bielefeld, Brunswick, and other towes have renewed work; but from the Province of Breelan a decided novelty is reported The mester builders and contractors in that place, considering the prospects of their bus bess as rather unf vorable, have announced their intention to acnept no contracts, and build no houses this year, preferring other and more remunerative investments for their money The ramifications of Freemasonry n Germany are spreading as fast as ever. The Grand Lodge of Leipzig has issued a circular to all the German longes, inviting them to contribute towards the maintenance of a German Profession ! School at Constantinople to be managed by brothers of the craft.

An important discovery is said, by the North German Correspondent, to have been made at Jerusalem It is an old stone bearing the figure of a god sitting on a throne with priests on both sides, and Hunyaritish irac intion two lines in length, which had been brought from Yeman, and warffered for sale. Dr Occar Mayer, the Chancellar of the North tein the name of Athtar (Astarte).

UNITED STATES.

We are reliably informed that a large expedition, with an ahundant onthit of supplies, is being organ- | country preferred

velley of the Red River, and along the line of the Northern Pacific Rallroad. We understand that be-tween 500 and 1,000 men are preparing to join this great emigration column. Their exact destination they do not reveal; and probably will not be determined on till they have completed their explorations; but they have nearly finished their preparations for moving, and will probably start in a few days. - St. Paul Press.

If Congress wants a character, that is a good one, it need not go to Brick Pomeroy for it. A few days ago this 'red hot' writer as he delights to call himself, thus described the representatives of the people in Congress :--

"Last Friday at Washington the Tariff Bill came up for discussion : and this is of some importance to the people who are steeped in taxation. But who cares for business? A roll of the House was called - no quorum.

The Sergeant-at arms was sent out to find and arrest deserters, and bring them to the bar of the House for reprimand. Over one hundred Congressmen were absent.

Some of the absentees were found, Twenty seven were in houses of ill-fame, Thirteen were in faro-banks and gambling dens. Eleven were in their rooms drunk.

A few were 'sick' from various causes. Some had leave of absence. Righteen of those found and arrested were brought in and fined ten dollars each, which fine was paid at

MARVELLOUS.

once.

medicine.

Toronto, C W , July 8, 1864.

Gentlemen,-I send you a certificate of the great benefits I have der'ved from using Bristol's Sarea. parilla. I have been terribly sfil cted f r years with Acute Bheumariam; my knee joints were swollen to an enormous extent, and it was with the greatest difficulty I walked. I was treated by the best physicions in the city without any apparent benefit My friends persuaded me to try Bristol's Sarasparilla. After taking the first bottle I was almost cured : and now, after taking the third, I am a new man. If agreeable. I desire that you should publish this certificate, and let the afflicted know of the great benefit I have derived from your valuable medicine.

I am gentlemen, yours truly, EDWARD SCOTT 63 Queen street

Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lumplough & 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

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 ils, or Dr. Ayer's inimitable remedies:—bis Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Oberry Pecteral that cured a peinful cough, or his Ague Cure that expelled the freezing ague or barning fever from your blood. Who that has been relieved by any of these agencies but feels grateful for them all ? - Bangor Times.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED

Dr E. Simms, formerly of the Medical College, Philadelphia, wries to a friend in New York, that Beistoi's Sugar Coated Pills are working wonders in that region, in cases of Fever and Ague, and Bilions Remittent Fever The following extract is from his remarks: "I sm not, as you know, much in favor of advertised pills. Most of them are worthless; some dangerous. But Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are an exception No better family cathartic could be No better family cathartic could be desired. Nor is this all; the antibilious properties of the pills render them a positively invaluable medicine for the bilious remittent and intermittent fevere, so common in this region. I have found them exceedingly efficacious in ague and fever. They are tonic as well as aperient, and may be given with greet benefit, in cases where drastic purgatives would be dangerous." Bristol's Paresparilla should be freely used at same time as the pills.

Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co K Campbell Co, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. J Goulden, R.S. Latham, and all Dealers in

FURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - The test of the genuineness and purity of a floral perfume is Province of Outario Directory, 1870-71......\$4 00 its duration when exposed to the air. The arcmaderived from obemical oils scon dies out, and leaves behind it an odor which is anything but agreeable; but that which is obtained by distillation from freeb and odoriferous flowers and blossome, improves by contact with the air, and lasts a great length of time Hence Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, the concentrated product of rare Southern flowers gathered in the zenith of their bloom and fr-grance has not only the freshness of an unwithered bouquet, but is indestructible except by the weshing of the article moistened with it.

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 Medi-

edis Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florids Water, pre pared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All Others are worthless.

'A Wonder of Medical Science.' may well be applied to Dr Wistar's Bals m of Wild Ob rry, It is nearly half a century since this remarkable remedy was introduced to the public and yet the immediate and enviable reputation which it gained by its wonderful cures of coughs, colds, whooping cough, sore throat influenza, consumption, and "Il bronchial complainte, is to this day fully sustained.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the ne plus ultra of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Mesers. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold meds, et 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 superority of the American Organ over the Alexandre is cheerfully admitted. The letter is printed in the advertisement of Mesers. Smith, In another column.

Our modern course of living begets a endition of the body that requires occasional relief. The s stem becomes enfachled, deranged clogged, and I burs in German Confederate Consulate, succeeded in obtain- its task. The mind sympathizes with it and bath ing an impression which is at present in the hands sink, or are decressed together. To restore the vital of the Confederate Consul, Dr Blau, who is residing energies, purge the system - cleanes the blood - take for a time at Berlin. -The inscription is said to con- Ayer's Pills. - Glasgow [Ke] Free Press

WANTED

A STOUT BOY as an Apprentice to the BLACK-SMITH business. Wages liberal. A Boy from the the Defendant. ized in this State for the colonization of the lower Apply at 58 Murray Street, Montreal.

MONTH OF JUNE.

Devotions of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, arranged for Devotions of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, arranged for each day of the Month of Jene. To which are added Father Burgo's 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. SADLIER & CO. Montreal.

NOTICE,

TO THE CLERGY AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY.

THE Balance of Church Ornaments, and other articles for the use of the Clergy and Religious Commonity, 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 dis-

By Order of the Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY.

BANKRUPT SALE.

. THE GREAT

BANKRUPT SALE

OF

W. B. BOWIE & CO.'S STOCK, STILL CONTINUES

AT

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NOTRE DAME STREET.

P. McLAUGHLIN & CO. Montreal, May 13, 1870.

LOVELL 8

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIREC. TORIES.

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.

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 borses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Railway and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lives being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

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

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JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 16, 1870.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and customers,

for their very liberal patronage during the past ten years. He would, at the same time, remark that while relding to none in the quality of his Medicines and the care with which they are dispensed, the charges will only be such as are compatible with a first class article and a fair, bonest profit. Being a believer in free trade in Physic, his store will be found equal to the wants of Allopathisits, Homs cepathisis, Eclectics, Thompsonians, &c, with all the Patent Medicines of the day. As certain interested parties have circulated a rumor crediting him with having an interest in other drug establishments besides his own, he takes this opportunity to say that it is simply 32 | untrue. Trusting that the favors of the past will be continued in the future, be remains Their obedient servant,

J. A. HARTE, Druggist P.S. - Early in this month the GLASGOW DRUG HALL will be removed to No 400, two doors west of present stand.

CANADA. PRO. OF QUEBEO, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist of Montreal.) No. 1115.

DAME MATHILDE LEVEILLE, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late Francois Xavler 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.

TE. The aforesaid FRANCIS MURRAY,

Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that the Plaintiff has insti-

tuted an action for separation of property against O AUGE. Plaintiff's Attorney.