

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS April 13.—The authorities have again been notified that the threatened strikes are to begin to-day in various manufactories.

M. Terry asked Government what progress had been made in the investigation of the conspiracy against the Emperor and State. M. Olivier replied that the examinations would soon be completed. In answer to the question as to what steps would be taken in the case of Prince Murat, who is reported to have struck a magistrate in open Court, M. Olivier promised justice would be done.

PARIS, March 29.—The idea of submitting the proposed changes in the Constitution to a vote of the nation, after the project of a 'Fœnatus Consultum,' shall have passed the Senate, finds favour with many Deputies of the Liberal Imperialist party. Although not so stated, the vote would be, by implication, for or against the Emperor and his dynasty. It is certain that Napoleon III. is just now very popular in France. Still, the majority would hardly be so great as on former occasions—as on the 10th of December, when he had three-fourths of the suffrages against Cavaignac and the Radical candidates, or in the 'plebiscites' for the 10 years' Presidency of the Empire. But those of his friends and supporters who are in favour of the appeal to popular suffrage say that he might be certain of two-thirds of the votes, amply sufficient to evince the will of the nation, and to consolidate his throne—the more so as these votes would comprise very much more than that proportion of the property, intelligence, and respectability of the country. The Republicans and Socialists would do their worst in Opposition, and would whip in their legions of blouses and the very lowest class of men possessing a vote; but in the middle and higher classes of the population few, indeed, would be the votes inscribed against the Sovereign who, while firm in the maintenance of order shows himself equally steady and determined in the fulfilment of his pledges to the people. On the other hand, it is argued that true wisdom consists in letting well alone; that the Emperor stands well with the nation, and does not need a fresh manifestation of its acceptance of him as Chief of the State, that a 'plebiscite' is a very great and grave act, which ought to be reserved for the most extraordinary contingencies, and to be resorted to only when evidently indispensable. The Ministers are known to be little disposed to have recourse to it, and it may be doubted whether the Emperor fully recognizes its necessity.

The verdict of the High Court of Justice was received in Paris with some surprise and still more dissatisfaction. The latter feeling, I may positively assure you, extends to the very highest quarters. The public conscience had settled what the Prince's punishment should have been. A couple of years' imprisonment would have met the justice of the case in the opinion of the majority. The acquittal is considered due to the violence of the Opposition Press, of the Marseillaise Rappel, and other prints of that class and still more to the intemperate and scandalous outbreaks of Messrs Grosset and de Fonville. The demonstrations in Court, the attitude of the members of the Radical Press at Tours and of some of the witnesses on that side, the sort of panic produced in Court by de Fonville's violence, the reports of a plot to assassinate the Prince—these and other signs and incidents which you have read of in your Special Correspondent's spirited sketches of the physiognomy of the trial produced a profound impression upon the jury consisting of men of substance, landed proprietors and others Conservatives by position and temperament. They were startled, shocked, almost scared, by the wild unbridled passions displayed before them.

Neither the character and past history, nor the appearance and deportment of the prisoner, could inspire them with sympathy, but the conduct of those arrayed against him was still more repugnant to educated men of the better classes of society, habitual respecters of law, order, and propriety. 'O'est une bete fauve,' a not very distant relative of Prince Pierre is known to have lately said, and your Tours' correspondent's description of his aspect and bearing justifies the hard word.

The comments of the Paris papers on the Tours trial are nearly all in one sense modified by the political colour of the different journals. Even the Constitutionnel, habitually favourable to the Imperial family, is downcast at the verdict. Marseillaise of yesterday was very reserved, doubles from a wholesome fear of seizure stopping the large sale it was sure to have, but it purchasers complained of being of being taken in by the scene of the r-aid abuse they had reckoned upon. The Cloche presented its readers with the following gem:—

'The slayer of Victor Noir has been acquitted.—We had not ventured to anticipate so grand a result. We will not utter a complaint or a recrimination, and still less an appeal to vengeance. At the moment when the empire is sinking nothing could better reward our many years of resignation or more strengthen our hope than such a solemn impunity awarded to a homicide whose name is Bonaparte.'

The Temps blames the jury, and the Siecle declares that the principle of equality, daily violated in France, has been grossly departed from on this occasion. It says:—

'The contrast between the tone, manners, and usual language of the Judges when dealing with an ordinary culprit and their treatment of Prince Pierre Bonaparte is the more shocking that nothing in the precedents and previous life of the accused entitled him to the particular deference which was repeatedly shown him, and for which he was only indebted to his title.'

PARIS, April 12.—Thirty persons were arrested yesterday for having tried to prevent the police from tearing down revolutionary placards.

PARIS, April 15.—The Rappel publishes a despatch from La Orensot, announcing that the strike is ended for the time being.

REPUBLICANS AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN FRANCE.—The Republican Democratic Committee have drawn up a series of conditions of which they require the acceptance by any candidate aspiring to obtain their suffrages at the pending elections. They insist that such candidate—1, Must have the ability, the will, and the courage to defend popular interests under a despotic Government; 2, the Deputy must hold all his time at the disposition of the district which elects him; consequently, when there is no business in the Chamber he must visit the electoral districts of his circumscription to collect protests, demands, and complaints, which will form the business of his legislative mission; 3, he must especially explain to the electors in public or private meetings political and social rights in the exercise of liberty; 4, if he be an advocate he must only defend neglected rights and outraged liberties, and that gratuitously; 5, if he be a literary man the produce of his labours should be applied to the dissemination of democratic ideas through the periodical Press, and to the organization of free and secular schools.

SPAIN.

A Bill has been brought into the Madrid Cortes for the better regulation of certain ecclesiastical matters.

It annuls their temporal jurisdiction and deprives them of the power of changing and removing the curas or parish priests—a power that has often been grossly abused for political objects, especially in the case of the Carlist plots and insurrections so frequent in that country.

MADRID, 13th April.—The trial of the Duke de Montpensier for the murder of Prince Henry of Bourbon, was concluded last evening. The Duke's prompt confession of the deed, and his expression of regret for it, were accepted as extenuating circumstances. The Duke is sentenced to one month's exile from Madrid, and to pay 6,000 dollars indemnity to the family of Prince Henry.

The Barcelona insurgents are receiving unusually severe sentences at the hands of the Council of War.

In the Cortes yesterday, General Prim indicated that a certain time would be allowed during which the clergy must take the oath of allegiance.

The Spanish clergy persist in their refusal to swear allegiance to the constitution. Though the time within which they are required to take the oath is short, they have shown no disposition to yield.

ITALY.

PEDMONT, March 28.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, in reply to a question from Signor Deboni as to the intentions of the Government with reference to the Ecumenical Council, Signor Visconti Venosta, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, explained that the Cabinet trusting to the authority of the law and to the established principles religious liberty, would adhere to its first resolution of abstaining from all intervention in the doings of the council. The Government confined itself to approving the conciliatory efforts of Italian Bishops but, in conformity with the principle of the separation of church and State, it would allow the Church freely to lay down what dogmas it chose. After some observations from different speakers the Chambers voted the order of the day, asked for by the Ministry.

Once more tidings of sanguinary strays reach us from Italy, and this time, as on former occasions, the spread of the melancholy reports coincides with the publication of a letter bearing the ill-omened signature of 'Giuseppe Mazzini.' On the 5th of March Mazzini sent to some of his 'Brethren' in Romagna a few lines, which have since appeared in the 'Unione Democratica of Ravenna, and which we publish elsewhere. His correspondents had, as it would seem, conveyed to him the welcome intelligence that they were ready for action. Mazzini, after bestowing his thanks and praises upon them, expresses his full confidence in their firmness of purpose, and trusts that their promise will be redeemed with as much manliness as it was given. He hopes for a unanimous resolution and a simultaneous effort by all the cities of Romagna. It matters not, he observes, when or whence the initiative may come. What is essential is that every town should be sure to follow the first signal that any other town may give. No further understanding is necessary. Strategic plans may be available for regular warfare, but they do not meet the requirements of popular insurrection. Action must follow upon action, and every one must hasten to seize the opportunity which Mazzini and his friends have power to create.

So far Mazzini on the 5th of March. About three weeks after the date blood was shed in the streets of Pavia and Piacenza, and attempts at disturbance were made through the province of the Emilia. In Pavia bands of armed men appeared suddenly, at 4 o'clock in the morning on the 24th ult., before the barracks of S. in Lino and San Francesco, where they shouted 'Down with the Monarchy! Long live the Republic!' adding cheers for the Army, and especially for the 421 Regiment of the Line, a battalion of which was quartered at Pavia. One of these bands, about 200 men strong, meeting with no encouragement on the part of the soldiers, did not venture beyond a noisy demonstration. But another band, twice as numerous, fired on the troops in cold blood, mortally wounding the commanding officer, killing and wounding some of the men. The attack was however, repulsed, not without some loss of life on the part of the aggressors, and not only before the barrack gates, but also at every point of the wall where the insurgents attempted an assault. Scenes equally tragic displayed at Piacenza, eventually with the same results.

It may be seen from all this that there are persons, besides the Bourbons and other worn out dynasties, of whom it may be said that they never learn any thing from time or adversity. At the close of a long life which may be summed up as a gigantic failure, we again see M. Mazzini at his no less silly than mischievous practices. To disarm a Government and to disorganize the public force by seducing a few subalterns and privates from their duties is a stale contrivance, to which the Chief of Young Italy resorted in Piedmont as long since as 1833. Insurrectionary outbreaks of this same bare-brained nature as those of Pavia and Piacenza were planned by Mazzini in 1833 in Savoy, in 1844 in Calabria, two years later in Romagna, and again in 1853 in Milan, in 1857 in Genoa—his last attempt beginning and ending in the cold-blooded murder of a sentry at the Fort Diamante for which Mazzini, as leader of the movement, though not actually present, was sentenced to death by default. At the age of sixty-two, and after so many failures and so much bloodshed, this incorrigible plotter does not scruple to incur the terrible responsibility of fresh attempts at insurrection.

March 5.—Brethren.—I received very late your letter of the 9th of February I accept, and shall bear in mind, the concluding words of your communication, and I know that you will fulfil your manly promise.

May your watchword be that of all the cities of Romagna! May they understand that if a movement, noble by the faith and powerful by the will which inspires it, begins on any important point, every city must consider it a duty to follow the initiative, and follow it without delay, without waiting for further instruction or concert, and without nice strategical combinations, which may have their value in war but which are unavailing to the purposes of an insurrection. Action must beget action, and must improve the opportunity which it is in our power to create.

Yours, now and for ever,
'G. MAZZINI'

ROME.—A synopsis of Cardinal Antonelli's reply to Count Daru's despatch is published. It is urged by his Eminence that the twenty-one canons have been misinterpreted, and that even if they seem to invade the rights of the state they may be considerably modified before they are formally promulgated. The church, he adds, has no intention of interfering with politics, and the canons 'are not of a nature to justify France in abandoning her attitude of abstention with regard to the Council.' A hope is therefore expressed that Count Daru will not press his demand for the admission of a special envoy of his government. It is believed that the French government will not now insist upon sending a representative to the Council; and as to any ulterior measures, it is considered probable that the Cabinet will postpone all action until the legislative body has had an opportunity of recording its judgment on the correspondence which has passed between the two courts.

The authorities keep themselves well informed of the projects of Mazzini and his partisans for another attempt on Rome, are obliged to increase their vigilance and severity. Within a few days a party of suspected persons had been arrested in Rome and neighbouring towns, and avowals elicited at their examinations leave no doubt of the existence of a conspiracy within the Papal territory, the leaders of which are acting in concert with the revolutionary party outside.

A Jewish Baptism recently took place at S. Andrea delle Fratte, in Rome. The neophytes were two young German Jewesses, Middles Jenny and Emily Anubal, of Berlin. They were baptized before the altar of the blessed Virgin, celebrated for the miraculous conversion of Ratisbonne, in presence of a very numerous assistance. Mgr. Gandolfi, Bishop of Corneto and Civita Vecchia, administered the Sacrament. A number of conversions are taking place among the Jews in consequence of the controversy between the Abbes Lehmann and the Paris Synagogue. Cardinal Pecci confirmed two American ladies, received into the Catholic Church by Mgr. Capel the day before.

What is it you must keep after giving it to another? Your word.

Who first introduced salt provision into the navy? Noah; for he had Ham in the Ark.

Muggins was passing up St. Clair St., one day, with a friend, when he observed a poor dog that had been killed lying in the gutter. Muggins paused, gazed intently at the defunct animal, and at last said: 'Here is another shipwreck.' 'Shipwreck, where?' 'There's a bark that's lost forever.' His companion growled and passed on.

An attorney in Dublin having died exceedingly poor, a shilling subscription was set on foot to pay the expenses of his funeral. Most of the attorneys and barristers having subscribed one of them applied to Toler, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Norbury, expressing the hope that he would also subscribe his shilling. 'Only a shilling,' said Toler, 'only a shilling to bury an attorney? Here is a guinea; go and bury one and twenty of them.'

A young wag, taking a drive with a pretty girl, encountered a Methodist minister. He stopped him, and asked, hurriedly: 'Can you tie a knot for me?' 'Yes,' said the minister, 'when do you want it done?' 'Why, directly,' was the reply. 'Yes, but it is past twelve o'clock and not lawful,' replied the minister. 'I never thought of that,' was the response, made just as a young briefless lawyer drove up, to whom the case was submitted. 'It depends on the sort of a knot he wished tied,' was the decision of the lawyer. 'I want a knot tied in my horse's tail to keep it out of the mud,' shouted the wicked fellow, as he drove rapidly away.

A late judge was a noted wag. A young lawyer was once making his first effort before him, and had thrown himself on the wings of his imagination far into the upper regions, and was seemingly preparing for a higher ascent, when the judge exclaimed, 'Hold on, hold on, my dear sir? Don't go any higher, for you are already out of the jurisdiction of the court.'

'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.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Tastes are as various in relation to perfumes as to wines.—All 'gourmets,' however, admire the 'Clique' Champagne; and ladies of taste and refined perceptions admit that the fragrance of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water surpasses that of every other floral essence. In South America it is the only perfume in use, and although recently introduced into this market, it is in equal favor with our fair countrywomen. It is prepared from fresh flowers, but as the aromatic vegetable of Florida is more odoriferous than that of Europe, the Florida Water (bearing the above trademark) has decidedly a richer odor than any European extract.

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.

WHY DO YOU HESITATE?—Why await the final attack of diseases which may prove fatal, when the first onset can be repelled with Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills, a preparation so genial and balsamic, so searching, yet so invigorating, that while it fights down the complaint, and expels its cause, it also builds up the strength and traces the constitution of the patient. Composed of antibilious and cathartic vegetable ingredients, at once safe and searching, they are the only cure for disorders of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, which can be relied upon under all circumstances, and in all climates. The idea of pain is justly associated with ordinary purgatives; but Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills do not create even an uneasy sensation, either in the stomach or the alimentary passages. In nearly every phase of disease the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, in conjunction with the Pills, will greatly hasten a cure.

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.

A GREAT TRIUMPH.

Read the following letter from one of our most respectable citizens:

Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre-Dame St., Montreal:

Gentlemen,—Having suffered severely for four years from palpitation of the heart, and frequent attacks of fever and ague, with loss of appetite and great pain after eating, attended with weakness and gradual wasting away of body, I was induced to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla and found from the first bottle considerable relief, and before I had finished the sixth, found my maladies completely removed, my appetite good, and my body vigorous and strong. I feel it my duty gratefully to acknowledge my cure, and to remark I had previously been under the first physicians in Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland, and Toledo, without receiving any permanent or even satisfactory relief.

Yours gratefully,
ALFRED TUCK,
Soap and Candle Maker,
Craig Street, Montreal.

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.

Within the Whole Range of tonic and alterative medicines known, none is entitled to more consideration than the Peruvian Syrup. In all cases of enfeebled and debilitated constitution it is the very

remedy needed. The most positive proof of this can be adduced.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

KNOW ALL MEN THAT LES DAMES RELIGIEUSES SECOURS 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. 1029, 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 O. 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 Secours Hospitalieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal,' allege that by deed made and passed before Mtr. 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 Secours 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 Secours Hospitalieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal' the said 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 Mtr. 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 Wymon 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 1756, among the Records of this court, instituted by the said Wymon 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 now due to said Petitioners, a sum of two hundred and eleven pounds, eight shillings and two pence, current money of Canada, to wit, the sum of one hundred and forty pounds, being the capital of the said constituted rent the sum of sixty seven pounds, four shillings, being for arrears of said rent accrued 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 to said demande for Ratification, which said sums 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 to be reckoned from the fourth publication of the present notice, to answer to the demande of the said 'Dames Religieuses Secours Hospitalieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal,' failing which the Court will order that the said immovables be sold by 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 lifetime 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 heirs at law of the late John Ogden Miller, deceased, in his lifetime of Montreal aforesaid, Coal Merchant and as such carrying on the affairs business and concerns of the estate and succession of the said late John Ogden Miller, Traders,

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
Montreal, 5th April, 1870.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.
Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.
Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to
Montreal, May 28, 1869.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or of any of his sons, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any Information will be thankfully received at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham—Doly Gr. hamow Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, US.

TEACHER WANTED.

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

WANTED

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

BANKRUPT SALE.

FIRST WEEK OF THE GREAT

BANKRUPT SALE,

AT

3 9 5

NOTRE DAME STREET.

P. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
Montreal, April 8, 1870.

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.
The Services of Mr. Charles Rancour, so well known as a cutter of the highest standing, have been secured.
Repairing, Cleaning by a New Discovery, Dyeing and Pressing executed promptly, in a style that defies competition.
Montreal, April 8, 1870

LOVELL'S

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been cowardly and unbecomingly connected 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 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.

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Rates of Advertising will be made known on application to
JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.
Montreal, March 16, 1870.

CANADA. } SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal.

No. 1115
DAME MATHILDE LEVELLE, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late Francis 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.
Montreal, April 1870.