

6 FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 17.—The party of the left centre to which belonged three ministers who have just resigned, is to be immediately reconstructed. The new Cabinet is viewed with considerable astonishment and no little dissatisfaction.

The French Government has officially notified Greece, that if Brigands capture Frenchmen, Greece shall pay the ransom.

The Constitutional, semi-official organ, demands that the laws be applied in their rigor to the cases of all who attack the constitution, and that full penalties be visited on the members of the International Workmen's Society, convicted of creating disorder.

The police continue the search for and arrests of the parties connected in the late conspiracy. A native of Belgium, discovered during the election among the voters at one polling place, was arrested, and has since been sent out of the country.

PARIS, May 18.—The Corps Legislatif met to-day and proceeded to count and verify the vote on the Plebiscitum. When the result was declared, the members of both Centres and of the Right received the announcement with shouts of 'Vive l'Empereur.'

Jules Simon approached the Tribune and endeavored to make some observations, but the Chamber refused to hear him. He then submitted an interpellation on the manner in which the election has been conducted and took his seat.

The Chamber then separated, with renewed cries of 'Vive l'Empereur' from the majority.

To day's morning papers have a great deal to say about the new attentat, and the Gaulois and Figaro gives cuts of the shells agreeing in the main, with the description in the Tribune. To use a homely comparison, they are like muffins or teacakes, with a depression or hollow in the centre of each side, and the points sticking out round the circumference, to which the handle also is fixed. A vertical section shows nearly the form of a dumb-bell, with the rivetting bolt, which holds together the two halves, passing through the centre. According to the very minute description given by the Figaro, the cast iron of which they are made is of excellent quality. It had been thrice melted, and upon this is based a supposition that the clandestine manufacturers had made use of old cast iron in preference to pig iron, of which the purchase might have attracted notice or have led to their being traced. The moulds made have been the work of a very skillful hand, supplied with excellent tools. The grooves for the passage of the pegs or nails are also very well wrought. In short, the conspirators seem to have had at their disposal an expert ironfounder, a good mould-maker, and somebody skilful in the adjustment of such engines. The papers found show that a chymist was engaged in the plot. But the smith's work is bad; the bolts are such as could be bought at any shop, but they are badly inserted; the nails are common, and broken with a hammer; the handle, with which the shell was to be thrown, is ill-made, and too small to admit more than three fingers of any ordinary man's hand. Owing to the deficiency in these respects, the shells, when loaded, would be dangerous to handle, so much so that it is supposed the intention was to throw them from windows. An absurd report was spread that it was intended to blow up the Tuilleries and some of the public buildings. The conspirators seem to have had a double design, for Baurin or Baurin, as some spell it had a six-chambered revolver, and it is said that a letter was found upon him bearing the London postmark, and signed Gustave Florens containing the most minute instructions for the assassination of the Emperor.

The Figaro of Saturday gives some details of the arrest of Baurin, for whom the police had been searching for two or three days as he was known to have left London for Paris early in the week. He was taken in the apartment of a woman in the Rue de la Harpe, and immediately conveyed to the prison of Mazas. A sum of 100fr. a la déca six-chambered revolver, and a letter signed 'Gustave Florens' were found upon him. Florens, who was a contributor to the 'Marseillaise,' and who is now in London to avoid an imprisonment to which he has been condemned for contempt, in that letter gives most minute and complete instructions for the murderous attempt. Baurin, when arrested, made a full confession of his designs, and indicated three other persons as being concerned in the plot. He was immediately taken into custody. The 100fr. found upon him, he said had been given to him that morning to assist him in the perpetration of his crime and to aid him in subsequent flight. Later in the day the police arrested another man at Belleville, against whom grave suspicions are entertained, but the man resisted, and calling for 'help to a captured Republican,' a number of roughs came to his assistance, fell upon the officers, and succeeded in rescuing the prisoner. A guard on the Northern Railway has also been arrested, upon a charge of having undertaken to bring into France from Belgium a large number of revolvers which were ordered of a manufacturer at Liege for French Republicans.

The sorrowful truth is, the Revolutionary party have demoralized France. Legal and pacific opposition has there lost the courage of its convictions, and renounces all hope of acting up to its principles. Liberty feels that it can do nothing against licence. It is only the strong hand of personal rule which can, at its pleasure, either check it or humor it or show it indulgence. We do not know ourselves what we should have to do in this country if the chairman of a public meeting were to read an indictment against the Sovereign, proposing that 'sentences of death should be pronounced upon her, and that the sentence should be commuted into the galleys for life, in consideration of those humane Republican principles which tend to do away with capital punishment. Yet the French Government, which arrested the other day one Lermine, or L'Harmine, for having brought forward an acte d'accusation against Charles Louis Bonaparte commonly called Napoleon III., concluding with 'the French People's sentence condemning the said Charles Louis Bonaparte to imprisonment with hard labour for life—is very much in that predicament, unable to see that such excess must either be absolutely ignored and treated with contempt, or else that they must be visited with such a punishment as will, at least make the people aware of their criminality.

If we now say that, in 1870 as in 1851, it is the dread of revolution which favors the Emperor's Plebiscitary scheme, and wiser over to it Count Daru and other high-minded Liberals, who had at first solemnly declared against it, we must not be understood to share their fears or to approve their resolutions. That France prefers personal rule to a Republic, a Napoleon to a Rodefroid, is a point which it requires no Plebiscite to clear up; but that does not prove that France prefers personal rule to all other forms of Government, or that she thinks that

despotism may best be tempered by Plebiscites. The result of an appeal to the people under the pressure of such terrors as haunt the French voters at the present moment can scarcely be considered a fair index of their real wants and tendencies. Whatever improvements the new Constitution may actually introduce in the policy of the French Government, that Government will continue to stand on the same principle on which it always stood—the demoralization of the sound Liberal party and the readiness of the mass of the people to accept order without any certain guarantee of liberty, rather than establish a liberty which, in their apprehension, may lead the way to revolution. But at the time of the formation of the January Ministry we were led to hope not only that order was to be made consistent with liberty, but that liberty itself was to be so constituted as to become the best security against revolution. If the Emperor obtains as large a majority as he anticipates, if, above all things, he obtains the votes, be they few or many, that are really worth having, there will be so many of them given ad terrorem and so many ad misericordiam, that we shall not be able to say to what extent he may have to be congratulated upon the favourable result.—Times.

MILITARY VOTERS.—Referring to the participation of the army and navy in the Plebiscitum La Marseillaise draws the following picture of the process:—In order to prepare soldiers become citizens, care is taken to send off to Algeria all those who may be suspected of having attended any public meeting. Those who are found reading democratic journals are confined in the guard-room. Punishments and outrages are showered upon those who are suspected of independence. When the day of voting arrives, there will be prepared in each barracks a ballot-box or a register. Around the ballot-box or register will be ranged the body of officers. The orders of the day will tell the soldier to vote 'Yes.' Then the roll will be called, and one after another, with head erect and body stiff and one hand on the seam of the trowsers, the soldiers will bring to the urn of the register the 'Yes' of which the Empire stands in need.

FOOD IN PARIS.—The French do not enjoy their food without suspicion any more than we do, but they seem to take tolerably energetic measures towards securing the purity of the articles they consume. A French journalist, wandering about what he calls the 'ham fair,' says he suddenly became aware of a great tumult not far from him and, turning to ascertain the cause, perceived a cart which appeared to belong to some employes of the prefect of police, and which was fast filling with hams, sausages and other savoury articles, amid much laughter and plenty of 'obass.' This operation came to an end, and the agents of the prefect were about to retire, when curiosity prompted the amused spectator to enter into conversation with one of them respecting this strange scene. Sir, said this individual with honest pride, 'Paris has no idea of the services we render it. But for us the population would be decimated. You see, Sir, that in a town like this, in which you must satisfy nearly 2,000,000 appetites daily, the supply of the public need offers facilities for imposition which would lead to universal fraud if some measures were not taken. Everything that can be eaten or drunk tempts the cupidity of adulterators. It would be well if innocuous frauds alone were perpetrated. He who adulterates coffee with chicory, chestnuts, acorns, potato, beetroot, carrot, turnip, maize, can give no one a gastric fever, but some will employ ground bricks? Oil may be adulterated in 38 different ways. As to this it needs only to be remarked that Paris consumes more than a million litres of salad oil; but only 100,000 litres at most of real olive oil find their way to the capital. Will it be the rest made of? Truffles are made at will with yams, mushrooms, and even cork. In the lowest class of restaurants you find cots, horses, and even rats' flesh cooked. Yes Sir, without continual supervision continual misdeeds would occur. This supervision is exercised in the most varied forms. Sixty inspectors incessantly keep watch over the butchers' meat; wine-tasters are employed to judge of the beverages sold in 3,000 Parisian publichouses. At the Halle 70 persons are employed solely to ascertain, by holding eggs up to a lighted candle, whether they are fresh enough for consumption. As to ourselves, Sir, we form part of the scenting-out brigade. It is our duty to discover by the smell the condition of all sorts of establisments fitted for sale. We begin our work every day at 8 o'clock, generally arranging not to pass over the ground already reconnoitred by our colleagues; but this we sometimes have to do, as those tradesmen whose goods have been lately overhauled are very apt to think themselves safe, and take advantage of their fancied security to make dishonest profits. In 12 months we visited 2,500 establishments, and we have to bring about 20 actions a week against dishonest tradesmen. All comes under our jurisdiction—tainted meat, rotten fruit, milk adulterated with horses' brains, whitening, &c. This is not all; we have to examine the state of the kitchen utensils in the 5,800 restaurants, eating-houses, and table d'hotes of the capital, otherwise veridigis would claim a yearly tribute of victims.'—Pall Mall Gazette.

SPAIN.—MADRID, May 17.—Espartero has written a letter to Prim declining the candidacy for the crown on account of his great age. The Cortes has passed a bill authorizing civil marriage by a vote of 142 yeas to 34 nays. The press continues to urge the settlement of the throne, and the anxiety in political circles for the termination of the provisional status daily increases.

The news from Spain is important, though conflicting. Despatches received from Madrid direct report that the Council of Ministers have determined to confer upon Regent Serrano the Royal attributes, if no candidate for the Throne is found within a reasonable short time. On the other hand, some continental news agencies have just forwarded telegrams to the effect that the Regency will thrust the Crown upon Espartero, in default of any other solution of the situation. It is believed in some quarters that his resolution to decline the Crown is not absolutely final.

ITALY.—PARMENT.—The situation continues as dangerous as it is possible to be short of a revolution. Two more horrible murders have taken place at Ravenna, which city appears to be the very headquarters and centre of the Sect; the victims are brothers, respectable citizens and fathers of large families. General Robilant has returned suddenly to Florence, in consequence it is said of an attempt at assassination. At Milan the police have discovered large deposits of arms and ammunition, so considerable as to necessitate their removal in the military forgoes. Plots for the revolutionizing of the army exist in every regiment and maintain the Government in a perpetual state of alarm. Even the official press is shaken in its optimism at view of matters while the Democratic and the Catholic journals make no secret of the approaching catastrophe.—Tribune.

In Italy we have the terrible contrast of murder, theft, and irreligion. Two respectable citizens of Ravenna have been assassinated by the agents of the sect since I wrote you. Seizures of large magazines of Orsini bombs, cartouches, and ammunition have taken place in Milan, and the revolutionary party boast (and with perfect truth) that the police are ignorant of nine-tenths of their resources and that no effort of the Government will stay the proclamation of the Red Republic in Italy.

Let your Catholic readers follow carefully the events of Florence, Milan and Bologna. They are directed from the same centres as the revolutionary movements in France, the Fenian societies in Ireland and the great Irish centres of England, and have one common word—the destruction of religion and social

order. It is they who have destroyed Catholic Poland, who are working through the unnational and sanguinary acts of Russia, who are the instigators of Armenian schisms, of Yankee flabbergasting, and of every low, lawless, and wicked enterprise over the whole world, and their first and principal object is the destruction of the Pope's royalty, temporal and spiritual. Therefore, let none of your intelligent readers, and no readers are more so than my northern fellow-countrymen, imagine that because I speak of events and tendencies far south of the Dees and the Hambar, they have no interest in them. Not only the Catholic, but the honest Protestant, has a direct interest in watching and stemming the tide of continental democracy, especially when they remember that the friends and allies of Mazzini and Garibaldi, are still in office as ministers of England, and that what they have encouraged in Italy will come home to England. That what has been done against Pius IX. may be visited on our own beloved and noble Queen and her dynasty. That the same men who are favouring revolutions in Rome are those who would drag the daughters and sisters of our proudest old Catholic houses before a lawless tribunal, to satisfy the brutal curiosity of a Murphy and Newdegate. It is in the Mazzinian press that the libels on convents commenced in Italy, long before the tide of calumny reached England. The ignorance of Foreign public opinion (which always has its reaction, however tardy at home) is a positive evil for Catholics.—Cor. of Northern Press.

A MAZZINIAN CONSPIRACY IN MILAN.—For some time the attention of the police had been directed towards certain mysterious proceedings in a house situate in the immediate neighborhood of the Duomo. A floor had been rented by a self-styled professor of mathematics for the purpose of preparing students for their university degree. It soon became known that these scientific evenings in the Piazza del Duomo were in reality devoted to the manufacture of projectiles and other instruments of destruction, to be used at the next Mazzinian rising. The circumstance that large quantities of explosive matter were stored upon the premises rendered great precaution necessary, for the mathematicians would naturally have as little scruple in blowing up the neighborhood in case of a surprise as they would have had in doing the same thing in obedience to orders from Lugano or elsewhere. At last a good opportunity presented itself; the premises were known to be empty one night at eleven o'clock; the agents of the questura took possession of the place and proceeded to draw up their inventory of the contents. While they were thus employed one of the young aspirants for distinction in the exact sciences, or, perhaps, their 'coach' himself, came to the landing, and was seized by one of the agents who was lying in wait for stray arrivals. The newcomer was however, too quick for his assailant, wrested himself from his grasp, and drawing forth a revolver, fired, striking the agent in the thigh, and then disappeared like lightning down the narrow staircase, leaving, however his hat behind him, and carrying away the marks of a blow hastily dealt at his hand with a short bludgeon by the wounded man. By the help of these indications the man was subsequently found and taken into custody.

Shortly afterwards the King's procurator repaired to the spot and an artillery wagon was laden with all the materials that came to light. They consisted of a great quantity of powder, lead, and moulds for bullets, percussion caps, and a vast store (ingente quantita) of cartridges ready for use. Warrants were then issued for the capture of four individuals known to be habitual frequenters of the house.—Among these was a certain Dujardin, who was at once suspected, and afterwards clearly proved to be the hero of the scuffle with the police agent. He is a young man of barely 23 years, connected with an iron foundry in a suburb of Milan. At the moment of his arrest he was found in possession of a twelve shot revolver, all the chambers of which, except one were still loaded. The books and papers found on the premises were at once carried off to the questura. Dujardin was then taken to the hospital, confronted with the police agent, who lies in a very serious state, and positively identified as the person who had fired at him. The three other men taken into custody are notorious 'destructives.'

Florence, May 17.—The entire reduction and submission of Neapolitan insurgents is reported to the war office this morning. Troops have been sent to Viterbo, to prevent the band of insurgents who had rebelled against the Italian Government, from crossing into the Papal territory with arms in their hands.

Rome, May 17.—The canonization of Christopher Columbus is contemplated.

GREECE

The King of Greece and an immense crowd attended the funeral of Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Herbert in Athens. The greatest honours and respect were paid by all classes. A portion of the brigand band has been captured, and nine of its members have been executed. The rest of the gang are being pursued, and the Turkish Government has undertaken to send them over to the Greek authorities, should the culprits cross the frontier. The Minister of War, General Bonaz, has resigned.

RISE IN THE WORLD.—You should bear constantly in mind that nine-tenths of us are, from the very nature and necessities of the world, born to earn our livelihood by the sweat of our brow. What reason have we then to presume that our children are not to do the same? If they be—as now and then one will be—endowed with extraordinary powers of mind, those powers may have an opportunity of developing themselves; and if they never have that opportunity, the harm is not very great to us or to them. Nor does it hence follow that the descendants of laborers are always to be laborers. The path upward is steep and long to be sure. Industry, care skill, excellence in the present parents lay the foundation of a rise under more favorable circumstances for the children. The children of these take another rise; and by and by the descendants of the present laborer become gentlemen. This is a natural progress. It is by attempting to re-oh the top at a single leap that so much misery is produced in the world; and the propensity to make such attempts has been cherished and encouraged to the strange projects that we have witnessed of late years for making the laborer virtuous and happy by giving them what is called education. The education we speak of consists in bringing up children to labor with steadiness, with care, and with skill; to show them how to do as many useful things as possible; to teach them, how to do them all in the best manner; to set them an example of industry, sobriety, cleanliness, and neatness; to make all these habitual to them, so that they contrary practice; to let them always see a good living proceeding from labor, and thus to remove from them the temptation to get at the goods of others by violent or fraudulent means, and to keep far from their minds all the inducement to hypocrisy and deceit.

MAN IN LOVE.—There is something very cruel in the contempt with which women, as a rule, look upon a man who is in love. One might have thought that compassion (which is nearly akin to contempt, however, with many people) would have been a more appropriate feeling; but it cannot be denied, that a man is never less a hero with the woman of his acquaintance, than when he is desperately in love with some particular woman. If it be his good fortune to have inspired a similar attachment in the bosom of the young person who has upset his reason, she, out of all her sex may be inclined to see something fine and noble in his devotion, but your ordinary woman—and

above all your extraordinary woman, who has some power of satire, and loves to revenge the weakness of her sex by laughing at ours—cannot help regarding a lover as a silly person, who has caught a fever which is about as ridiculous as the measles are to a grown up man. In novels the case is quite otherwise; and nothing in fiction attracts the sympathy of woman so much as a perfect abandonment to a wild and impetuous affection, with the spectacle of a rhetoric-loving young man conquering every difficulty, and overcoming all manner of obstacles for the sake of his sweetheart. But in actual life, a man finds himself compelled to keep a strict watch over any exhibitions of affection he may be inclined to indulge in, and if he does not, the women of his acquaintance look upon him as a 'softy,' and shrug their shoulders in a highly humorous way over his folly. As for the modern young lady, she conceals her affection so thoroughly that you would almost imagine she had none.

BEAUTIFUL SWISS CUSTOM.—The horn of the Alps is employed in the mountainous districts of Switzerland not solely to the sound of the cow call but for another purpose, solemn and religious. As soon as the sun has disappeared in the valleys, and its last rays are just glimmering on the snowy summits of the mountains, the herdsmen who dwell on the loftiest peaks take their horns and trumpets forth: 'Praise God, the Lord!' All the herdsmen in the neighborhood take their horns and repeat the words. This often continues a quarter of an hour, while on all sides the mountains echo the name of God. A solemn stillness follows; every individual offers his secret prayer on bended knees and uncovered head. By this time it is quite dark 'Good night!' trumpets forth the herdsmen on the loftiest summit. 'Good night!' is repeated on all the mountains from the horns of the herdsmen and the clefts of the rocks. Then each lies down to rest.

PROMPTNESS.—Promptness is a cardinal virtue. Nothing noble in life can be achieved without it. With it all things are possible. Before it all difficulties vanish, all obstacles disappear. The prompt man is the successful man. He takes time by the forelock. The opportunity comes and he seizes it. Luck is on his side. The force of nature takes his part and acts with him.—Promptness is not rashness. It never acts blindly. It does not waste its strength in random blows. It strikes at the right moment, and in the right place. It is a wide-awake faculty. It sees clearly and acts a wise decision. It does not put off till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day.

BEGIN AT THE ROOT!

Local disease cannot be cured merely by local treatment. For example: No application to the part affected will radically cure the piles. The habit of body, which is the primary cause of the complaint must be changed. For this purpose, BASTON'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, the finest vegetable alternative ever compounded is the medicine to be used. Constipation is almost invariably the immediate cause of this distressing disorder. This condition of the bowels is at once changed by the action of the Pills. Indigestion and morbid action of the liver produce constipation. These, too, are swiftly remedied by this powerful vegetable agent, and the organs toned and regulated to a condition of perfect health. Thus are the symptoms and source of the disease removed together. BASTON'S SUGAR COATED PILLS should be used at same time, which will insure a cure more speedily than by the Pills alone.

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.

Thousands of Promising Youths, of both sexes, go down to untimely graves from general debility and weakness, who might be saved by fortifying their systems with Iron. The Peruvian Syrup is an Iron Tonic prepared expressly to supply this vitalizing preparation of Iron that will assimilate at once with the blood.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Little think those ladies who avail themselves of the empirical 'beautifiers' of the day that they are permanently destroying the health of the skin. From the time of the Borgias to the present day, it has been well understood by the initiated that the pure essence of rosemary of bony, in the preparation of this Toilet Water, none but aromatic blossoms and leaves of a sensitive nature are employed. In addition therefore, to its excellence as a perfume, it has the property of clearing the complexion, and relieving the cuticle of all eruptions, &c., calculated to impair its smoothness, whiteness and transparency.

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.

SCROFULA ENTIRELY CURED.

Kingston, C. W., June 17, 1864.

Gentlemen,—It gives me much pleasure to inform you of the good effects derived from the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla. One case in particular has been brought under my notice, in which a person was entirely cured of Scrofula by taking nine bottles. Owing to delicacy of parties in not wishing their names to appear in print, I withhold them, but can satisfy any one who may wish to make further inquiries upon calling at my store.

I remain, yours very truly, ROBERT WHITE, Druggist, 42 Princess street. 458

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.

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

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

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. 1m Montreal, April 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 yielding 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, honest profit. Being a believer in free trade in Physic, his store will be found equal to the wants of Allopathists, Homoeopaths, Eclectics, Thompsonians, &c, with all the Patent Medicines of the day. A 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 untrue. Trusting that the favors of the past will be continued in the future, he 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. 106

LOVELLS

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials. JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 7, 1870.

LOVELLS 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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BANKRUPT SALE.

THE GREAT

BANKRUPT SALE,

OF

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

AT

395

NOTRE DAME STREET.

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

NOTICE,

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

MONTH OF JUNE.

Devotions of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, arranged for each day of the Month of June. To which are added Father Burg'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. SADLER & CO. Montreal.