FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The returns of votes on the plebiscitum from all parts of the country except Algeria foot up :-Yes, 7,210,296; No. 1, 530,610.

La Liberte says the Emperor intends to abrogate the decree banishing members of the Bourbon and Orleans families. The same journal asks for the complete freedom of the press as a result of the adoption of the plebiscitum and proves that after years of experience all efforts against the opposition press are powerless.

Paris, May 13 .- No disorder has taken place to-night, and tranquility now prevails throughout the city.

The Representatives of Foreign Powers in Paris have congratulated the Emperor on the result of the vote.

Many arrests were made yesterday.

During the continuance of the troubles 557 people were apprehended for participating in the riots. The tribunals have already begun to consider cases. Some of the prisoners have sentenced to from two to six months imprisonment. -

The trial of Prince Pierre Murat for maltreatment of M. Conte will not be held, the latter having been prevailed upon by Louis Napoleon to withdraw his complaint for a private consideration.

More than one bourgeors is already asking himself rather anxiously what would happen if the Emperor, who is known to be rather a friend than otherwise to Socialism, were tempted some day to try some Socielat Plebiscite against overgrown landed property, or too large incomes, or about some popular system of taxation, and to pass the measure in spite of the Houses and over the head of Parliament. Popular assent would certainly not be wanting to such measures, and such a Piebiscrie would be a success still more easy and brilliant than the present one. But even setting aside such gloomy contingencies, the renewal and sanction of the plebiscitary system have again shaken the confidence of the middle classes in the reason and good will of the Emperor, and have undone much of the conciliatory work which had been so opportunely begun by the accession of the new Ministry .-Times.

THE REPUBLIC AND THE EMPIRE. - The Republican papers of Paris continue to wage uncompromising waz against the Empire and all things Imperial. The Rappel, which is one of the most ably conducted journals of that persuasion, publishes the first of a series of letters upon the principles of 1789. The first point discussed by the writer, M. Felix Pyat, is the principle of hereditary succession. After denouncing in most unrestrained terms that principle, as conflicting with the principles of 1789, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, M Pyat insists that it invades the national right of selection. Since 1789 it has become impossible in France to settle irrevocably upon a man or a family a constitutional right of governing as in England. That country (England), in principle as in fact, is the only country which has retained a continuous line of constitutional Sovereigns. Its mixed Government has more or less united the two rights-the human and divinefatality and liberty, bereditary succession and citimen suffrage. But England does not possess the principles of 1789. She has not the sovereignty of the people. England is still fendal-half human, half divine. The Queen of England, not of and having thus, in one way or another, cost the the English. The English Royalty is not a magis- world since his accession one million of lives and tracy but a property. Thus women inherit power as five hundred millions of money, besides having a possession. The functions only exist as a conse- largely contributed to lower the tone of political and quence of possession. The King is still to be lord | probably of social morality also, and baving stimuand master, not the chief. Victoria substantially lated to excess that passion for mere material luxury Genos for the throne of Spain. It is believed that reigns by the right of force, the right of Doomsday (?) and well-being which is one of the worst and most on the latter question the views of the Government and well-being which is one of the worst and most on the latter question the views of the Government and well-being which is one of the worst and most on the latter question the views of the Government and well-being which is one of the worst and most on the latter question the views of the Government and well-being which is one of the worst and most on the latter question the views of the control of the worst and most of the worst and most on the latter question the views of the Government and well-being which is one of the worst and most on the latter question the views of the grant and well-being which is one of the worst and most on the latter question the views of the grant and well-being which is one of the worst and most on the latter question the views of the grant and well-being which is one of the worst and most on the latter question the views of the grant and well-being which is one of the worst and most of the worst and most of the worst and well-being which is one of the worst and most of the worst and well-being which is one of the worst and wellthe right of conquest, the warrior right of William I., to which was afterwards tacked on the civil right of William III. a compromise. In France everything is very different. There is no longer any King of France. The Emperor is Emperor of the French. The Imperial dignity is in no way a property or a conquest, patriarchal, nor a fruit of war. It is a simple function, a civic magistracy, elected, desired, appointed, and not born, chosen and not imposed in principle at least. If the Imperial dignity be an office, as it must be according to the public law of Frenchmen, and to its bases the three great triumphs of 1789, which the Empire proclaims in its law, how then can hereditary succession in the male line, and in order of primogeniture be justified—the radical annihilation of choice, in one word, of the national sovereignty? And if, on the contrary, the dignity is hereditary—that is to say, proprietary, wherefore the exclusion of the rights of women? Why should there rot be an Empress Eugenie of France as there is a Queen Victoria of England. The French genius is so logical that even under the feudal regime, it was instinctively perceived that the Royal power was an office, and therefore the Salic law was made.'

TRADE STRIKES IN FRANCE -Although the great strike at Oreuzot has completely failed, notwithstanding all the encouragement and aid contributed by the Republican Press in Paris and the provinces, there are many evidences of dissatisfaction among 'upon the mooted points of increased wages and diminished labor. Great excitement has prevailed in the district, but, although some acceptable for the most of them, the following some acceptable for the most of them, the following some acceptable for the most of the mos made, there have been no serious disorders, owing to the presence of a large military force concentrated in the neighborhood. The workmen of various trades in many towns have sought to enforce their demands by retiring from the workshops, and a belief has arisen that these isolated attempts are but parts of one general scheme of action determined upon by a central body. On Tuesday morning the workmen employed by the firm of Cail and Co., well-known metal workers of Paris, announced their intention of not returning to work unless their demands of increased wages, reduced hours of labour, and abolition of piece work and over-time were complied with The employers, however, refused to yield the terms required, and nearly 300 founders and moulders are now on strike. It is feared that the men employed in other branches of the same business will join in the movement. The journeymen tailors also have chosen this particular season—the busiest—as the time to insist upon an advance in their payment, and a refusal of this demand has resulted in the desertion of some of the principal establishments in Paris,

I have already mentioned, writes the Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, that the Cabinet had taken the strikes into consideration. From what I have learned from a conversation with a Socialist Republican, there are two societies which seem destined to trouble the peace of the countrythe Association Internationale des Travailleurs, and the Societe des Metiers Parisiens.

Wishing to learn the object of these who threaten us with most directal proceedings, I senght an interview with one of their chiefs, and passed a pleasant

volumes of positive philosophy and printed rules of the seciety of which he is secretary. On the bookshelves I caught a glimpse of "the divine Williams," Moliere, and other poets, and, of course, the mavita-

ble Contrat Social. After a few preliminary observations, I asked him about the strike at Creuzot, which has just come to a termination in consequence of the men belvg unable to hold out any longer. As M. Schneider has always been reputed a kind and liberal master, I inquired if he had not been badly treated by his men. The snewer was that, from M. Schneider's own showing, he was making 10,000,000 france a year When I remarked that this large profit included interest on the capital invested, he replied that capital should bear no interest; and this is one of the Socialist ideas, deeply rooted, and against which it would have been useless to argue.

This led me to the main object of my visit, and I thereupon ventured to ask him point blank whether the society to which he belonged—the International Association—was not endeavouring to bring about a general strike. Without answering my question categorically, be immediately began to expatiate on the effectiveness of such an attack on society, in a manner which left but little doubt in my mind that such an extreme measure was really in serious contemplation by him and by his brother agitators. I pointed out that it seemed to me that the working men would almost inevitably succumb in such a struggle, seeing that the capitalists would have the interest of their money, &c, to live on in case of a general strike, while the workmen, would not be able to receive such aid as is usual in ordinary strikes from their brother workmen, since no one would be earning any money, and the accumulated capital of the very recently organised societies in France would not last a week divided among all their members Oh, but their capital would be no use without labour, he answered. 'It would absolutely be no more use to them than a twenty-franc piece would have been to Robinson Orusoe in his desert island. We should take care to make the strike particularly strict and universal in all trades having relation to the food supply -when the butchers would not kill meat or the bakers bake bread, it would be a ques-

tion of who could fast longest. All this sounds like the wild talk of a visionary; yet it came from the mouth of a very intelligent, well-educated man, who, though not himself a working man, is in daily contact with the working-men of Paris.

Cost of Narolson. - The April number of Fruzer's Magazine contains a curious article entitled the 'Cost of Napoleon,' which is an attempt to estimate what the Emperor of the French has done for France and Europe, and what he has cost them during the twenty years of his reign. The result arrived at by the author is startling, but the figures seem to be based upon the best authorities, and are given merely as the nearest attainable approximation to the truth. He credits Louis Napoleon with having been the main agent in liberating Europe from the incubus of Rus sian influence by the Crimean war, and of freeing Italy from the Austrian yoke by the war of 1859; with having increased the wealth of France enormously, its commerce fourfold, its railway communication sevenfold; with having pretty steadly exerted bimself to form and preserve a cordial alliance with England; with having inaugurated a wiser and sounder commercial policy; and with having by means of his 'open loan' system introduced a new investment for the savings of the peasantry, and thus at once improved their income and reduced the exorbitant price of land. On the other hand, he d. bits the Emperor with enormous financial extravagence on his own part, and with being the cause of a similar vice in nearly every state in Europe; with having in creased the annual expenditure of France by ten millions sterling a year ; with having more than doubled the National Debt; with having largely increased his own standing army, and compelled the surrounding nations to do the same to an extent that cannot be calculated with any degree of accuracy; with having involved Europe in no less than three wars, dangerous national (eatures of the day.

CHANGES IN PARIS .- The principal changes that strike me to-day in Paris, after an absence of about a dezen years, are, that the whole population of the boulevards have become fat; and that the tripping little grisette, with her pretty cap and neat inexpensive dress, has disappeared from the streets, and been replaced by the d moisclle du mugazin who dresses in a yellow-braided jacket and high heeled boots. In like manner, the brisk little fellows who lived on fried potatoes and vaudevilles, and went humming about their shop work, have become discontented prigs with mutton-chop whiskers, who pass their evenings in organizing strikes, and the rest of their time in dreaming of une sericuse position sociale. I observe, also, the importation of spurious British manners and customs on the most extensive scale; ridiculous imitations of the ugliest parts of English dress, such as our bats and ungainly boots; the general use of yellow hair-dye and monstrous wigs; lastly, the decline and fall of French cookery This plump people though they have grown so round, no longer imagine delicate dishes, as in the hungry days before the first revolution, when they all had such empty etomachs and such hungry minds. They have become so satisted with succulent food as to be indifferent to the finer arts of the kitchen. No new culinary invention of world-wide reputation has been discovered in Paris since the 'Mayonnaise;' and mutton; hash. Finally, even turtle soup, melted butter, cayenne pepper, and hot gin-and-water have made their appearance at the best tables. The hot gin-and-water is indeed called 'krock,' but under this name it is nationalized; and its effect on the lively Parisian temperament is to make it suddenly and wildly boisterons. The cafes, full of that universal out-of-door life which made Paris so delightful to the passing traveller if he lingered but a day there, are gradually but surely giving place to clubs and more sedentary habits. The Government officials, retired officers, professional and literary men, who formerly only slept and dressed at their lodgings. now retire into dark entresols in charge of a nurse who cultivates them like mushrooms. There they dine and live, appearing only on the boulevard towards 5 o'clock for their absinthe, or, horrible to relate, their 'gin and bitters.'-Dickens's All the Year Round.

A BLAST AGAINST PRESENT FASHIONS .- A French paper complains bitterly of the present fashions. Ac cording to it the laws of taste have been repealed, and all is in confusion. Women are such slaves to fashion that they adopt all sorts of ugly and rulnous trappings . If our autocrats of the soissors and thimble insisted on dressing them in dusters they would not murmur; some seven or eight hundred france would be spent on a costume which, when the fancy for it passed off would at least serve to wipe the dishee.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. -The Italian Ministry has asked for provisional powers for another month, and may be direct incentive to schism and, there and then, set fire considered as having already given in its resignation. to his copy of it in the pulpit. He is said to have hour with him in a garret within pistol shot of the provisional powers for another month, and may be direct incentive to schism and, there and Prefecture of Police. The staircase was not promisting, it was wanting in solidity and light, but I Sicily is in a ferment of Mazzinian agitation, and the been arrested when leaving the church.

found my way up with the aid of a lucifer match at alarm of the Italian Government has been very midday. The Republican, who expected my visit, great. The police is even said to have signified to many writing when I arrived; his table was busy writing when I arrived; his table was strewed with books and manuscripts—two or three as they were known to be conspiring for the Orown could not remain there, and it is to this circumstance Rome is indebted for their presence. A third dele gate of police has been murdered at Ravenna, and no ore believes that General Robillant will long es cape the vengeance of the Sect. Assassination has become a daily and hourly occurrence in the Romagnas, and the reign of anarchy seems to be nearer than ever. The increase of condemned criminals in Italy is such that in 1869, 70 814 were undergoing their sentence, while France, with nearly double the population, 50 260! Under the old regime the number was not more than one-half. It is morally impossible that Italy can continue in such a state as she now is without a frightful social and political catastrophe, and the failure of the last Mazzinian attempt will only hasten the desperate efforts of the Left in the Italian Chamber to obtain the end they no longer seek to conceal, the overthrow of the Monarchy and the proclamation of a Republic. It is, however, certain that the Republic will break up into many portions, and that among other provinces bicily will claim its autonomy. Venice, Lombardy, and Piedmont will possibly remain attached to Monarchy, and form a Conservative State under the House of Savoy, which is much to be desired; but the central and southern States will vacillate between Republicanism and Federation, till events restore them to their lawful sovereign. Ricasoli is spoken of as the possible Minister to succeed Lanza, but Ratazzi is a far more probable candidate for office. His understanding with the Sect is perfect, and he will be the first man to join the Republic if it be once proclaimed in Italy, and probably will assume no small share in its administration.—Tablet.

But for the army, no one can tell how long society could keep together in France, in Spain, and perhaps. even in Austria and Germany; and we have more than sufficient evidence that elements of dissolution are no less actively at work in many a district of the Italian peningula. The mere instinct of existence for a new State like the Italian Kingdom ought to be paramount over all others feelings. Bankruptcy would be a fearful evil for Italy; but the triumph of Mazzinianism, even for a day, would entail far more fatal and irreparable consequences .- London Times.

FLORENCE May 13 .- Serious outbreaks occurred in Calabria. The troops are moving thither in force.

The story of the Italian fevolution is truly a dark page in history. It marks the moral decadence of the belanded 'nineteenth century' We bear of revelutions and efforts to reform and purify the Ecglish Turf, and to free it from the crimes and artifices of blackleg swindlers But even on that Turf, it is still considered at least reprehensible to drug the competing horse and ther pretend to race against him. The basest of those blacklegs would hardly challenge a victim to a duel, having first bribed that victim's second to betray him to death with only an unloaded pistol in his hand. Yet this would fall short of the infamy practiced by Victor Emmanuel upon his relative the unfortunate Francis of Naples, and on the aged Vicar of Christ | When Clovis first heard from the missionary's lips the story of our Lord's Crucifixion, he sprang from his seat exclaim ing. 'Ha! Had I been there with my brave Franks. would have saved Him, or perished I' We can well believe that Victor Emmanuel, hearing how Judas had betrayed our Lord for thirty pieces of silver, would exclaim—' Had I been there I would have sold Him for twenty-nine !- Nation.

The recent Mazzinian troubles in Italy bave exextended as far as Palermo. Large quantities of powder and ball, and 30,000 prepared cartridges have been discovered near that city. Two officials in the telegraphic service, being suspected of corres panding with the Revolutionary party, have been removed to distant stations, and the whole city is now prepared for any emergency. All parties seem auxiously awaiting the catastrophe which everybody expects very soon. The Mazzinian section alone is alort and prepared for action, whilst the Government receives no support from the Chamber o' Depaties .-Victor Emmanuel has retired to Tarin, whither all the members of the family, even the Duke of Genos. studying at Harrow, have been summoned post haste. The two principal questions to be discussed at the family council are said to be the abdication of the King of Italy, and the candidature of the Duke of have undergone a considerable modification lately: that they are willing now to withdraw the previous refusal, and to accept the offered sovereignty for Prince Thomas. As for Victor Emmanuel, it is well known he is tired of his troubled throne, and only waits a favourable moment to abdicate; but to obtain the Spanish crown for the Duke of Genoa it is necessary the King of Italy should maintain his position. at least for some time longer The question now is, whether the revolutionary Masonic faction will permit him.

The 'Journal de Geneve' publishes a letter from M. Mazzini to M. Edgar Quiret which is worth noticing for the appreciation which it contains of the younger hands to whom the cause of universal re-generation is to be entrusted. After complaining of the heavy labours which constant conspiracy entails upon a man of his age, the veteran revolution monger confesses that ' he no longer esteems the generation

for which he labours.' It is impossible (he says) to sympathize with it, to rejoice or to suffer with it, or cordially to grasp the band of him who stands beside you in the battle. This generation has no faith. It has opinions. It shipres God, immorality, love, the eternal promise, the future of those who love, the belief in an intelligent and providential law, all that there is of beautifal, of good, and holy in the world, all the holy tradition of religious sentiments from Prometheus to Christ from Socrates to Kelper, to kneel before Comte and Buchner. It studies the phenomena which it observes, but it ignores the causes which produce them. It receives laws as regulations, forms without substance, means without an end. As an inevitable consequence it is Machiavellian, tracing all to oppor tunity, to skill, stranger to the moral sense and to a consciousness of the sanctity of its works and of the power of truth. It labours for the destruction of the Empire, and it pledges an oath of fidelity to it. In Italy it discusses the question whether, in order to bring about the fall of the Monarchy, it would be best to form an alliance with Prussia or with Imperial France; whether, in order to obtain the Italian Tyrol, it would be better to make war against Austria or urge her towords Moldo-Wallachia. We have reached the point of success, the theory of Hegel, the worship of strength. Justice, justice, everywhere, and for all, is regarded as Utopian. Thus it is that, discouraged and disgusted, I still remain at my post.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 13. - General Ostensackan declares that Russia will forbid the Apostolic Vicars from entering Poland.

RUSSIAN PERSECUTION.—The Russian Government bas, it appears, issued a new so called Catholic ritual, without the approval of the Holy See, and has enjoined its use upon all Catholic priests under its control. A local paper reports that, on the Feast of the An-nunciation, the Abbe Piotrowicz one of the senior priests at Vilna, in the presence of a numerous as semblage of the faithful publicly protested from the pulpit against the hostile messures adopted by the Russian Government against the Catholic faith. He condemned the book, to which we have referred, as a

UNITED STATES.

Look upon this picture,' from the 'Evening Post, and which is intended to be very pretty :--

'In the northwestern states there are no less than two hundred thousand Norwegians. They are all Protestants. Probably a single Roman Catholic does not exist among these sturdy Scandinavians.

And on this, from the Commercial Advertiser, which is quite the reverse :--

THE MORMON PROSELYTES. - The bulk of the conversions to the faith of the Latter Day Saints, writes a Salt Lake correspondent, are from Protestant na tions. Sweden, Norway Denmark, Holland, the Protestant portion of Northern Germany, England and Scotland furnished with the United States, most of the Mormon coaver's. It is the universal testimeny of their missionaries that it is of little use to attempt to find proselytes among the Catholice, and so far they acknowledge the failure of their efforts in Russia, Austria and Southern Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Ireland and France In the two last named countries their failure has been so warked as to lead some of them to give it as their opinion that no Irishman or Frenchman is a Mormon; and next to these, Switzerland appears to be the most difficult country to obtain recruits from.

A negro woman has just obtained a divorce from her hustand in Georgia-the first case of the kind ever brought before the courts of that State.

SECRET OF HAPPINESS -An Italian Bishop, who had struggled through many difficulties without repining, and been much opposed without manifesting impatience, being asked by a friend to communicate the secret of his being always so happy, replied it consists in a single thing and that is, 'making a right use of my eyes.' His friend, in surprise, begged him to explain his meaning. 'Most willingly,' replied the Bishop; 'in whatsoever state I am, I first of all look up to heaven, and remember that my great business is to get there. I then look down upon earth, and call to mind how small a space I shall soon fill in it I then look abroad in the world and see what multitudes are, in all respect, less happy than myself. And thus I learn where true happiness is placed where all my cares must end and how little reason I have had to murmur, or be otherwise than thankful. And to live in this spirit is to be always bappy.

BE ACCUBATE -I do not know that there is anything, except it be humility, which is so valuable as an incident of education as accuracy. And accuracy can be taught Direct lies told to the world are as dust in the balance weighed against the falsehoods of inaccuracy. These are the fatal things And they are all pervading. I scarcely care what is taught to the young if it will but implant in them the habit of accuracy. What a man can write out clearly, correctly, and bri-fly, without book or reference of any kind; that he undoubtedly knows, whatever else he may be ignorant of. Forknowledge that falls short of that knowledge that is vague hazy indistinct, uncertain-I for one profess no respect at all. And I believe that there never was a time or a country where the influences of a careful training were in that respect more needed. Men live in haste write in haste- I was going to say think in haste only that perhaps the word thinking is hardly applicable to that large number who, for the most part, purchase their daily allowance of thought ready made .- Lord Stanley.

How to Break off Bad Habits. - Understand clearly the reason and all the reasons why the habit is injurious. Study the subject till there is no lingering doubt in your mind. Avoid the places the persons the thoughts that lead to the temptation Frequent the places, associate with the persons, indulge the thoughts that lead away from temptation. Keep busy; idleness is the strength of bad habits. Do not give up the struggle when you have broken your resolution once, twice, ten times, a thousand times. That only shows how much need there is for you to strive. When you have broken your resolution, just think the matter over, and endesvor to understand why it was you failed, so that you may be on your guard against a recurrence of the same circumstances. Do not think it a little or easy thing that you have undertaken. It is folly to expect to break off a habit in a day, which may have been gathering strength in you for years.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the ne plus ultra of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messrs. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medul, 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. Leelie, 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 Measrs. 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 decressed together. To restore the vital energies, purge the system - cleanse the blood—take Ayer's Pills. - Glasgow [Ky] Free Press

153

Caurion!-In our changeable climate, coughs, colds, and diseases of the throat, lungs and chest will always prevail. Cruel consumption will claim it victims These diseases, if stiended to in time, can be arrested and cured. The remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

IT IS TRUE!

A hundred varieties of disease may be traced to the stomach For each and all of them, common sense suggests that the medicine which restores that organ to its full vigor, is the true remedy. If common sense demands what that remedy is experience answers, Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills Cathartics are plenty, but nine tenths of them give only temperary relief and many are dangerons. It is better to let dyspepsia have its way, than to attempt its cure with mercury. The sc-called remedy will destroy the patient more rapidly than the disease. Not so Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, which owe their efficacy solely to vegetable extracts. If the liver is wrong, they put it right; if the bowels are clogged with obstructions, they remove them; if the stomach is incapable of perfect digestion they impart to it the required tone and vigor. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

Agents for Montreal-Devine & 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.

> EVIDENCE FROM TORONTO. FRIN DISMASS CURED!

> > Toronto, C. W., July 8, 1864.

Messrs. R. H. Wood & Brother, Druggists: GENTLEMEN,-I deem it necessary to acquaint you with the benefit I have derived from using Bristol's Sarsaparilla, which I purchased from you. I was afflicted for some months with an affection of the skin, which caused me great pain; my face also was covered with a dreadful eruption. After using a number of bottles of other medicines, without any visible effect, I was persuaded to try Bristol's Jareaparille. After taking one bottle, the good effect of the Sarsaparilla was apparent. I persevered, and after taking five bottles was perfectly cured. You have my full permission to acquaint the proprietors of this valuable medicine, with the great benefits I have derived from it.

> JAMES TREGEAR, No. 22 M. soulo Arms Hotel, West Market Equare.

Agents for Montreal — Devine & 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.

Murray & Lannan's Florida Water. - It may be fairly doubted whether

> The many tinted flowers that shed Their performed leaves on Eden's bed.

lent a purer fragrance to the atmosphere, than fills the dressing-room or boudoir in which a flacon of this odoriferous toilet water has been opened. As compared with the fleeting scent of ordinary 'essences' its perfume may be called imperishable, while it is the only article of its kind, which vividly recalls the perfume of ungathered aromatic flowers. The volume of rich arome diffused by a few drops upon the handkerchief s wonderful, and as a means of relieving faintness and headache, and of perfuming the breath and the person when need diluted as a mouth wash cr a cosmetic, it has no equal among imported toilet waters.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Camp. bell & Co, J. Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi-

Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. others are worthless.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

390 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acknow. ledgments 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 Allopathisits, Homacepathists, 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 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.

LOVELLS

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 76, 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 Canvaes, 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 Gezetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY :

Dominion of Canada Subscribers,.....\$12 Cy. United States do 12 Gold. Great Britain and Ireland do £3 Stg. France, Germany, &c. do £3 Stg.

EUBSCRIPTION TO PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES:

Province of Ontario Directory, 1870-71......\$4 00 Province of Quebec Directory, 1870-71...... 4 00 Province of Nova Scotia Directory 1870-71... 3 00 Province of New Brunswick Directory, 1870 71 3 00 Province of Newfoundland Directory, 1870-71.. 2 00 Province of Prince Edward Island Directory,

1870 71..... 2 00 No Money to be paid until each book is delivered Rates of Advertising will be made known on apolication to

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

CANADA. PRO. OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. 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.

The aforesaid FRANCIS MURRAY,

Defendant. NOTIOE is hereby given that the Plaintiff has instin tuted an action for separation of property againstthe Defendant.

O. AUGE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Montreal, April 1870.