

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Gen. Douay dropped dead from apoplexy on the 11th inst. The Paris correspondent of the Daily News writes, on Tuesday, that the enthusiasm for war has disappeared. It is now evident that war with Germany means a prolonged struggle against one million armed combatants, determined to defend their own country, and, if possible, to give the French such a lesson that hereafter the Emperor's peculiar mode of making his reign an era of peace by attacking his neighbours will be rendered impossible.

The announcement that the fortifications of Paris are to be placed in a condition of defence, and the Emperor's admission that the war will be long has singularly dampened the ardor of those who imagined that within a fortnight a glorious peace, which would re-establish the supremacy of France would be signed in Berlin.

We are still told that the Germans are trembling at the idea of encountering Mitrailleurs and Turcos, but the fight has lost its effect.

Paris, Aug. 3.—A division of the French army, under Boullé, captured the town of Saarbrück and took three thousand Prussian prisoners. The Mitrailleur did wonders. A ball from a Prussian cannon fell near the Princes Imperial. The Obusiers carried 1300 yards effectively, and the Mitrailleurs over 2,000 yards.

Paris, August 4th.—The heights taken by the French at Saarbrück form a key to the railway approaches to Treves, hence the importance of the conquest.

Rations for five hundred thousand leave Paris daily for the French army.

Paris, Aug. 4th.—The Empress came to the Tuileries to-day, accompanied by the President of the Council and Ministers.

The 'Gaulois' says the Emperor will issue a decree making the Marseillaise henceforth the national air of France. During the fight at Saarbrück it was played by the bands.

A cable special to the Herald, of Strasbourg, yesterday, says after council of war, Marshal McMahon who is chief of staff to General Coulson, surveyed the Rhine from Kiehl bridge upwards. They visited Ortmuth, 20 miles north of here, where a cavalry division and part of the first division of infantry are encamped; from their movements, it is conjectured McMahon, with the African army, is about to cross the Rhine and dash rapidly by way of Carlsruhe and Heidelberg to Frankfurt, thence he will endeavor to cut the railroad communicating between Berlin and the Rhine. It is believed he will leave Mayence on the left, while the main army pushes on through the Lower Rhine Province to Mayence and Coblenz.

New York, Aug. 4.—A Berlin despatch says an other fight has taken place at the town of Gerawiler. A detachment of French crossed the line and took possession of the village. The Prussians then attacked the French and dislodged them from their position in the village, when they retired with the loss of nine killed.

A Paris special of Wednesday evening says:—The French very reluctantly admit they do not occupy the town of Saarbrück. They simply preserve their position on the heights, on which they had erected batteries a week before the attack.

The 'Journal du Soir' has reason to believe that the Prussian plan of attack is to concentrate at Mayence, Coblenz, Darmstadt, and Laubach, and march at once into France through Laubach—this the Journal thinks explains the assault on Weissenbourg.

Paris, August 5.—The 'Moniteur du Soir' in an extra, reports that a combat took place to-day at the Village of Nœux-Chautesbach, near the junction of the Hauter and the Rhine. No particulars given.

The French say that the Prussian needle-gun recoils so badly that the marksmen are soon compelled to fire from the shoulder.

It is now understood that Saarbrück was never an outpost, and so long as the Prussians occupy Saarbrück it is not an important military position.

The fifty departments at first exempted from the Garde Mobile service have been warned that they must immediately furnish their contingents.

Paris, Aug. 5.—At the Camp at Chalons last evening the Garde Mobile had a grand illumination in honour of the capture of Saarbrücken. There had been previously some slight insubordination among the Garde, but the favourable news ended it at once.

French Gen. Durque made a reconnaissance on the 3rd between Saarbrücken and Saarbrücken, to observe the movements of the Prussians. They were found not to be in any force in that neighbourhood.

London, Aug. 5th.—The report that Saarbrück was taken by the French proves unfounded. The report came from Paris and is contradicted by later despatches, which says that no fighting as yet has taken place at that point.

PARIS, Aug. 5th.—At one o'clock yesterday afternoon the three regiments of Gen. Douay's division and a brigade of light cavalry were attacked at Weissenbourg by very considerable forces of the enemy, which had been massed in the woods skirting the Lanter River. Our troops resisted for several hours the enemy, and then retired to the summit of Pigeonnier, an eminence which commands the line of railroad to Bitche. Gen. Douay was killed. One piece of artillery the horses having been killed and the carriage broken, fell into the hands of the Prussians.

Marshall McMahon is concentrating the forces under his command at Weissenbourg.

London, Aug. 5.—The fight at Saarbrücken on Saturday lasted six hours and on both sides 600 men were pleased 'Hors de combat.' Judging from the French account the mitrailleurs have already decided the war.

The Prussian victory at Weissenbourg was decisive. The troops engaged were regiments of the 5th and 11th corps of the Prussian Army Corps, and Second Army Corps of Bavaria, led by the Crown Prince in person. The French force consisted of Douay's division of McMahon's corps. Weissenbourg and Geisbill, in rear of that town were carried by storm at the point of the bayonet, after obstinate resistance. The general who commanded the French in the absence of Gen. Douay was killed, with two officers of his staff. The French encampment, one piece of artillery and 500 wounded prisoners, including many Turcos, fell into the hands of the Prussian or German side. Gen. Kirchbach is wounded. The Grenadier Guards and the 5th regiment suffered severely.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—M. Maréchal, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor of Russia, has arrived here. It is asserted that he is on a special mission to the French Government.

Since six o'clock great crowds collected before the shops of certain money changers who were suspected of having sent money to Prussia. The people made threatening demonstrations, but the police protected the shops from harm. An immense assemblage on the Boulevards were singing patriotic songs. No disorders occurred.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The 'Presse' judges from the movements now being made by the enemy's troops that Belgian territory will be violated by the Prussians.

By order of the Prefect of Police, all persons now in Paris who are natives of countries at war with France are summoned to appear before a commis-

sary of peace, and procure papers or leave the country.

The city is greatly excited to-night, and much indignation is manifested at the repulse of the French troops at Weissenbourg.

A special from Frankfurt on Tuesday says:—It is still generally believed that a great battle will be fought near Mayence. The number of men now massed between Mayence and the front is enormous.

The citizens of Frankfurt who are supposed to be hostile to the Prussian rule show lavish hospitality to the troops. If they do not love the Prussians they at least detest the French. This war in aid of detaching Frankfurt from Prussia has developed a sincere attachment to Fatherland.

The story which recently originated in France of the naval engagement at Cuxhaven, in which a Prussian war vessel was reported to be sunk, is false; there has been no collision at sea between the French and Prussians thus far.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—A dense crowd assembled to-day in front of the Royal Palace, and the King's despatch announcing the victory at Weissenbourg was read by order of the Queen amidst great enthusiasm. The buildings were generally covered with flags and will be illuminated to night.

London, Aug. 5.—The Times, this morning, says the plan of the Prussian Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Moltke, has been recently changed from a defensive to an offensive one. An advance into France is threatened.

It is possible that Prince Frederick Charles will push forward and attack Meur.

The Prussian batteries passing through here are observed to be much lighter and more serviceable than in 1866. The German officers believe that the Prussians will bring into the field a gun superior to Napoleon's pet artillery, and that the French mitrailleurs will find their match.

The Prussians carry old horse pistols, while the French have the long range carbines, and admit of aim. The fifth corps of the Prussians are mainly composed of Poles.

BRASS, Aug. 5.—The North German three masted schooner 'Laura' was captured by a French man of war, and brought into this port to-day.

London, Aug. 5.—It is understood that England has determined to make the invasion of Belgium a *casus belli*.

The King of Belgium will summon the powers who guaranteed her neutrality to her assistance as soon as her territory is invaded, and England will respond.

London, Aug. 5.—The statement reiterated that Russia's relation to belligerent powers depend on the action of Austria. If the latter maintains neutrality, Russia will also remain neutral. The only event that could alter this situation would be the rising of the Poles.

St. Petersburg journals repeat that Russia has no designs on the Danubian principalities.

A despatch from Antwerp represents the fatal effects of the war on commerce as fully felt there. Money is extremely scarce, and business is at a stand.

A despatch from Constantinople reports that the French Minister was warmly received by the Sultan, who expressed a strong sympathy with France in the present war.

London July 5.—The English fleet, including several iron-clads has sailed for Gibraltar.

Pesth, Aug. 4.—The diet of Hungary yesterday emphatically declared in favor of Austrian neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war.

London, Aug. 5.—A French corps is said to have moved last night on Saarbrück, where a battle was expected.

It is said that a cavalry skirmish occurred near Leutenburg, yesterday, in which 15 French defeated 150 Prussians.

The first levy of the Garde Cinq probably will be mobilized, and the regular army raised to 200,000 men.

Copenhagen, Aug. 4.—The Danish Government still struggles hard to preserve neutrality, but the popular excitement is intense, and perhaps unmanageable. The sympathy for France among all classes is very marked.

A circular has lately appeared from Gen. Gazeta defending Spain as innocent of the trouble between France and Prussia. This document is well received.

Lisbon, Aug. 4.—It is reported that Don Fernando has accepted the proffer of the crown of Spain.

Sweden is utterly unprepared for war. She has but 53,000 Remington rifles, and but five millions of ball cartridge, instead of ten million, which is absolutely required according to the Minister of War for service. The field artillery is still worse off, and includes only 35 batteries and 150 guns. Not one fortress can withstand a siege.

But one Norwegian paper advocates taking part in the war.

BELGIUM

London, Aug. 3.—Violent political and religious disturbances occurred in Brussels and Ghent. The mob held the streets for some hours, and ransacked convents and other buildings. The troops were called out and the riots were suppressed.

Our correspondent in Brussels writes, last Tuesday that the defeat of the Liberals was partly due to unpopular measures of internal administration, such as taxes on spirits and salt. The principal cause, however, was a discussion among the Liberal party themselves. The Radicals supported the Clerical party rather than compromise with modern Liberal leaders, but the Liberal opposition in the Chamber will be strong enough to control the Clerical party.

New York, Aug. 5.—The Tribune's Brussels correspondent writes on Wednesday. The final result of the election gives the Senate 28 Liberals and 34 Clericals, and the House of Representatives 50 Liberals and 74 Clericals. All of the late Cabinet were re-elected. Whatever party discussions there may be, all Belgians agree that their independence must be maintained at any price. The new Clerical Cabinet may, nevertheless, do great mischief in home affairs, and it may take years to reconstruct the old Liberal majority. The Clerical party promised a fifteen years' prolongation of the gambling bill at Spa as the price of success while all the Clerical party, as such, favor France rather than Prussia.

The Chambers will be convoked on the 8th of August.

ROME.

The Pope has written a letter to the Emperor in which he expresses dissatisfaction at the removal of the French troops from Rome.

Negotiations at Florence for the preservation of the neutrality of the Pontifical States was successful.

UNITED STATES.

A movement is being organized by the best women of America against the horrible chignon, which has all our sympathies. Women have discovered that the chignon cannot be worn during the summer without entailing upon the wearer the most serious consequences. Aside from the uncleanness of the abomination, headaches, constant and severe, follow naturally, and aberrations of the mind have been traced to the leading down of the head with masses of the hottest kind of material. A number of ladies of Toledo have within the week discarded the chignon, and cut their hair short, as Anna Dickinson, Laura Hallway, Florence Nightingale and Gail

Hamilton wear theirs, and not one of these could be induced to go back to the old style.

St. LAZARE DE BELLECHASSE, District of Montmorency, O. E. 13th Aug. 1864.

Edmond Giroux, Esq., Druggist, No. 47 St. Peter Street, corner of Vieux Marché, Lower Town, Quebec.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify, that I have been, during eighteen months, sick and obliged to keep my bed, unable to walk a single step. After having tried the remedies prescribed by physicians, and many others, without success, I decided to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and took five bottles. To-day I walk perfectly well, and I am able to attend to my business. One of the most able physicians, after bleeding me, declared that my sickness was severe Rheumatic affection.

I am, respectfully, yours, JOHN BURL.

Sworn to before the undersigned, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montmorency, Aug., 13, 1864.

J. BURL Justice of the Peace.

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.

Few people unacquainted with physiological chemistry are aware of the quantity of iron in the blood, but all should know the importance of keeping up the supply, for debility, disease and death are sure to follow when the quantity becomes too much reduced. The Peruvian Syrup [a protoxide of iron] supplies this vital element, and has cured many chronic diseases.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Through-out Spanish America, from Northern Mexico to the Straits of Magellan, this is considered the most exquisite of all aromatic waters. The Spanish ladies not only use it as a perfume, but habitually in a diluted form as a morning wash for the mouth. By the way, we would hint to gentlemen, that when used in this way and sprinkled on the clothing, it will render them presentable after having inhaled the fumes of the strongest Havana. Those of the 'bearded sex' who have tender skins will also find it a real luxury after shaving.

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.

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

INDIGESTION OR DYSPEPSIA.

The rules for treating this complaint are simple, and apply to all cases. Keep the bowels open, renew the lost tone and vigor of the stomach, and regulate the action of the liver, and the cure is wrought. Now come the anxious questions of the sufferer: How shall this be accomplished? Where is the medicine possessing the necessary searching, strengthening, corrective power over the organs, to be found? Dyspepsia, on this subject you have decisive testimony, from our most respectable physicians Dr. Wells, of Thirty-Six street, New York city, says: 'For eighteen months I have used Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills as an alterative and tonic, and consider them the most reliable medicine we have for dyspepsia, indigestion, and all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.' Dr. L. Mills, of Sixteenth street, New York, Dr. Elias Mott, of Court street, Brooklyn, and Dr. Parker Nelson, of the Clinical Institute, Philadelphia, recommend the Pills with equal earnestness. 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—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 *me 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.

Who that has seen a dangerous disease arrested by an able physician or a good medicine but values both. Be it your family physician to whom you owe so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr. Ayer's inimitable remedies—his Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his Aque Care that expelled the freezing ague or burning fever from your blood. Who that has been relieved by any of these agencies but feels grateful for them all?—Bangor Times.

TEACHER WANTED

To teach French and English. Salary liberal. Address Prepaid. M. GAUCE, Sec. & Treas., St. Canute, P. Q.

WANTED.

A LADY (aged 40) who has for several years past kept house for Clergymen, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Address "E. L." True Witness Office.

WANTED

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

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Ellen Green, maiden name Toole. When last heard of, was at Ottawa, is partially insane, about 37 years of age, fair complexion, and about 5 feet 8, or 10 inches in height. When leaving home on the 11th of May wore a brown dress. Took two others, one green and the other muslin, also a light blue jacket. Any person knowing where she is, will confer a favor on her husband, Maurice Green, by writing Direct to Eganville, Ontario.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF MAURICE GRANEY, aged 22 years, who left Montreal about 5 years ago for New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received by his Father and Mother, James and Ellen Graney, Richardson Street, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY!

Messrs. PICAUT & Son, Chemists and Druggists, No. 42 Notre-Dame Street, Montreal, have received the following testimony:

MONTREAL, C. E., July 31, 1868.

Messrs. Doctors Picault & Son:

Sirs,—This is to certify that for five years I was troubled with general debility, unable to perform any household duties, and suffering violently from palpitation of the heart. I was constantly under the influence of a chills fever, and experiencing awful pain in my whole body. I tried every thing—sought medical advice—but all to no avail. Twelve months ago I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and before I had taken two bottles, experienced a decided improvement; but my means not allowing me to continue its use, I was becoming worse again, when you kindly gave me a few bottles. It was the needed remedy, and its effect on my system was wonderful. I am now another woman; I feel well, eat well, and sleep well, and do all my work without the least fatigue. I cannot too strongly recommend this invaluable medicine to the suffering, and I have not the least doubt they will derive from it the same benefit as I have.

(Signed) ANGLE DANIEL,

Wife of CELESTIN COURTOIS, 95 Visitation Street.

I certify the above is the truth. CELESTIN COURTOIS. Sworn before me this thirty-first day of July, 1868. J. BOULANGET, Justice of the Peace.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always.

It never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. It is safe, and can be taken by the young and old, and in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—removes the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Colic, and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a Diuretic Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often administered where a serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, when we can not obtain it here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this Pill are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is a incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. It is the most powerful and the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it. Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

LOVELL'S

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Province, 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 Steam Boat 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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is elegant in appearance,—thoroughly constructed,—with powerful and steady bellows,—with exquisitely-voiced reeds,—finely contrasted qualities of tone, and ingenious mechanical contrivances for increase of power and for expression.

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