

ter this ordeal. If he will not do this, I think that the verdict of the public will be in my favor.

I do not care to take notice of the gross personal attacks made upon me by Mr. Thos. Widd, lest by so doing I should divert attention from the main question—"was not the said Thos. Widd the real author of the pretended anonymous and threatening letters that appeared in the *Witness* of the 6th of October last?" What Mr. Widd thought of me then, I can show, by letters in my possession, by the testimony of M. Bouchard, and by a communication that appeared in the *Witness* of the 12th Sept. last, signed Thos. Widd; and in which I am alluded to by the writer as "an intelligent and respectable deaf and dumb friend of mine." Knowing Thos. Widd as I do now, I am perhaps no longer his "friend;" but I am as "intelligent" and quite as "respectable" as I was on the 11th of Sept. last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient,
NELSON M. TALBOT.
P.S.—Until Mr. Thos. Widd shall produce the originals of the anonymous letters in question, I will have no more to say to him.

N. M. T.
Montreal, June 6th, 1869.

Rev. Father O'Brien requests that the annual collectors in aid of the Orphan Asylum will have the goodness to make their return in the course of the present month—June.

BAZAAR—The Bazaar in aid of the Poor Fund of the Sisters of Charity is now open at Mr. Boyer's rooms, Notre Dame street, and a large variety of useful and fancy articles are on exhibition for sale. Refreshments of all kinds are provided, and lunch will be held each day at one o'clock.

Mr. Francis McDougal has been elected Alderman for By Ward, Ottawa City, by acclamation in place of the late Mayor, H. J. Friel, Esq.

In our list of remittances last week, the money credited to J. McKeany, Cold Springs, should have been credited to F. McKeany, Grafton.

The following able article from the *Evening Telegraph*, containing an analysis of certain letters written by Sir Francis Bond Head, on the conduct of the United States Government in 1837 towards the insurgents of Upper Canada, whom it supplied with arms, and recognised as belligerents—will be read with interest at the present moment, when the 'Alabama' claims are brought so prominently forward by the United States. These have two codes, one for their special use and behoof; the other applicable only to foreigners:—

Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, prior to the union consummated in 1840 had written some letters on American neutrality in connection with the stand taken upon the *Alabama* claims. Two of these letters have since come to hand, and will undoubtedly tend to confirm the position already taken by the British Government and people in answer to the American Senate. It is not necessary to re-produce the facts of the situation which Sir Francis so ably puts forward in his exposition of the support the 'patriots' officially received from the American Government in the rebellion of 1837, in order to stamp the hideous hypocrisy of Mr. Sumner's demand with its proper stigma, but at the risk of boring our readers, who Heaven knows must by this time be pretty well tired of the *Alabama* controversy, we cannot refrain from giving them the concluding portion of the letter and here it is accordingly:—

Now, it was under these circumstances says Sir Francis, and at a moment when there was not in Upper Canada a rebel in arms, that the Governor of the State of New York, on the 25th December, as advised by his Attorney-General, resolved by availing himself of the provisions of the Great Britain and the United States, under which only four months before, on the demand of the authorities of his own State of New York, I had loyally delivered up to him an American citizen charged on due evidence of having robbed the bank of Rochester (in the said State) to proclaim on behalf of the United States 'neutrality' between two so-called 'belligerent' forces. The one, the triumphant, marauding power and peaceful authority of Great Britain in Upper Canada; the other, a gang of desperadoes (commanded by an American 'General') every one of whom had followed him and the fugitive murderer, Mr. McKee, not from Canada, but from the territory of the United States to a little uninhabited British island in the narrow river Niagara. Assembled there, and waging war under no national flag, this detestable gang, by the law of nations, were pirates—the enemies of mankind in general, and especially of the United States, whose sensitive honor they had insulted by having, as will be proved to you, forcibly captured twenty-two pieces of their Government artillery, as well as many thousands of their muskets.

Instead, however, of avenging, they condoned this insult, and, allowing their cannon to fire for a fortnight on the Canadian people (including myself) three of whom they killed the Governor of the great and highly-civilized State of New-York, against my earnest remonstrance, insisted and persisted in assuming the misnomer of 'neutrality,' and in declaring me and the robber of his arsenal, Mr. McKee, to be 'belligerents,' allowing, however, in breach of neutrality, the latter, whenever he thought proper not only to 'aid and abet' the citizens of the United States but daily to receive from them for his gang increased by them to upward of 1,000 food, powder, shot and ball cartridges, the three latter taken from the Government arsenals. Now, I beg leave to ask the people of the United States to consider and declare whether such conduct accords with the doctrine expounded in Mr. Sumner's speech to their Senate as follows:—

That the Dominion will never get a Reciprocity Treaty may be taken as a fixed and absolute fact. 'Let us not be misled by the fact, that the United States are not neutral; but where one is nothing but an odious combination of rebels, the proclamation is most unequal in operation, for it begins with a solemn investiture of rebels with all the rights of war, saying to them, 'Rise; here is a sword; use it.' The course of policy pursued by the constituted authorities of the United States was either right or wrong.

Supposing for a moment, that it was wrong, it does not follow, because England overlooked it at the time, be has long ago forgotten it, that she has now no dormant claims for apology and compensation.

The American Government and people, however, maintain that it was right. If so, as it cannot be right only when they pursue it, and wrong when pursued by any other nation, I must respectfully submit to their good sense and good feelings that, comparing the tiny dimensions of the strength, duration, and cost of the outbreak of the rebel McKee with the gigantic dimensions of the strength, duration, and cost of the outbreak of the rebel Jefferson Davis, it is logically, morally, and politically impossible for them to refuse now to accept from the British people as their reasonable apology for Queen Victoria having in May, 1861, (as Mr. Sumner complains), 'accorded belligerent rights' to the latter, at that period, successful 'rebels,' the identical words of explanation given to her representative in Upper Canada in December, 1837, by the authorities of the United States, for having accorded belligerent rights, protection, cannon, muskets, ammunition and food to the former defeated fugitive rebel and robber of their own Government arsenals.

England's firm, friendly answer, therefore, to what Mr. Sumner has deemed it advisable to term 'the great question, the massive grievance, the original, far-reaching and destructive wrong, in his own words, authorized to be published by his own Senate, is I submit, as follows:—

'He (Jefferson Davis) was at the head of a military force; a force hostile to the Government and seeking its subversion and overthrow by violence. It was a civil war; whether just or unjust is not material for the present purpose to enquire; it is enough that it was a state of open, public and notorious war, on one side to overthrow and on the other to preserve the (United States) Government.'

Between the belligerents or wagers of this 'open public and notorious war,' no foreign country had any right to interfere, and in acknowledgment thereof England alone, of all the nations of Europe, pledged herself by proclamation to remain neutral.

By this well-timed communication Sir Francis puts the Americans on the horns of a dilemma from which there can be, thanks to Mr. Sumner and the Senate, no possible escape. If we now only do our duty in the premises, we can also powerfully assist the British Government in the controversy, and with this object in view should call upon Parliament to hasten the production of the returns recently called for by Mr. Galt, and when they are laid before both Houses, should not rest a moment until an address has been voted to the Queen upon them, calling for redress and reparation for the damages caused with the direct connivance of the American Government in 1835, as well as in 1837. We hastened to make good the damages when Bennett Young and his associates plundered St. Albans and took refuge in Canada, last war, and would fail in our duty as British citizens and men if we did not endeavour to impress it upon the American people that neutrality has its duties as well as its privileges.

President Woolsey, of Yale College, who is, according to that good authority the *New York Times*, one of the ablest American publicists in existence, recently stated, in an international law lecture, that the United States have always held that the augmentation of an expedition against, or the persuading persons to enlist against a country at peace with the United States, was 'unfriendly and unequal'—an opinion which that other American authority, Judge Story, has legally affirmed, but yet a practice which has been so flagrantly departed from, so far, in the case of Canada, that we should blame our own authorities if they will not at least attempt to give the American Government an opportunity to act on the dictum.

The Canadian House of Commons took such a proper course on a cognate subject a few days ago, that the country will be disappointed if it does not press its resolutions to their logical issue, and put the demand for reparation in the sensible and appropriate shape we have indicated. It will be all the more respected at home and abroad for its action, even though the incidental discussion should provoke some of the white-livered gentlemen who sit on the Speaker's left to 'deprecate' the 'tone' and objects of the further resolutions which should be the fitting conclusion to Mr. Galt's address.

On Sunday last, the solemnity of Corpus Christi, His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto conferred the Holy Order of Priesthood on the Rev. Mr. Kilcullen. The ceremony took place in St. Michael's Cathedral. His Lordship was attended by the Rev. J. F. Jamot, V.G., Rev. C. Vincent, Superior of St. Michael's College, Rev. J. R. Lee and Rev. W. J. White.

We are glad to notice from the charge of Justice Court of that for the past two years there has been a gradual diminution of crime in the district of Montreal. Coming from the source it does the statement must be particularly gratifying to our law-abiding citizens, especially to persons connected with those institutions which have for their object the prevention of crime, and the elevating of the lower classes—educationally and otherwise. This may perhaps be accounted for by the severity of the sentences lately passed upon prisoners, the numerous agencies at work for social and civil reform, and the greater vigilance of the officers of Justice, to whom as much credit is due for the prevention of crime as for the capture of offenders. The present Session of the Court of Quarter Sessions is a very light one, the Grand Jury having looked over the bills of indictment and returned their true bills the same day. —Montreal Herald.

THE CARTERS.—A public meeting was held in Victoria Square on Wednesday evening, 2nd inst., to oppose the new inspection of the Corporation, by which Carters are compelled to wear numbers on their hats, in addition to having it on the right, left, and bottom of carriage. The following resolutions were introduced, with suitable speeches, and were received and carried amid great cheering. Over one thousand persons were present. Moved by Mr. Chaplaine, M.P.—"That the carters of Montreal deserve credit from all classes of citizens for their spirit of enterprise and their efforts to contribute to the good reputation of the city, even at great personal sacrifice to themselves." Moved by H. J. Clarke, Esq., Q.C.—"That the present action of the city authorities in imposing on drivers of vehicles for hire to wear their numbers on their hats, is totally uncalled for, arbitrary, and injurious to their business, the present system of having the numbers attached to their carriages in a conspicuous place being a sufficient guarantee for all public interest." Moved by J. J. Curran, Esq.—"That the Corporation of Montreal be requested to take into their favorable consideration the petition of the carters of the city for the redress of the grievances of which they so justly complain." With three cheers for the Carters the meeting broke up.

Quebec, June 1.—The western wing of the Grey Nun Convent, with the centre portion of the building, were saved yesterday through the energetic exertions of the City Fire Brigade and a working party of the Royal Artillery. The church, a handsome Gothic edifice, was burnt to the ground. The total insurance was \$20,000 in a Quebec office. Fireman Noel, of the Hook

and Ladder Company, met with a serious injury. Gunner Teech, of the Royal Artillery, was, perhaps fatally, injured from the falling of the steeple; he was struck in the back, and fainted among the falling debris. The Lady Superiress of the convent went out immediately among the falling stone and mortar, and had him carried out of further danger. He was then conveyed to the hospital by his comrades, and was alive this afternoon. From the peculiar nature of the fire the risk to life was great. The Chief, Deputy, and men of the Fire Brigade, and the working party of the Royal Artillery, with almost reckless courage, confronted the dangerous element at all points, saving the neighboring buildings, including the Jeffrey Hale Hospital.

It is said that one company of the 78th Highlanders is under orders for Fredericton, N.B., and two companies are to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to St. John, N. B.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Minerve* says the Hon. Mr. Langevin has given notice of a measure which will benefit the revenue. He proposes that the Government should establish a tax of one dollar a head on all emigrants coming by ship to this country. The master of the ship will be bound to declare the number of emigrants carried by him and the Government will have a lien over the ship for payment of this tax. This addition of a dollar to the passage money will scarcely be felt, while it will be the means of creating a fund for the relief of poor emigrants bound to the States, whom we are frequently obliged to transport at our own expense, and whose passage entails heavy expense upon the country.

There is a report here to-day that James O'Reilly, Q.C., who conducted the prosecution of Whalen, has received \$10,000 from the Dominion Government for his services in that capacity.—Toronto Globe. We believe that there is some foundation for what the 'Globe' says, not that Mr. O'Reilly has got the money, which he so richly earned, but that the Government have put that sum in the Supplementary Estimates, that is the portion unpaid. Mr. O'Reilly served the Government at the risk of life, and he certainly deserves to be as well paid as the Messrs. Cameron and McKenzie, who were so well rewarded to defeat the ends of justice.—Kingston Whig.

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.—We are happy to learn that the reduction of the liabilities of the Royal Canadian Bank goes on rapidly. When the Bank suspended specie payments, we stated our belief that the whole outstanding liabilities would be found to be about \$1,700,000. We now learn that the precise sum outstanding at the time was \$1,731,000—and that already this has been further reduced to the extent of \$194,000. On the 1st June, the whole outstanding liabilities of the concern were but \$1,537,000. For every dollar of this indebtedness, the Bank holds two dollars of available assets.—Toronto Globe.

The bills of the Royal Canadian Bank now sell at 95c.—Globe, 3rd.

The Government having offered to contribute \$300 towards building a house for the accommodation of emigrants who go to Ottawa, the Corporation of the city have commenced the work without delay, and have the plan prepared. The house is to be a frame one, 45x25 ft., one story and a half high, with separate apartments for males and females. There is to be a common kitchen and other conveniences. The building will be enclosed in a square, 109x104.

DROWNED.—On the 3rd of May, a plunge was heard as if some one had fallen into the river from the Merchant's Wharf, and in the neighborhood was found a woman's hat. Yesterday afternoon the body of a woman was found in the river, in a partially decomposed state, which by the clothing was identified as that of Mary Ann Doody who has been missing from about that time. Deceased was 22 years of age, had been married to one Frederick Wichey, who is said to have deserted her. She lived with a Mrs. and Mr. Ouseley, and was perfectly sober on the night in question. She was of general good character, but on two occasions had been in prison for safe-keeping having exhibited symptoms of mental derangement. An inquest was held before Mr. Coroner Jones, when the jury expressed themselves of opinion that deceased had drowned herself while in a state of mental derangement.—Herald, 5th.

It was reported in this city yesterday that the Treasurer of the County of Oxford, Mr. James McIntire, had absconded and left various treasuries to the amount of about \$20,000. Mr. McIntire left Woodstock on Friday last, since which time nothing has been heard from him, and his absence creating suspicion the accounts of the County were examined and a large deficiency ascertained to exist. Besides being County Treasurer, Mr. McIntire held the offices of Deputy-Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Surrogate for the County of Oxford, and the Treasurer of the Township of Elst Zorra. In the latter case, the deficiency is reported to be \$3,000, secured by special securities. The deficiency in the County accounts occurred some years ago, and since that time the bondsmen for Mr. McIntire, as County Treasurer, have been changed. The latter, it is reported, expect to free themselves of any responsibility, on the ground that the deficiency occurred before they gave their guarantee; while those previously bondsmen, hold that their release was unconditional. Mr. McIntire was recently appointed Agent of the Local Government to receive the tavern and saloon license fees for the County, and for this fund about \$1,600 was received, which has not, we hear, been paid to the Provincial Treasurer. The affair has created great sensation in Woodstock, where Mr. McIntire has been a resident for many years.—Toronto Globe.

RATHER TOO MUCH OF A JOKE.—Quebec, June 4.—A cruel practical joke was played in Quebec a few days ago, the victims being an officer in the 53rd Regiment, a city merchant and the Chief of Police. The officer received an anonymous letter, purporting to have been written by the merchant, warning him against visiting his house during his absence. The following day it was the merchant's turn to receive a letter, forged, of course, purporting to have been written

and signed by the officer, acknowledging the receipt of the merchant's letter, and threatening to break every bone in his body for his insolence in addressing such an epistle to him. The third anonymous letter was written to the Chief of Police, signed as before a magistrate, warning him to look out for certain parties as they intended to fight a duel on the plains of Abraham. The following morning the Chief communicated his letter to the Judge of Sessions, and it was decided to put a guard on the hill leading to the citadel, another at the merchants door, and the third officer to watch the door of the doctor's residence who was requested to be in attendance on the field. The merchant was the first to sniff the morning air, and as soon as he made his appearance upon his door step, the attentive officer stepping over the stand told him it was all up, that his Chief was in possession of full particulars of the intended sanguinary contest and advised him to return to his home. This disclosure brought the whole matter to light, and enquiries followed which showed clearly that it was a hoax. Certain parties here are suspected of writing the anonymous letters, and an investigation into the affair is going on.

That the Dominion will never get a Reciprocity Treaty may be taken as a fixed and absolute fact, and the sooner it shapes its policy accordingly, the better for all interests concerned. We should not have got the last Treaty had the Southern members of Congress not been made to believe, from one of their friends here in whom they had confidence that, if they did not vote for it, Canada would ask for annexation, which the North would favour, but which they did not want. The situation is not in that respect altogether altered. It was not, let it be remembered, the men who are now in power in the United States who gave us the Reciprocity Treaty; they opposed its grant; and they withdrew it the moment the Treaty expired. These are the broad, stubborn facts, governing the situation, and no man can gainsay them.—Montreal Gazette.

A correspondent of the *Toronto Telegraph* writing under date of May 27th, says:—The Hedge Gold Mining Co. of Mallorytown, put through their crush-mill last week about twenty tons of rock, four of which were very good. The remaining sixteen tons were of the poorest quality, merely surface rock; but as they were the first run through the mill they were not particular, as the Pass were somewhat rough and required use before running regularly. Yesterday they ran off and melted down, and to the surprise of all they got eight ounces of the precious metal without resorting to the mercury. They have one of the best quartz mill in Canada, and all the good paying rock they can use for years. Yesterday Dr. Haight of Mallorytown called upon us, and displayed a fine lump of the pure metal produced at this crushing. That gold is to be obtained in the locality is beyond doubt; after this first very encouraging result, as shown above.

The *Baltimore Southern Metropolis* very properly says that under the Johnson Clarendon treaty, England granted all that the United States asked for, and has since taken such a stand that there is now no escape, owing to the hasty and foolish action of the Senate, from American 'humiliation or war.' The English people have, in fact assumed such a position that no Government would dare to assess the sentimental damages that Mr. Sumner wished for, and the new negotiations must perforce revert to the conditions agreed upon with Mr. Seward's consent, who by the way, is said to be greatly tickled at the fact the Senate placed his successor in.—Evening Telegraph.

LEPROUS AMONG SWINE IN BEAUBROOK.—A fearful disease has appeared among the swine in Beaubrook, which bears the precise symptoms of the leprosy of the East, and as far as known is the first appearance of the loathsome malady on this continent. A sow owned by Mr. Chas. Harvey, three years old, was the first animal stricken by the disease, and specimens of the flesh, including the heart, were brought to Hamilton on Saturday and exhibited. The specimens are covered with white pustules, and present a horrible appearance, being supposed to resemble the leprosy as it affects human subjects. Each one of the small cysts, about the size of a pea, which were found in all parts of the flesh, contained an embryo tape worm, which would soon develop itself when introduced into the human system.

The *Guelph Mercury* says the fall wheat in Gut-frax, of which there is three times the bread sown this year over former years, is said to be in splendid condition.

St John N.B., June 4.—A riot broke out yesterday among the navies employed on the Fredericton Branch Railway in consequence of the refusal of their demand for higher wages. The peaceable workmen were attacked and beaten severely. A company of R.F.s and a number of special constables were promptly taken to the spot and succeeded in quelling the disturbances. Twenty of the rioters have been lodged in gaol.

It is said that correspondence has been placed for bringing Prince Edward Island into the Confederation, the nature of the resolutions are not yet accurately known. It is believed that they are simply to give power to our Government to enter into negotiations with P. E. Islanders will make propositions. There has been no formal communication with them yet; but Mr. Pope is believed to have been here in such a way that if enquiries were found inconvenient, the most positive denial could be given to questions about the correspondence on the subject.

The debate on the acceptance of the situation policy of the Nova Scotia Government was brought to a close by the St. John, N.B., News in the Nova Scotia Legislature last Tuesday. The resolutions, moved by Mr. Kidston in amendment to those of Mr. Wilkins on the part of the Government were voted down 27 to 7. Mr. Wilkins's resolutions were then put and sustained by 27 yeas against 7. Three members were absent, Mr. D. McDougal, who voted the Speaker requesting to be counted among those supporting Wilkins's resolution, Mr. Piquet, who is a Unionist, and Mr. Young, who it seems, sits upon the fence. The *Chronicle* says that no one county voted against the Government. Each of the seven gentlemen who supported the amendment was opposed by his colleagues.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Ormatown, Rev J J Viney, \$1.50; P Murphy, \$1.50; Dewittville, P M O'Leary, \$1.50; Carlsruhe, Rev F A Rassaerts, \$2; Sandwich, Rev F Marsellie, \$2; Hamilton, J Baine, \$2; Grandville, A O'Connor, \$2; Muddy Beach, O By no \$1; Pointe Claire, L McNair, \$2; St Johns, T Maguire, \$2; St Anne's, P Curran, \$1; Lacelle, Chas Eno \$1.
Per P Mungovin—J T Fries, Truett, \$2; W Mc Carthy, Norwood, \$2; T Coghlin, B stings \$2

Birth.

On the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. J. D. Kennedy, G.T.R., of a daughter.

Married.

By the Rev. P. Dowd, at the Parish Church, Montreal, on Thursday, 3rd inst., Edward Fisher, son of M. Fisher, Esq., of Huddersford, England, to Elizabeth, daughter of W. P. Birtley, Esq., of this city.

Died.

At Villa Anna, Lichino, on the 25th ult., Annie Julia, eldest and beloved daughter of Henry Conolly, Esq., of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, aged 23 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 8 1869.
Flour—Pollards, \$2 75 to \$3 00; Middlings \$3 40 to \$3 55; Fine, \$3 70 to \$3 75; Super., No. 2 \$3 90 to \$4 00; Superfine \$4 30 to \$4 35; Fancy \$4 40 to \$4 50; Extra, \$4 60 to \$4 70; Superior Extra \$5 00 to \$5 00; Bag Flour, \$2 10 to \$2 15 per 100 lbs.
Cattle per brl of 200 lbs.—\$5 75 to 6 00.
Wheat per bush of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1 00 to \$1 01.
Asbes per 100 lbs.—First Pats \$5 37 to \$5 40; Seconds, \$4 75 to \$4 80; Thirds, \$4 25 to 4 30.—First Pearls, 5 50 to 5 55.
Pork per brl of 200 lbs.—Mess, 26 00 to 26 50;—Prime Mess \$22 00; Prime, \$19 50 to 20 00.
Butter, per lb.—More inquiry with latest sales of common to medium at 17c to 19c,—good per choice Western bringing 20c. to 23c.
Cheese, per lb.—14 to 15c.
Lard, per lb.—17c.
Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0 70 to \$0 75.
Peas, per 60 lbs.—70c to 81c.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

June 8, 1869.
Flour, country, per quintal 13 0 to 13 0
Oatmeal, do 16 9 to 17 0
Indian Meal, do 9 0 to 9 6
Rye-Flour, do 00 0 to 00 0

GRAIN

Wheat, per minot 00 0 to 00 0
Barley, do (new) 5 6 to 6 0
Peas, do 5 0 to 5 6
Oats, do 3 0 to 3 6
Buckwheat, do 2 9 to 4 0
Indian Corn, do 4 9 to 5 0
Rye, do 0 0 to 0 0
Flax Seed, do 8 0 to 8 6
Timothy, do 13 6 to 14 0

POULTRY AND GAME

Turkeys (old), per couple 8 0 to 10 6
Do (young), do 0 0 to 0 0
Geese, do 5 0 to 7 3
Ducks, do 3 0 to 3 6
Do (wild), do 3 9 to 4 0
Fowls, do 3 0 to 3 0
Chickens, do 0 0 to 0 0
Pigeons (tame), do 1 0 to 1 0
Partridges, do 0 0 to 0 0
Hares, do 0 0 to 0 0
Rabbits (live), do 0 0 to 0 2
Woodcock, do 0 0 to 0 0
Snipe, do 0 0 to 0 0
Plover, do 0 0 to 0 9

MEATS.

Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 9
Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8
Mutton, do 0 5 to 0 6
Lamb, do 0 5 to 0 6
Veal, per lb 0 7 to 0 9
Beef, per 100 lbs \$8 00 to 9 00
Pork, fresh do \$8 50 to 9 50

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, fresh, per lb 1 8 to 2 0
Do, salt, do (inferior) 1 2 to 1 3
Cheese, do 0 0 to 0 0
Apples, per barrel \$4 00 to \$5 00
Hay, per 100 bundles, \$14 00 to \$17 00
Straw \$7 00 to \$10 00

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF RELIGIOUS THE CLERGY COMMUNITIES.

THE Testamentary Executors of the late JOSEPH BRAUDRY, desiring to close the business of the Estate on the first of May, 1870, take the liberty to inform the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and the Religious Communities, that they have still on hand, a large assortment of ARTICLES for the CHURCHES and the CLERGY, on which a great reduction has been made.
They invite the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and Reverend Sisters in general, to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of procuring such articles as they may require in that line.
Montreal, 2nd April, 1868. 2m34

BAZAAR

THE BAZAAR for the Sisters of Providence will be held on MONDAY, 7th June next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at Nos. 274 and 276 Notre Dame street, in Mr. Louis Boyer's building near Merril's, and will be continued the following 3 days.

The Ladies will give at all hours lunch and supper.
Charitable persons who have articles to send are requested to send them as soon as possible to the Ladies of the Providence.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of FRANCOIS XAVIER CRAIG, Trader, of Montreal, individually, and as member of the late firm of "N. P. CRAIG & CO.," and as actually member of the firm of "CRAIG, CHABOT & CO."

An Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street No. 18.
Montreal, June 4th 1869. 2w44

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of THEOD DESJARDINS, Trader, of Montreal.

An Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole to be attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street No. 18.
Montreal, June 4th 1869. 2w44

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ONESIME THIBAUDEAU, Trader, of Montreal.

An Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole to be attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.
Montreal, June 7, 1869. 2w44.