

LEAVES FROM THE JOURNAL OF OUR LIFE IN THE HIGHLANDS FROM 1848 TO 1861. —New York: Harper & Brothers; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.—There is some proverb about a "king's chaff being better than other people's corn;" and we suppose that we must bear this in mind in noticing this little work. That it exhibits our Queen as an excellent woman, as a loving wife, an affectionate and prudent parent, and that it gives a glimpse of royal life to the outer world, may in the judgment of some, warrant its publication. We think however, that as it was never destined for the world, so now it would have been more prudent to have allowed it to remain locked up in the royal author's desk. Still the work will, we doubt not, be greedily read out of curiosity to know how Queens, and Princes, and Royal Highnesses eat and drink and amuse themselves. It may surprise some to see that they deport themselves much like other folk and that the Queen of the British Empire is after all, a kind and gentle lady, endowed with all feminine accomplishments, and well content to lay aside the weary state and pomp of Majesty. We may add that the material execution of the work is perfect, and that it is ornamented with views of Balmoral Castle, and several little sketches or etchings by royal hands.

At the Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, held on the 26th January, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the year 1868:—

President and Director (ex officio)—Rev. James Brown.
1st Vice President—Edward Murphy.
2nd do —Owen McGarvey.
Treasurer—P. J. Durack.
Secretary—Michael McCready.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Christopher McCormack, Edward Skiddy, James Connaughton, Henry Gallagher, James Neary, Arthur Hamill, W. B. Leabach, Patrick Davlin, Wm. Donnelly, Peter McFarland, James Moore, Daniel McEntyre.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.
Centre Ward—Denis Barron.
West Ward—Thos. Mackey.
East Ward—Patrick Hamill.
St. Ann's Ward—Charles Moffat and P. Murphy.
St. Antoine Ward—Timothy O'Connor.
St. Lawrence Ward—Peter Riley.
St. Louis Ward—Andrew Emerson.
St. James Ward—Michael Cuddy.
St. Mary's Ward—T. J. Donovan.
Grand Marshal—Richard O'Connell.

At the annual meeting of the St. Anne's Total Abstinence Society, February 9th, 1868, the following were elected for the ensuing year:—

President (ex-officio)—Rev. J. Hogan.
1st Vice-President—M. Farmer, Esq.
2nd do —J. Sheridan, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. T. Matthews.
Treasurer—Mr. J. D. Kennedy.
Executive Committee—Messrs. P. Desmond, M. Perry, J. Lynch, J. Harding, T. Sexton, T. Price, T. Phelan, P. Quillan, M. Crow, J. Crow, O. Howley, M. Carroll.
Vigilance Committee—Messrs. H. Gavin, J. McCarthy, L. Murtagh, P. Orow, J. Shea, L. McDonnell, B. McCarthy, T. Holland.
Grand Marshal—Mr. Michael Conway.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 6th.—The following resolutions relating to the repeal of the Act of Confederation to be made the order of the day for Saturday:—
Resolved, 'That the Members of the Legislative Assembly of this Province, elected in 1863 simply to legislate under the Constitution had no authority to make or consent to any material change of such Constitution without first submitting the same to the people at the polls.

'That the resolution of the tenth of April, which preceded the enactment of the British North America Act, is as follows: "Whereas it is the opinion of this House, it is desirable that a Confederation of the British North America Province should take place. Resolved therefore, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be authorized to appoint delegates to arrange with the Imperial Government a scheme of union which will effectually ensure a just provision for the rights and interests of this province; each to have an equal voice in such delegation. Upper and Lower Canada being for this purpose considered as separate provinces." This was the only authority possessed by the delegates who procured the enactment of the act of the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

'That even if the House of Assembly had the Constitutional power to authorize such delegation, which is by no means admitted, the foregoing resolution did not empower the delegates to arrange a federal Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick without including in such Confederation the colonies of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

'That no delegates from the two last named colonies having attended and an unequal number from each of the others being present, the delegation was illegally constituted and had no authority to act under the said resolution, which expressly required each of the colonies to be represented by an equal number of delegates.

'That the delegates did not ensure just provision for the rights and interests of this Province as they were by the express terms of such resolution bound to do in arranging a scheme of Union; but, on the contrary they entirely disregarded their rights and interests, and the scheme by them consented to, would, if finally confirmed, deprive the people of this Province of their rights, liberty, and independence, rob them of their revenues, take from them the regulation of their trade, commerce, and taxes the management of their railways and other public property; expose them to the arbitrary and excessive taxation by a Legislature over which they can have no actual control, and reduce this free, happy, and self-governed Province to the degrading condition of a dependency of Canada.

'That no fundamental or material change of the Constitution of the Province can be made in any other constitutional manner than by a statute of the Legislature, sanctioned by the people, after the subject matter of the same has been referred to them at the polls,—the Legislature of a Colonial dependency having no power or authority implied from their relation to the people as their legislative representatives to overthrow the Constitution under which they were elected and appointed.

'That the scheme of confederating Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia was never submitted to the people of the province at the polls before the 18th day of September last, upwards of two and a-half months after the British North America Act was, by the Queen's proclamation, declared to be in force, when the people were thereby informed that they had been subjected, without their consent, to the absolute dominion of more populous and more powerful Colonies, and had lost their liberty.

'That there being no statute of the Provincial Legislature confirming or ratifying the British North America Act, and the same never having been consented to, or authorized by the people at the polls, nor the consent of this Province in any other manner testified, the preamble of the act reciting that the Province had expressed a desire to be confederated with

Canada and New Brunswick is untrue, and when the Queen and the Imperial Legislature were led to believe that this Province had expressed such a desire, a fraud and imposition were practised upon them.

'That the truth of the preamble of the British North America Act, reciting the desire of Nova Scotia to be confederated is essential to the constitutionality of the statute, and if the same is false the statute cannot be considered constitutional by assuming as true the condition which is indispensable to its constitutionality.

'That from the time the scheme of Confederation was first devised in Canada until it was consummated by the Imperial Act in London it was systematically kept from the consideration of the people of Nova Scotia at the Polls and the executive Council and Legislature in defiance of petitions signed by many thousands of the electors of this Province, persistently and perversely prevented the same from being presented to the people.

'That at the recent election the question of Confederation exclusively occupied the attention of the people, who were then, for the first time, enabled to express their will on a subject of the most vital importance to their happiness, and the result has proved that this Province does not desire to be annexed to Canada and that the people of Nova Scotia repudiate the enforced provisions of the British North America Act, which for reasons set forth in the foregoing resolutions, they believe to be unconstitutional, and in no manner binding upon the people of Nova Scotia.

'That the Quebec scheme, which is embodied in the British North America Act, imprudently attempted to be forced on the people of Nova Scotia, not only without their consent, but against their will, has already created wide-spread irritation and discontent, and unless the same be withdrawn it will we fear be attended with the most disastrous consequences, and the loyal people of this Province, fully conscious of their rights as British subjects, set an estimable value upon their free institutions, and will not willingly consent to the invasion of those rights or to be subjected to the Dominion of any other power than that of their lawful and beloved Queen.

'That the colonies were politically allied to each other by their common relationship to the Queen and her Empire in a more peaceable and less dangerous connection than under any scheme of Colonial Confederation that could be declared even on the fairest, wisest, and most just principles.

'That the people of Nova Scotia do not impute to Her Majesty the Queen and her Government any intentional injustice, as they are well aware that fraud and deception were practised upon them by those who misrepresented the public sentiment of this country, and who, for reasons we will not venture to describe, desired that Confederation might be forced upon this Province without the consent and against the will of the people.

'That an humble address be presented to the Queen, embodying the substance of the foregoing resolutions, informing Her Majesty that her loyal people of Nova Scotia do not desire to be in any manner confederated with Canada, and praying Her Majesty to revoke her proclamation and to cause the British North America Act to be repealed as far as it regards to the Province of Nova Scotia.

THE FEELING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—We see no reason to doubt that the Provinces of British America ought to be united or that the people cannot be governed as economically as if the Union had not taken place; while it produces great and useful public works, develops national life and elevates the people intellectually and morally. The only matters which now cast a damper on these bright prospects are the expenses of the Government, Legislature and the public officers; the increased burden of taxation, as regards the Maritime Provinces, and most of all the manner in which the new taxes are made to fall; they are increased to a large extent on the common necessities of life and are less onerous on luxuries and other articles which could at least bear some taxation. It is very unfortunate that such should be the case at any time, and most of all when this fact is fitted to repel Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The first duty of Confederates is to strike at the fountain head of the evil, the extravagant style of expenditure in which the Government and Legislature of Canada are carried on. It is quite too expensive for our present circumstances. The people of the Maritime Provinces should require their representatives to seek with all their energy, a reduction of expenditure and to aid in organizing a party in the province of Ontario and Quebec which will help forward the movement. The next duty of Confederates is to endeavour to have such taxation as may be required for revenue purposes levied in the most judicious manner. At present taxes are made to fall upon food and thus, at least, to increase its price and on articles of common consumption does away with much of the benefits which might otherwise accrue from the remission of taxes on ship-building materials, &c. The case would be different if the increased taxes were made to fall on luxuries rather than on necessities, and we see no reason why the increased taxes imposed on the Maritime Provinces should not be so distributed. The amount of these taxes now far exceeds any thing that any anti-confederate has ever ventured to state, and Mr. Johnson's published statement, as we are prepared to prove against any man, or set of men, is, in fact (we do not say in intention), one of the most unreliable, deceptive, and insulting documents ever addressed to the intelligence of thinking men. The more we consider it the more difficult we find it to restrain the feelings of indignation which it inspires. —St. John's Morning Journal (Confederate).

Mourning will do us no good. But we have hope that there is yet a remedy for the racially robbery perpetrated upon us. The Local Legislature use its work to do. The people have given the rough design though they have not chiselled the pattern. Repeat at all hazards, is what is required, and our representatives know that they must follow the path marked out for them. We say this in no irreverent spirit. We believe that with the exception of the illustrious "two" of the Opposition, every one of the members of this House will use his best endeavors to restore self-government to this Province. No more solemn duty ever rested upon the representatives of Nova Scotia than that which is now theirs. There is English prejudice and Canadian selfishness lying in their path to impede them. The one must be vanquished, the other dissipated, before they can hope to attain the smallest success in their attempt to restore the Province to its old position.

This is no time for merely mouthedness. Good strong language must be used both to the Canadian and British authorities. We must not go to Imperial Parliament as beggars demanding a favour, but as freemen demanding a right. We ask nothing to which we are not entitled in the strictest justice. First, from our rights as men, we should be allowed to govern ourselves; and secondly, if reason should fail to touch the British conscience, let us say that at least from Britain's own concession we are entitled to govern ourselves as we please. We have done nothing to forfeit this right; if it be wrested from us now we entertain no feelings of gratitude or respect for our spoilers. Some may say "this is threatening language." Suppose it is, what then? It is either ridiculous because of our impotence, or treasonable. Our impotence has yet to be discovered. We have not yet been tried we trust we never shall, but the hostility of a whole colony, no matter how small, cannot be despised certainly not by the New Dominion. It may be treasonable. Well, the word is as pretty a word as any other. We have no desire to entertain treasonable thoughts, but we cannot help thinking that the worst of traitors are those who would degrade their fellow-countrymen, and sell the Province whence they sucked their life. The duty of the Legislature is plain—to protest against the Union and demand its immediate repeal. If they are refused, they can call upon the people for further instructions. One thing is certain, that the aversion

which swept Tupper and his friends from political life would be nothing to that which would crush the members of the present House of Assembly, if they falter even for a moment in the effort to regain the lost independence of Nova Scotia. —Halifax Morning Chronicle.

In the numerous comments that have been made in Parliament and the press relative to emigration from Canada, we notice a disposition to treat the exodus as peculiar to Lower Canada and the French Canadian population; hence also the attempt to make a religious creed and system responsible for it. It is true that this exodus has a larger volume in Lower than in Upper Canada, and from the French Canadian than from the British settlements; but it makes drafts annually from every class and creed of the population; and if the evil tendency of any religious belief or system is to be inferred from it, then all are equally compromised. Lower Canada is an older settled country than Upper Canada, and the French Canadian parishes than the British townships; and the population in the former is denser and proper than in the latter; hence the cause that the emigration of French Canadians from Lower Canada is greater than that of other races from Lower or Upper Canada. But, as we have said, British Protestants of all denominations emigrate also; and it would be difficult to find even a recently settled township concession in Upper or Lower Canada, the families resident on which have not lost some members from this cause; while in the old settled districts there is hardly a family some of whose members have not gone to the States. In Lower Canada among the French Canadians the stimulating causes are poverty, arising from the subdivision of the soil among heirs and the want of capital and enterprise, that prevents the establishment of industrial occupations that would employ the surplus population. —Evening Telegraph.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.—Yesterday morning a dreadful explosion, most fortunately unattended with loss of life, took place in the works of the Canadian Rubber Co., St. Mary Street. There are two boilers in the yard in boiler sheds, detached from the main building. On Monday night the engineer examined them carefully, and left them in the usual state. About six o'clock in the morning the assistant engineer proceeded to get up the fire, and tested the water and steam gauges, the one boiler, that which exploded, showing at ten minutes past six a pressure of 30 pounds, the other showing 35 pounds, which at twenty minutes past had increased to 40 and 45 pounds respectively. The assistant engineer then went to the engine room, which is a considerable distance off, to oil the machinery, and prepare for work having just turned on the steam to heat the building. He had finished in the engine room and was preparing to go back to the boiler, when a tremendous explosion was heard and pieces of iron were seen flying in every direction, the roof of the boiler shed being blown off, and the drum of the boiler sending over the roof of the other buildings landing in a vacant lot on the opposite side of the street. The work began in the morning at seven o'clock and none of the men, therefore, except those connected with the engineering department, had arrived; and at the early hour at which the accident occurred, few people were on the street, so that less danger to life was to be apprehended. As it was, even with the few who were about, it is almost miraculous that not the slightest injury was done to anyone. The second boiler was moved about two feet out of its place, but it is otherwise unharmed. Very little damage was done to the main buildings beyond the loosening of a few bricks. Last fall, both boilers were tested to 100 lbs., and since been worked at an average pressure of about 45 lbs. It is understood that the works will not be stopped for more than a few days. —Mont Herald 5th inst.

INQUEST.—Yesterday afternoon an inquest was held on the body of James Henry a young man aged 19 at the house of Patrick Bowes master carter, Nazareth street, in whose employ he was. The deceased was killed by a large quantity of coal falling on him while he was loading his cart in Mr. Beard's coal yard, at the corner of McGill and Wellington streets. From the evidence it appeared that this yard contained but one kind of coal, and that orders had been given two or three days previous to the accident that coal should not be taken from the pile which was almost upright and a neighbouring one which was much undermined but that it should be taken from other parts of the yard. It was also proven that a few moments before the accident, Mr. Bowes went into the yard where the deceased was carting coal with a young man of the name of Michael Quinn, and that he ordered the deceased away from the pile which he was working. But Mr. Bowes having left the place, the deceased went back to his former pile, and continued loading, when a cracking sound in the pile was heard. He was told by a young man named Quinn to leave the place; he did so, but seeing it did not fall, returned, when the mass of coal fell almost instantly, burying him beneath it. The youth was found about an hour afterwards. The jury, after a short consultation, gave a verdict that the deceased James Henry came to his death in a manner purely accidental and not otherwise, and the jury further say and declare that there is no blame attached to any person employed in or in connection with J. G. Beard & Co's Coal Yard. —Gazette 7th inst.

IMPROPER PUBLICATIONS.—One of the crying evils of the day is the circulation of grossly immoral publications with flaring illustrations, and corresponding letter press. We are not aware of any of Canadian manufacture, but the importation from the other side is very large and apparently increasing. All that is vile is disseminated in these publications and with the greatest gusto, and no better plan for sapping the morals of a community could be thought of than having the Canadian towns and villages flooded with such filth. What is most surprising is that booksellers who are mistaken by a good number of people for respectable individuals keep a regular and fully supplied even the most offensive of these periodicals. They are publicly exposed for sale in this and other cities, and worthy newsmen and other seem to think it is all a matter of course quite in the way of business. We could specify more than one such place in Toronto, and we fear there are more. All corners are supplied. One of these circulations of "wholesome" literature has sufficient confidence or regard for appearances as to write on the top of each number, "Not to be opened out here," as much as to say, "Not to be drunk on 'the premises.'" This is surely abominable. We have noted the principal circulators of these pernicious and vile publications of vice and immorality, and if the thing is persisted in, will give their names and an advertisement against them. While writing on this subject we may add that we have in our most reliable authority that some of those circus companies from the other side which wander through Canada, carry with them a stock of obscene publications which they circulate largely among our population. A worthy superintendent of common schools in a place visited some short time ago by one of those bands of adventurers, assured us that he afterwards, on visiting the girls' department of the schools under his charge, took upwards of thirty copies of such publications from the more advanced pupils—publications which could not be read or seen without pollution. We talk of nuisances, surely such nuisances are worth looking after, and Custom House officers on the frontier should search circus baggage for these books. —Toronto Globe.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Sherrington, H. Blake \$3; Penetanguishene, On. \$100; Rev. N. D'Elage \$4; Savannah, U. S. Rev. L. Arpin; Cornwall, D. A. McDonald \$2; Toronto, J. Neary \$8; Brock, J. Doyle \$1; Ramsay, M. Foley \$2; Norton Mills, Vt. P. Moss \$2; Smithville, L. McDonald \$1; Sorel J. McCarthy \$5; L'Assomption, Rev. J. T. Gaudet \$2; Rev. J. M. Legare \$2; St. Nicholas, Rev. U. Baillargeon \$2; St. Catherine, Rev. M. O'Grady

Three Rivers, Ri. Rev. Dr. Cook \$5; Tamworth, J. Byrne \$2; Bath, P. T. McNamara \$2; Point St. Charles, M. Brown \$2; Hall, P. McGarr \$4; Allistonville, T. Farlow \$2; Oshesport, W. Measer \$3; Baby's Point, D. Duffy \$4; Otonabee, J. Quilina \$5; North Gower, J. Kennedy \$2; Rapids des Jacobins, T. Carroll \$3; Leonard Hill, P. Timmons \$4; Kenanville, J. Colgan \$2; St. Andrew, Miss Mary McMillan \$2; Martintown, Alex. Corbett \$2; Perce, Rev. E. G. Imet \$5; Granby, M. Gannon \$2; Albany, Rev. E. Bayard \$2; Hawkesbury Mills, P. Doyle \$1; St. Sophie, J. Griffin \$2; Lachine, Rev. N. Piché \$2; Rednersville, F. Nathan \$2; Banclair, U. S. W. McGillis \$1; St. Andrews, J. Gillis \$2; Seely's Bay, A. McEldred \$2; Cornwall, Capt. A. J. McDonald \$2; Emerald, H. McKenry \$2; Newtown Robinson, P. Ruan \$2; Point Edward, R. Riely \$2.

Per Rev. D. O'Connell, South Duoro—Self \$2; J. Boyd \$2.
Per L. Lamping, Kemptville—M. Derrick \$2.
Per Rev. M. Lalor, Pictou—Mrs. P. Low \$2.
Per D. J. McRie, Dundas—O. Zamasse, Stockton Cal \$2.

Per T. Knight, Oba—Self \$5; J. Langan \$2.
Per P. Mahedy, Warden—Self \$2; P. Maguire \$2.
Per E. Kennedy, Perth—J. Doyle \$2; R. McDonald \$2; J. O'Loughlin \$2.

Per T. O'Sullivan, Ferguson's Falls—E. Sullivan \$2; Mrs. P. Maguire, Clayton \$2; F. X. Lalonde \$2; James Sheridan, Playfair \$2.
Per Rev. M. McAnley, Granby—Self \$2; W. Farly \$2.
Per Rev. M. O'Sullivan, Cornwall—Mrs. Col. O'Sullivan, Alexandria \$2; Marion & O'Brien, Bellingbrooke \$2; Rev. M. Donohue, Loughboro \$2.

Per P. McDonagh, Oshawa—Self \$2; J. Beshan \$2.
Per Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Alexandria—Alex. McKinnon \$2; Theo. O'Sullivan, 25 3, Lochiel \$5; M. Morris, 29 4, \$2.

Per P. McMahon, Milford—Self \$4.50; Jas. Power \$2; J. McKenna \$2; Mrs. Mary Call \$4.
Per J. Kulman, Barrie—Self \$4; W. Daly \$2; P. Loftus \$2.

Per R. H. Brettergh—Sundry Subscribers \$30.
Per W. Carroll, Inverness—Sundry Subscribers \$5.08.
Per M. Connolly, Newark, U. S.—Self \$2.50; P. Toohy \$2.50; B. Ford \$2.50; W. A. Schmidt \$2.50; E. McOabe \$2.50; J. Feinigan \$2.50 U. S. cy.
Per Rev. T. Laboureaux, Smithville—James Quilina \$2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Feb. 11, 1868.
Flour—Pollards, nominal \$5.60; Middlings, \$6.00 \$6.30; Fine, \$6.40 to \$6.65; Super., No. 2 \$7.15 to \$7.30; Superfine nominal \$7.55; Fancy \$7.55 to \$7.75; Extra, \$7.75 to \$8.25; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3.75 to \$3.80 per 100 lbs.
Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$6.25 to \$6.50.
Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.70 Peas per 60 lbs.—85c.
Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 45c to 46c.
Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal, worth about 90c to 1.00.
Rye per 56 lbs.—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$0.90 to \$1.00.
Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.25 to \$5.30 Seconds, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Thirds, \$4.50 to 9.00.—First Pearls, \$5.85.
Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$19.00 to \$19.25; Prime Mess, \$14.00; Prime, \$13.00 to \$13.50.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } CIRCUIT COURT.
Dist. of Richelieu.
No 5313.

The twenty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

JULES CHEVALLIER, Esquire, of the Town of Sorel, Registrar of the County of Richelieu, district of Richelieu,

vs.
MAXIME PLANTE, Farmer, of the Parish of Ste. Pierre de Sorel, said district,

Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED.—On the motion of Charles Dorion, advocate and attorney for the Plaintiff, that inasmuch as it appears by the return of Joseph Mathieu, sworn bailiff of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Richelieu, written on the writ of summons, issued in this cause, that the Defendant has left his domicile in that part of Canada heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Richelieu, that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language in the newspaper published in the City of Montreal, called the *Traus Witness*, and twice in the French language in the newspaper published in the Town of Sorel, called *La Gazette de Sorel*, be notified to appear before this Court, and answer the *demande* of said Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and answer to such *demande* within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff be permitted to proceed to the proof and judgment as in a case by default.

A. N. GOUIN,
Clerk of Circuit Court.
Montreal, 13th Feb. 1868. 2w

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } CIRCUIT COURT.
Dist. of Richelieu.
No 5420.

The twenty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

ANDRE CHAPDELAIN, carriage-maker, of the Town of Sorel, District of Richelieu,

Plaintiff.

vs.
NORBERT LECLAIRE, farmer, of the Parish of Contrecoeur, and Marie Perron, of the same place, District of Montreal, wife, by second marriage, of Abraham Thibodeau, *voyageur*, of the United States of America, and the said Abraham Thibodeau, authorizing his said wife for the ends of these presents,

Defendants.

IT IS ORDERED.—On the motion of Charles Dorion, Esquire, advocate and attorney for Plaintiff that inasmuch as it appears by the return of Joseph Mathieu, sworn Bailiff of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Richelieu, written on the Writ of Summons issued in this cause, that the Defendants have left their domicile in that part of Canada heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language, in the newspaper published in the City of Montreal, called the *Traus Witness*, and twice in the French language, in the newspaper published in the Town of Sorel, called *La Gazette de Sorel*, be notified to appear before this Court, and answer the *demande* of said Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and that upon the neglect of said Defendants to appear and answer said *demande* within the period aforesaid, the Plaintiff be permitted to proceed to the proof and judgment as in a case by default.

A. N. GOUIN,
Clerk of Circuit Court.
Montreal, 13th Feb. 1868. 2w

THE PRESS.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED VERBATIM SHORT-HAND REPORTER DISSENGAGED.
Advertiser is thoroughly competent, as his testimonials will show, of conducting a Bi-Weekly or Weekly Journal. Address, "Journalist," Post Office, Quebec.

FOR MAYOR,
MR. WILLIAM WORKMAN.

HIGH COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THE OPENING OF THE Semi-annual term of MASSON COLLEGE will take place on the SEVENTH OF FEBRUARY NEXT.

Parents desiring their children to attend the classes of the Commercial course taught at Masson College should read this notice with the greatest interest for the fact that, the attending of the school term will enable many students to save one year. Six months study of arithmetic, or the French and English languages will make it easy for a great number, to pursue next year's business class with advantage and those who should feel inclined, may study telegraphy even this year. There being a Telegraphic Apparatus now in full operation in the Establishment.

Public attention is particularly directed to the fact that the exclusive object of Masson College is to give a first class Commercial education to young men intended for business, and in order to accomplish result so advantageous to the country, the public is already aware of the many sacrifices, the directors of this institution have made. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that their exertions have been highly appreciated in the United States as well as in Canada, and that the encouragement they have met with since the opening of their High Commercial course, has already exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE BAUDOUIN
Trader, of the Parish of Lachine, P. Q.,

Insolvent.
The Creditors of the insolvent are 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; and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.
No 18, St. Sacrament Street.
Montreal, 7th February, 1868. 2w

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Terrebonne.

No. 34.
DAME ANGELE LABROSSE *ditte* RAYMOND,

Plaintiff.

ALEXIS DROUIN,

Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Dame Angele Labrosse *ditte* Raymond, has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this District an action *en separation de biens*, against Magloire Lalonde, her husband, Alexis Drouin, Teacher and farmer of St. Scholastique, in the said District.

OUIMET & MATHIEU,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Ste. Scholastique, 27th January, 1868. 1m

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
Dist. of Terrebonne.

No. 32.
DAME MATHILDE DROUIN,

Plaintiff.

MAGLOIRE LALONDE,

Defendant.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Mathilde Drouin, has, this day instituted before the Superior Court of this District an action *en separation de biens*, against Magloire Lalonde, her husband, of the Parish of St. Scholastique in the said district, Farmer.

OUIMET & MATHIEU,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Ste. Scholastique, 15th January, 1868. 1m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of THOMAS MATTHEWS, of the City of Montreal, Saloon Keeper,

Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

THOMAS MATTHEWS,
By his Attorneys *ad litem*,
MONTREAL, 17th January, 1868. 2m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864
Dist. of Montreal. } AND ITS AMENDMENT.

IN RE:
JEAN BAPTISTE MILLETTE,

Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday the seventeenth day of March next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Superior Court sitting in the City of Montreal for a discharge under the said Act.

NARCISS MILLETTE,
By his Attorneys *ad litem*,
LORANGER & LORANGER,
26th December, 1867. 2m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal.

In the matter of FRANCOIS X. BEAUCHAMP,

Insolvent.

ON TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

FRANCOIS X. BEAUCHAMP,
By his Attorney *ad litem*,
S. W. DORMAN.
Montreal, 12th December, 1867. 2m

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