

cendency will still flourish as insolently as ever: State Chûrism will still be rampant, and the era of religious equality before the State, without which there can be no religious liberty, will be as remote as ever.

CONVENT OF THE CONGREGATION.—An interesting ceremony, consisting in the reception of twelve postulants, and the profession of five nuns, occurred in the Chapel of the Convent of the Congregation, on the morning of Thursday, the 1st inst. The Rev. M. Lenoir, Director of the College of Montreal, assisted by the Rev. M.M. Tambareau and Primeau, officiated. We subjoin the names of the newly received Sisters of the Congregation:—

Miss Cote, who received the name of Sister Ste. Constance; Miss Bayle, that of Ste. Marie Lydie; Miss Keogh, that of Ste. Marie Patrick; Miss Primeau, that of Ste. Honoré; Miss Lenoir, that of Ste. Marie Aretier.

The names of the young lady postulants who received the religious habit were as follows:—Madlle S. Mercier, in religion Ste. Marie de la Misericorde; Madlle Chastillon, Sister Ste. Denis; Leblanc, Ste. Stanislas de Jesus; Serre, Ste. Antoinette; Dumouchel, Ste. Hermine; Leroux, Ste. Lea; Fafard, Ste. Solange; Simond, Ste. Zozime; Lacasse, Ste. Victorien.

On Sunday next, in accordance with instructions from the Very Reverend M. Truteau, Vicar General, will be celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the elevation to the Priesthood of His Holiness Pius IX., now gloriously reigning over the Church of Christ upon earth.

Tidings have arrived from Newfoundland of the death of His Grace the Archbishop, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Mulloch.

PLAGIARISM.—If we could suspect so grave and reverend a Seigneur as the late Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury of jocularly we should certainly hold him guilty of the sin of plagiarism or pilfering from Dickens. Over the signature *C. Cantuar* the late respected office holder in the Anglican Establishment writes to another another gentleman who styles himself Bishop of Illinois, who it seems took part in the solemn farce lately enacted with great applause, and amidst roars of laughter at Lambeth, by *C. Cantuar* and his brother Protestants, under the title of "*A Pan-Anglican Synod*." In this letter, published by the Protestant press, the following passage occurs with reference to a once amusing, but now quite forgotten document called an *Encyclical*, which the Synod published. Of this document "*C. Cantuar*" writes:—

"The Encyclical, as I have heard from good authority, is considered a very serious matter by Roman Catholics, English and foreign; and some of them have said that the Church of Rome has never received such a blow since the Reformation."

What is this but a feeble imitation of Dickens' humorous description of The War Correspondent of the *N. Y. Rowdy Journal*; and of that gentleman's firm conviction, "that the aristocratic circles of England quailed before the name of Jefferson Brick;" just as the Pope and Cardinals quail before the comical Encyclical of *C. Cantuar*.

TRICHINOSIS.—There has been much excitement in Montreal about a serious case of wholesale poisoning by the *trichina*, or vermin that frequently infest the flesh of swine, and from which so many fatal accidents have occurred both in Europe and in America. Several of the boarders at a house in College Street had partaken of a piece of ham for dinner, and were all attacked soon after with the well known signs of *trichinosis*—vomiting, diarrhoea, and intense pains in the muscles. Suspicion as to the cause of this outbreak having naturally been aroused by the symptoms, a portion of the ham in question was submitted to careful microscopic examination by Messrs. Edward and Howard: when the presence of the deadly trichina was at once established, and the sudden and horrid malady of the inmates of the College Street boarding house was fully accounted for.

The loathsome vermin which finds its appropriate, if not exclusive home in the flesh of swine—the *trichina spiralis*—has not long been known to the world: but since the microscope has revealed the existence of the hideous thing, many a death amongst swine-flesh eaters has been traced to it. It is said that cooking at a very high temperature will destroy the filthy parasite, and that pig meat so cooked may be eaten with impunity; but so long as the flesh of the unclean beast is habitually used as an article of food, we may expect that, in spite of all precautions as to cooking, fatal accidents will be of frequent occurrence. Total abstinence from such flesh, and indeed from all unclean meats, is the best way of avoiding the danger; and we believe that if men—not of course from religious, but simply from hygienic motives—were to adhere strictly to the Mosaic Law with regard to eating and drinking, many loathsome diseases to which are subject the transgressors of those admirable sanitary precepts, would soon disappear from amongst us.

The Montreal *Daily News*, speaking of the Lower Canada Education Bill just passed by a Catholic majority, says:—

"Suffice it to say that it appears to go considerably further in the path of concession than the act in force in Ontario respecting the Catholic minority."

A NEW COMPENDIUM OF SACRED HISTORY. Prepared for the use of Schools, by the Christian Brothers:

This is a very well arranged compendium of sacred history, and bears on its title page the approbation of His Grace, the Archbishop of Quebec. This is a sufficient recommendation, and establishes for the little work the right to claim a place in our Catholic schools. A useful chronological table, and an explanation of the meaning of Scripture proper names, form a valuable and appropriate appendix to a book which deserves the favorable notice of the public of Canada. We trust that ere long it will not be necessary for us to go to the U. States for our school books, which are often too political in their tone, and too extreme in their nationality, for use amongst pupils who should be trained up in sentiments of loyalty to their legitimate rulers. The Christian Brothers in Canada have given evidence of their ability to compile excellent works for the instruction of Canadian children: and both in Quebec and in Montreal we have printing establishments capable of bringing them out in very excellent style. Let us in the matter of school books then patronize our native products.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW—January, 1869. New Series. Messrs. Sadiers, Montreal. Price \$6 per annum:

And six dollars well bestowed, for the *Dublin Review* is a publication of which the Catholics of the British Empire may well be proud. In the number of April we are promised a rejoinder to Mr. Foulke's recent attacks upon the Catholic Church, which alone will be worth the year's subscription. The contents of the current number are as under:—Senior's Irish Voyages; 2. Theories on Development of the Faith; 3. The Jesuits in Canada; 4. Principles of Catholic Higher Education; The Church and Napoleon I.; 6. Church Music, and Church Choirs; 7. The Orthodoxy of Pope Honorius; 8. Ireland and the New Ministry; 9. Notices of Books.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—February, 1869. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Great St. James Street, Montreal:

The number for this month opens with the sequel of the very amusing and well told tale, of *Doubles and Quits*, part iv. To this succeed articles on the following subjects:—On Army Organisation; Cornelius O'Dowd; In Life and in Death; The Chinese Mission to Christendom; The Pulpit of the Olden Time; O Why Should a Woman Not Get a Degree? Vapors, Fears, and Tremors; Mr. Gladstone and Disestablishment.

EDINBURGH REVIEW—January, 1869. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

The contents of the current number are of more than usual interest. We give a list:—1. Spain under Charles II.; 2. Lord Kingsdown's Recollections of the Bar; 4. Cæsarism Rome; Treach's Realities of Irish Life; 5. The Legend of Tell and Rulhi; 6. Government Telegraph; 8. Hunter's Annals of Rural Bengal; 9. General Ulysses Simpson Grant; 10. Mr. Bright's Speeches.

STUDIOUS WOMEN—From the French of Mgr. Dupanloup. Translated by R. M. Phillimore. Patrick Donahoe, Boston:

We can recommend the careful perusal of this work on female education to our readers of both sexes. It is an admirable vindication of the right of women to receive an education to fit them for their important duties.

The *Daily Witness* is wonderfully moved at the fate of four Indians of the Lake of the Two Mountains, who have been committed to gaol by the Judge of Sessions. They only menaced a priest, and, therefore, they should have been let go at large. Unfortunately, the administration of criminal justice is not in the hands of the editor of the *Daily Witness*, or, we presume, intimidating a priest would be looked upon as a harmless amusement. The *Daily Witness* does not consider that Mr. De La Ronde's accusations are in any way contradicted. There is, we believe, only one of his assertions that may not be admitted, namely, that the prisoners were treated with cruelty. This one, however, is formally contradicted, and it is totally unfounded. The case is a very simple, and we regret to say, not now a very uncommon one. A band of Indians burst into the parlour of the mission house, threatened the priests, and gave them notice to quit. The priest lodged a complaint, and the ringleaders were arrested and called upon to give security to keep the peace, and in default of security they were committed. This is an everyday proceeding, and one can hardly suppose that so learned a person as the editor of the *Daily Witness* should be ignorant of the law in this respect. But it is intimated that it is the fault of the magistrate that the Indians could not give security. Why have they no land? it is asked. We hardly think this can be a question for the magistrate, but if the *Witness* really does not know, we may tell our contemporary that it is because the unfenced Indian has no right of property in the land he holds. His title is vested in the Superintendent of Indian Affairs and consequently to give security on such a qualification would be simply absurd. The Imperial policy with regard to the Indians may be very bad; but its badness is certainly not demonstrated by the fact that some turbulent members of a tribe are sent to gaol, they having failed to find security to keep the peace. Had it been desired to treat these Indians with rigour, the priest's affidavit would have justified the Judge of Sessions in committing them for riot and forcible entry.—[Evening Telegraph 29th ult.

NAZARETH BLIND ASYLUM.—A soiree was held on the night of the 31st ult., in the Asylum, St. Catherine street, and was well attended, the room being filled with a highly respectable company. The exercises were opened with a discourse by the Rev. Mr. Martineau, upon the subject of Charity, temporal and spiritual. Six or seven little blind girls then recited pieces of poetry in French, which they did in a very acceptable manner. Miss Jacques then sang very effectively, a song upon "charity." She was accompanied on the piano-forte by Mr. Boucher. Rev. Mr. O'Farrell delivered a very able address upon the education of the blind, showing that many persons thus afflicted had risen to positions of eminence. Two little girls read with much taste and apparent ease, selections from English and French, sacred authors. Mr. Boucher gave two comic songs with much humour. Several songs were rendered by the blind children and others, who seemed to have derived much benefit from the instruction given. At the close of the exercises a little girl, four years of age, thanked the audience for their attendance, and the interest they had taken in the Nazareth Blind Asylum.

Weekly report of the St. Brigid's Refuge, ending Saturday, the 3rd inst.: Males, 365, females, 203; English, 75; Irish, 433; Scotch, 20; French Canadian, 35; total, 568.

THE TRICHINA QUESTION SOLVED.—We [Gazette] observe that Dr. Edwards informs an evening contemporary that he has found some good specimens of Trichina in the pork submitted to him and said to be a portion of the ham a part of which was eaten by the family in College street. The doctor intends to have these specimens photographed. They have, we understand been seen by a number of medical gentlemen. We have heard it stated that Dr. Baker Edwards is not the only one who has discovered trichina in this case.

A MONTREAL 'SWELL' IN THE FAR WEST.—A correspondent of the Toronto *Daily Telegraph* writing from the Far West says:—"I will give you an incident:—A young man, a clerk in a wholesale store in the city of Montreal, and who I had noticed several times while there putting on a great deal of 'agony' around Dion's Billiard Rooms, came out here a few months ago with one of those stunning seal skin caps, skin tight pants and everything to denote him as one of the dry goods clerks of Montreal. In all probability he had his golden anticipations like the rest of us; but, alas! the fond hopes he had cherished, the airy castles he had built, and the grand schemes he had laid out for the future, were dashed to the ground by the Fates, without a thought of him. A few days after, having occasion to go over to a stone building, in course of erection for a Round House, I espied my brave Canadian boy wheeling bricks and sand, mixing mortar, and performing sundry other tasks equally agreeable, and denoting him to be nothing less than a mason's labourer, his skin tight bspattered with mud; and his seal skin in a bad shape for a dry goods clerk!"

QUEST, April 2.—Col Gagy, of Quebec, delivered a lecture in the Music Hall to-night, before an audience of some eight hundred people, on "The future of the Irish race in Lower Canada." The lecturer was very bitter against the French Canadians and Roman Catholic clergy—denouncing the denomination of one, and the uncalculated interference of the other, in matters secular, and characterised the local Parliament as a moccasin parliament and the Premier as narrow minded and contemptible, and urged the necessity of British organizing, for mutual defence with annexation in event of not receiving full justice. He also indulged in force invectives against Sir John A. Macdonald for assisting in bringing about the present system, and praised the liberal party as the only true friends of the country. The audience, with few exceptions was English-speaking, and frequently and justly applauded the speaker. We sincerely trust that the prospects of Colonel Gagy's trade in the Quebec Music Hall on Friday night, which we published in our telegraphic columns on Saturday was exaggerated, although from the character of our correspondent, we fear that it was not. Oratorical flourishes, so thoroughly devoid of foundation, may tickle the ears of the groundlings for whom they were doubtless intended but cannot have any weight with that far larger and more sensible class of men, who are aware of and recognise the value of the enterprise which now exists and has existed between the two races for the past ten or fifteen years. Of course bigots and fanatics, not to speak of mischief makers, may always be found in every mixed community, but so far as Canada, or at least this Province is concerned, we are glad to say that their day is past, never, we sincerely hope, to return. Colonel Gagy's charges against Mr. Chabreuil's Ministry should have been preferred, if at all, four or five weeks ago, for, as it is, they are singularly mal a propos after the very liberal stand the Administration took upon the vital subject to Protestants—the Education question.—[Mont. Gazette.

THE RECENT INCREASE OF THE QUEBEC INDEMNITY.—*Le Canadien* says Government has announced that it intends to prorogue the Legislature on Monday. It is very probable that between this and then the members will manage to secure the passage of an Act amending their indemnity to \$300. By making the calculation it will be seen that they will receive more than two pounds a day for each day's work. The increase of the indemnity naturally extends to the honorable legislative councillors. Mr. Bellerose, the economist in 'trunks at three and sixpence, sacrificed himself without hesitating. The indemnity had to be increased, it would appear, in order to prove that the local members were in no wise inferior to the Ottawa ones. All the members who hold two seats were of this opinion except Messrs. Joly and Tremblay. In fact Mr. Bellerose of Ottawa is not inferior to Mr. Bellerose, of Quebec. This argument ad hominem convinced the House, and Mr. Bellerose pockets his twelve hundred dollars a year like the others. This is economy. The public is naturally jubilant. In their turn and in order to establish the superiority and importance of the Federal Legislature the Ottawa members should increase their indemnity too \$300. Next year the local members acting on the principle which guided their vote a few days ago should propose a further increase to a similar amount, etc., etc.

The Quebec Legislature was finally prorogued yesterday, after sitting from the 12th of January to the 10th of February and from the 16 February to the 5th April, the adjournment having been necessitated by the precarious condition of the Treasurer's health. During this long period the Legislature passed upwards of a hundred bills, many of great importance, and has otherwise left its impress, in broad and durable characters, upon the institutions of the country. The Governor of this District held an inquest at Wollaston on the 25th on the body of Nazaree Paquette, a respectable farmer of about 40 years of age. It appears from the evidence that Paquette was, on the 15th, attacked with symptoms of pleurisy and congestion of the lungs. Dr. Duplessis, of Halifax was called, who gave medicine accordingly. At the second visit on Saturday, he told them to be particular to send for him if any change occurred. He was not called upon again, but other means used for the recovery of Paquette. The Jury found in substance, that Dr. Duplessis was not to blame for the death of Paquette, and that they regretted that the practice of charms and secret remedies was not wholly discountenanced by this community.—[Three Rivers Telegram.

A man named Joseph Pitron died in the Three Rivers hospital a few days ago at the age of 103 years and one month. He was born in Flanders, left for America during the French Revolution, was taken prisoner and detained seven years, finally making his way to Three Rivers, where he leaves a family composed of eight children, forty-seven grand children, and eighteen great grand children.

The Times upon confederation says:—If one thing

be clearer than another, it is that Confederation renders the United Provinces not more but less dependent on the Mother Country. It is no secret that from the Imperial point of view, the project was favourably entertained in connexion with the policy which throws upon Colonies the main responsibility for their own defence. Henceforward, if British North America becomes stronger for the purposes of repelling aggression, it will be in spite of large reductions in the British garrison, and solely in consequence of her own increased efforts for self protection. It is worse than idle to represent this country as having established the Dominion of Canada to serve as a bulwark against the United States. Though encouraged by the Imperial Government, the Confederation movement emanated from the Provinces more free than ever to dispose of themselves as they please. If the mass of the people should hereafter desire to enter the American Union, of which there is no proof or symptom, England, will assuredly not lift a finger to prevent it, and, unless the mass of the population should desire it, the United States can have no wish to receive them. Whether they gravitate in that direction by a natural law, and are destined one day to obey the centripetal force, we are not concerned to inquire. At present, they prefer Confederation under the British Monarchy, and they ought to know their own interests. Nova Scotia, especially, has profited by the short-sighted fiscal policy of the United States, and has not suffered what she apprehended from the Protectionist tendencies of Canada. It is possible that her coal trade may at some future time attract her towards the American Union as much as her ship-building trade now repels her from it, but she is inhabited by much too business-like a population to annex herself 'for an idea.'

THE TRICHINA MAN AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—A good story is told of a canny old Scotchman, near Ottawa, who keeps the Billings Bridge toll gate for the Gloucester Road Company. It seems a few days since His Excellency and Lady Young took a drive out in that direction, and after passing through the toll gate were stopped by the 'beigh's and 'balloos of the said gate keeper as he frantically rushed after the sleigh demanding his toll. Whereupon His Excellency explained to him that being Governor General he was not subject to charge. To which Sandy replied, "Ah! weel it might be sae, but I'll just take the toll this time."

A WITNESS SELLERS DONOR.—The Toronto "Telegraph" says: The proprietor of a saloon on King street west has adopted a very ingenious ruse for the evasion of the Saturday night law. He retains a demoralized member of the medical fraternity, who issues certificates to all applicants for drinks, to the effect that they require stimulants on account of ill health. As the law provides, a medical certificate shall authorize the sale of liquor at any hour, the saloon keeper is enabled to sell openly, and without restriction, and does a roaring business.

Writing of the Nova Scotian gold fields and their development, the *Halifax Express* says:—"Confederation, on the other hand, had, as might have been expected, a beneficial effect upon the development of our mines. This has been retarded, it is true, by causes mentioned above; but they were unable altogether to keep out the influx of speculation and enterprise, which came down upon us from Ontario and Quebec. This is the real Canadian invasion, of which Anti-Union writers are fond of holding up a bogus image, and the aggressive army would have numbered many more legions had the spoil been more easy of access, and the tenure of its enjoyment more secure. These are invaders whom all true lovers of their country will gladly welcome, and meet with extended arms, as a portion of what we stand most in need of, while the apathy of plenty saps the active energy of our native capitalists."

The *Halifax Express* is not at all inclined to take a gloomy view of political and commercial prospects:—"It requires no spirit of prophecy to foretell that from all the elections, in Hants, Richmond, and Yarmouth, an unmistakable voice will be heard warning the Local Government of its approaching demise; and, as its political death means renewed life and vigour to Nova Scotia, the beginning of more prosperous days will open, and the flood of capital be fairly turned on to our mining industry."

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Oseola, D Gorman, \$4; Odessa, J McConnell, 4; Fort William, J McDonald, 2; Barrie, C Cashman, 2; Smithville, J Quinlan, 2; Kingston, A B McDonald, 1; Duncannon, H Boyle 2; Marysville, T Lee, 2; Penetanguishene, M Quinon, 2; Stockwell, M Patinaud, 2.25.
Per J McCarthy, Ennismore, Self; 8 McCarthy, Bridgenorth, 7.
Per P Lynch, Allumette Island—J Cunningham, 6.
Per J McGuire, Cobourg—B Lilly, 2; J McKeany, 2.

Died.

On the 5th inst., Jane Amelia Perry, wife of P. S. Murphy of this city.



AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on FRIDAY, 9th inst., for the election of officers for the coming year and other business.

The secretary will be in attendance at 7 p. m. to receive monthly and other dues.
Every member is expected to be present.
Chair taken at 8 p. m. sharp.
By order.

P. J. COYLE,
Recording Secretary.

WANTED.

BOARD for two respectable young men, in a private family where no other boarders are kept; must be within five minutes walk of Post office. No objection to pay a moderate figure, if board be suitable.
Address—"B. S." Office of this paper.
Montreal, April 9th, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Jean Baptiste Mettier Trader and contractor of the City of Montreal.

An 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; if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.

No. 19, St. Sacrament Street.
Montreal 27th March 1869. 2x35

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

In consequence of continued ill health I have been compelled to retire from business and have taken this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to my customers generally for the very cordial and liberal support which I received and trust that the same which was accorded to me will also be given to my successor in the business John Burns who was in our employ about four years and for whom I would bespeak a favourable trial.

I Remain Yours, &c.,
JOHN BURNS.
Of Kearney and Bro.

JOHN BURNS,
(Successor to Kearney & Bro.)
PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTER,
TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c.,
No. 675 CRAIG STREET, 675,
(Two Doors West of Bligny),
MONTREAL.
JOBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE CLERGY TO THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.

The Testamentary Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY, 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, 1869. 2m34

THE REV. FATHER BAKEWELL'S SERMON

ON THE MISSION OF IRELAND,
GIVEN by him, in St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, on St. Patrick's Day, 1869, published in pamphlet form, by J. Lovell. Numerous numbers have been sold in Montreal, and as only a certain number have been printed, persons residing in other parts of the Dominion, should procure copies immediately. Price, 12c cents, and postage one cent. Ten copies sent to one address for \$1.00. Address,
M. P. KIRBY,
38, St. Alexander Street,
Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of Oyrille Poirier, Trader, of St. Vincent de Paul District of Montreal.

An 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; if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.
T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.

No. 19, St. Sacrament Street.
Montreal 27 March 1869. 2w35

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of Louis Ledoux, Trader of the parish of Belœil, District 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 attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.
T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.
Montreal, 18 March 1869. 2w34

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of George Lafayette Perry, Trader of the City 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 attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.
T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.
Montreal, 23 March 1869. 2w34

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of P. Jules Godin, Trader, of the Parish of St. Eustache, District of Terrebonne.

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.

No. 18, St. Sacrament Street.
Montreal 17 March 1869. 2w34

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Moise Paquette, of Montreal.

An Insolvent.
The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No 18, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of April next at three o'clock P.M. for the public examination of the said insolvent and for the ordering of the estate generally.
T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.

Montreal, 22 March 1869. 2w34.

CANADA. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Provinces of Canada } District of Montreal. }

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of JOSEPH OOTAVE MERCIER, of the City of Montreal, Trader.

An Insolvent.

And
TANOREDE SAUVAGEAU
Official Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors, and that on Saturday, the twentieth day of March next, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor under the said Act, and also for the discharge of the said Assignee.

Montreal, 13th Jan. 1869.

JOSEPH OOTAVE MERCIER,
By DUHAMEL & DROLET,
his Attorneys ad litem.

2m34