

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATIONS.

The Day was duly honored in this city by our Irish fellow-citizens, and the weather was fortunately fine. At the hour indicated, and in the order arranged by programme, the different national, benevolent, and religious societies marched to St. Patrick's Church, where Solemn High Mass was sung by the Very Reverend the Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice; the sermon, a most powerful discourse, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bakewell, who took for his text the words of *Romans*, X, 18: "Have they not heard? Yea they have heard; the sound of their voice hath gone through the whole world, and their words have reached the ends of the earth." The music performed was Haydn's 16th Mass, the choir being efficiently conducted by Mr. Teulon, M. Meilleur presiding at the organ. The following is an analysis of the sermon, from the *Montreal Herald*:

The Rev. Mr. Bakewell ascended the pulpit and took for his text the words from *Romans* X, 18: "Have they not heard? Yea they have heard; the sound of their voice hath gone through the whole world, and their words have reached the ends of the earth." The reverend gentleman prefaced his sermon by vindicating his claim to the position he occupied before them on that day, although an Englishman, since he owed his spiritual life to the Saint whose day they had met to celebrate. Why, it was asked, with the strong love of the Irish for their native land, and their faith in God, should they have been forced by the hand of God to leave their native country. The sufferings of Ireland were to some an enigma, to others a proof of the errors of Catholicism. But the emigration was not due to social or political causes, nor was it caused by famine. These were but secondary. The prime cause was in the will of Almighty God that they should spread the Gospel of His Son. Those to whom it was an enigma had forgotten the teachings of revelation and this the preacher proved by various passages, *Romans*, X, 11; *Hebrews*, XII, 1; *Mark*, X, 29, &c. The extension of the Roman Empire was intended to facilitate the spread of the Gospel, and in like manner the extension of the British Empire was intended to spread the Catholic faith throughout the world. The subject divided itself into three heads. How God had prepared Ireland for this mission; how she has accomplished and how she is accomplishing it. The date of the introduction of Christianity into Ireland is unknown. Paladius, it is certain preceded St. Patrick, but the latter was designated of God to be the true missionary of the Irish People. Ireland had been preserved from Roman corruption; no proscription had set its foot on her soil. To use the words of one of her own poets "She embraced the faith with the sudden brightness of a Northern summer." He then referred to the decadence of Rome; the invasion of the barbarians; to the state of war in which Europe was so long engaged while Ireland was left comparatively tranquil; to the monasteries, colleges and schools erected there, from which proceeded the men who founded the different universities of the world, and to the missionary spirit which pervaded the people and which urged them to go forth as missionaries to preach the Gospel to the whole earth. No fewer than eight nations of the Roman Empire had done their work and fallen, but the Church remained. The warriors from the North became subject to her, and barbarians acknowledged her sway. Ireland, island of Virgins and Island of Confessors, had not yet been baptized in the blood of her children. After referring to the penal laws of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and to the manner in which Ireland arose reeking with the blood of her children, yet grasping the cross yet more dearly loved, he said that Ireland was exposed to a yet severer test to her fidelity. Emancipation was offered on condition that the Government would obtain influence in the appointment of the Bishops and a share in the Government of the Church. She resisted and successfully and had come forth with glory, but never had she been more glorious than in that long death of centuries. Her people had come forth with souls unharmed. Their nationality still survives along with the other features of the national character, and their qualities must be honoured and venerated by all whose hearts can sympathize with whatever goes honour to humanity, the love of native land, sincere and tender devotion to old habits and customs, ardent reverence for the past. These qualities of their race, these traits of their national character they have preserved, notwithstanding the oppression of ages. Still better have they preserved, with a fidelity tried in the fire, the faith of their fathers. Nothing has been able to detach them from that indomitable in courage, they have been indomitable in faith. The great apostasy which swept over Europe like an infection left Ireland untouched. While the faith of other nations went away like the sport of winds or kites; neither heresy nor schism could find place in her. The Virgin Island preserved her Virgin faith. Ireland has suffered all things save one—she only thing she has not borne, and could never bear, was that of Apostasy. I have said that the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries witnessed the hand of time place on Ireland's brow the Martyr's crown. May I not say the 19th too? Is it not martyrdom to give one's life for the faith? To die, rather than eat of meat offered in homage to a false religion? Oh! on to-day, when the torment and agony have been endured are passed away, now heaven is peopled anew by a conquering host, can we not glory in thinking of that heroism to which our own lifetime can bear a testimony? That land, which in our own day, preferred to bear the agonizing death of hunger to the bribe of the tempter is the same dear Island, the land of the martyr yet. What a victory was that faith over the world, when the tempter would enter the lowly cabin, see the wasted skeleton form of one who, but a few weeks ago, gloried in the pride of conscious manhood, viewed the companion of his life and labours stretched in death throes on the ground, the little ones yet spared, deprived of all things save life itself; the father's heart broken with grief that noble, manly heart which he would so gladly have turned into bread were it possible to give therewith to wife and child to eat, when the insidious voice was heard, as in the garden 6,000 years ago, saying, "Come and eat; come and join us and gain food and work and strength and health and life." Then an answer could be heard, a hoarse whisper, uttered with all possible energy, and yet with weakly bated breath issuing from a starving throat, a whisper which penetrated the very depths and made Hell tremble—for even Hell believes,—which pierced the vault of Heaven, and rose before the Throne of the Most High—the voice of his Saints, like the hymning of many waters—"Never will I raise my wife from her bed of straw with the wages of hypocrisy; never will I clothe my children with the pay of perjury; the chalice of perjury and hypocrisy will never touch my lips, when the price of it is the betrayal of the Cross of Christ." The Church in all the glories of her eighteen centuries past can allege to us no more touching tribute to the faith than Ireland has furnished in our own times. The preacher then spoke of the benefits bestowed on England by St. Patrick, and the blessings bestowed by the Irish since, and asked what would have been the state of Catholicism in the English speaking world if Ireland had not been faithful to the Faith? What a change had taken place in England in the last few years. Since 1849 there had been an increase of 90 per cent. in the Churches and Clergy. In 1789 there had been 35 Churches and private

oratories in all England; no convents, no monasteries. In 1869 there were thirteen Bishops, 1283 Churches, 1639 priests, 227 convents 67 monasteries and 21 preparatory schools and colleges. What was the secret of this? That out of the 21,000,000 inhabitants of England and Wales, 7,000,000 were Irish, a population kept up by an annual immigration of 18,000. The large number of Churches growing up is due to the Irish Catholics. Though it is true that within the last 25 years 50 churches had been erected by English converts at their own expense, what is this to the vast number raised by Irish Roman Catholics? If England is advancing in the Faith and that in London alone Dr. Manning is admitting 1,000 converts a year to the Church, yet the glory should still be given to those who have borne the burden and heat of the day. He gave some details of the progress made in the British possessions throughout the world and to those in British North America in which there were 1,500,000 Irish Roman Catholics, and said that in Lower Canada, although the foundation had been well and firmly laid by those of another race, yet what had been done by the Irish Roman Catholics was known to them all, and to the eternal mind of God. In the United States fifty years ago there was only one Bishop, 58 priests, and 80 churches and stations; now there are 61 bishops, 2,500 priests, and nearly 4,000 churches with a Catholic population of 5,500,000, children of St. Patrick. As their heavenly Father had willed the exile of St. Patrick for the sake of the Cross, so had He willed that his children should be exiled to plant the church, to nurse it and to be themselves the germ of the seedling tree, to take vigorous root in the virgin soil of newly discovered lands, and to show to the world that Catholicism is the foundation of every virtue, of the patriotism, benevolence, religion for which the Irish are renowned. It was this which led them in 1854 to send to their friends in Ireland \$8,650,000, and in 50 years more than \$70,000,000, and to expend about three times as much for extending religion in foreign lands. The Irish faith, continued the preacher, the Emerald Isle, old Ireland, is the brightest jewel in the Church's crown. Over the entire face of the globe the Church beholds not a people more devoted to Catholic Unity; to that Holy Roman Church which is its immovable centre. Ireland has ever been attached by the cords of faith and love to Rome, and Rome to Ireland. May it be ever so. It is the favour I ask of God for Ireland through the intercession of St. Patrick—the sound of whose voice—have they not heard? Yea, they have heard; the sound of his voice had gone through the whole world, and his words have reached the ends of the earth. It is the blessing for Ireland which is wished also, and especially to-day by another priest on earth, by the great successor of Celestine, whose long pontificate furnishes abundant proofs how lovingly he has cherished Ireland and her sons, styled by himself his ever faithful and most beloved people. To-day he has traversed the streets of Rome and entering the church of St. Agatha, in the vestry room of which is securely kept the silver urn containing the sleeping dust of O'Donnell's golden heart, the earthly father of the world now in the glorious autumn of his life has lifted up his hands in blessing Ireland; in thanks to God for all he granted to St. Patrick in prayer that that zeal for the faith—that faith which is the bond uniting man to God, and man to his fellow man may be kept alive in Irish hearts and Irish homes, a blessing which God's angels have borne over every clime, which has reached ourselves. On this St. Patrick's Day will you, dear brethren, strive to crush every spirit of division, from whatever source it springs, but bear in mind and heart the Shamrock, representing the union of which it is the most perfect symbol, which will bring you peace and prosperity in this life, and in the life to come, that everlasting rest and peace and joy, the sure heritage of the children of the Cross. Amen.

After Mass the Procession reformed in front of the church, and marched through the main streets, returning to the St. Patrick's Hall, where several addresses were delivered, and the morning ceremonies were brought to a close.

In the evening there was a most numerous attended, and highly successful Concert at the City Hall, at which were present His Honor the Mayor, and the representatives of all the other National Societies. There the evening was passed in well ordered festivity, with music, diversified by several well delivered addresses from the President, J. Mullins, Esq., from the Mayor, and other gentlemen.

QUEBEC.

At Quebec there were the usual religious solemnities. In the evening there was a dinner, presided over by the President of the St. Patrick's Society, N. H. Bower, Esq., at which were present the Hon. M. Chauveau, His Worship the Mayor, and all the first gentlemen of the city, without distinction of race. Many excellent addresses were delivered. There was also a Soiree at the Music Hall.

KINGSTON.

At Kingston the Day was well kept. A Procession, with High Mass at the Cathedral, sung by the Very Rev. Mr. Murray, occupied the forenoon. Later in the day, there was a lecture in the City Hall, on O'Connell, by the Rev. J. M. J. Graham, which was a distinguished success. All passed off most pleasantly.

TORONTO.

The Festival was in like manner duly celebrated at Toronto. The Irish Catholics marched in Procession to St. Michael's, where High Mass was sung. His Lordship Mgr. Lynch, Bishop of Toronto, had given strict injunctions as we learn by telegram, against the admission of any improper banner, and in consequence, it is said, of these instructions, the Hibernian Society was excluded, or absented itself. All passed quietly, and in good order.

OTTAWA.

St. Patrick's Day was observed in an orderly manner. There were services at Church in the morning. At noon, a Procession, numbering nearly 1,500, passed through the principal streets preceded by a band. The members of the St. Patrick's Literary Society, St. Patrick's Temperance Society, and many citizens and pupils of schools, &c., were in the procession. In the evening, a concert took place in St. Patrick's Hall, under the patronage of Sir John Young.

Toronto *Telegraph* says:—Toronto is an awfully bad place. About half-a-dozen professional revivalists have been poking up the hearth for the past two weeks; but they can't capture a convert.

HELP FOR THE BLIND.—On Wednesday evening next, the 31st inst., will be held in the Nazareth Asylum, St. Catherine, Street a Soiree in aid of the funds of the Institution. To commence at 7 p.m. Price of entrance Fifty cents.

The object of the Soiree is to raise funds for the Asylum for the Blind in which these afflicted members of Our Lord, are not only housed, fed, clothed, and have all their physical wants supplied; but in which they are taught to read, and made to learn trades, so that they may in time contribute to their own support. On another occasion we may have another word to say on the subject; for the present we content ourselves with warmly recommending the Soiree of Wednesday next, to the favorable notice of the charitable.

ORDINATIONS.—On Saturday the 14th inst., at the Cathedral of Quebec, the Order of the Diaconate was conferred by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, upon the Rev. MM. Louis E. Chavigny, and M. Polycarpe Dassylva, both of the diocese of Quebec.

We learn from the *Courrier du Canada* of the 15th inst. the death of M. Charles Langevin of Quebec on the 14th inst., in the 89th year of his age. "He led the life" says the *Courrier*, "of a good Catholic; and it will be a great consolation to his family to know that he has left behind him the purest reputation that any man can wish for."

A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.—A paragraph in the *Montreal Herald* of the 17th inst. runs as follows:—

"Horses are now so numerous in New South Wales that they have become a real nuisance. One squatter has killed 1500 which encroached on his land, and the product of their carcasses hardly pays for the powder and shot. A lot of one hundred and eighty collected in the Blayney pound were sold at one penny each."

Not "horses" but "rabbits," so the paragraph should run. The difference is worth noting.

THE ROOF OF ST. PATRICK'S HALL.—The contract for the new roof of St. Patrick's Hall has been awarded to Mr. Howley for \$15,150 and on Saturday morning about 40 men were at work on the scaffolding necessary for the erection of the temporary roof. Some time ago we announced that the sum of \$15,000 was the amount which would be required to re-roof the Hall, and the result has shown we were not far wrong.

MONTREAL MILITARY SCHOOL.—On the 16 inst., under the presidency of Lieut. Colonel Fielden, a long and brilliant examination took place; the following Cadetes have obtained a second class certificate:—viz. George Napoleon Water, Montreal; Patrick Kirwin, Montreal; David Tuft, Montreal; Archibald Macphie, Montreal; Moise Trudeau, St. Hubert; and George Labelle, Boucherville.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.—We (*Montreal Herald*) have letters of complaint from correspondents regarding the present price of bread. One of them puts the matter very pithily thus: "Flour up 50 cents a barrel; four pound loaf raised a penny; flour down \$3 50, four pound loaf reduced (occasionally) a half penny." The question is a serious one for many families; but probably the bakers, in the hurry of business, may have forgotten to make the calculation as to the reduction they should make. It might not be out of place to do it even yet.

PRINCE ARTHUR AND THE CANADIAN RIFLES.—It is stated positively that His Royal Highness Prince Arthur will shortly proceed to Canada to join the Canadian Rifles.—[European Mail, March 6.]

QUEBEC, March 18.—The Government has given notice of its intention to bring forward a bill relating to Industrial and Reform Schools.

ANOTHER SWINDLER.—Mr. W. H. Taylor, one of our leading Toronto grain merchants, has left for California, leaving his creditors in the lurch. It is generally believed that the wharfinger with whom he stored his grain left with him. At all events, the party is *non est*. Taylor's liabilities are not known, save two debts—one of \$4,000, and another of \$500; but had extensive dealings with the Quebec Bank. He wrote a letter, saying he had to fly. There was considerable excitement on 'Change, where he was known as 'The Bailey King,' over the news.

TORONTO, March 16.—Some further light has been thrown on Taylor's flight to day. A letter from Scott the Wharfinger, has been received, in which he confesses he gave Taylor false receipts for grain, on which Taylor obtained advances at the Banks—the exact amount is not known. It would thus appear he fled from fear of a criminal prosecution rather than to make a sweep.

Referring to the late failure in Toronto one of the papers says:—One of the advantages of being married is that in owning a wife you need own nothing else, that your creditors can get their claws on. For that reason you should never start a bank until you have started in matrimony. This is the new system.

YET ANOTHER SWINDLER.—Mr. Canfield Dorwin, broker, one of the partners of C. Dorwin & Co., money brokers, St. Francois Xavier street, left the city on Saturday 13 h inst., and his whereabouts cannot be ascertained. This affair has made much talk, but the particulars are not yet known.

The *Telegraph* states that the loss in the Dorwin case amounted to \$8,000, will be chiefly on the banks in the shape of discounted paper. The banks which will lose are Molson's, Ontario, Banque du Peuple, and Merchants. Nothing has yet been heard of Mr. Dorwin.

It is rumoured, and, we believe, with truth, that Mr. Dorwin, broker, who lately left the city, had in his hands several sums of money belonging to St. Stephen's Church and the Church of St. James the Apostle, and also a sum of money belonging to the Rev. Mr. Ellegood. We understand the amounts are not very large ones.—*Gazette* 17th inst.

We understand that Mr. Canfield Dorwin has taken away with him more money than at first reported; namely about \$80,000. Some of his victims will be ruined. One is a poor man from the country who loses \$1,089, which is, we are told, his all. He had been induced to deposit by the temptation of interest, at 10 per cent. on his balances. Two maiden ladies lose \$4,000. Messrs. Hudson & Boyer bought a bill of \$6,000 gold, on New York on Saturday for which they caused the arrest of the partner, but he was released. There is much sympathy in the city for him, he having put a large sum—in the neighbourhood of twenty thousand dollars, in cash—into the concern. The firm of Canfield Dorwin & Co. has a large sum of discounted promissory notes in some of the banks, on which the loss, however, will probably not be very great. Mr. Dorwin had been preparing to abscond for some time previous, and had actually caused an express to wait on him, but day after day put off, owing to the state of the weather. The circumstance of his absconding excites the very greatest astonishment, as Mr. Dorwin's credit stood high, and some of the most knowing persons in Montreal had considerable sums of money in his hands, to get the 10 per cent. on the deposit—and among these are persons whose experience ought to have been valuable. Mr. Dorwin was American Consul here under Mr. Buchanan's administration.—[Mont. Gazette.]

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Hamilton, W. Bates, \$2; Martmore, H. Auger, 2; Brockville, P. O'Connell, 2; Cobourg, M. Gerin, 2; Rockingham, P. Madigan, 2; Seneca, M. Sweeny, 1; Kailton, P. O'Connell, 2; Martintown, D. McDonald, 2. Per J. Mulligan, Aylmer; J. McGee, Hardley 2. Per P. Lynch, Allumette Island, B. Hynes, 4; J. T. Coghlan, 2; J. Ryan, 2; Duff 2; A. H. McDonald, 2; A. Maloney, 2; Mrs. Hogan, 1.25; T. Leahy, 1; T. Dunn, 1; Rev. Mr. Corbett, P. P. Co. Clare, Ireland, 2.75; M. Donnellan, Waltham, 2. Per Rev. J. O'Connor, P. P. Alexandria, K. McDonald, 33.9 Lancaster 2.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

	March 22, 1869.
Flour, country, per quintal,	13 3 to 14 0
Oatmeal, do 00 0 to 00 0	
Indian Meal, do 10 0 to 10 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 2 9 to 2 9	
Buckwheat, do 3 6 to 3 6	
Indian Corn, do 0 9 to 0 9	
Rye, do 0 0 to 0 0	
Flax Seed, do 8 0 to 8 6	
Timothy, do 11 0 to 11 6	
FOWLS AND GAME.	
Turkeys (old), per couple 10 0 to 18 0	
Do (young), do 0 8 to 00 0	
Geese, do 4 0 to 6 0	
Ducks, do 3 9 to 4 0	
Do (wild), do 5 0 to 6 0	
Fowls, do 2 0 to 5 0	
Chickens, do 0 0 to 0 0	
Pigeons (tame), do 1 0 to 1 0	
Partridges, do 4 6 to 5 3	
Hares, do 2 0 to 0 0	
Rabbits (live), do 0 0 to 0 0	
Woodcock, do 0 0 to 0 0	
Scoops, do 0 0 to 0 0	
Plover, do 0 0 to 0 0	
MEATS.	
Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 9	
Pork, do 0 7 to 0 7 1/2	
Mutton, do 0 5 to 0 6	
Lamb, do 0 5 to 0 6	
Veal, per lb 0 6 to 0 7	
Beef, per 100 lbs \$6.00 to 8.00	
Pork, fresh do \$10.00 to 10.50	
DAIRY PRODUCTS.	
Butter, fresh, per l 1 8 to 2 0	
Do, salt do (inferior) 1 2 to 1 3	
Cheese, do 0 3 to 0 0	
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Potatoes per bag 2 4 to 2 6	
Turnips do 0 0 to 0 0	
Onions, per minot 0 0 to 0 0	
Maple Syrup per gallon 0 0 to 0 0	
Maple Sugar, per lb 0 5 to 0 6	
Honey 0 8 to 0 9	
Lard, per lb 0 0 to 1 0	
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 1 8 to 2 0	
Haddock 0 3 to 0 0	
Apples, per barrel \$4.00 to \$5.00	
Hay, per 100 bundles, \$9.00 to \$12.50	
Straw \$2.00 to \$7.50	

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour—Pollards, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Middlings \$3 60 to 3 80; Fine \$3 80 to \$4 00; Super. No. 2 \$4 25 to 4 50; Superfine \$4 45 to \$4 60; Fancy \$4 75 to \$4 80; Extra \$5 00 to \$5 00; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0 00; Bag Flour, \$2 20 to \$2 25 per 100 lbs.
Catmeal per brl of 200 lbs.—\$6 00 to 6 20.
Wheat per bush of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1 00 to \$1 07.
Asbes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 52 to \$5 55; Seconds, \$4 80 to \$4 85; Thirds, \$4 25 to 4 30.—First Pearls, 5 55 to 5 60.
Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 27 75 to 28 00;—Prime Mess \$00 00; Prime, \$00 00 to 00 00.
Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 19c to 21c, —good per choice Western bringing 21c. to 24c.
Cheese, per lb.—14 to 14 1/2.
Lard per lb.—17c.
Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$1.12 to \$1 20.
Peas, per 60 lbs.—30c to 32c.

Births.

On the 11th inst., at Grand Trunk Street, Point St. Charles, the wife of Mr. Peter McKenna, of twins, boy and girl.

At Sherbrooke on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. Murray, Merchant, of a daughter.

Died.

At Williamstown, Ont., on Friday, 26th ult., of a long and severe illness, Mary McGillie, aged 70 years. Deceased was deservedly esteemed for her amiable and Christian character, and her death is deeply lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal.

In the matter of HILAIRE SAUVE, of the City of Montreal,

an Insolvent.
ON the seventeenth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for his discharge under the said Act.

By his Attorney at law,
HILAIRE SAUVE.
NAPOLÉON BEAUDRY.
Montreal, 20th January, 1869. 2m97



THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Monday, 5th April, for the election of Officers for the ensuing year. Every member is requested to attend.
By Order
P. J. COYLE,
Secy.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Second Issue of original Stock in the above Association will become due and payable at the Office of the Treasurer, Mr. Luke Moore, 128 McGill street, in the following order:

1st Instalment—10 per cent. 1st April, 1869
2nd do —10 do 15th do, "
3rd do —10 do 1st May, "
4th do —10 do 15th " "

By Order.
J. D. KENNEDY, Secretary.
Montreal March, 12th,

F. GREENE,

No 54 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL, No 54,
PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER,
GAS-FITTER, &c.

Public and private buildings heated by hot water on the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered, being also entirely free from danger. Montreal, March 26, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal.

In the matter of Isaac Ritchot.
Insolvent.
Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-sixth day of May next, at ten of the 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.

ISAAC RITCHOT.
By MOREAU, OUMET & LAPOSTOLLE,
Attorneys ad litem.
Montreal 15th March 1869. 2m32.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal.

In the matter of Godfroi Lacas.
An Insolvent.
Notice is hereby given that on Monday the seventeenth day of May next at ten of the 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 above act.

GODFROI LACAS.
By O AUGER,
Attorney ad litem.
Montreal 3rd March 1869. 2m31.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal.

In the matter of Floride Deslongchamps, both individually and as having been in partnership with Joseph Lambert and carrying on trade at Montreal, under the name and firm, of 'Lambert and Deslongchamps.'

Insolvent.
Notice is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of May 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 discharge under the said Act.

FLORIDE DESLONGCHAMPS
By L. L. CORBELL,
Attorney ad litem.
Montreal March 5th 1869. 2m31.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal.

In the matter of Ferdinand F. Perrin.
An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the seventeenth day of May next, at ten of the 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 above Act.

FERDINAND F. PERRIN,
By O AUGER,
Attorney ad litem.
Montreal 3rd March 1869. 2m31.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal.

In the matter of Onézime Thibaudau, fils. Trader, of Montreal.

An Insolvent.
On Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

ONÉZIME THIBAUDEAU, fils,
By his Attorney ad litem,
L. L. CORBELL.
Montreal, 15th March, 1869. 2m33.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of John F. McCuaig,
An Insolvent.

THE undersigned has been appointed assignee in this matter and requires claims to be filed within two months from this date.

A. B. STEWART,
Assignee.
Montreal March 13th, 1869. 2m33

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Damien Hénault, Trader, 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; 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, 12, March 1869. 2m33.