ARTIQUUS AND MODERNUS. Astiques. What is true, Modernus, of medieval sermons is true also of medieval letters; they are steeped in Bible. However the good Abbots might keep their monks singing the Bible in order to keep them from reading the Bible !! as your good Tynedale asserts, it is certain that in their epistolary correspondence they were equally lavish of Bible as in their sermons; and that also even when writing to monks. I should be tempted to give a few examples were it not, that these papers have already run to such a length, that I am warned thereby to condense by only indicating the argument rather than by developing it. For the same reason I will only point out another source of proof that the mind of the Catholic Ages was the present age. The old charters of monasteries, like the sermons and epistolary correspondence of those Catholic ages, will be found to be almost wholly made up of biblical phraseology. All this being the case, it is hard to understand how the assertion of Luther's ignorance can be aught else but a lie. But as ignorance are both acknowledgedly founded apon a sentence in Mathesius it is well to exa-Froude, they have availed themselves of the tale teller's privilege of adding to the narrative. The passage of Mathesius (Memoirs of the beginning of the life and death of Martin Luther, first discourse, pp. 3.) is this:—" Luther was often in the library of the University; one day as he was examining the books one after another in order to learn the good, he falls upon the Latin Bible which he had never seen then with great astonishment, that many more they were accustomed to explain in the churches first question which strikes the mind on reading D'Aubigne's is: Does the foolish man pretend to tell us, that the preachers before the gospels appointed to be read on the Sundays and Gospels read on Sundays) but also the texts they were accustomed to explain in the churches false on the face of it, because the pre-Reformation preachers did not confine themselves to the Epistle and Gospel of the day, as is abundherein is the great wonder of Luther's ignorance; that he could possibly have gone to text or gospel or epistle other than those epistles and Gospels appointed to be read on the Sundays throughout the year. Mathesius, Luther's contemporary, dare not have made in his time any such reckless assertion. He was content with saying, what is far less astonishing Luther found in the Latin Bible many texts, epistles and gospels which were not used in the ordinary sermons of the day. D'Aubigne has raised a large building on Mathesius's small foundation. What wonder if it fall to the ground a shapeless mass before the first breath of criticism? As to the assertion of Mathesius, that Luther had never seen a (Latin) Bible before he found one about his 20th year in the University Library, we can only test its accuracy by the truthfulness of another similar assertion made by this same Mathesius of himself. If we are to believe Melchior Adam, Mathesius's own account of himself was that baving been brought up among the papists until he was 25 years old, he had never heard in any of their churches any mention of the Ten Commandments | the Creed | the Lord's prayer! or Baptism! The wonder is that Robertson and D'Aubigne, seeing this assertion and lie, did not forthwith avail themselves of it to accuse the Catholic Church of never reciting either the Creed or the Lord's Prayer, and of never practicing Baptism! But this was rather too strong for even D'Aubigne's maw, and being swallowed, could never have been shaken down below the belt by any amount of psalm singing. In point of fact, though I suppose it would be atterly impossible to disprove the assertion of Luthers's ignorance, it is undoubtedly the most astonishing case of dunce on record. For a youth Luther had seen a fair share of the world. After learning as a mere child "the Catechism, the Ten Commandments, the Apostles Creed, the Lord's Prayer, Canvas known in the Latin School of Mans. feld," he was sent at 14 to Magdeburg. Hence, after a few years, he was sent "to the celebrated school of Isenach," one scholar at least of which celebrated school is supposed never to have heard of a Bible, although in one and future reformer was there, Europe saw issuing from her newly found printing press, no less than five editions of the Bible (at Strasburg, Oologne, Venice, Paris, and Nuremberg) and three psalters, But the most wonderful part of this unaccountable ignorance has yet to be recorded. Leaving Isenach, that celebrated school—rendered doubtless doubly celebrated by Luther's ignorance—he went, at the age of 18, to the University of Erfurt. Here after studying Thomas Aquinas for two years, our dunce is still ignorant that there are parts of scripture "other than those fragments of Gospels and Epistles' which the Church has appointed to be read to the people in the templeseach unday of the year. (D'Aubigne, vol. L. P. 197). Truly D'Aubigne and Robertson in Church, have handed down "the Great Re crown and flag."

former" as the premium dunce of Christendom. For any ordinarily intelligent student to read the works of Thomas Aquinas for two years, or even for two minutes, and still be ignorant that there were parts of Scripture other then the ordinary postils appointed to be read in the Churches on Sundays, is certainly an ignorance so amazing. that the mind is lost in doubt whether to admire most, the ignorance of the accused, or of

the accusers. That the Catholic Church did not seek to suppress the Scriptures is evident from the tact, that as soon as printing was discovered, and whilst she had it under her sole control, she used it immediately and continually in the production of Bibles. Let our modern traducers remember two facts. 1st. The first book printed was a Catholic Bible containing 1252 pages (a gigantic work) in 2 vols. 2nd. of proof blacked more steeped in Bible, than is During the first century of printing and before Luther's bible came out, the Catholic Church had allowed to be issued no less than 600 different editions of the Catholic Bible, of which 62 were in Hebrew, 22 in Greek, and 343 in Latin, and 198 in the vernacular languages. And here, Modernus, I. would warn you against an error into which your ignorance of Medieval p'Aubigne's and Robertson's assertions of this D'Aubigne's and Robertson's assertions of this the letter rather than the spirit, I have put only 198 bibles down to the "vernacular," I feel apon a sentence of the enterior of the sentence of the sentenc mine it attentively in order to be a superior of all the clarge, strictly to their text; or whether, like Mr. "vernacular" of all the clergy, students, authors, and in fact of 99 hundredths of the reading classes. Leland in Henry VIII's time, after pillaging all the great libraries of the kingdom, only found two or three English books.\* Nor did the terrors of the Reformation hinder the publication of Catholic Bibles. Whilst in ably rendered by the Academy orchestra, under the England it was death by "hanging, drawing and direction of its leader Mr. Boucher; then Master W. England it was death by "hanging, drawing and quartering" to be a priest; whilst every Gatholic educated abroad was, on his return, to before all the time of his life. He remarks be put to death in the same diabolical manner; then with great astonishment, that many more whilst every Catholic not attending Protestant texts, epistles and gospels are to be found there, services was fined £20 a month, the English than in the ordinary postils and in the texts, Bible was being vigourously printed by English Catholics, for English Catholics in France. from the pulpits." Now this is a very different statement from that of D'Aubigne, because the enmity to the Sacred Scriptures. And do not let any one play upon your ignorance so much as to assert that these Bibles were published in spite of the Church, not by the Church. Those Reformation never preached upon any texts | English Catholic Priests who at Rheims and but those of the postils-i.e., the epistles and Douai, translated and printed the Bible in English for English Catholics, had braved fire and Festivals throughout the year? Mathesius's and water for their religion, and were not the assertion is less reckless. He includes not men to do anything contrary to the will of that only "the ordinary postils (i.e. the Epistles | Church for which they so courageously suffered. Besides we have positive proof on this head. When Pagnini announced a new edition of the from the pulpits." D'Aubigne's assertion is Bible, Leo, X. sought him out and defrayed all expenses of transcription and publication. The half fish and half flesh Erasmus who corresponded with Leo, inscribed to him his New antly proved by Mathesius's own words. And Testament in Greek and Latin. Guistiniani commenced in 1516 a new Edition of the Bible in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Arabic and Chaldaic church for twenty years without hearing one Cardinal Xemenes dedicated to Leo. X his Complutensian Polyglot, which was finished only at a cost of £25,000! With these facts before us it is hard to understand how an ordinarily intelligent Protestant can assert conscienciously the enmity of the Catholic Church to the Sacred Scriptures. It can be done and what might be equally true, I suppose, of | so only in utter ignorance of the whole teachevery Protestant of the present day, that ing of the Catholic Church, and the whole evi-SECURDOS. dence of medieval history.

> . The Bible before the Reformation was translatiato the vernacular of every nation of Europe. Cantu Histoire Universelle, vol. XV. p. 12.

> ORANGE PATRIOTISM. - AN EPISODE DEDICATED TO THOMAS FERGUSON, Esq., M.P.P .- During the debate in the Legislature of Ontario on the bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of Eastern Ontario, some very funny remarks were elicited. For instance, when Mr. Fraser drew attention to the paragraph in the Orange constitution that proclaims Orangeism the champion of all loyal men, their lives and liberties, Mr. Tom Ferguson chimed in with "that's right:" whereupon Mr. Fraser asked :--When was the time when the lives and liberties of hon, gentlemen were in danger?" - and several members replied: "when the Fenians invaded the land." (Loud cheers.)

> "When the Fenians invaded the land, the lives and liberties of Loyal Orangemen alone were in danger. The Irish Papists of the Province were safe, because they were allied with the invaders." This was the sentiment expressed by "several members," and received with loud cheers. We thank them for thus publicly proclaiming us traitors, assuring them that we could expect nothing else from their invincible ignorance. Let us go back to the Fenian invasion, and see with what alacrity the only Loyalists in the country pressed forward to meet the invaders. One little example will exhibit the general feeling. Pay attention, Mr. T. Ferguson, if you please

At that time (1866) a distinguished Orangeman, Tom by name, member of the old Canadian Parliament, occupied the rank of Major in "ye" Canadian Volunteers. When the bugles sounded to arms, Tom was confined to his bed with a sore, a very sore foot. Imagine to yourselves, a gallant son of Mars stretched helplessly upon a spring-mattress, at the very moment when a ruthless enemy with sword and torch were crossing the frontiers! Picture to yourselves his feelings |-his desire to cross swords!—his longing for the fray!—and the cutting pain in his foot reminding him that he was an invalid! Thomas could not endure the single year (1497) whilst that duncish scholar agony. He sprang up in the bed, shouting at the top of his stentorian voice-" give me another horse! bind my toes!" But there was no one present willing to lead out his charger, and, with a heart-rending sigh, he resigned himself to the pillows and his nurse. During the memorable three days' conflict near Fort Erie, the sufferer continued to rave and to writhe in a theatrical manner-now calling for his sword-now for his horse-now pinning a Fenian to the ground-now blowing one from the cannon's mouth—and winding up the whole performance with a thundering snore. With the repulse of the enemy ended the torment of the pugnacious Major, and he began to limp around his chamber on about the day that the prisoners were marched into Toronto. Long afterwards the Canadian mother loved to narrate to her offspring the courage displayed by this gout-stricken Orange officer, and even to the present day he is known, from Vancouvers Island to Cape Breton, as "sore-footed Tom."

If necessary, we will continue to publish further their instances of the particular value and liberty, the

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN INVERNESS, P. Q. In passing through a little village of Scotchmen called Inverness, in the P.Q. on St. Patrick's Day, I learned that the Revd. Father Connolly, P. P. of the place, was to lecture in his Church at 7. P. M. Though pressed as to time, I resolved to interrupt my journey for a few hours, to listen to him, particularly as the subject—"The Divinely Guaranteed Perpetuity of the Catholic Church"—is one of deep interest at the present moment.

I heard the Revd, Gentleman once or twice before, in the pulpit of St. Patrick's, Quebec, where I much admired his solid and very impressive discourses, but I must say that I never listened to him with greater advantage, than on the present occasion.

He reessoned admirably and logically on—Mat. XVI, 18, Ibid XXVIII 18, 19, 20, John XIV, 16, 26, Ibid XVI, 13, I. Tim. III, 14, 15. His selections from the Holy Fathers were well chosen, and to the point, particularly from Saints Chrysostom and Augustin. And I must acknowledge with my considerable experience of public Lectures and Sermons, that never heard anything more touching, or more eloquent, than his allusion to the Church of the Catacombs ; while his closing remarks on our Roly Mother in her combat with the world, the flesh and the devil, during the last eighteen hundred years, would not have been unworthy of a Chrysostom, and must have made a deep impression on his numerous audience-many of whom were Protestants, -which they certainly have made on your humble UN. VOYAGEUR, S. P. G. V. B.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY—FESTI-VAL IN COMMEMORATION OF ST. PATRICK.

On the 14 uit the handsome hall of the Catholic Academy on Plateau street was filled with the scholars, their friends and invited guests; the occasion being a musical and literary entertainment in com-memoration of St. Patrick. The seat of honor was occupied by the Hon. G. Onimet, Provincial Premier and minister of Education, who had on his right and left a number of clergy and influential citizens. The programme included an overture, very credit-Aird sang "Dublin Bay," which was followed by a little fellow in knickerbockers, Master J. Cuddihy reciting a sketch of the life and labors of the Saint whose memory the entertainment was designed to honor. The little fellow did very well and though his memory failed once or twice he always recovered his one and went on bravely.

The Academy Glee Club then gave the Maltese Boatman's song capitally, and an interesting dialogue between Masters R. Anderson and J. Gillies ensued entitled "The Young Poets." The orchestra (composed of quite young lads) performed the Clandeboye March, introducing national airs, and Master E. Hewitt sung "The Dear Little Shamrock" very prettily. Another dialogue succeeded, "Monsieur Tetu and his English Teacher," in which Master J. Ostell and John Potts took part; after which a minature violinist, Master James Cuddilly, gave "The Last Rose of Summer," showing great promise in the handling of the bow. Master L. Fauteux belied his name by rendering, with a rich Irish brogue, that capital song, "No Irish Need Apply;" ofter which, Masters E. Turzo and Baxter took part in a dialogue, entitled "The Letter," and the programme concluded with the Royal Irish Quadrille by the orchestra.

The next part of the proceedings was the distribution of medals to a number of pupils for good conduct and attainments, after which Mr. Edward Murphy (of the Board of School Commissioners) exhibited a series of very interesting microscopic objects also several instructive astronomical slides and a num-ber of comic views. Mr. Murphy that he was regretted unable to bring his dissolving view apparatus, and it was evident the views especially the microscopic subjects, were not done justice to owing to the weakness of the light in the lantern.

The assembly dispersed about 10:30 after singing "God Save the Queen." We understand the school is in a very flourishing state; the attendance amounting to 300 odd .- Evening Star.

Home Industry .- A Guelphite is an occupant of the Hamilton jail. A nice man, he is. Here this County went to work at great expense to build a handsome stone jail, with hot and cold water and gas, and put a pinnacle and nice bell on it, and done everything possible to furnish it with the comforts of a home and this stranger this man w to be a Guelphite and have the interests of his town at heart, goes off to patronize a rival institution. That's a brilliant way to encourage home industry, that is .- Guelph Herald.

BRANTFORD, March 20 .- The laborers while cutting way the ice above the dam, and below the iron bridge crossing Colborne street, this morning, discovered the body of a young female. On dragging it out a bracelet fell off her wrist which was initialed 'C.K.," and rings were found on the fingers with the same initials; the fingers of one hand were cramped and stiff from a burn. By these marks the body was recognized as that of Miss Cornelia Killridge, of the East ward of this town. She was seventeen years old, and left her home in November last, since which no news has been heard of or from her Tied closely around her head and neck vas a heavy woollen shawl, an indication in the minds of many that she was strangled and then thrown into the stream from of the bridge. The decrased has a mother and brother residing here.

Evening .- It is evident from marks on the person of Miss Killridge that she was murdered and thrown into the river. The police are on the scent of the suspected parties.

HALIYAN, N. S., March 22 .- General Doyle recently received instruction from the British Minister at Washington to arrest John McDonnell, who left Havre in the S.S. Thuringia charged with being connected with the recent robbery perpetrated on the Bank of England. The General received to-day intelligence of McDonnell's arrest at New York with two bags, one of gold and the other of diamonds.

Four colored men were tried on a charge of robbing a pensioner from Truro of over a hundred dollars while intoxicated, and three of them, Smith Cooper and Thompson, were convicted to day and sentenced to twelve month's imprisonment with

REMITTANNCES RECEIVED.

Hemmingford, JC, 1.50; Leeds, CR, 2; Brewer's Mills, PD, 4; Grand Pabes, WO'C, 2; Guysborough, NS, T C, 2; Eganville, J McK, 2; Port Lambton, JO'L, 2.50; Hawkesbury Mills, H G, 2; Clayton, J F, Sr, 1.50; Three Rivers, W L, 2; Madoc, T M, 4; Dalkeith, JD McD, 2; Kingstom, NB, R McL, 2; Leeds TS, 1; Barrie, HB, 1; Horeford, MJW, 1; Collfield, MK, 270; Ottawa, K&R, 2; St. Amicet, JMcG, 1.50; Eganville, RS, 2. Per DAC. Alexandria—ADK, 2; NMcD, 2.

Per F F. Prescott—H M, 1; C McA, 2; P M, 2. Per P L. Allumette Island—Rev M L, 2; J F, 2;

R, 2; T D, 2. Per M Q, Eganville—M D, 2.
Per F D, Renfrew—Mount St Patrick, P M, 1.
Per Rev K A C, Uptergrove—Breechim, A McR.

Per J F, Powerscourt—Self, 75c; A P, 2; J D, 1.50; J P, 1.50; W P, 1.50; J J J, 1 50. Her F L E, Kingsbridge—P H, 2; J D, 1.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour # brl. of 196 h .- Pollards .... \$2.25 @ \$3.00 Superior Extra ...... 0.00 @ 0.00 Extra ..... 6.95 @ 7.25

Fresh Ground ..... 0.00 @ 0.00 6.65 0.00 Fine ..... 5.00 @ Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs..... 0.45 @ 0.60 Lard, per lbs..... 0.9} @ Cheese, per lbs. 0.12 @ 0.121 Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs. 0.30 @ 0.31 Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs..... 5.00 @ Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs...... 0.59 @ 0.00 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs..... 0.86 @ 0.821 Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs..... 6.50 @ 0.00 TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. Wheat, fall, per bush...... \$1 30

do spring do ...... 1 22 Oats do ..... 0 49 0 41 do ..... 0 68 Rye do ...... 0 65
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs ..... 6 00 Beef, hind-qrs. per lb ..... 0 05] 
 Chickens, per pair
 0 60

 Ducks, per brace
 0 60
 Geese, cach...... 0 75 large rolls..... 9 11 tub dairy..... 0 18 Eggs, fresh, per doz..... 0 18 packed..... 0 00 0 0 none Turnips, per bush..... Parsnips do ...... 0 46 Apples, per brl ..... 2 00 Potatocs, per lag..... 0 40 Cabbage, per doz...... 0 40 Hay ..... 20 00 Stra w ..... 9 00

## KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR .- In all the markets scarcely any change, Pastry XXX \$1,50 per barrel. Spring extra \$3, wholesale, \$2.30; retail per 100 lbs. Spring Extra per barrel, wholesale \$6, retail \$6,50.

Grain-Barley selling at 62 to 65c, 1 cent better. Ryc 60c, 1c lower. Wheat \$1,10 to \$1,20. Pens 66 to 69c. Oats 34 to 37c. Less coming in, owing to bad travelling.

Potatoes are plentiful, at about 55 to 65e per bag. Turnips and carrots are scarce at 40 to 50c per bu-

BUTTER-Ordinary 20c, packed by the tub or erock; choice lots bringing 2 cents higher; fresh sells at 26c for lb. rolls this morning, being very scarce. Eggs are selling this morning for 17 to 20c. Cheese no change in market, 12c; in store 13 to 14c.

MEAT.—Beef steady at \$4.50 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs.; killed, fresh selling at \$6.50, best quality. Pork sells mostly at \$6.00, but may be quoted from \$5.50 to \$6.50. Mess Pork \$16 to \$17; prime mess \$14 to \$15. Mutton and lamb sell at 6 to 8c. Hams 15c to 16c.

Pourray.-Turkeys from 75 to 1,50 upwards deese 60 to 75c; Fowls per pair 50 to 75. Hay \$15,00 to \$15,50 u ton; Straw \$6,50.

Woon selling at \$4,75 to \$5,25 for hard, and \$3,00 to \$3,50 for soft. None on street markets. Coal steady, at \$7,50 delivered, per ton.

Hipes.—Market has declined 5c, \$71 for un-

trimmed per 160 lbs. First-class pelts \$1,40 to \$1.60; Lamb skins the same; Pulled Wool, 35c. Calf Skins 10 to 12 c. Tallow 7c per lb,, rendered 41 rough. Deacon Skins 60 to 75c. Pol Ashes \$5, 90 to \$6.00 for 100 lbs.—British Whig.

DIED. In this city, on the 19th inst., Mr. Timothy Smullen, aged 33 years. Requiescut in pace.

\$133,275.

POPULAR DISTRIBUTION OF GOLD and SILVER WATCHES!!

NEW YORK & BERLIN WATCH ASSOCIATION. On a system that will insure to every ticket-holder a Gold or Siver Watch worth not less than \$12, or of any value up to \$200, at a uniform price of

TEN DOLLARS. to close the disposal of \$325,750 worth, sacrificed at

a fraction of their cost to meet advances made on them. This not being a gift enterprise or lottery, there are no blanks, but every ticket draws an elegant watch of one of the following movements at a cost of only \$10:

Gold and Silver Chronometer, Duplex, Stem Winding Detached Lever, Vertical and Horizontal Watches.

Tickets to draw any of the above sent on receipt of 25 CENTS. A ticket describing each watch is placed in a scaled envelope. On receipt of 25 cents one is indiscriminately drawn from the whole, which are well mixed. You will know the value of the watch your ticket demands before paying for it. The watch named will be delivered to the ticketholder on payment of \$10.

Prizes are immediately sent to any address by Express or by mail. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"A marvellous chance and fair dealing certain." Times. "An honorable and satisfactory drawing." -Advocate. "A thoroughly reliable concern."-Courier. "No gift enterprise humbug."—Ilerald.
We are permitted to refer to the following, who

have drawn vaulable watches for \$10: Miss Ada Bates, Guildford, \$150 Gold Watch Amos Burton, Boston \$60 Silver Watch. William Grimmond, St. Louis, \$200 Gold Watch. Mrs. M.

Janson, Milwaukee, \$200 Gold Watch. Emily Gor-don, Richmond, \$125 Gold Watch. 5 tickets will be forwarded for \$1.00; 11 for \$2, 00; 25 for \$3,00; 50 for \$5,00; 150 \$15.00. Circulars will accompany the tickets. To every purchaser of 150 tickets we will send a handsome Silver Hunting Case Watch which can be used as a specimen, and will lead to a large and profitable business.

Our patrons can depend on fair dealing. There are no blanks, every ticket drawing a watch. Agents wanted, to whom we offer liberal induce ments and guarantee satisfaction.

Address NORTHCOTE DUNN & CO.

31 Park Row, New York. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of NAPOLEON CHOQUETTE of the City of Montreal, Trader. Insolvent

I. the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajors, of the City and District of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before

me, within one month, L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Office, No. 97 St James St.

Montreal, 5 March 1873;

Official Assignes.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF PETER OSSELIN, aged about 36, and who during the Summer of 1872, was employed as a sailor on Lake Superior. Any information would be thankfully received by his Father, ANTRONY OSSELIE Lafontaine, P. Q., Ontario.

## JOHN CROWE BLACK AND WHITE SMITH

LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

AND GENERAL JOBBER No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37,

Montreal. AM ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of WENTWORTH F. WOOD, Watchmaker and Jeweller, carrying on business as such under the name and firm of John Wood &

I, the undersigned, James Riddell, of the City of Montreal, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims befere me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, North British Chambers, 11 Hospital Street, on Thursday, the seventeenth of April next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of examining the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

JAMES RIDDELL, Assignee.

Montreal, 17th March, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1859, In the matter of WALTER DUFOUR, of the City of Montreal, and there doing business under the name and firm of W. DUFOUR & CO., Auc-

I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 97, St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the seventeenth day of April, 1873, at 3 o'clock vm., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the uffairs of the Estate generaliz.

L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Assignce. Montreal, 17th March, 1873.

INCOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVISER OF QUEBEC In the Superior Court.

District of Montreal, In the matter of EDWARD COOTE, late of the City of Montreal, Trader and heretofore carrying on business at the said City of Montreal under the

style of E. Coote and Company. Insolvent. On the seventeenth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act. Montreal 15th March 1873.

EDWARD COOTE by A. POWER his Attorney ad litem. 30-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of WALTER DUFOUR, of the

City of Montreal, there doing business under the style and firm of W. DUFOUR & CO. Auctioneer & Trader, The insolvent has made an assignment of his

estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 235 St. James Street in Montreal, on Monday, the Seventeenth day of March, just , to receive statements of

his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.
1. JOS LAJOIE Interim Assignee

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of NAPOLEON CHOQUETTE, f the City of Montreal Trader.

Montreal, 5 March 1873.

Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent filed? my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three juridical days after the last publication of this notice said three days expiring on Thursday the Twenty seventh day of March, 1873 the undersigned Assignce will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge, according to the terms thereof.

L. JOS LAJOIE, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 7th March 1873 INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Superior Court. PROVINCE OF QUEBEO District of Montreal. In the matter of FRANCOIS DUPLANTIS, Uphol-

sterer of St. Jean Baptisto Village, in the Parish and District of Montreal, as much as in his own and proper name, as having done business in co-partnership with James McClay, under the name and firm of "Duplantis & McClay," and also as having done business in co-partnership with Joseph Rousscau, as Upholsterers, under the name and firm of "Duplantis & Rousseau,"

An Insolvent. THE undersigned has fyled in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge duly executed by his creditors, and on the seventeenth day of April next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby granted.

Montreal, 10th March, 1873. FRANCOIS DUPLANTIS. By LUCIEN HUOT,

His Attorney ad hitem. Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sesion of the Dominion Parlia-

ment for an act to incorporate the Labrador Company with power to fish in the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and acquire bands-Montreal 28th February 1873 IVAN WOTHERSPOON

Solicitor for Applicants.

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Edinburgh, London Quarterly, Westminstor, and British QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

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