

places of worship of the Athanasian Creed.—This the Ritual Commission proposes to correct; not by prohibiting the reading of the said Creed, or by striking out the condemnatory clauses; but by explaining them away with the caution that they are to be understood in a moderate, or merely minatory sense. Thus when the Anglican minister recites aloud from the said Athanasian Creed, and the congregation recites after him that "without doubt" every one shall perish everlastingly except he keep whole and undefiled that Faith as set forth in the said symbol, or Confession of Faith, it is to be explained that this is not to be understood in a literal or immoderate sense; that the "without doubt" implies considerable uncertainty; and "that" to use the very words of the Report as we find them in the London Times, "the condemnations are to be no other-ise understood than as a solemn warning of the peril of those who wilfully reject the Catholic Faith."

Equally amusing, equally characteristic of Anglican "moderation" is the process by which the Ritual Commission has contrived to deliver Anglican ministers from the obligation of daily service imposed on them by the Rubrics, whilst still retaining the form of words by which that obligation is imposed. These words which are plain, and immoderately explicit, run thus:—

"And all Priests and Deacons are to say Daily the Morning and Evening Prayer either privately or openly, not being let by sickness or some other urgent cause. And the curate that ministereth in every Parish Church or Chapel being at home, and every Parish Church or Chapel where he shall say not being otherwise reasonably hindered shall say the same in the Parish-church or Chapel where he ministereth, and shall cause a bell to be tolled thereunto a convenient time before he begin," &c.

From this it is evident that the Anglican minister is bound by the express laws of his church to use a daily service; it is also patent to all the world that this obligation is disregarded by nine out of ten Anglican ministers. How was the Ritual Commission to deal with this palpable anomaly? Not by changing the rubric, or by enforcing the obligation it imposes—for either of these two courses would have been logical, or immoderate. The course it did pursue was eminently Anglican or moderate, and is thus set forth in the abstract of the Times from which we again quote:—

"The Commission propose to retain the direction that all clergymen are to say daily the Morning and Evening Prayer, but in substance they abolish it by the device of appending a statement that it is not retained as a compulsory rule but as a witness to the value put by the Church on daily prayers and intercessions, and on the daily reading of the Holy Scriptures."—Times.

This is not what Artemus Ward calls a "good" but serious fact.

Another instance of the "moderate" views of the Ritual Commission is cited by the same authority:—

"It is proposed to limit (perhaps abolish) by another of the Commission's notes, the right of the clergyman to repel from the Communion notorious evil lives."

Of a truth they, the rulers of the Anglican Church, are bent upon putting down all too excessive demonstrations of faith in the doctrines of Christianity.

**THE SABREVOIS MISSION.**—This is a Protestant society organised for purposes of proselytism, and of converting French Canadian Catholics to the Holy Protestant Faith. This society is mainly composed of members of the Anglican sect; and a notice appeared the other day in the city papers to the effect that a meeting of the body was about to be held, at which the Protestant Bishop was to preside. The absurdity of such a proceeding on the part of Anglicans who call themselves churchmen; who indignantly repudiate in many instances, the term "Protestant" when applied to them; and seek to explain away the anomalies of their position by the "Branch" theory—according to which the Roman Catholic, the Greek and the Anglican Communions are all Branches of the One Church Catholic—could not but strike the more intelligent of our fellow-citizens of the Anglican persuasion with surprise. One of the number thereupon addressed the following communication to the editor of the Montreal Gazette:—

THE SABREVOIS MISSION.  
(To the Editor of the Gazette.)

Sir,—It was given out in some of the city churches yesterday that a meeting having reference in chief to the Sabrevois Mission will shortly be held at the Cathedral Hall, on which occasion addresses will be given by the Metropolitan and several of the city clergy—the name of the Rev. Mr. Fortin being particularly mentioned.

I cannot of course, Mr. Editor, anticipate in these few lines the object and deliberations of the venerable assembly above referred to; but since the subject of the "Sabrevois Mission" has again been mooted, I trust measures will be taken to do away altogether with that crying outrage to every Churchman. The more mention of the Sabrevois Mission is humiliating to every true Churchman, and to the dignity of the Church in Canada. Those who are of a different opinion can instance the case of the Rev. Mr. Babin, who, it will be remembered, was one of the converts from the Roman Catholic Church. The public can, however, judge of the merits of their argument. The Sabrevois Mission has done more to excite the indignation of the Roman Catholics than to promote that good feeling of fellowship that I was always taught to believe should exist among a Christian people.

I have the honor to be,  
Mr. Editor,  
A CHURCHMAN.

Montreal, Jan. 2, 1871.

This called forth a rejoinder from Another Churchman which also appeared in the Gazette;

to the effect that, in spite of "some extravagances" the Sabrevois Mission is good, and is worthy of the support of "all true believers in our Reformed Catholic Faith"—though what that Faith is, it would be impossible for members of the Anglican denomination with the Privy Council at their back, to define. In so far as it is Christian, it is identical with the old or unreformed Catholic Faith which French Canadians held, but which the Sabrevois Mission aims at subverting; in so far as the Reformed Catholic Faith differs from the unreformed Catholic Faith it ceases to be Christian at all. It cannot be too often repeated, or too strongly insisted upon, that Protestants are Christians, so far, but so far only, as they agree with "Romanists"; and that in so far as they are Protestants or non-Catholics, they are also non-Christians.

**TREATIES.**—The whining of the British journals over the contempt for Treaty engagements manifested by Prussia and Russia, is about as amusing an instance of their inconsistency, and blunted moral sensibilities, as can well be imagined. The London Times goes so far as to propound the question—whether after all, and seeing that no Treaties now-a-days are observed, unless when their observance can be enforced at the point of the bayonet, it would not be as well to give over Treaty making entirely; and though it does not answer this question in the affirmative, it recognises the fact that, in the present condition of the world, Treaties, no matter how solemn and explicit, are of but little value when the Power whose interest it is to violate them, finds itself in a condition to do so with impunity.

But why these complaints? Is it not the Protestant press which has been the first and most in laying down the rule that Treaties are not of perpetual obligation? That when what it calls a "crisis"—that is to say a strong temptation to violate Treaties; and a favorable opportunity for violating them—arrives, the Power which finds its ambitious aspirations thwarted by such Treaties, is at liberty to violate them. This is the law which the Times itself, so indignant at the grasping ambition of Prussia, so scandalised by the bad faith of Russia, lays down in the case of Piedmont, and its Treaty engagements of September, 1864. That these engagements bound the government of Victor Emmanuel not to attack the States of the Church, not to send troops into Rome—the Times admits as a fact patent to all the world.

"It is very true as the Archbishop (of Westminster) takes care to point out for the reprobation of his hearers, that the Italian Government found itself bound to respect and protect the Papal Sovereignty. That obligation, however, was never pretended to hold good against all circumstances, or to last for ever. It was professedly temporary and exceptional. As it happened, a most extraordinary and unexpected change and a consequent crisis did occur."—Times.

In other words, France being engaged in an unfortunate war, and unable to enforce the engagements of the September Convention—for this was the crisis, and the only unexpected change in the relative positions of the contracting parties—the Government of Victor Emmanuel was—according to the code of political ethics of which the Times is the Doctor, and of which the great mass of the Protestants of Great Britain, and the U. States, are the admiring professors—at perfect liberty to do that which it had solemnly bound itself not to do, and which it was the special object of the said Convention to prevent it from doing. But if this law of political morality may be pleaded in mitigation of the falsehoods and perjuries of Victor Emmanuel and his Government, why may it not be pleaded in justification of the annexation of Luxembourg by the Prussians, and of the violation of the Treaty of 1856 by the Russians? They too may say that their engagements were never meant "to hold good against all circumstances or to last for all time," or even for six years; and they too may insist upon the "most extraordinary and important changes, and the consequent crisis, that have occurred," in consequence of the sudden collapse of the military power of France, and her inability to enforce the terms of the Treaties of 1867 and of 1856.

No—the argument, or plea in justification of the breach of Piedmont urged by the Times is a dangerous one; for it is either worthless, or it is one that justifies the violation of all international engagements, and would make all Treaties impossible. Better, because safer, and more honest would it be to announce at once the real principle which in the eyes of the Protestant world justifies, and alone can justify, the outrage upon the independence, and sovereignty of the Pope, and the violation of the six year old Convention of September 1864, of which Piedmont has been guilty—and which the Protestant world applauds. Those principles are:—

(1.) That weak States have no rights which powerful States are bound to respect.

(2.) That no faith is to be kept with Catholics; and that perjury is a lawful weapon when employed against the Pope.

Bank Bills altered from one to four dollars are on circulation in this Province.

**BABY FARMING.**—Our readers know that this is the polite name for a peculiar mode of infanticide long prevalent in England, and many of whose hideous details have lately been brought to light in the Police Courts. These are scarce fitted for publication in their integrity; but the system itself has been fully exposed, and already some of the parties thereunto have met with severe punishment. Not that we believe that anything that human law, however carefully concocted, or however rigidly administered, may do, can do aught towards checking the crime of infanticide in the actual state of non-Catholic society. It is a crime that has always prevailed in non-Christian communities, and some forms of it are indeed scarce regarded as criminal except amongst Catholics. That form of child murder to which the term of "feticide" has been applied, is so common, and so lightly regarded, that, in America it is carried on openly, and forms one of the most lucrative branches of the medical profession. Its professors ostentatiously parade their names before, and tender their services to the public. With scarce an exception the press lends its potent aid to the nefarious practice, by advertising the drugs and medicines by which the horrid violation of God's law may be accomplished; and though there is no moral difference between the professional child murderer who effects this object with patent pills, and the vile hag who was lately hung at Newgate, in London, it is none the less true that little of the popular odium which has visited the latter, attaches to the other. It is not so much the crime of child murder, as the manner of child murder, which provokes public indignation against the criminal.

We copy from the Madrid correspondent of the New York Herald, the following particulars as to the shooting of the late Marshal Prim:—

I sought an interview of Prim's adjutant. From this gentleman I obtained the first connected report of the occurrence of the assassination, he having occupied a front seat in the carriage which bore the Marshal to his death.

The officer told me that there was a moment's delay experienced in entering the vehicle. On the afternoon of the debate in Cortes, the day he was shot, Prim entered his carriage at half-past seven, and drove rapidly through the Prado to the street Calle del Tranco, this being the shortest route from the Parliament House to the War Office building.

The streets were deserted even at that early hour, owing to the cold and fury of a blinding snow-storm.

Arriving at the point where the Calle del Tranco debouches into the Alameda, the broadest street in Madrid, a narrow passage was found to be obstructed. Two hired cabs, barricaded the sidewalks, on the right and left. This event which is one of so common an occurrence here, would scarcely have attracted the notice of the General, but Lt. Moya dropped down the carriage window glass nearest to them and looked out.

The Adjutant was in time to see two men carrying each a gun. The arms were concealed under their long and flowing Andalusian cloaks.

These men were just then advancing from the shadow of the barricaded cabs towards General Prim's carriage.

The Adjutant drew back immediately. He had barely time to cry out the words, "Stop, General, they are going to fire!" when the muzzles of two old-fashioned long guns, or Spanish blunderbusses, were dashed into the very body of the carriage through the window on either side, shivering the panes with a loud crash.

The contents of the fowling pieces were discharged point blank at the occupants of the back seat of the vehicle, who must have been almost undistinguishable at the moment by reason of the darkness.

The assassins darted back immediately after delivering the fire. They ran under cover of the cabs, and so made their way round a corner into the Alameda. Arriving here, the men sprang to horseback, mounting an animal which stood tied to a tree for their use.

In an instant they were safe from pursuit, in consequence of the fall of snow and the obscurity of the night.

Prim's coachman, who was on the box-seat of his carriage, is said to have been lashed with his whip, so near had they come to his wounded master, until they fled; but this part of the story is doubtful. He had scarcely time to act so, for the work of the murder was almost instantaneous.

The coachman dashed the horses forward against a number of cabs, upsetting one and drove with hot haste to the War Office, where the wounded men alighted.

Prim simply remarked to the sentinel, "I am wounded, but not much."

He mounted the stairs unaided, standing himself with his un wounded hand. Surgeons were immediately summoned, and an examination showed that his shoulder was riddled with gun shot wounds, and that the third finger of his right hand was shattered.

The shoulder injuries were found to be most severe. The balls were irregular in size, and penetrated to various depths four or five near the surface were extracted. Long and painful probing was necessary around the others. One remained under the edge of the scapular bone twenty-four hours. It is now reported to be out.

The sufferer bore the operation with calmness, conversing in the meanwhile and only complaining of having to lie with his face downward.

Immediately it was announced that there was no danger he commenced smoking cigarettes and canvassing events.

Meanwhile the best informed are made aware that there is great danger. Inflammation is apprehended, and because of the Marshal's age, his injuries, it is thought, may have a serious result—but all hope for the best.

A bad injury was also received by the aid who shared the back seat with his chief. He was found an hour after the shooting lounging about with his hand tied up in a bloody handkerchief. This was removed and the hand was found to be shot to fragments.

He was taken to Casa de Socorro, which is in the neighbourhood, and was attended just in time to save him from dropping from the loss of blood. It is thought that amputation below the elbow will be necessary.

The carriage bears the marks of the closeness and the murderous character of the fire. The lining is burned and bloody, the glass frame is shattered, the sides are riddled.

The Hon. John Ross, we regret to state, is very dangerously ill, and it is not thought that he will survive many hours; droopy having set in.

## CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK.

We have again pleasure in publishing the following report of the sums generously contributed by the Montreal City and District Savings' Bank to the various Charities:—

Montreal General Hospital.....	\$600 00
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.....	550 00
St. Bridget's House of Refuge.....	550 00
Nuns of la Providence.....	530 00
Asyle St. Joseph.....	530 00
Protestant House of Industry.....	500 00
Nuns of la Misericorde.....	400 00
Nuns of la Bon Pasteur.....	400 00
Protestant Orphan Asylum.....	400 00
Ladies Benevolent Society.....	400 00
University Lying-in Hospital.....	200 00
Asyle des Sœurs-Muettes.....	100 00
Les Orphelins Catholiques, Rue Ste. Catherine.....	100 00
Asyle des Sœurs-Muettes, Coteau St. Louis.....	100 00
Industrial Rooms.....	100 00
Montreal Dispensary, Fortification Lane.....	100 00
Salle d'Asyle, rue Visitation.....	75 00
Salle d'Asyle St. Joseph.....	75 00
Salle d'Asyle Nazareth.....	75 00
Asyle des Aveugles.....	75 00
Asyle St. Vincent de Paul.....	75 00
Home and School of Industry.....	50 00
Free School, St. Ann's Ward.....	50 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$6,035</b>

Weekly Report of the St. Bridget's Refuge, ending Saturday, 7th inst.:—

Males.....	310
Females.....	92
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>402</b>
English.....	40
Irish.....	238
Scottish.....	14
F. Canadians.....	50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>402</b>

The St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, was founded by Mr. T. J. Donovan and Mr. John Dillon, with a few other philanthropic Irishmen residing in the neighborhood. This society, now two years formed, has worked ably, and largely increased its numbers. Last year they presented a silver medal to the competitor who brought in the largest number to the fold. This year a gold medal is to be presented to Mr. John Killeen for a like object. Each year they renew their pledge in a body. The effect is good, as many others join in at the same time. Their annual meeting took place last Sunday when the following officers were elected unanimously:—Rev. Augustus Campion, President; T. J. Donovan, 1st Vice-President; Thos. Burrows, 2nd do.; John Dillon, Treasurer; John Hoolahan, Col. Treasurer; Michael Dunn, Secretary; Thos. O'Neil, Asst. do.; Patrick McCall, Grand Marshal; John O'Brien, Asst. do.—Gazette.

**Almost a Murder.**—On Thursday afternoon Mr. Police Magistrate Brebant proceeded to take the depositions of a young man named Dufresne, who had been beaten by two men named Urquhart. So far as we could gather, Dufresne and two friends of his had on Monday afternoon been drinking in the tavern of a man named Parent, at the corner of St. Jean Baptiste and Cadieux streets, St. Jean Baptiste village. Hearing a row in the street, they went out, and severely had Dufresne passed the door when he was set upon by the two men mentioned above who beat him most brutally, striking him on the head with heavily loaded whip handles, and kicking him until they at last left him for dead in the road. Meanwhile the other men, had been held in play by a man named Laviolette, with whom they had a scuffle which terminated soon after the more serious row between Urquhart and Dufresne. Senseless and bleeding, Dufresne was taken into the tavern, where restoratives were administered and he recovered his senses. He was afterwards taken home, and has since been confined to his bed and under medical treatment. His condition is, it appears, precarious as he has twice received the sacrament of Extreme Unction from a priest. A warrant was at once put into the hands of the High Constable for the arrest of the Urquharts. After a protracted search Constable Lamontagne found one of the brothers, who was brought before the Police Magistrate on Saturday morning and remanded for examination. Dufresne remains in much the same state, being still in great danger.—Gazette.

**Tax Exemptions.**—This question, it will be seen by the report of the proceedings of the City Council last night, formed the subject of discussion on the motion for the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee. The statement of Mr. Rodden, the Chairman of the Committee, is at this moment very important. It will be seen that, notwithstanding the opinion recently advanced by Mr. Stephens, and the reiteration of it by the legal luminaries of the House, Mr. Rodden still asserts with the utmost confidence that the property of the three communities of women, occupied by them for the purpose of their institutions, are, by law, exempt from taxation. He states that such has been the inveterate opinion of the law officers of the city and of other professional men whose opinion has been taken; and that, therefore, the whole question must be dealt with upon that presumption.

"We are glad to learn from Mr. Rodden that there is in preparation a full list of the exemptions." "The information too, will we are sure, tend to eliminate from the discussion all sectarian bias. There has been too great an attempt to convert it into a question between Protestant and Catholic; an attempt which if successful, could only result in postponing indefinitely all chance of settlement, while, in the meantime, creating an infinity of bad feeling."—Mont. Gazette.

**STRUCK DEAD.**—On Thursday night an old man named Oudet, residing at St. Jean Baptiste Village, left his house and went into an outhouse, dropped down and expired in a few minutes afterwards.

**Mrs. GLENOWYNN'S FUNERAL.**—This afternoon, at one o'clock, Mrs. Glenowynn's corpse arrived by the train and was placed in the church of Notre Dame des Victoires. At three o'clock the service commenced, conducted by the Very Rev. Vicar-General, Cazeau. The church was densely crowded, and hundreds of our citizens remained outside. After the service the funeral cortege left for the Belmont Cemetery, taking Ann street en route. More than three hundred persons followed in shagbats and the streets were crowded with spectators. The Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Government and most of our principal citizens followed to the place of interment.—Quebec Mercury, 6th inst.

**OTTAWA, Jan. 7.**—The County of Carleton Jail narrowly escaped being blown up by an explosion of the steam boiler yesterday. It appeared that the prisoner left in charge for the night, understanding the glass gauge to indicate too much water, kept drawing off the water in the boiler until, observing there was still no change in the gauge, although the water had been reduced, he became frightened and called the Turnkey, who hastily raked the fire out. In a few moments more there would undoubtedly have been a frightful explosion. The Prison Inspectors, some time ago, reported recommending the removal of the boiler to an outbuilding.

The proprietors of the Toronto Telegraph are being sued by George Albert Mason for having advertised a raffle on the ninth day of December last, contrary

to law. The case came into court on Thursday when one of Mason's witnesses was committed for eight days for contempt of court and Mason himself was ruled an incompetent witness under the Summary Convictions Act of 1869, sec. 45, when the case was postponed.

## REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lonsdale, J. Martin, \$2.50; Medonte, P. Kehoe, \$2; Netherby, G. McPhalen, \$2; Bradford, K. Delane, \$2; Glenford, J. Hartnett, \$2; St. Roch's Acligan, J. Maguire, \$2; Savage's Mill, P. Maguire, \$3; Winchester, J. W. Buckley, \$5; St. Catharines de Fossambault, Rev. J. O'Grady, \$2; Newmarket, J. Kelman, \$2; Picton, Mrs. Law, \$2; Point Levi, T. Dunn, \$2; Portmiffrave, N.S., Rev. D. Chisholm, \$2; St. John, N.B., W. Cunningham, \$2; Laprairie, J. L. Coutlee, \$1; Gourock, J. Keough, \$2; St. Marthe, J. McManus, \$1.50; Rawdon, G. Copping, \$1; Granby, J. Hart, \$2; St. Anicet, J. McGowan, \$2; Steco, Rev. T. Davis, P.P. \$2; Everton, J. Synnot, \$2; Arlington, D. O'Leary, \$2; Marysville, T. Hamilton, \$2; Grafton, F. Rooney, \$2; Mount St. Louis, P. O'Sullivan, \$1; Read, J. McGinn, \$2; Gaysborough, N. S., Rev. Mr. Thompson, \$2; Thornhill, Rev. A. P. Finan, \$2; Quebec, C. McCarron, \$1; Grand Falls, N.B., Rev. J. J. O'Leary, \$2; Centerville, Rev. J. Twomey, \$2; Haverton, D. J. McBae, \$2; Trenton, M. Gormley, \$2; Per. G. Smyth, Dundas—Self, \$2; Rev. J. O'Reilly, \$2.

Per P. P. Lynch, Belleville—J. Milne, \$3.  
Per Rev. Mr. Kelly, St. Edmund de Frampton—J. Byrne, \$5; J. O'Farrell, \$1.50; P. Ryan, \$1.50; M. Donohue, \$5.

Per J. O'Neill, La Plante—Rev. N. Piche, \$1.  
Per G. Murphy, Ottawa—W. Davis, \$2; J. Doyle, \$2.50; D. Shea, Bear Brook, \$1; P. Burke, Billings Bridge, \$1.

Per M. Heaphy, Carleton—J. Shaver, \$1.  
Per W. Chisholm, Cornwall—A. Talbot, \$2.  
Per W. N. Costello, Renfrew—M. Allen, Burnstown, \$2.

Per S. Labrosse, St. Eugene—Rev. J. T. Duhamel, \$1.50; P. Danahy, \$1.50; J. Maloney, \$1.50.  
Per W. Chisholm, Bathurst Mills—F. McLeod, Glennevis, \$2.

Per Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Alexandria—G. O'Brien, \$2.

Per J. Harris, Guelph—Self, \$2; O. Brady, \$2; J. McQuillan, \$4; J. Bedford, \$1.

Per P. McGoldrick, Montreal—E. Whelan, Cushing, \$1.

Per G. A. Consett, Perth—J. McEachen, Innisville, \$3.

Per F. S. Bourgeois, St. Anicet—P. Curran, \$1.

Per L. Whelan, Ottawa—M. Daly, Clarendon Centre, \$2; D. Dubois, Other Lake, \$2.

**BREAKFAST.—EPPA COCOA.**—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London.

## Died.

In this city, on Friday, the 6th inst., Mr. Timothy Slattery, aged 35 years, a native of the County Clare, Ireland. *Reported in p. 4.*

In this city, on Tuesday morning, the 3rd inst., Daniel Thomas Hoolahan, aged 2 years and 13 days, son of John Hoolahan.

On the 5th instant, Gerald Aloysius, son of M. Ronayne, aged 3 years and 2 months.

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

	JAN. 10.
Flour #1 of 196 lb.—Pollards.....	\$3.00 @ 3.10
Middlings.....	4.30 @ 4.40
Fine.....	5.00 @ 5.10
Superior, No. 2.....	5.30 @ 5.40
Superfine.....	5.75 @ 5.85
Fancy.....	6.00 @ 6.10
Extra.....	6.30 @ 6.40
Superior Extra.....	6.40 @ 6.50
Bag Flour #1 of 100 lb.....	2.85 @ 2.90
Outmeal #1 of 200 lb.....	5.70 @ 5.80
Wheat #1 bush, of 60 lbs. U.C. Spring.....	1.20 @ 1.23
Ashe #1 of 100 lb., First Pals.....	6.30 @ 6.35
Secunds.....	5.15 @ 5.20
Thirds.....	4.55 @ 4.60
First Peas.....	6.00 @ 6.05
Pork #1 of 200 lb.—Mess.....	20.00 @ 21.50
Thin Mess.....	17.50 @ 18.50
Prime.....	14.00 @ 14.50
Butter #1 lb.....	0.20 @ 0.22
Cheese #1 lb.....	0.12 @ 0.14

## BRITISH CANADIAN CATHOLIC SOCIETY.

THE REVEREND

**FATHER LAUDRICAN**

WILL

**LECTURE**

ON

**SUNDAY EVENING NEXT,**

January 15, 1871,

IN THE CHURCH OF

**OUR LADY OF THE ANGELS,**

Chenilleville Street.

**SUBJECT:—"FAITH."**

Commencing at SEVEN P.M.; Entrance Free.

COLLECTION IN AID OF THE CHARITABLE FUND.

JOHN NELSON,  
President.

CHAS. W. RADIGER,  
Cor.-Sec.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Dist. of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT.

Monday, the ninth day of January, 1871.

PRESENT:—The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MACKAY.

No. 2719.

FRANCOIS XAVIER ST. CHARLES,

Plaintiff

vs.

ULRIC alias ULDERIC POITRAS, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader and Butcher.

Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of the Plaintiff that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Ulric alias Ulderic Poitras be held, in the room appropriated for matters in Insolvency, in the Court House in the City of Montreal, on Friday, the third day of February next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of appointing an assignee to the Insolvent Estate of the said Ulric alias Ulderic Poitras.

(By order)  
HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,  
P. S. C.