

**ORDINATIONS AT QUEBEC.**—On Saturday the 30th ult., His Grace the Archbishop of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec conferred, in the Archiepiscopal chapel, the following Orders:—

**Priesthood.**—Rev. M. Darie-Matthias Lemieux, of Saint Vital de Lambton; and M. Lucien Elzear Gagne of Notre Dame de L'Islet.

**Sub-Deacons.**—MM. L. E. Goudin, J. I. Desjardins, Z. Lambert, L. D. H. Tetu, T. E. Marcoux, N. H. Leclerc, J. A. Gingras, R. E. Casgrain, of the Diocese of Quebec; and M. Roderick McDonald, of the Diocese of Arichat.

**Minor Orders.**—MM. J. N. Paquet, Chs. T. E. Dessaint, L. E. Lenay, P. Genest, J. F. Gendron, Jos. Dumas, D. O. Naud, Thos. G. Rouleau, B. Demers, J. F. A. Bernard, J. J. D. Ballantyne, C. A. Marois, F. X. L. Mayrand, of the Diocese of Quebec; A. McGillivray, D. McIntosh of the Diocese of Rimouski.

The undernamed received the Tonsure—L. Lindsay, P. J. Ruel, P. Th. Gauthier, A. O. Godin, A. N. Rheume, J. A. Paquin, F. X. Belley, of the Diocese of Quebec; and P. Forgeron, and Wm. McPherson of the Diocese of Arichat.

The *Journal de Quebec* signalises the ravages of disease, apparently a form of diphtheria, in the City of Quebec, and adjoining districts.—One family at St. Rock has lost three children in the course of a week; and in the same course of time a resident of Charlesbourg has lost two of his daughters and a son.

The cause of this outbreak is very probably to be found in the water, or in some of the local conditions of the houses afflicted. As a general rule, there, where there is disease, you may predicate dirt. Cleanliness, and scrupulous avoidance of well-water, which in all our cities holds a quantity of feculent matter, will go far to put a stop to the ravages of the disease which the *Journal de Quebec* signalises.

John Inglebreton, having been convicted of the murder of Mrs. Foster at the Tanneries in the month of May last, has been sentenced to be hung on Friday, 17th of next month.

Patrick Ryan arraigned for the murder of John Gainer, in the month of May last, both being confined at the time as prisoners within goal, has been acquitted—the plea of insanity having been put in, and admitted. Another prisoner arraigned for shooting with intent to murder has been acquitted. The accused's name was Lanton, a colored man. He became acquainted with a young girl of the name of Dubord about 16 years of age, and with whom it seems he contracted a secret marriage—in opposition to the wishes of her parents—before a Rev. Mr. Gordon. Shortly after one of the friends of the girl's parents meeting him in the streets tried to arrest him, whereupon Lanton fired upon him. The particulars of the clandestine marriage by the Rev. Mr. Gordon, will we suppose be made the subject of judicial investigation.

Doran arraigned for the murder in Latour Street has been acquitted.

A murder was committed at the village of La Tortue on Thursday last. Two men Paradis and Pinsonneault were drinking together; a quarrel ensued, then a fight, in the course of which Pinsonneault knocked Paradis down, and brutally kicked him, thereby inflicting injuries that resulted in death. Pinsonneault has been arrested.

**A HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH:** From the commencement of the Christian Era to the Beumenical Council of the Vatican. With questions adapted to the use of Schools. Compiled and Translated from the best authors by the Rev. Theodore Noethen. John Murphy & Co., Baltimore. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal.

This work is not issued with any episcopal approbation thereunto attached, and we feel that it is for the shepherds to whom is entrusted the feeding of the flock to determine whether any particular work is adapted for general use in Catholic schools. Its compiler is evidently a sincere Catholic, and in so far as the work treats of matters ecclesiastical may, we have no doubt be relied upon. But when, as occasionally it happens, it diverges into politics, we can not altogether approve of its tone, or unreservedly recommend its use as a school book in Canada for British subjects of the Catholic faith. With shame and sorrow we must confess that England, that the British Government has in the past sinned deeply against Catholic Ireland; but it is no less true that, in modern times, it has greatly retrograded its steps, and has endeavored to pursue a policy of justice and conciliation. We do not think therefore that it is just to speak of the British government of the present day as "that remorseless government;" or that a work of which the tendency is to inspire hatred of that government is a fitting work to put into the hands of children its subjects.

**THE MESSIAH OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS;**—Jno. Murphy & Co., Baltimore. This excellent monthly comes to us, for October, replete with good things. The contents of the number on our table are; The Sacred Heart—The School of Virtues; St. Tarachus and his companions; Christian Heroism in the sixteenth century; From the Holy Land; Monthly Gossip about the Saints; The Victims of the Paris Commune; The Papal Jubilee; On the Tessera of Meditation; General Intention; Graces obtained. This periodical is approved of by His Grace the Archbishop of Baltimore, and its perusal is eminently calculated to promote fervent piety and love of prayer.

**PETER'S CATHOLIC CHORUS;**—For sale by A. J. Boucher, Montreal. The October number contains; Concone's Messe Solennele Veni Creator by Bellini; The Rex Glorie by Novello; Merer's O Salutaris Hostia, and Mercadante's Salve Regina.

**THE YOUNG CRUSADER;**—West St. Boston. The current number of this illustrated monthly for Catholic youth is very interesting for little ones. It is published at the very low rate of \$1.00 per year. Having the approval of the Bishop of Boston and being edited by a Catholic clergyman it is a perfectly safe magazine for Catholic children, and parents ought to encourage its circulation.

**BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.** September, 1871.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

We have a very fair number this month: the contents are as under:—1. The Maid of Skeer, part ii.; 2. A Century of Great Poets, No. iii. William Wordsworth; 3. Fair to See, part ix.; 4. The Coup D'Etat; 5. Cornelius O'Dowd; 6. The Fight in the Dark; 7. The Secret History of the Loire Campaign; 8. How is the Country Governed?

**SEPARATE SCHOOLS INFERIOR TO COMMON SCHOOLS BY LAW.** LINDSAY, Sept. 16th, 1871.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—On the 12th inst., I sent you for publication some remarks on the Separate School Law as it existed until the year 1855. Till then it was, as I think I have made clear, the well understood intention of the Legislature that the Roman Catholics should have inferior schools. What change was made in the amended law of 1855? Did that law provide for the permanent continuance and support of Separate Schools? Did it place them on an equal footing with the Common Schools? Far from it. The law of 1855 made matters much worse in relation to us. It annihilated every Roman Catholic Separate School corporation in the Province. From the year 1850 to 1855 all the Catholic residents of any municipality might unite to establish a Separate School—in many places they did unite, after helping equally with Protestants to establish a Common School, they united together without regard to Common School limits, from many or all parts of a municipality, purchased a school site and built a school house thereon, leaving as limits the whole or the greater part of a municipality. The law of 1855 took away this power, annulled these limits, and confined each Separate School to the Common School section in which it was situated without any reference to the Catholic population residents in such section, thereby virtually closing the Separate Schools, for there was no reason why five heads of families should be found to reside within those new limits. This law of 1855 told us that it was expedient to amend the law relating to Roman Catholic Separate Schools in Upper Canada, therefore the 1st section of the new law should repeal, annul, annihilate all legal provisions relating to such schools, and no section or clause of that Act should save from destruction every Roman Catholic Separate School in the Province. On the 30th May, 1855, there was in the eyes of the law no Separate School in Upper Canada. "The Roman Catholic Separate School Act of 1855," says Dr. Ryerson, "repealed all the provisions of previous School Acts relating to Separate Schools, and contained no law perpetuating the Separate School section or Separate School corporation previously established. It simply provided for the establishment of new Separate School sections, so that all the Separate School corporations and Separate School sections existing at the time of passing the Roman Catholic Separate School Act of 1855, were abolished, instead of perpetuated, as they should have been, by a special clause such as is contained in the Common School Act of 1850 and in the Grammar School Act of 1853."

different light; but here in Canada we have every cause, whether we be Catholic or Protestant, to love our government, and stand up in its defence. In no country in the world are Catholics better treated, in few if in any are they treated so well. Our Church is free; our school laws though imperfect are, in that in theory they do recognise the rights of Catholic minorities, far superior to those of the U. States; and it would be as wicked as it would be foolish for us to foster disloyal sentiments towards a government, whose rule, if it have sinned deeply in the past, and even, if to-day it be not all that Catholics might desire, secures to us the blessings of civil and religious liberty to a degree unknown in any country of Europe, and certainly not surpassed in the U. States.

We say this from no disrespect to the reverend gentleman whose name appears on the title page; but as loyal subjects of the British government, we cannot in conscience recommend as adapted for the use of schools in this portion of the British Empire, a book which, however excellent in other respects, is calculated to inspire in the bosoms of those who would thence derive their earliest political impressions, feelings of detestation towards the British government as a "remorseless government" which "cruelly disregards the cry for justice from the impoverished and starving millions of Ireland."—p. 561. This is not true.

The book is well printed, and is sold by the Messrs. Sadlier at the price of \$10 per dozen.

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As to the general merits of this law we have Dr. Ryerson's opinion in his circular accompanying the law addressed to the Trustees of R. C. Separate Schools, dated 18th June, 1855, in which he says: "the new Separate School Act maintains our Public School system inviolate, and even places it on a firmer and broader foundation than that upon which it rested before" and again in 1858, in his special report, page 14, he positively asserts after three years experience, "that the provisions of this Act are not so convenient for the supporters of Separate Schools as the 4th section of the supplementary School Act." In the circular above referred to, Dr. Ryerson assures us "he deserves neither praise nor blame for the provision of this law—that he had nothing to do with its preparation—that it was modified in its passage through the House under the auspices of J. A. Macdonald, then Attorney-General for Upper Canada, and in accordance with the wishes of the Upper Canada members of the Legislature. Be this as it may, the Dr's opinion of the law of 1855 is—"that it was not so convenient to Roman Catholics as the law it repealed, and that the law it repealed "did not intend Separate Schools to be permanent, placed them on unequal footing," and that according to the well understood intention of the Legislature.

This inconvenient law of 1855, this law which placed Common Schools on a firmer and broader foundation and replaced the laws under which the Separate Schools were already on unequal footing without provision for permanent continuance and support, this law, thus amended, remained in force till 1863 gave us a new law, the law now in force—and what is Dr. Ryerson's opinion of this new law. Will it be convenient—advantageous—will it at last provide for the permanent continuance and support of Separate Schools. Far from it. "The present Separate School Bill is not so advantageous to Separate Schools as were the provisions of the Common School Law before 1855." This is Dr. Ryerson's opinion, officially given, in his annual report for 1862, page 171 and 172.

The present Separate School Law, now in force in Ontario, is, according to Dr. Ryerson, "less advantageous to Roman Catholics than were the provisions of the law before 1855." The law is now less favorable to us than it was 20 years ago. Can this be true? Could our Legislature assure us "that it was expedient to restore to us certain rights we formerly enjoyed" and yet place us in a more unfavorable position in relation to our Schools than we were 20 years ago? Such at least is Dr. Ryerson's decision, and he is no mean authority. No decision of his in school law cases has ever been reversed by any of our law courts.

In the face of these proceedings on the part of our Legislature we have been assured that a "higher than human law has decreed our inferiority," and that we should applaud the "justice, liberality and indulgence of the Legislature."

To resume, condense and terminate: "The School Laws from 1850 contained provisions for Separate Schools in certain cases... as a concession to passion... as an exception... not to be perpetual... placed on unequal footing... without provision for permanent continuance and support... and this according to the design of the statute and the well understood intentions of the Legislature." In 1855 a new law was given us—abolishing all previous laws, sweeping all Separate School sections and Separate School corporations out of existence, and containing no clause perpetuating even a shred of what had before existed on such unequal footing—thus giving a vast gain to the Common Schools and being according to Dr. Ryerson less advantageous to Roman Catholics than was the unequal and inconvenient law of 1855. And then comes at last the finally law of 63, which law is now in force and which law Dr. Ryerson has officially, and openly, and publicly proclaimed to be "not so advantageous to Separate Schools as the law before 1855," as the law of 20 years ago!!!

I have done, I have furnished no evidence in support of our assertion "that the Separate Schools are immeasurably inferior to the Common Schools," but I have furnished good evidence that they ought to be inferior to the Common Schools, and that according to the design of the statute and the well understood intentions of the Legislature.

**DEDICATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BATH.**

The interesting ceremony of the dedication of the Catholic Church at Bath, took place on Sunday the 24th ult. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, who we are glad to see, looked in admirable health and spirits. He was assisted by the Reverend Fathers O'Donoghue of Loughboro and Kilty of Kingston. The Church, a very handsome building, is beautifully situated about half a mile on this side of Bath, and attached to it is a large field of some fourteen or fifteen acres for parochial purposes.

Long before 11 o'clock, the hour fixed for the ceremony of Consecration, the Church was literally filled to repletion with a congregation, composed not only of the Catholics of Bath, but of many strangers from a distance. The erection of this Church, which was much needed, reflects much credit on the zeal and energy of the Rev. Father O'Donoghue, who besides extensive repairs to the Church and residence at Bailton, has in the short space of three years, not only completed this, but another equally beautiful Church on Amherst Island. We trust the contributions taken at the door were sufficiently liberal to enable him to pay off the small debt still remaining due on the building.

After Mass an eloquent and impressive sermon was preached by the Reverend Father Kilty of Kingston. Text—"Behold the Tabernacle of God with men, and He will dwell with them, and they shall be His people, and God Himself with them, shall be their God."—Apos. XXI-3. He portrayed in eloquent language the ceremony of the dedication of a Catholic Church, tracing it from the earliest days to the present time—contrasting the solemn rites of the Christian religion, with those of the Jewish dispensation. The Jews worshipped the God of their fathers in the desert as best they could until the Temple of Jerusalem was erected in all its gorgeous magnificence. The Christians of old, God's chosen people, under the new dispensation, worshipped the God of the Christian in the Catacombs of ancient Rome, until Constantine placed the Cross in the Capital. Then the early Christians emerged from the obscurity, and worshipped God in magnificent temples erected to His honor and glory. After a brief description of the Temple of Jerusalem, he drew a striking contrast between it and places of Christian worship. The one gorgeous and magnificent as it might be, contained but the tables of the law—while the other, how humble so ever its architecture contained the giver of law Himself. The Church of God was dear to the Christian heart—here childhood made its first entrance into Christianity, through the regenerating waters of baptism—and here when the troubles of life were over, came the remains of the Christian, to receive the last solemn rites of the Church, before their consignment to the cold and silent tomb. In referring to the prostrate state of once proud Catholic France, and the deplorable condition of the Sovereign Pontiff, a prisoner he might say in his own palace, the enemies of the Church might feel cause for exultation—but the children of the Church are full of hope—and glad at heart, always remembering the words of their Divine

Founder, who says, "Lo! I am with you all days even to the consummation of ages."

The sermon of Father Kilty was indeed a truly eloquent one, and we regret that our space will not allow us to give it more in detail. It has been our happiness to hear the Reverend gentleman speak on several occasions, but we think his sermon of last Sunday was the best, we ever heard him deliver. Father Kilty is a young priest, for whom we bespeak at no distant day a first-class reputation as a pulpit orator.

After the conclusion of the sermon, the Sacrament of Confirmation was administered to a large number of boys and girls—whom his Lordship addressed with a few feeling remarks—urging them to be good Catholics, and show by their example, the practical teachings of the Church. He congratulated the people of Bath and their good pastor, on the handsome Church they had erected, and dismissed the congregation with his benediction.

**LECTURE.**—Mr Matthew Ryan last night delivered his promised lecture on "Capital, Labour and Labourers" in St. Patrick's Hall before a highly appreciative audience. The lecture embraced facts and reasoning on the relative merits of capital, labour and labourers from a very early period and was conducted by an argument that legislation which had hitherto done so much for capital should not neglect the wants of labour and the labourer; otherwise the system of wage labour will be attacked at its very foundation, and, perhaps horror hopped upon horror's head. The lecturer urged, however, that the spirit of compromise, now being so much acted upon in England should be persisted in—a grand spirit in which to meet all large questions. Mr. Marcus Doherty at the conclusion proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer for his elegant, eloquent, and elaborate address and spoke at some length upon the point indicated by Mr. Ryan of attending to the extent in which female labour is now being employed in the factories of this city. The motion was seconded by Mr. Watkins who said he was a practical printer for many years and concurred in Mr. Ryan's statements, and thanked him for the interest which his lecture would make in behalf of "Capital, Labour and Labourers." The motion was unanimously adopted.—*Herald 4th inst.*

**THE LATE MR. LONGMOORE.**—We regret to learn the death of Mr. Longmoore, so long known in Montreal as a practical printer. The sad event took place on the 2nd inst. at his residence, Hermit street, after an illness of several months' duration. Mr. Longmoore, for many years, was in business on his own account, and conducted it with integrity and ability. His health having failed, he was, sometime since, compelled to relinquish his business, and remove to the country, but his stay there did not seem to have any favourable effect upon him, and he returned to town only to die. Mr. Longmoore, both in business and private life, was very much respected, and we feel sure the news of his death will be received on all hands with very much sorrow.

**CATHOLIC DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.** The Sisters of the Asylum for deaf mutes, St. Denis Street, beg to acknowledge with thanks from D. Masson, Esq., the sum of \$52, fees allowed him in the case of an expatriation in St. Joseph street.

**COMPENSATION.**—It is said upon good authority that Mr. Robertson, of Chenneville street, has agreed to give the widow of the carter named Madigan, who was lately killed by the wall in the premises of Mr. Robertson, the sum of one thousand dollars as compensation.

**BREAKFAST—EPH'S COCOA.**—GRATEFUL AND SOFTENING.—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, label—LONDON—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London.

**Birth.**

At Toronto, on the 19th ult, the wife of H. Lanning, Esq., of a daughter.

**Died.**

In this city, on the 7th inst, William H. Tetu, second son of the late John Lewis Tetu, Esq., aged 34 years.

**MONTEAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.** Sept. 19.

Flour #1 of 196 lb.—Pollards	\$6.40 @ \$6.50
Middlings	4.25 @ 4.50
Fine	5.20 @ 5.50
Superior Extra	0.00 @ 7.00
Extra	6.40 @ 6.50
Fancy	6.30 @ 6.35
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)	6.10 @ 6.15
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)	6.05 @ 6.15
Strong Bakers'	6.15 @ 6.20
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland Canal]	6.10 @ 0.05
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]	
Fresh Ground	6.15 @ 6.20
Canada Supers, No. 2	5.65 @ 5.75
Western Supers, No. 2	5.55 @ 6.70
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.	2.75 @ 2.90
City bags, [delivered]	2.95 @ 3.00
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.	1.35 @ 1.36
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs.	5.50 @ 5.60
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs.	0.64 @ 0.65
Pense, per bushel of 66 lbs.	0.83 @ 0.00
Ons, per bushel of 32 lbs.	0.32 @ 0.30
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.	0.55 @ 0.00
Lard, per lbs.	0.093 @ 10c
Cheese, per lbs.	0.84 @ 10c

**NOTICE.**

It is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Curator to the vacant estate of late TAIL CHAPUT, in his lifetime, gentleman, of Joliette. Joliette, 22nd Sept. 1871.

J. L. B. DESROCHERS.

**CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY**

PLATEAU STREET, MONTREAL.

The Opening of the Classes of the above Institution will take place on MONDAY, the 11th SEPTEMBER next, in the New School Building erected on the "Plateau" by the Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal.

The Opening has been deferred till this date to allow the Completion of divers essential works about the building.

For the Prospectus—and further particulars—apply to the Principal at the Academy, Plateau Street. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.

**JOLIETTE COLLEGE.**

THE above Institution is situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of the Diocese of Montreal. A Steamboat leaves Montreal twice a week (Tuesday and Friday) for Loranoe, in connection with the Joliette Railroad.

ABLE Teachers are always provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education. The health, morals and manners of the pupils will be an object of peculiar attention. The course of Instruction includes a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages, as well as to Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

**TERMS:** Board and Tuition ..... \$100 (Academic Year). Payable half-yearly in advance.

**EXTRA.**

Piano	..... \$ 20
Violin	..... 15
Drawing	..... 4
Bed and Bedding	..... 10
Washing	..... 6

The Annual Session Commences on the FIFTH SEPTEMBER.

C. BEAUDRY, Principal.

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.** Dist. of Montreal. FOR LOWER CANADA.

THE Fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

No. 973.

ADOLPHE ROY & ARTHUR ROY, both Merchants and copartners of the City and District of Montreal, and there carrying on business, as such, under the name and firm of "ADOLPHE ROY & CO.,"

PLAINTIFFS.

vs.

ANTOINE ISAAC DEVEAUX, heretofore Merchant of the Parish of St. Justine of Newton and actually absent from this Province, in the District of Montreal.

DEFENDANT.

IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Messrs. LeBlanc, Cassidy & Lacoste, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs inasmuch as it appears by the return of Joseph Octave Panze, one of the bailiffs of the said Superior Court on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *La Minerve*, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called *The True Witness* be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By order),

HUBERT PAPINEAU & HONEY, P.S.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. FOR LOWER CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAME MARIE MARGUERITE DUFAUX, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOSEPH GLETTUS ROBILLARD, of the same place, hitherto from whom she is separated as to property, has instituted before the said Court, in said District, an action to obtain a separation as to body (*separation de corps*) from her said husband; which said action was returned before the Court on the 28th day of August last, just under the No. 1469.

Montreal, 26th September, 1871.

LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, Attorneys at Law, Of said Dame Dufaun.

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.** And Amendments thereto.

In the matter of JOSEPH LAJEUNESSE, Boot and Shoe maker of Montreal.

AN INSOLVENT. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, 419 St. Joseph Street, in Montreal, on Tuesday, the 17th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

JOHN WHYTE, Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 21st Sept. 1871.

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1871.**

CANADA, Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Joliette.

In the matter of LOUIS MARSAN and JOSEPH TELLIER dit LA FORTUNE, Insolvents.

The undersigned, one of the Insolvents, has deposited at the Clerk's office of this Court, the consent of his Creditors to his discharge, and will, on the nineteenth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, apply to the said Court for the ratification of the discharge thereby effected.

JOSEPH TELLIER dit LA FORTUNE, By GODIN & DESROCHERS, his Attorneys ad litem.

Joliette, 9th September 1871.

**APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.**

LES CURÉ ET MARGUILLIERS DE L'ÉGLISE ET PAROISSE DE LA paroisse de Notre Dame de Montreal will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next Session, asking that the Act 33 Victoria chapter 52 entitled: "An act to amend the Act of the 32nd Victoria Chapter 72, respecting the Cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges," be amended in such a manner as to allow the Court or a Judge to appoint the commissioner who, by the Act, should be named by the party, or the parties interested, in the event of the latter's refusal to name any, or of a vacancy occurring amongst the said commissioners, and for other purposes generally.

Montreal, 9th August, 1871.

**WANTED.**

OF SAMUEL ATCHESON, aged 12 years, who left Montreal on the Steamer "East" on or about the 2nd of June last, and got off the Steamer at Chicago, since which time he has not been heard from. Any information concerning him will be most gratefully received by his step-father HENRY PAISTEY at the office of this paper. (United States Papers will confer a favor by copying.)

**TEACHERS WANTED.**

TWO FEMALE TEACHERS wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., capable of teaching the French and English languages. One hundred dollars will be given for ten months' teaching. Teachers to provide their board and fuel for the School. Applications, prepaid. Address, P. Carey, Sec.-Treas., St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

**WANTED.**

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