## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--MARCH 27, 1874.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN CANADA. (Continued from Fourth Page.) TORONTO.

6

We are indebted to the Globe for the following report :---

This being St. Patrick's Day, on which every true son of Erin feels it his duty to show his loyalty to his native land, and his veneration for its patron saint by an almost religious observance of its recurrence, the Irish societies of this and neighbouring cities made this an occasion for a display upon a larger and grander scale than has, perhaps, ever before been witnessed in Toronto. The Central Committee of the Irish National and Temperance Societies had issued invitations to the various Provincial organizations some weeks ago, and the consequence was that several of them were represented in force, and many others by small delegations, while thousands of Irishmen arrived by the various morning trains.

The procession was formed in front of the La Salle Institute, and proceeded to St. Michael's Cathedral.

The procession arrived at the cathedral shortly after 10 o'clock, when Mass was offered, as usual, and a sermon delivered by Father Cassidy.

#### THE SERMON.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Cassidy, of Thornhill, who took for his text Hebrews xiii., 7 and 9. They were assembled to put in practice the advice contained in the words of the text, and to commemorate and do honor to their saint and prelate, St. Patrick .----On this memorable day they did not stand isolated or alone in doing this; for in every part of Christendom where the children of St. Patrick had found an abiding place, and had made a home; on every shore to which they were exiled or had wandered to; there, as well as in the old land from which they all sprang, will this day be given to the praise and honour of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. He felt that on this great day their hearts were animated with sentiments befitting the occasion; that they had come there to pray to God for Ireland and the Irish; to honor St. Patrick, and beg of him to extend his intercession to them. The preacher then proceeded to speak of the virtues of their patron saint, and of the result of his labor as evidenced in after ages; and testifying to the power of faith he taught, and to the depth of religion implanted in the hearts of the people of Ireland. He spoke of particular men being selected to be the channels of grace, the instruments for the salvation of many souls; and of their being endowed with those qualities necessary for the attainment of the objects which distinguish them. St. Patrick might be viewed in two ways, as an apostle and teacher of the truth, or as one whose sanctity and great virtue gave weight and efficacy to his words, and producing a deep and lasting impression. St. Patrick received his mission and apostolic benediction from the Sovereign Pontiff himself; thus he stood clearly before them, and they might read his history in the memoirs of the Irish nation. He was followed by a few companions, and like the Apostles of old, desired neither gold or silver, or other worldly goods, but his only wish was for the conversion of the nation. His missionary career was a most extraordinary one. It was marked by unceasing labors, privations, and strong works of penance. Like the Apostles, he hesitated not to precipitate himself before kings and courts, forcing his way to the | tant day be gloriously victorious. hearts of his hearers and thus producing a desire for conversion. The preacher further spoke of the labors of St. Patrick, in bringing people to the faith from idolatry and superstition; and of the hardships he had to undergo. The humility of St. Patrick was always most marked, in the simplicity of the truths he spoke and in the meekness and patience of his manner. He became all in all that he might gain all for Christ. But among the apostolic virtues which distinguished him, there was not one more remarkable than that of the manner in which he prosecuted his spiritual labors. He took part in the conversion of a whole nation to Christ; he conferred sacred orders on thousands of people, he covered the land with churches, and established monasteries and other religious houses; and the faith which the Irish people gloried in; and all the spiritual teaching they enjoyed, were to be ascribed to the teachings of St. Patrick. He referred to the years of desolation which afterwards set in over Ireland when monasteries and cities were burnt and destroyed, and when Ireland was struggling for the faith. He also repeated the words of the late Prime Minister of England, who once said that Ireland had been systematically misgoverned for centuries. The truth is, that the Irish people are in faith, practically the most Cetholic people on the face of the globe. It had been asserted that lreland remained Catholic through hatred of England, and their enemies would have them believe that what persecution, imprisonment, starvation and death failed to accomplish, would now be gained by some little concession of power. This argument was as weak as the other arguments emanating from the same the Irish people as by giving them what they had source. He gave an outline of St Patricks's visit to Ireland and the faith he taught the people. He spoke of the doctrine of the communion of saints, and praying for the dead. Both of these were inculcated in the minds of the people by St. Patrick, and were readily received by the Irish people. He alluded to the devotion of Catholics to the Virgin Mary. Nowhere was Mary the Mother honoured more truly or earnestly than she was by the children of St. Patrick, and also honoured those places made sacred by the memory of St. Patrick. He asked them to call on St. Patrick and to try to follow in his footsteps. In conclusion, the preacher remarked that every one peace and concord. If that were the result here, present wearing the green, was a representation of his country and creed; the eyes of the men had charged the dissatisfaction now existing whole community were looking on at them to there as the result of Catholic disaffection, but that see if they could find anything to laugh or Ireland on popular questions had been Protestants. scoff at. He asked if any one present would Men out of the Catholic ranks had been men who give them that chance. Surely no one would had been averse to the shedding of blood, and had soldier under the leadership of the great Captain of

which would bring disgrace on the countries If there were any such present let them be case of Isaac Butt. Let Home Rule be adopted in turned out from their midst and cast on one Ireland and the tide of emigration would be turned side, as being unworthy to sit with the true to Canada, and no more truly leval people than the sons of St. Putrick. He had to rejoice that the number of those who call for these remarks were each year growing less, and he indulged in He had faith in the sense of justice of the English the hope that the discuse of intemperance and Government, and he was sure when the people fairly the many disorders growing out of it may understood the issue and the facts in the case, they soon be cleared all away, and that they may all be enabled to realize how to honour St. Patrick and how to keep this festive day. He ment they would fight among themselves like the further urged them to keep to the fuith, to Kilkenny cats was groundless, for when Ireland was persevere to the end, that they might finally self-governed she took the highest place in arts and enjoy that great reward, the happiness of Heaven.

The service was then proceeded with, Rev. Father Rooney, Vicar General, was celebrant.

The societies, with bands playing and banners displayed, then commenced their march through the principal streets, and on arriving at De La Salle Institute, the societies took their places in line along Duke and George streets, a large crowd of persons occupying the greater part of the road, though rain at that time was falling somewhat heavily. Mr. Patrick Boyle was called upon to preside, and opened the proceedings by an eloquent address, in which he welcomed the societies and delegates from other cities, and expressed his gratification that so many of his fellow-countrymen had come out to honor the memory of the tutelary saint of their native land. He hoped that the time would not be far distant when all Irishmen, of every creed, would join together in celebrating this national holiday, and whether Orangemen or Catholics, that they would, on this day sink their differences of opinion, and join hands in fraternal relations, and on the 17th of March become brethren by together observing the day dedicated to the great apostle of religion of their country.

#### THE CONCERT.

In the evening a grand concert was given at the La Salle Hall, where a very large audience had assembled. The programme comprised several of the Irish national songs, and some fine airs, all appropriate to the occasion.

Between the parts Brother Arnold announced that several gentlemen were present who would deliver addresses.

Hon. C. Fraser, M.P.P., was then introduced and said he regretted that pressure of business elsewhere prevented him remaining longer, as he had hoped to have enjoyed for a much louger time the pleasure of listening to the songs of Ireland, and the patriotic inspirations which they all breathed so fully and completely. Though very little qualified to take his place on the platform as a public speaker, he was glad to be there, but it would require a man of much more ability than he was possessed of to do justice to the subject of their thoughts, and the grand old songs to which they had listened, breathing patriotism and all the grandest sentiments of which the human mind was able to conceive. He congratulated the various societies on the brilliant success of the demonstration of the day, and rejoiced that so many had taken part in it. He hoped that there would be many such demonstrations in the future, conducted in the same creditable manner, and that the great cause with which they and so many other in this and other countries so deeply sympathized, would at no dis-Mr. John O'Donohoe, M. P., then came forward since he first was enrolled a member of the St. Patand delivered an eloquent and interesting address. Ho said it afforded him very great pleasure to meet so many of Ireland's sons on this St. Patrick's day, when every Irish heart thrills with fervour and calls up memories of the past, ever green in their hearts ; and these memories were not called up in vain, for the pleasure he had experienced during the day, and more especially during the evening, convinced him that the recalling of the scenes and memories of their native land, would be found to be a source of profit and lasting benefit to them, as raising their moral nature and capacities. It was not his intention to go into a general history of the past, but the sight of the motto displayed in the hall, "Ircland's hope, Home Ruie," had appeared to him to make it necessary that he should say something on that subject. Besides which he believed the time had come when no Irishman could stand on any platform to speak of any subject of general interest to Irishmen without raising his voice to speak of the grand sentiment, Home Rule. It was the subject of subjects to Irishmen, engrossing all their attention and bringing into play all the best feelings of their nature. It was of interest as well to the poorest emigrant who crossed the deep in search of a home, or seeking the liberty he could not enjoy at home, as of the most highly placed subject of the British Crown now dwelling in Ireland, or who had Irish blood in his veins. The subject might at first sight appear new to some, but such was not the fact, for the greatest minds Ireland had produced since the Union had contemplated it. Swift and Molyneux had written and spoken and preached about it; and Curran and Grattan had fought for it. No one, therefore, need be ashamed of it, and he believed the time was fast approaching when it would be more universally acknowledged than it now was, that any people must know better what was required to make them happy, and better able to judge of their own affairs than any foreign government or people possibly could He was perfectly sure, and it had been admitted by all the most profound minds of the age, that the statesmen of England could find no means so effectual to pacify and render happy so long ardently desired, self-Government by means of a Parliament composed of their own people in their own land. If the people were happy and contented at home there would not be so much emigration to other lands, and they would not be sent in such large numbers to the United States and ants. other countries which might at some time become hostile to England. If Ireland had Home Rule, such as we have here, under which the various Provinces govern themselves peaceably and prosperously, with a general Government in which they are happily represented, they would be as happy and prosperous as our people here. The result of giving Ontario the control of her own affairs, after the termination of the unhappy differences between that province and Quebcc, was that the people were happy, they what would it not be in Ireland? Many well read

be so mean and contemptible as to do anything only taken up the sword as a last resort. That was the doctrine of O'Connell, which he enunciated they loved and the religion they honoured. alike from the platform and from the bill of Tara. Such men were taking the lead now-notably in the Irish would be found on the face of the earth. Ireland would be happy and England would be strengthened, and they would go hand in hand in prosperity. would accord with a heartiness and good will such as Englishmen can exhibit, all that Ireland could wish. 'The statement that if they had self-governin arms, in literature and in science, and now if she had her own government, and if her nobles would stay at home, she would shine out the brightest among the nations. Mr. O'Donohoe concluded by an

carnest appeal to Irishmen to keep brave hearts and by exhibiting every quality of good citizens here show that the statement that they could not govern themselves, which came from the enemy, was a falsebood.

Mr. Hawkins, of Blandford, followed in a brief address, much to the same purport.

Great satisfaction was evinced at the excellent performance of the programme, and the assembly dispersed at a late hour to the tune of " God Save the Queen.'

#### LONDON, ONT,

St. Patrick's day was celebrated here by a proces sion of the Father Matthew Temperance Society from the school-house to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, headed by their new brass band, and by divine services in the church. An appropriate ser-mon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of the Diocese In the evening a grand sacred concert was held in the Cathedral, the Rev. Father Kilroy occupying an interval between the pieces with a lecture appropriate to the day. The display in the forencon by the Temperance Society was very creditable. The members of the Society's band, previous to starting out at the head of the procession, presented their teacher, Mr. James Skeffington, with a massive gold ring suitably inscribed, as a token of their appreciation of his services,

#### BELLEVILLE.

St. Patrick's day was duly observed here by a large procession at cleven a.m., by the Sons of St. Patrick who proceeded to St. Michael's Church, where an eloquent sermon was preached by the Very Eev. Vicar-General Farrelly.

#### KINGSTON.

The following is abridged from the Daily News :-The anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of Ireland was celebrated to day with the usual eclat. The weather, which for the past few days has been fine, was new changed to murky, gloomy, sky, but this did not damp the ardour of the Irishmen turning out in great numbers to celebrate that day which is par excellence devoted to Ireland.

The procession was as large as ever. It was formed in front of the City Hall, and started a little after ten o'clock in the following order, marshalled by Messrs. Jas. Rogers and Michael Welch, assisted by Messrs. Mooney and Mark Welch.

The procession proceeded by way of Ontario street up Place d'Armes, Wellington street and Johnson street to the Church, where a High Mass was celebrated. The church was densely crowded. there being a large number of Protestants present. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Mc Donough, assisted by Fathers Davis and McWilliams, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Father O'Boyle, Chaplain of the St. Patrick's Society, from 2 Cor. XIL. 12.

Mass was then proceeded with; after which the Procession reformed, and marched through the principal streets, and, on arriving at the City Buildings, was addressed by Mr. P. Doherty, President of the St. l'atrick's Society, who spoke elequently on the subject of Homo llule for Ireland. On retiring, Mr. Doherty introduced Mr. J. O'Reilly, Q.C., as the orator of the Day. This gentleman made a most splendid address, which we regret much that our limited space obliges us to condense.

Having alluded to the many years that had elapsed

the age, himself an Irishman. (Cheers) Even to-day the chivaly which is so distinguishing a characteristic of the Celtic race appears in all its ancient splendour in the person of the renowned and brilliant McMahon (loud and prolonged cheering) Duke of Magenta, President of the French Republic, the first soldier of his day, the hope of the Celtic people. (Cheers.) He may yet be called upon to a still more distinguishing part on the world's stage, and curb the ambition of a Prince who has persecuted the children of the Sainted Loyola, trampled upon the sacred rights of conscience and religion, and who has striven to intimidate the Great Pius in the Government of his church, and the maintenance of the rights of its pastors and people. (Applause.) The old man of the Vatican is undis-mayed. He will continue to maintain, with the help of God, his authority over two hundred million of Catholics, who acknowledge and will continue to acknowledge him as their only carthly ecclesiastical ruler and guide. (Prolonged cheering.) In Spain, too, there are gifted and true sons of Erin fighting to maintain the flag beneath whose broad fold ages ago the brave Castilian beat back the Infidel hosts, compelling the Crescent to retire before the victorious Cross. (Cheers.) The soil of Spain has been crimsoned over with the best of Irish blood; only a few days have passed since the gal lant-Chevalier Murray, the son of an Irishman, and the nephew of our distinguished Bishop, fell leading the Pontifical Zouaves to victory and the istorning of the fortified city of Manresa. Well do I recollect the evening I had the honour of presiding at the banquet given by you to welcome him home from the bloody field of Mentana, thus christian soldier who gloried to fight under the banner of the Cross. He has gone to his reward. We had hoped to see him return once more to those loved ones at home. and to have the proud satisfaction of tendering to him another welcome as cordial as the first. Alas! he is now no more. He died as he had lived, a gallant Christian soldier, without fear and without reproach. May the earth rest lightly over his grave One word about mysch and I have done. You no doubt, if you gave it a thought, were surprised that I did not present myself at the polls at the last parliamentary election. Well, the truth is, my profeesional engagements were of so pressing a nature that it was impossible for me to devote mysclf just now to the duties of a member of Parliament. But please the "Fates' 1 yet hope to do something to merit your approbation, and scence a constituency that may honour me with its confidence Mr. O'Reilly retired amidst loud applause.

#### JOLIETTE COLLEGE.

The students of the College gave a grand soirce last night, (17th inst. The crowded house by which they were greeted, manifests the sympathy which Canadian people have for Ireland ; indeed, the cordial reception which the Irish students meet, in the Canadian Colleges, strongly affirms the assertion made by Father Burke in his late locture in Cork. And further, it shows that the Canadians are ever ready to benefit an Irishman when an occasion presents itself in which they can do so in justice.

Mr. M. Kehoe opened the entertainment by a discourse in which he, in the most delicate terms, defended his country, in what is generally attributed to them as their faults.

The frequent airs discoursed by the Brass Band, speaks highly of the musical talents of the College, in a word, was well calculated to bring back the Irish heart, to those golden days, when Ireland's bard had strung his harp and sung his songs of freedom. At the close of the evening, the Hon. G. Baby, M.P., addressed the students and Irish people assembled, paying an elegant tribute to the Green Isle. A SPECTATOR.

#### NICOLET COLLEGE.

On the eighteenth, Nicolet College was the scene of one of those impressive family entertainments, originated in honor of the glorious Apostles of Ircland

Owing to the talent and interest of the performers, seconded by the experience of their able manager, Prof. O. H. de Chatillon, the seance was productive of much satisfaction and pleasure. The short but appropriate addresses, the lively and soulinspiring music elicited frequent rounds of applause, and the ludicrous farce entitled : "The Mischievous Nigger," accomplished its object worthily, judging from the repeated bursts of laughter which accompanied its performance. Among the many talentee

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINDERNT is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgis, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever, Purely Vegetable and All-healing. For In-ternal and External use. Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York, and for sale by all druggists.

# SPRING. 1874 ! J. & R. O'NEILL. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

## DRY COODS. DOMINION BUILDINGS,

No. 138 McGill Street, Montreal,

We have now received a large portion of our SPRING IMPORTATIONS. We show to-day :-28 Cases New Prints, Cashmeres and Sateens, Cases New Dress Goods, 37

65 Bales Grey and White Cottons and Sheetings,

- 14 Packages Irish and Scotch Linens,
- 11 Bales Haberdashery and Small wares,
- Cases of Merine and Cotton Hosiery,
- 8 Cases Kid, Lisle, Silk, and Cotton Gloves,
- 5 Cases Rich Black and Colored Silks, 10 Cases Printed Shirtings, Wave and Harvard do.,
- 9 Cases Silk Umbrellas, Sunshades and Parasols,
- 12 Cases Black and Colored Lustres, Cobourgs and Cashmeres, 10 Cases Nottingham Laces, Rufflings, Rouchings,

- and Curtains, 8 Cases New Paisley Cashmere and Silk Fancy Shawls,
- Cases New London Jackets, Silk and Cashmere,
- 14 Bales Cottonades, Denims, Tickings and Jeans, 5 Cases New Ribbons, Ribbon Velvets and Silk
- Scarfs.
- 5 Cases New Tasso, Batiste, and Polka Spot Costumes,

MERCHANT TAILORS will find a very choice assortment of

NEW TROUSERINGS, COATINGS.

# VESTINGS, AND

TRIMMINGS. WE OPEN TO-DAY : Cases New Broad Cloths, Venetians and Worsted

Cottons,

5 Cases Italian Linings and Serges, 5 Cases Braids, Battons, Silecias, Tailor's Trimmings.

### ALSO

76 CASES NEW CANADIAN TWEEDS Selected Patterns, of Rosamonds, Sherbrooke, Columbus, Galt, New Edinburgh, and leading Canadian Factories.

UNITED STATES MANUFACTURES

100 Bales Cotton Bags, 150 Bales Batts and Waddings,

20 Bales Carpet Warps, 10 Cases Merino Hosiery, Undershirts and Drawers,

Cash and close buyers will find stock worthy of ttention.

Terms liberal. An inspection invited, J. & R. O'NEILL, 31-4 Montreal.

Province of QUEBEC, ) In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. for Lower Canada.

The Seventeenth Day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-four, No. 634.

rick's Society, and the changes that since then have taken place, he passed to the all engrossing topic of Home Rule on which the Irish have set their hearts. Of Ireland's ability to manage her own affairs he adduced her successful management of her trade and monetary institutions. Ireland, he said, has a number of banks yielding large dividends fan in excess of those of the banks of this country, sus tained by Irish capital and managed by Irishmen. To show the confidence reposed in their stability no less a sum than one hundred millions of dollars are now on deposit in Irish banks. We hear of no Irish banks breaking or becoming insolvent. In like manner with her trading or other corporations .-The wisdom and economy displayed by Irishmen in their management show that they are a provident if not a progressive people. The learned gentleman also made some remarks

upon the relative positions of the Catholic minority in Upper Canada and that of the Protestant minority in the Lower Province, as illustrative of the illiberality of the first named :-

Now my friends I have a word to say to you about Canada, for after all, as much as we love Ireland, where the ashes of our forefathers rest, our devetion and duty to Canada are paramount. Canada ought to be our first consideration as adopted citizens of the finest and best governed country on earth, and where civil and religious liberty are secured to all by those constitutional guarantees that only free men can fully appreciate. Even here in free Canada attempts are made for political purposes to arouse hostile facings between Catholics and Protestants, and to evoke the religious rancour that has been the cause of so many heartburnings in the past. Before Confederation the Protestants of Ontario may have had fears, which have proved unfounded, of the political dominancy of the Catholic Province of Quebec, but since each Province possesses a separate Legislative Chamber, these fears ought wholly to disappear. In the present Ontario Assembly there are only three Catholics, although Catholics are one to five of the population. In the Government there is one Caiholic, but in positions connected with the House not one. In all Ontario there is only one Catholic Judge, and he is only a junior or second-class County Court one! There are no Catholic sheriffs, and but two or three Clerks of the Peace and County Attorneys. All the chief offices of the country are in the hands of Protest-

He then condemned the proposed incorporation of secret politic religious societies, and depricated the introduction of a spirit of knownothingism exclusiveness in politics. We should all make the good of Canada our first object, but not to the exclusion of old countrymen, and Irish, whose love for their Fatherland formed a noble trait in the Irish national character.

Our countrymen are celebrating "The Day" in the four quarters of the globe. On this day will they turn towards Ireland as the Mecca of their devotions. In Africa her sons have fought and bled to maintain the power of England, and have just marched to victory. Her arms have ever been victorious when in her ranks were found the Irish soldier. The victories that have added the greatest lustre to her arms, and won for her imperishable renown, were secured by the valour of the Irish

entertainers, special praise is due to A. Blondin, T. J. Lane, J. Gormley, J. Lec, P. Jutras, and D. Kelly who executed their parts to perfection, and awake in their hearers, bright anticipation of their future. In a word all worked so unanimously that nothing more could have been desired, that the large and appreciative assembly were filled with admiration, and started for their homes, heartily wishing their hosts success and prosperity to their Alma Mater.

J. P. K.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORT ing .--- " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine proper ties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled-"James Epps & Co, Homeopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

# REV. DR. CLARKE WRITES.

While I was under the process of Eryspelas the Hon. Dr. ----- called upon me; I told him how much of the Hypo. I had used. He said : "Fellows' Hypophosphites is a good medicine, an excellent tonic, and no doubt had drawn the acidity that was in my blood to the surface, and thus prevented it from attacking some important organ of my system."

I have conversed with many who have used it, and ALL say they were benefitted by it.

For myself, I have much pleasure in saying in IMPROVED MY GENERAL HEALTH AMAZINGLY. It gives a clear skin and healthy countenance, but to know its virtues it must be used, and were it within the reach of all classes, I believe it would be used universally; yes, by the well, to renew their age, and by the sick to make them well.

It makes an old person look ten years younger.-This witness is true." Would that I could more widely make it known for its many virtues. Long may its inventor live to see the happy fruits of his invention. ALEXANDER CLARKE, D.D.,

P.O. Drawer No. 438

ing experience and where last employed).

Amherst, N.S.

# L. JOS. LAJOIE, Montreal, 20th March, 1874.

	TEACHER WANTED.	INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
1	a MALE TEACHER, holding a First or Second Class certificate, to enter on duty the 1st March next Good testimonials of moral character required. Application, stating salary, to be made to the Rev. John O'Brien, Brockville.	In the matter of ELZEAR COURVILLE, An Insolvent Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent has posited in my office a deed of composition and d charge, purporting to be executed by a majority number of his creditors, representing three four in value of his liabilitics, subject to be computed ascertaining such proportion; and if no oppositi to said deed be made to me within three jurid days from Saturday the 21st day of March next.
	WANTED. A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH TEACHER; must be a Catholic and successful disciplinarian. Address, (enclosing testimonials of morality and ability, stat-	

Montreal, 28th February, 1874. Montreal, 30-2

Present :

The Honorable Mr. JUSTICE TORRANCE.

CHARLES HENRI LETOURNEUX, of the City and District of Montreal, Hardware Merchant and Wood-dealer.

Plaintiff.

DAVID A. YONGS, of the City of New York, in the State of New York; one of the United States of North America, Wood-dealer,

C8.

Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messieurs Trudel & Taillon of Counsel for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of M. Jette on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has no domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an ailvertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called " La Minerce," and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called 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 the Court), HUBERT, PAPINEAU, & HONEY. P.S.C.

1	

#### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of J. W. WRIGHT, of the City of Montreal.

lusolvent. the Undersigned, L. JOS. LAJOIE, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignce in this matter.

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 Monday, the 27th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A.M., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

> Assignce. 33-2

s dedisty in rths d in ition dical the Í act

G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignee.