

pretend that because it confers no spiritual status higher than that of the non-ordained, it takes away from the civil status of the recipient, or detracts from his rights of citizenship. The *Witness* may wriggle and twist to the day of doom, but he will never be able to accomplish the feat of being on both sides of the fence at once.

Yet he will, rash man that he is, attempt it, and will, spite of the cautions of judicious friends, persevere in his maniacal efforts to accomplish the impossible. So, when treating of the perfect unrestricted freedom in politics, which, in so far as the State is concerned, he challenges "for clergymen"—Protestant clergymen, be it understood—he argues:—

"To forbid a clergyman or minister to express in all suitable forms his honest convictions, would be denying religious liberty or toleration."—*Witness*, 7th ult.

In particular he justifies the active part which Protestant ministers in the United States have very generally of late years taken—their political sermons on the topics of the day, and their interference in matters partly secular and partly spiritual:—

"In America the democratic papers have been in the habit for a dozen years of abusing ministers generally, for the heresy of 'preaching politics.' They have not failed, meanwhile, to instruct them in the duty of preaching 'sound doctrine,' and confining themselves to their church affairs, instead of intermeddling in matters they did not understand. And we have had all these years newspapers of the democratic religious order filled with doleful jeremiads over the ministerial degeneracy of the latter days. The truth, however, is, that the Christian ministry never rendered such effective service in behalf of righteousness, temperance, and freedom, whilst at the same time they have not neglected the spiritual and ecclesiastical part of their work."

And again—it is here that the convulsions come in—he attempts to justify the penal legislation of Bavaria, prohibiting Catholic priests from interfering in politics, or from commenting in an adverse spirit upon any of the acts of the Government. Mr. Beecher is to be at liberty to denounce President Johnson, or to criticise the acts of President Grant; but the Catholic priest must not be allowed to express an opinion adverse to godless education, divorce, concubinage, or any of the anti-Christian measures of the civil power. What the non-ordained citizen is free to do, is forbidden to the ordained; and the man, because he is a priest, is to forfeit his civil rights.

Mind there is no question of inciting to illegal acts, no insinuation that the priests of Bavaria have recourse to other arms than those of moral suasion; or that they say, or do ought that the lay citizen is not at liberty to say or do; that they urge to violence, or provoke to breach of the peace. No—What in the case of the Bavarian anti-Catholic Government, the *Witness* justifies is, the imposing upon priests pains and penalties for the doing of things which, if done by non-ordained persons, would be perfectly lawful, and beyond the ken of any civil tribunal. This we contend in the face of our contemporary's proposition first laid down, would be a violation or denial of religious liberty.

All that we insist upon is, that, as before the State, the priest has the same political rights and duties as has the layman; that ordination, even if it confer grace, takes away no civil privilege, diminishes none of the rights of citizenship, imposes no State responsibilities; and that therefore—as before the State of course—the priest has as much right to interfere in elections, and in other political matters, as has the lawyer, the merchant, or the mechanic; and that in the exercise of that right, whether he merely express his own opinion, or try to convert others to that opinion, he should be subject to no State penalties from which, for similar conduct, other citizens would be exempt. This is what we understand by civil and religious liberty; but such liberty will not suit Liberals.

ANOTHER RITUALISTIC TROUBLE.—We may expect to be again regaled with the details of another amusing trial before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Archdeacon Denison has got himself into fresh trouble with his bishop, Lord Arthur Helyar, on the question of the Real Presence, Eucharistic ceremonies, and vestments, all of which the Archdeacon stoutly contends for. Taken to task, he defies his bishop and dares him to do his worst. The latter avenges himself by withdrawing their licences from the Archdeacon's two curates, who, poor men, have taken no part in the row; and the Archdeacon thereupon appeals to Dr. Tait from whose tribunal the case will ultimately be carried to that of the supreme tribunal in all spiritual matters known to the Church of England, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The position of the Archdeacon is this:—The Sacrament of Baptism has by the famous decision of the above named tribunal, in the Gorham case, been thrown overboard. One sacrament however still remains—the Lord's Supper—and around this as their standard, the Archdeacon summons his friends, and all Anglican churchmen, to rally. The battle will be fought on the question of the Real Presence, and considering how numerically superior the Low

Church are to the High Church party, we cannot but anticipate a crushing defeat for the latter. What then will the Archdeacon and his friends do? Around what standard, unless that of their respective benefices, will they then rally? Anyhow their defeat will deprive them of their last subterfuge, their last argument that the Church of England as By Law Established forms part in any sense of the Catholic Church, or Church by Christ Himself established; and they will therefore be obliged either to go over to the latter, or to join the agitation for the abolition of the Establishment, and its emancipation from the State trammels in which it is now bound. This new Ritualistic outbreak cannot but have important influences upon the destinies of the Church of England; for Archdeacon Denison is a determined man, and resolved to push the dispute to its bitter end.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN MONTREAL.—The festival falling on Sunday this year, the out of door's celebration was postponed till Monday 18th. The weather was all that could be desired. The sky was bright, the air bracing, and the streets were in excellent condition. About 9 a.m., the several societies began to muster in force in front of the St. Patrick's Hall, and having been organized by the Marshals proceeded to carry out the programme as published in our last issue. The rear was brought up by a carriage in which were seated the Very Rev. M. Truteau, V. G., and His Honor the Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Carroll, 2nd Vice-President of the St. Patrick's Society, and our respected representative in the Provincial Legislature, F. Cassidy, Esq., M.P.P.

On its return to St. Patrick's Hall, and before it dispersed, the Procession and public were addressed by Mr. Howley, Acting President of the St. Patrick's Society; by His Honour the Mayor; by Mr. Cassidy, by Mr. J. J. Curran, and other gentlemen, whose remarks were well received. Then after three lusty cheers for "Old Ireland" and "Home Rule" the Procession broke up.

In the evening there was a Grand Concert given in the St. Patrick's Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The music, which consisted in great part of Ireland's beautiful national melodies, was well executed by Miss Lillie Lonsdale, Mr. Hugh Hamall, Mr. John Sheridan, the Harp Choral Union, Master John Wilson, and Mr. T. Hurst. Amongst the entertainments of the evening we may notice poetical addresses well delivered by Master James Howley, and Miss Lillie Lonsdale, who recited amidst much applause, the Battle of Limerick. Several eloquent national speeches were made by Mr. Howley, Mr. Simpson, of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society; and addresses were also delivered by the Rev. M. Labelle, the Hon. Mr. Holton, our worthy member, M. P. Ryan, Esq., M. P., Mr. Cassidy, M.P.P., and Mr. J. J. Curran. During the evening the reception of telegrams of greeting was announced, from Dublin, New Orleans, Toronto and San Francisco. After a most pleasant evening the company dispersed well contented with the manner in which the Day had been observed.

We should mention that the Preacher of the Day at St. Patrick's Church was the Rev. Mr. Meagher, who delivered a noble sermon on the occasion, with an appropriate allusion to the fidelity with which for long centuries the Irish people had adhered to the faith delivered to their fathers by St. Patrick the Apostle of Ireland.

A GOOD GOVERNMENT.—The idea of the *Witness* as to wherein goodness in a Government consists, is well illustrated by the annexed paragraph which we clip from its issue of the 15th inst.:—

A GOOD GOVERNMENT.—The Prussian Government has requested the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ermeland to revoke the sentence of excommunication pronounced by him contrary to the laws of the country.

We suspect that the Bishop of Ermeland will show himself as indifferent to the injunctions of the Prussian Government, as St. Paul would have shown himself to an order from the Imperial Court of Rome to raise the excommunication by him pronounced against an unworthy member of the Church.

We have much pleasure in putting on our *Exchange* list the address of the *Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America*; and in our next we propose to publish its Constitution and By-Laws.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—January, 1872.—Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The contents of this interesting number are as under, and they will all repay perusal.—1. The Drama in England; 2. The Life and Writings of John Hookam Frere; 3. The Latest Development of Literary Poetry; 4. The Life and Philosophy of Bishop Berkeley; 5. The Bank of England, and the Money Market; 6. Forster's Life of Dickens; 7. A Key to the Narrative of the Four Gospels; 8. Sir

Henry Holland's Recollections; 9. Marco Polo, and Travels in his Footsteps; 10. Primary Education in Ireland; 11. The Proletariat on a False Scent.

In the annexed paragraph, which we clip from the *Evening Star* of the 18th inst., will be found one of the reasons why Protestant parents so often send their daughters to the Catholic Convent to receive their education:—

FASHIONABLE PROTESTANT BOARDING-SCHOOLS.—Speaking of the fashionable boarding-schools for young ladies in New York a Metropolitan journal says: "Where, in all the multitudes thus sent forth year after year, will be found one pure-minded, nobly-developed woman, one whose life purpose involves a single aspiration beyond the mere gratification of self?"

Is it a marvel then, that women of society are so physically, morally and mentally weak, or that we are so frequently compelled to trace the downward career of some wrecked beauty to her first step at the fashionable boarding-school?

A sad case of this kind came to light not long since in our city:

The wretched girl had been lost to her family for nearly three years, and even in her dying hour refused to send them any word as to her whereabouts. Still her mind seemed burdened with some message for her friends. In her semi-unconscious moments the names of mother and younger sister mingled anxiously upon her lips, though to the repeated urgings of her attendants that they might be sent for, she returned the invariably reply: "I never could look upon those pure faces again."

In this apparent mental conflict she remained for hours, each succeeding breath threatening to be her last, till finally, springing from her pillow, she called frantically for her pen and ink and seizing the little Bible that had been her constant companion in her sick room, she turned hastily to her own name and above it traced these words:

"Mother listen to this warning from your dying child, and save I.—from a similar fate. My first lesson in crime was under the roof of Madam—. It is she whom Heaven will hold responsible for my lost soul!"

With her hand still upon the open leaf, she sank back exhausted, and the next moment her spirit had fled.

THIS WINTER'S DEATH RATE.

The memorial presented to the City Council on the 12th instant, makes the following statements, which have been sent to us, and to which we give the prominence of editorial type in view of their importance. They should be well pondered by the citizens.—The death rate of this city, during each week of the present year, demands the immediate and most earnest attention of the City Council, to whom is entrusted the care of the public health, as well as of each individual citizen.

The following table exhibits the average weekly death-rate of January and February in the present and the last winters:

Average per week in		1871	1872
Children	Jan.	49.0	71.9
	Feb.	40.7	81.5
Adults.	Jan.	26.2	38.2
	Feb.	28.0	36.5
Total.	Jan.	68.2	109.2
	Feb.	69.7	118.0

Up to the present winter, from the first year in which returns were published, there has not been a single exception to the facts (1) that the excessive mortality of children has taken place during the summer heats; and (2) that during the winter cold the death-rate has fallen to the normal standard of cities of the same class. For the last ten weeks, however, the deaths have equalled those of summer, being actually 25 per week above those of last June and August; the first week of March being one more than the average of last July. If the present rate were to continue through the year, it would carry off 6,002 of our inhabitants; being at the rate of 50 per 1,000, or one in every 19 of the population.

The largest number, but not the whole, of these unnatural deaths are due to small-pox, which continues to be most virulent among the French (Canadian) portion of the population. It is urgently recommended that the Board of Health immediately use their powers to the fullest extent; and that they call to their aid the best medical advice to arrest the course of the epidemic, by isolation, disinfection, and (if need be) compulsory vaccination.

The season having become unhealthy even in the clear air of winter, there is the greatest reason to apprehend fresh scourges of disease as soon as open weather liberates the ice bound stretches, and the heats of summer mature the poisonous elements in our porous and often saturated soil. It is necessary, therefore, that the Board of Health take vigorous measures for a much more effectual cleansing of the city than has been done in former years.

The necessary improvements which must be made before we can expect materially to lessen the disgracefully high death rate of the city, have been repeatedly set forth in the Reports and Memorials of the Montreal Sanitary Association; and need not here be repeated. There is, however, one simple improvement which can be effected at once, with very little expense; and which will materially lessen the pressure of poisonous gases in our drains. It was proposed by Dr. Baker Edwards, and endorsed by Dr. Sterry Hunt, two of our leading scientific chemists, at the Builders' Meetings held in the Natural History Hall. Let a connection be made between the fire or chimney of each of the Fire and Police Stations and other public offices of this city, and the nearest sewer. By opening this easy passage, a large percentage of the death-bearing gases would be carried off, if not destroyed; and the danger of their being forced into dwelling-houses would be very greatly lessened.

This would prepare the way for a general system of ventilation of the city sewers; a work which is absolutely necessary if the Council are in earnest in wishing to save the lives of the inhabitants.—*Montreal Gazette*.

SANITARY REFORM.

It has been computed that Jenner's great discovery; saves from death by small-pox each year, in the British Isles, 80,000 lives, but there is not a country in Europe in which the beneficial result of vaccination has not been fully tested and proved. In Marseilles, in 1828, small-pox was epidemic. The Academy of Medicine, Paris, took special care to collect the statistics of that epidemic. It was found that 8,000 persons in the city were unprotected by vaccination or a previous attack of small-pox. Of these 4,000 or one-half, took the disease and many of them died; on the other hand, 30,000 persons in the city had been vaccinated, or were otherwise protected, and of these, 2,900 took small-pox, and some of these cases were of a severe nature.

We merely mention this case, more to place it on record than to add any material weight to the already overwhelming evidence which is obtainable on this point. The assumption that vaccination is actually and in reality a preventive to the disease small-pox is incorrect. In a grant number of cases it proves a protective power which is at once striking and unmistakable, but that it is absolutely in every case a protection against the disease small-pox, experience has proved to be untrue. This, however, is no reason against the employment of vaccination.

Vaccination has been shown to be one of the most efficient means at our disposal, for the prevention of the spread of Small-pox. But there are other means

which experience has proved to be equally efficiency, perhaps of greater efficiency.

These in the main consist in isolation, strict seclusion, surrounding the sick with nurses and attendants who are themselves incapable of being affected, inasmuch as they are known to be protected against the disease; and the early purifications by disinfectants, and frequent ablution of the patient, his clothing, bedding, and the apartments he has occupied.

We know of families in this city, and during this epidemic of small-pox, who systematically sent their children to public schools, even while the disease small-pox was in their houses. And we could trace if necessary the propagation of measles and scarlet fever from the same want of forethought and common sense. Such is the experience we doubt not of every medical man.

It would appear that these measures cannot be forced on the people except by Act of Parliament. Man is so stupidly dolish, that recommendations for the preservation of his health, comfort, or his very life will be by him neglected, or altogether ignored, unless they come with the authority of law, with certain pains and penalties attached for their neglect.

Sanitary laws are based on actual observation and experience. It is well for any people if they profit by the experience of others. But the enforcing of sanitary regulations on the ignorant, becomes the duty of the Government of a country.

We observe that other countries are, as it were, setting their house in order, with a view of averting the threatened approach of pestilence, or at least of being fully prepared for its invasion. But in Canada we have not taken the first step. We are crying out "Peace, peace, where there is no peace." It is a subject unpalatable, and therefore ignored or wholly neglected but it is not the wisest course to pursue, and we earnestly pray that our fears may prove without foundation.—*Canada Medical Journal*.

"The President of the New Jersey Union has handed us the following letter for publication. It will be seen that Father Stafford has literally a 'holly horror' of liquor, deeming it an evil worthy of annihilation. His position is on the uttermost post, quite ahead of the general Temperance army, who will nevertheless find his thoughts full of interest, as they are certainly full of energy and fire:—

"Lindsay, Canada, Feb. 15, 1872.

My Dear Mr. O'Brien—It will be impossible for me to be at your great Convention. I regret it exceedingly, as I had rather met the men who will be assembled at that convention than any other body of men brought together for any other work under heaven, save the work of our holy religion alone. If I were there with a voice and a vote, I would give them both on the side of prohibition. I am in favor of the total removal from off the face of the earth of the thing called alcohol. If it were possible I would destroy the secret of its manufacture and hang any man who would attempt to rediscover it."

It is said to be necessary for mechanical and medicinal purposes. Any mechanical, manufacturing or chemical ends, attainable by the use of alcohol, are of no account as compared with the wrecks and the ruin caused by the infernal stuff. The loss of human life alone caused by liquor, and especially the loss of Irish life, in America alone, is too great to justify us in allowing it to remain under any pretence whatever. England never did us any harm like unto the harm done us by whiskey. It is not alone the poverty, the ignorance, the vice, the crime, the ruin and social degradation of our race in America—but the faith—even the old faith, that all the devices of hell could not prevail against—is crumbling away and perishing under the demoralizing whiskey bottle.

With this belief I am in favor of total abolition of the whiskey traffic, and immediate emancipation of our race from the curse of the whiskey business. Put me down then, with my little army of 2,000, enemies—deadly enemies—of the whole traffic, as being with you in any means you may employ looking forward to the extinction of the traffic.

Here in Lindsay all the women and children are pledged not only to total abstinence themselves but to a bitter hatred of this their greatest enemy; all the men members are pledged to act as agents (every member is an agent) against the traffic in liquor and the drinking usages of modern society. You have done great things in America—you have your memories of the War of Independence—you have your victory of the emancipation of your slaves. Now, with the help of God, let us have the emancipation of our Irish people, and of the world, from this the worst curse yet.

Your obedient servant,

M. STAFFORD, P. P.
As soon as a majority of the pulpit and press of this country have the courage to speak out thus boldly, the success of the Temperance cause will be assured. Speed the day! Will Mr. O'Brien help it along?"

The scarlet fever is prevalent in the sections north of London, Ontario. A goodly number of deaths are reported from that cause.

A proclamation offering the sum of five thousand dollars for the discovery of the murderers of Thomas Scott, has been issued by the Government of Ontario.

The increase of the trade between Montreal and the Clyde has during the past few years been very great. During the season of 1871 the despatch of vessels from the Clyde showed an increase of 13,500 tons over that of 1870, and of 30,000 over that of 1869, while the arrivals from Montreal during the same period showed respectively an increase over the two previous years of 15,500 and 22,000 tons. In 1869, the arrivals in the Clyde from Montreal were only 21 vessels of 27,200 tons aggregate burden. This amount has more than tripled during the past five years, and everything promises fair to have more than the same thing said for the five years next to come.

The Duluth Tribune has the following.—Some two weeks since, rumors based upon information received from Indians, reached the city, of the probable loss of the party of Canadian surveyors, which left Duluth, in small boats, on January 16th, for Fort William. We are glad, however, to announce that the rumors are now contradicted by a letter received in this city from the *attaches* of the party, which announces the safe arrival of the expedition at Thunder Bay, where waggons were waiting to carry them to Superior, where their surveys for the Central Pacific Road begin. They made within thirty-eight miles of Thunder Bay in the boats, and then walked the remainder of the distance.

An exchange relates that a pretty and interesting young French Canadian was arrested in Ottawa one night lately on a charge of robbery. It appears she came from Montreal, and proceeded to the Ottawa country. On Saturday last she returned to Ottawa, and accosted a policeman, informing him that she was without money to take her back to her friends, or to pay her lodging till the next day.—Under these circumstances she was provided with shelter at an inn on St. Patrick street, near the Cathedral. Next morning she rose early and went to six o'clock mass. During her absence the people of the house missed about \$70, which had been placed in a bureau, drawer in the room where the girl had slept. Constable Pinard was called in, and when the girl returned from church she was searched, and upon her persons was found \$1.01 in a purse and \$140 rolled up in a piece of blue ribbon and tied tightly. These discoveries complicated matters, and Pinard took her to the police station. Here was mystery and guilt surely, especially as she could not or would not give a sensible explanation of herself.

She merely referred to Father Oundwand, who, she said, knew her. Later in the night the man at whose house she stopped, and who had accused her of robbing him, came to the police station and stated that he had found his money all right. Further inquiry elicited an explanation of the mystery. Imbued with deeply religious sentiments, she had formed the resolution of entering a convent, but as she did not possess sufficient money for the purpose, she started on a tour amongst her friends, begging her way as best she could from place to place. From these friends she obtained the money found upon her. Matters having thus been fully and satisfactorily explained, she was placed in safe hands and forwarded to her home.—*Toronto Globe*.

THE CITY MORTALITY.—We have had again a remarkable bill of mortality for the week. Forty-one deaths from small-pox, of which only one was Protestant; forty being those of Catholics, among whom there has been a rapid rise of nearly fifty per cent during the last month, while among Protestants the deaths from this pestilence have diminished from two to one. We attach no great importance to this diminution, for the difference is so small as to make it practically accidental. But the difference between two classes of the population living in the same city, and distinguished only by religious creed, suggests, if it does not prove, some very striking disadvantage in the condition of life or the habits of the two classes. It is generally understood, moreover, though we do not know that the fact has been made out, that among the Catholic population of the city the Irish lose a considerably smaller number from small-pox than the French Canadians. Is this as it may, nothing can demand more loudly a careful investigation than the striking figures of relative mortality to which we have already called attention, and respecting which we repeat our appeal. We believe there is no city on the Continent where the mortality from this dreadful pest has approached the percentage of deaths among the Catholic population of Montreal.—*Montreal Herald*.

"A Merchant" complains of the great increase of stealing from stores by young men employed as clerks. He says that some make a regular business of it, and apparently take engagements for the very purpose. Our correspondent further urges that the authorities ought to make an example of some of these offenders. We believe there is a good deal of truth in what "A Merchant" says; but are all employers sure that sometimes they have not been themselves to blame? If they debauch the consciences of young men by insisting that they "shall make sales" though they should have to lie and have recourse to two or three prices to suit customers, they need not wonder that by and-by their teaching should be turned against themselves. We say this not in any way to extenuate the pilfering of dishonest shopmen, but to hint that if unimpeachable truthfulness in their servants were always insisted on by employers even in pressing and selling their goods, there would not be so much of the dishonesty which we are sorry to believe, is only too common.—*Toronto Globe*.

BRACEFAST.—EPHES COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND CONDENSED MILK.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which governs 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 will save us many heavy doctors' bills.—*See Epps's Cocoa*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Gorham's Condensed Milk).

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Toronto, Rev. J. J. McInnes, \$2; "Trampton, J. Doyle, 1.50; Rigaud, J. Oungun, 1.50; New Glasgow, B. Goodman, 1; Bowden, B. Caldwell, 1; Owen Sound, G. Spencer, 2; Mount Elgin, J. De Vin, 2; Sombra, A. Mullins, 2; St. Catharines, J. St. Catharines, 1; Murray, 6; New Glasgow, P. Sborclia, 2; St. Cyprien, Rev. F. Morrison, 2; Head Lake, F. Reid, 2; Stockdale, M. Higgins, 1; Quebec, Rev. E. Bonneau, 2; Chrysler, W. Cashin, 2; Sandwich, A. E. Salter, 2; St. George de Windsor, Rev. J. Vaillancourt, 2; Kays, J. O'Connor, 2.
Per J. Murphy, Ottawa—W. Davis, 2; J. Murray, 2; Bear Brook, D. Shen, 2.50; South Gloucester, M. Fagan, 2; Billingsbridge, P. Burke, 1; Long Island Locks, E. Byrne, 1.
Per J. Gorman, Emmisau—Bridgenorth, M. O'Reilly, 2; J. Killen, 2.
Per Rev. J. O'Neill, Kinross—Self, 2; W. Ham-snap, 2.
Per D. Walker, Lindsay—J. Chisholm, 2; J. Knowlton, 1; Resboro, M. McLaughlin, 2.
Per A. Lamond, York—Self, 1; Seneca, D. Kenney, 2.
Per K. McGovern, Dunville—W. Coudley, 4.
Per J. Gillies, Toronto, P. Burns, 4; P. Keenan, 5; Asherly, J. Taheny, 5; Rev. Mr. Fraz, 2; O'Brien, Dr. Slaven, 1; Lindsay, J. Lineham, 7.
Per C. Donovan, Hamilton—M. Duff, 2; C. Quinn, 2; F. Burdett, 2.

Birth.

In this city on the 8th inst., Mrs. Thomas M. Nally, of a daughter.
At 196 Lagaudetiere Street, Montreal, on the 15th March, 1872, the wife of Mr. John Heugaban, of a son.

Died.

In this city on the 14th inst., Sarah Sheeran, wife of Thomas M. Nally.
On the morning of the 9th inst., at the residence of J. F. Dorney, Esq., Hochelaga, Elizabeth Lowe, aged 25 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

March 19.

Flour #1 of 196 lb.—Pollards	.....	\$3.25 @ \$3.50
Superior Extra	.....	0.00 @ 0.00
Extra	.....	0.10 @ 0.15
Fancy	.....	0.50 @ 0.60
Fresh Supers (Western wheat)	.....	0.00 @ 0.00
Ordinary Supers (Canadian wheat)	.....	0.55 @ 0.75
Strong Bakers	.....	0.50 @ 0.50
Supers from Western Wheat (Welland Canal)	.....	0.72½ @ 0.80
Supers City Brands (Western wheat)	.....	0.00 @ 0.00
Fresh Ground	.....	0.00 @ 0.00
Canada Supers, No. 2	.....	0.35 @ 0.40
Western Supers, No. 2	.....	0.00 @ 0.00
Fine	.....	0.80 @ 0.80
Middlings	.....	0.00 @ 0.10
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.	.....	2.75 @ 2.80
White bags (delivered)	.....	0.90 @ 0.90
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.	.....	nominal
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs.	.....	0.85 @ 0.90
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs.	.....	0.65 @ 0.70
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs.	.....	0.82 @ 0.84

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of BENJAMIN LEBBEY E. GOWEN, Saloon keeper and trader, of Montreal.

INSOLVENT.

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. 58, Jacques Cartier Square, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of March instant, at Eleven o'clock a.m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

L. JOSE LAJOIE,

Interim Assignee.

MONTREAL, March 12th, 1872.