

and—mirabile dictu—I believed it. Now I ask myself the question (and you may do so likewise) why did I believe it? Was it because I happened to read it in a book? I answer—No. It was because learned astronomers had made certain unerring calculations, by which they came to the conclusion that the above mentioned wonder would occur on that day.

I have been led to make the above reflections by reading in the *Daily Witness*, the sentiments of the various speakers, who took part in the Anniversary meeting recorded in that paper of the 27th inst.

It was laid down, nemine contradicente, that the Bible was the revealed word of God; yet, strange to say, every man was, according to them, judge of that for himself. Now, there are recorded, both in the Old and New Testaments, a great variety of statements in the spiritual and physical order, more wonderful and more difficult of belief than the above mentioned prediction of an eclipse of the sun. What, if conscientiously using the liberty, of which those gentlemen are lavish, I should come to the honest conclusion of rejecting those narratives—the pretended word of God Himself—altogether? Could they blame me? One speaker, Principal Dawson, L.L.D., declared that "God intended the Bible to be tested like any other book." Be it so. Is Mr. Dawson a competent witness in theology as well as geology? *Ne sutor ultra crepidam.* Surely he would not expect me to believe the Bible on his ipse dixit. Yet—what does he say? "We have tried it and proved it ourselves, and we say we find it true, and as such we give it unto others." Now,—without offence to the learned gentleman,—his feelings and convictions have no weight with me: I value them no more than a particle of the dust from which he declares the word of God was rescued. I respectfully ask him, however, to prove the truth of the Bible by his own formula,—thus: As I believe in the occurrence of an eclipse, not from the mere reading of an almanac, but from the living voice of astronomers, of which an almanac is the exponent,—so "God intended" that I should believe the unfathomable truths of revelation, not from reading the Bible, but from the authorized and accredited testimony of living witnesses. Will Prin. Dawson have the kindness to indicate their whereabouts, seeing it is impossible that a mere book can be at one and the same time the subject and source of authority.

Mr. Editor, I fear I have already occupied too much of your valuable space; but I cannot well conclude without reminding Principal Dawson of the well known words of a LIVING AUTHORITY: Si cœcus a cæco ducatur ambo in fossam labentur. If the blind lead the blind they will both fall into the ditch.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

To the Editor of the True Witness. WESTON, 28th Jan. 1870.

Sir,—I noticed in your issue of to-day that a Lindsay Correspondent signing himself Honor Cui Honor, observes that he did not see in the last annual School report that the Separate Schools had been benefited by the Clergy Reserve Fund, and that if any person knew of any Separate School receiving any share of it, he would render a service by making it known.

I have the honour to inform the gentleman that the Separate Schools in York, Ontario, have participated in said Funds ever since the Legislature empowered the Municipal Councils with the distribution of said Funds, and that we have been the recipients of \$6000 annually for the Separate School Sec 21 York, I do not vouch for other Counties.

I remain your ob't Serv't, SECRETARY.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW—January, 1870.—We give a list of the contents of this quarter's issue of this leading Catholic periodical:—1. The Theory of Denominational Education; 2. Rome; 3. The English Protestant Marriage Law; 4. Aubrey de Vere's Irish Odes; 5. F. Faber's Work in the Church; 6. Mary Queen of Scots—The Casket Papers; 7. The Landlord and Tenant Question in Ireland; 8. Infallibility, and the Council; 9. Notices of Books.

The sixth article on our list is, to the historical student, one of the most interesting, as offering a solution of a long and bitterly contested question—that of the guilt or innocence of the unfortunate Queen of Scots. The *Reviewer* takes for his text a work recently given to the world by John Hosack, Barrister at Law, marked by a careful study of all the facts of the question which he discusses, and on which he brings to bear the light of many important documents lately discovered. The result of Mr. Hosack's labors is to vindicate the memory of Queen Mary, and especially to refute the arbitrary assumptions of Mr. Froude, who in his history accepts as Gospel every slander that the malice of her contemporaries—interested in throwing the burden of their iniquities upon her shoulders—forged against her.

Of course the important point in this historical question is the genuineness of the *Casket Letters*, of which the originals were never produced in the presence of the slandered Queen, and which

have long since been lost; though copies, or pretended copies of them exist in Latin, French, and Scotch. Of the eight chief letters of the series, Mr. Hosack admits the genuineness of two, although they carry neither the signature of the writer, nor the address of him to whom they were written: but from internal evidence Mr. Hosack shows that it is morally certain that they were written by Mary to her husband Darnley. The celebrated Glasgow letters, which if genuine would convict her of all her enemies laid to her charge, Mr. Hosack shows to be of more than doubtful genuineness, probably forgeries of Murray, and Buchanan, or of Morton, and the Scotch Lords who drove Mary from the throne: nor is this theory at all improbable when we call to mind what a vile lot these fellows were—of whom the *Edinburgh Review*, vol. 126, p. 259 has nothing better to say than this: that "history has seldom recorded the doings of worse men than surrounded the throne of Mary Stuart." These villains were capable of any crime; but for a careful, though far from exhaustive analysis of Mr. Hosack's work, which has created quite a sensation in the English literary world, we recommend our readers to the pages of the *Dublin Quarterly*, whose other articles are full of interest, and replete with instruction for the Catholic reader.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—The improvements that the proprietors of this publication have made is striking. The illustrations, though open to criticism in the first numbers, are now first rate, and the *Canadian Illustrated News* is a credit to Montreal. We may add with respect to the literary department, that it is an excellent family paper, free from all objectionable matter, and edited with great ability. We only hope that it may be as successful as it deserves to be.

POEMS BY T. D. MCGEE: WITH NOTES AND INTRODUCTION. By Mrs. J. Sadlier, New York and Montreal: Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier. Two dollars free by mail.

Mrs. Sadlier has here given us a complete edition of all Mr. McGee's poetical works, composed at various periods of his career, and of which most have already appeared. Though unequal in merit, many of these short poems are of considerable beauty and evince the genuine poetic power of their author. The book is handsomely bound and printed in elegant type.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—January, 1870. New York: Leonard Scott Publishing Co.; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

In the present number we find the following articles:—Earl's Deceit, part 3; The Farming and Peasantry of the Continent; John, part 3; Lord Mayo, and the Umballa Durbar; Lord Lytton's Comedy; The Opening of the Suez Canal; Mr. Froude and Queen Mary; Lord Byron and his Calumniators.

The insurgent party at the Red River have started an organ, *The Winnipeg New Nation*, of which we have received the first number. Its policy seems to be Independence, and Annexation to the United States. The ostensible editor is a Mr. James Ross, late of the *Toronto Globe*.

The subjoined is from the *Glasgow Herald*, and shows what false ideas of Canada obtain in the old country. The writer, Lt. Col. David Shaw, Emigration Commissioner, was lately at Kingston, charged with the duties of Brigade Major:—

CANADIAN POPULATION AND EMIGRATION. To the Editor of the Glasgow Herald. Glasgow, 8th January, 1870.

Sir,—I notice in a London journal, *Reynold's Weekly Newspaper*, an organ of the working classes, and which assumes to be an authority on Canadian subjects, more especially as to emigration, the following editorial remarks:—"What until recently was known as Canada East, for example, had, at the time of the Union, an excess of 250,000 inhabitants above the upper province. Now it possesses 290,000 less, being an actual decrease of 60,000 in 25 years. And yet the country of Lower Canada is considered productive, and not inferior to that of Upper Canada."

This extract is misleading, inasmuch as it assumes, because the population of Upper Canada had increased to a point that made it now exceed Lower Canada, that the latter portion of the Dominion must be decreasing in numbers. Nothing, however, could be further from the fact—on the contrary quite the reverse is the real state of the case.

In 1841, the date of the union between Canada East and Canada West, the population of the former was 690,782; in 1851, 890,261; in 1861, 1,111,568, an increase for 1851 of 199,479; for 1861, 221,335; in all, upwards of 420,200.

It will thus be seen how erroneous the figures of the writer of the article are, and also how unfair his conclusions regarding Canada East. How Upper Canada (now known as the Province of Ontario) progressing during the same periods is another matter altogether, and each Province must be judged on its own merits. Both have progressed amazingly; and though Ontario may have done so more rapidly, Quebec has by no means been stationary, far less retrograding, as the article referred to would seem to indicate. The census of Ontario was in 1841 465,375; in 1851, 853,061; in 1861, 1,396,091—exhibiting the population of 1841 doubled in 1851, and in 1861 three times what it was in 1841, and all without any special emigration efforts of a practical kind.

When we see such visible signs of progress and prosperity in Canada, when no means were taken by its Government to direct the attention of the emigrant to its many and peculiar advantages, I have good reason to believe that now when grants of free lands are offered, and accredited agents sent to be resident in this country to advise and assist the intending

emigrant, a very marked increase indeed will take place in the population of all the provinces of the Dominion.

DAVID SHAW, Emigration Commissioner for Scotland, appointed by the Dominion of Canada.

As announced in another column, Death has just removed from our midst, one of our oldest and most respected inhabitants, Mr. Michael Tracy. Mr. Tracy was a native of Mountath, Queen's County, Ireland, and came to Canada in 1833. From that time he carried on in Prescott a large and prosperous business by which he accumulated a handsome competency. About ten years ago he was stricken with Paralysis, from the disabling effects of which he suffered till his death. His dealings with the public were always characterized by the most scrupulous honesty, and the integrity of his private life won for him the respect of the community.

On the 22nd ult. his remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of his fellow citizens.—*Prescott Telegraph*.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—The Governor General has declined to interfere with the decision of the courts in the Munroe case. Considerable sympathy is felt for the father of the prisoner, but it is understood that the report of the Minister of Justice, concurred in by the Privy Council, shows that there are no grounds for the commutation of the punishment in the case of the condemned.

THE SENATE OF THE DOMINION.—The Ontario papers are noticing the fact that the Catholic minority of that Province, consisting of upwards of 300,000, have no representatives in the Senate, and the following from a *brochure* on Confederation, written by Mr. Matthew Ryan, is extensively copied:—

The questions of races and religion had as I have intimated, some prominence in the discussion. The French Canadians, ever sensitive as to the autonomy of Lower Canada, where they constitute at least four fifths of the population were appealed to against a constitution which gave the rival Province of Upper Canada a majority over them of seventeen in the House of Commons. On the other hand, the Anglo Saxons complained, as I read in a published letter from one of them, that Confederation almost consigned them to political extinction in the projected Parliament of Lower Canada although while only one fifth of the population, they represented four-fifths of its commerce and banking capital. In Upper Canada, the Catholic element felt itself to be similarly exposed to that of the Protestants in Lower Canada. According to the census of 1851, they were only 250,000 or about one-fifth of the population, but owing to the assistance rendered to them on religious questions by their co-religionists of Lower Canada, their position in the Parliament of the United Province was one of comparative safety. In the Parliament of Ontario, however, they expect to find themselves in a condition not unlike that which the Anglo Saxon, I have quoted from, apprehended would be the lot of his race in the Province of Quebec. It is fair to tell that the alarm thus expressed had its effect upon those who framed the Confederation Act. The right to 'separate schools' which the Catholics of Upper Canada had secured after a hard struggle is maintained intact by that law, and provision is also made for the protection of the 'dissentient schools of the Queen's Protestant subjects in Quebec.'

The Anglo Saxon, appreciating the injunction of Byron.

'Trusts not for freedom to the Frank,' and with that aptitude for taking good care of himself which has distinguished him for centuries also exacted that there should be a provision in the local constitution of Quebec, that no change at any time be made in the limits of constituencies then returning English speaking members without the concurrence of a majority of the members representing all these electoral divisions or districts.' This secures to the Protestants of Quebec, in perpetuity, not less than twelve representatives (in the present House there are fourteen Protestants, which, with five members in the Legislative Council, two in the Local Executive, one in the Privy Council of the Dominion, seventeen in the House of Commons, and six in the Senate, this is some guarantee against aggression.) But how is it with the Catholics of Ontario? Of course they have no representative in the Privy Council; they have not one in the Senate; in the House of Commons there are three; and as one is a dual member, upwards of 300,000 Catholics inhabitants of Ontario are represented the adequate number of four.

As an evidence of the unprecedented mildness of the season, we mention that the schooner *Frank Gallant*, master, left Halifax on Friday, 31st of December, for Charlottetown P.E.I., arrived there on the evening of the 2nd January discharged and took in full cargo for Gasconpec and Tigalah, there loaded a full cargo of oats and provisions for this market and arrived here on the night of the 19th instant. Such an occurrence as this, in the month of January, was never heard of before, and may probably never happen again.—*Halifax Citizen*.

Sugar making in Prince Edward Island in the first week of January is almost incredible, yet the *Halifax Citizen* publishes a telegram from a reliable correspondent that at the village of Alberton, on the 4th instant, a man tapped ten maple trees and got two pails of sap from them. A woman at the place also made one pound of maple sugar from tapped this year. Spring is on us.

MILITARY.—The officers of the garrison have been advised not to re-take their houses this year, it being uncertain what reductions will be made in the staff, or if any troops will be stationed in Montreal after May. The garrison church in Geoffroy street is to be given up in the spring, and everything betokening an early removal of headquarters from Montreal.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SOCIETY.—The second public meeting of this Society will take place in the William Molson Hall, on the 19th of February next. At the last meeting the following gentlemen were elected to part in proceedings:—O'Hara Baynes, Reader; D. McMaster Esq.; Debates; J. J. O'Rourke; B. G. L., Geo. Ross, M.A., M.D.; F. O. Ward; A. P. J. Buckley, J. Fraser, Torrance and Racker.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Perth Rev. Mr. Chisholm, \$2; Alexandria, Mrs. Col. Obicholm, \$2; Lucille, S. Bonis, 4 75; Granby, 7 Hart 3; M. Gannon, 2; East Bay Cape Breton N. S. Rev. N. McLeod, 2; B. L. O., E. H. Hony, 2; St. Bridget, D. McBride 6; River Beaudette, D. McGillivray, 2; Cornann, Rev. F. Ouellette, P. P., 2; Sarnia, Rev. R. Beaumont, 2; Locktown K. Ouffay, 4; Woodbridge, M. Walsh, 2; Nobleton, R. Kennedy, 5. Per P. Purcell, Kingston, D. Rourke, 5; Thos. Lawles, 1; J. Cuff, 1. Per P. Doyle, Toronto, M. Ennis, 2; W. Paterson, 2; J. Herson, 2.

Birth, On the 28th inst., Mrs. Thomas Barry, of H. M. Customs, of a son.

Married. In this city, on the 19th inst. at the French Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Mr. W. E. Manning of Baltimore Maryland: U. S. to Agnes Maria youngest daughter of Mr. William O'Brien of this city.

Died. At Prescott at his residence on Henry street, on Thursday, 20th ult. Mr. Michael Tracy, in the 70th year of his age.—R. I. P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Feb 1, 1870. Flour—Pollards, \$2.40 to \$2.50; Middlings \$3.75 to \$3.90; Fine, \$3.20 to \$3.25; Super., No. 2 \$3.60 to \$3.65; Superior \$4.05 to \$4.15; Fancy \$4.25 to \$4.40; Extra, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2.10 to \$2.17 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs.—\$4.15 to 4.20. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$0.00 to \$0.00. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.35 to \$5.40. Second, \$4.75 to \$4.80; Third, \$0.00 to 4.00.—First Pearl, 5.65 to 5.70. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 26.00 to 00.00.—Prime Mess \$00.00; Prims, \$00.00 to 00.00. Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of comms to medium at 00c to 00c.—good per choice Western bringing 19c. to 20c. Cheese, per lb.—12 to 13c. Lard, per lb.—15c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.60 to \$0.62. PEASE, per 60 lbs.—\$0.63.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Feb. 1, 1870. Flour, country, per quintal 11 5 to 12 0 Oatmeal, do 10 0 to 12 0 Indian Meal, do 8 9 to 13 0 Rye-Flour, do 00 0 to 00 0 DAIRY PRODUCE. Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 6 to 1 8 Do, salt do (inferior) 0 11 to 1 0

A LECTURE AND CONCERT Will be given by the ST. BRIDGET'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY, ON MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17th, 1870. IN ST. PETER'S HALL, Visitation Street. The Lecture will be delivered by HENRY J. CLARKE, Esq. Mr. Hurst and several other Amateurs are engaged for the occasion. CHARLES SHEA, Secretary.

TEACHER WANTED. Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman Catholic Separate School Picton, Ont. Applicants to address to JOSEPH RICHMOND, Secy.

WANTED. A good Male Teacher, with First Class Certificate, for School Section No. 10, in the Township of Lanark. A Catholic preferred. Must be well recommended. Salary liberal. Apply, enclosing Testimonials, to D. J. MacLachlan, or John O'Kavanagh, Trustees, North Lanark, via Glanville Post Office, Glengarry, Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED. WANTED for the Roman Catholic Separate School at Lindsay, a Head Master. One holding a First Class Normal School certificate preferred. Applications, with Testimonials, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until first of January next. JOHN KNOWLSON, Secretary.

WANTED. Two Female Teachers one must be capable of teaching French and English, the other English—for the Catholic Schools in the Municipality of the Townships of Hemmingford. Address to John Regan, Secretary Treasurer, Hemmingford.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, in the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. Friday the twenty first day of January 1870. Present: The Honourable Mr. Justice Mackay in the matter of Bruno Daigle et al Insolvents Adolphe Roy & Arthur Roy Petitioners

It is ordered on the petition of the said Adolphe Roy & Arthur Roy, that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bruno Daigle et al be held in the Court Room appropriated for proceedings in insolvency, in the Court House in the said City of Montreal, on Tuesday the fifth day of February next at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of appointing an Assignee to the estate of the said insolvents, in the place and stead of Louis R. Girard. HUBERT PAPINEAU & HONEY, J. SHANNON.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. AND AMENDMENT THEREOF. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, in the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of Edmund A. Henderson, Insolvent The Insolvent has deposited in the peribothroinary office for said District a deed of composition and discharge and he will apply for the Confirmation thereof on Monday the twenty eighth day of February next in said Court at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon. Montreal, 18th January, 1870. EDMOND A. HENDERSON, by his attorney ad litem, S. B. NAGLE.

A BAZAAR AND GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES! ON THE PRINCIPLE OF THE ART UNION IN THE MUSIC HALL, TORONTO, ON Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 5th, 6th and 10th February, 1870.

To raise funds for the building of the new Church of St. Patrick, Toronto, of which REV. J. M. LAURENT is Pastor.

The old Church was some years since totally destroyed by fire, since which time the services have been conducted in a school room which is now found quite inadequate to the accommodation of the congregation. The new Church is therefore very urgently needed.

THE PRIZES: 1st Prize—A fine Cameo, presented by His Holiness, Pope Pius IX. 2nd Prize—A collection of Roman Views, presented by the right Rev. Dr. Luch, Bishop of Toronto. 3rd Prize—A handsome clock, encased in marble surmounted by a bust of Prince Imperial, the special gift of their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French. 4th Prize—The gift of His Excellency W. P. Howland, C. B., Lieut-Governor of Ontario. 5th—A splendid Piano from Messrs. Nordheimer's Music Warerooms, Toronto. 6th—A fine Painting by Barthon, presented by the Artist. 7th—A Sewing Machine. 8th—A Cup of solid Silver. 9th—A rich Poplin Dress. 10th—A Bouquet of Wax Flowers, with stand and glass shade valued at \$40. 11th—A set of Books from P. Donahoe, Esq., Editor of the Boston Pilot. 12th—A Chair by Jacques and Hay's employees. 13th—A handsome piece of Embroidery, valued at \$50. 14th—A Lady's Work-box, velvet finish. 15th—A valuable Silk Dress. 16th—A Doll magnificently dressed of large value. 17th—A Suit of Scotch Tweed. 18th—A Sofa Cushion, worked in wool. 19th—A Case of Hennessy's best Brandy, (old.) 20th—A beautifully embroidered Portmanteau. 21st—A Fancy Table. 22nd—A Medalion of the Holy Family after Raphael, on marble. Together with a large assortment of other valuable Prizes, which will be added from time to time up to the date of the drawing. The Prizes will be on exhibition at the Bazaar on the Tuesday and Wednesday. On the Thursday evening at eight o'clock, a Grand Concert, under the direction of Father Laurent, be given, at which the drawing of the Prizes will take place. As a guarantee that this undertaking—the most important of the kind ever submitted to the Canadian public—is bona fide and will be properly and impartially conducted so as to insure to every ticket a fair and equal chance, the following well known gentlemen will superintend the drawing, and form (with others) the HONORARY COMMITTEE: S. B. Harman, Esq., Mayor of Toronto. John Crawford, Esq., M.P. for South Leeds. John Wallis, M.P. for West Toronto. W. J. Macdonell, Esq., French Consul, Toronto. Frank Smith Esq., Toronto. Michael Lawlor Esq., M.D. Toronto. The winning numbers will be published in two papers. Lists of winning numbers will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. The Prizes can be obtained on production of the winning tickets, either personally or by letter. Parties residing out of Toronto can have their prizes forwarded to any Railway or Express Station if required. To everyone who takes or disposes of a book of ten tickets, a special (free) ticket is presented. Parties desiring to purchase or act as agents for the sale of tickets can obtain them either singly or in books on application. Tickets for the Drawing, one dollar each. All communications and remittances and demands for tickets to be sent (postage paid) to Rev. J. M. Laurent P. P. St. Patrick's Church, Toronto, Ontario, to whom all drafts and Post Office Orders are to be made payable. Tickets are also for sale by Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

TEACHER WANTED. A School Master, with an elementary diploma; to teach the English language. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM HART, SECY. TREAS. St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, Pro. of Quebec.

THIS WAY TO BROADWAY. BROADWAY TAILOR, 52 ST. JOHN STREET. Fourth door from St. James street, on the right, where CLOTHING is scientifically cut and beautifully made. Particular attention given to REPAIRING. Bring your OLD CLOTHING, and at BROADWAY it will soon appear equal to New. If required articles will be called for, and sent home free of extra charge. For Style, try BROADWAY. For Economy, try BROADWAY. Remember the Bed Number, 52, 52 52 Gentlemen furnish your own Cloth, and give BROADWAY a trial, and you will find it to be on the whole the cheapest and best place in the Dominion. J. SHANNON.

BROADWAY NOTICE. The services of a widely celebrated Cutter of exterior European and American experience have been secured at Broadway, 52 St. John Street. Those supplying cloth may now rely on always obtaining the most elegant and best fitting Coat and Pants in the Dominion. J. SHANNON.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, in the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No 592 NOTICE is hereby given that Marie Therese Gosselin, of the City of Montreal, wife of Theod. Desjardins heretofore Trader, and now Bailiff, of the same place, has instituted before this Court an action in separation as to property against her said husband, the said action returnable on the first day of February next. Montreal, 19th January 1870. LEBLANC & GASSIDY, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

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