

Much has been said, and a great deal of nonsense spoken by Anglicans, about the Pope's arrangement in claiming all baptized persons as his spiritual subjects; and the arraignment of this claim as a justification, both of the persecution urged by the German government against the Church, and of the action of Earl Russell in promising to take the chair at a meeting of English Protestants to express approval of that persecution.

Now wherein in principle does the claim of the Pope, differ from that of every Anglican Bishop. The latter, according to the theory of the Anglican Church, claims the spiritual allegiance of every baptized person without distinction, within his diocese; and every Anglican, if pressed upon the subject, must, if at all acquainted with the principles of his own denomination, lay down as unquestionable that the spiritual allegiance of every baptized person in a diocese is due to the Bishop thereof. Not only does that officer engage himself when consecrated according to Act of Parliament, to use all "faithful diligence to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrine contrary to God's word;" but he promises to "correct and punish" according to his power, all "such as be unquiet, disobedient, and criminal within his diocese;" not merely those of his own denomination, or members of his church by profession; but all, without exception, within his diocese, dissenters as well as Anglicans, who are disobedient to him in spiritual things.—This is, in theory, the duty of all Anglican bishop.

In principle wherein does the claim of the Anglican Bishop differ from the claim of the Pope to the—not civil, but—spiritual allegiance of every baptized person, that is to say, of every one who by baptism has been admitted within the pale of the one Christian Church? What is there more of arrogance in the one case than in the other? Non-episcopalian sects may, logically, denounce as arrogant alike the claims of the Pope and of the Anglican bishop; but it is absurd on the part of Anglicans, who in theory at least confess one baptism by which the recipient is made a member of the Church, and who claim for their bishop the spiritual allegiance of all baptized persons to raise a shout of indignation, when by Catholics the same claim is put forward for him who in their eyes stands to the entire Church in the same position as every particular Bishop stands towards his own diocese.

Of course the practise of Anglicans gives the lie to their theory. Their theory is that every baptized person owes spiritual allegiance to the Bishop of the diocese in which he resides.—Therefore, if logical, the Anglican resident in France or Italy would give his spiritual allegiance to the Bishop of that diocese. The Anglican is not logical, and therefore experiences no mental difficulties in upholding contradictory theories as to Episcopal authority and the duties of baptized persons.

ORANGEMEN FIRST—CHRISTIANS AFTERWARDS.—Our readers will remember the name of the Orange Young Britons in connection with rowdiness at the late Toronto election and with many previous acts of rowdiness and brutal violence. The members of this precious society have it seems been doing what is called the "religious dodge," having held a session the other day, presided over by a Protestant minister, Archdeacon Fuller, who felt himself "highly honored in being the one of all the Christian ministers selected to address a body so respectable as the Loyal Orange Britons." He had however a word of advice to give them which no doubt was much needed; to the effect that though he had remarked with pleasure "a great improvement in the social habits of members of the Order generally during the last twenty years"—what must they have been 20 years ago!—still he would blandly insinuate that there was still room for improvement; that "they should not be satisfied with being Orangemen merely—they should be Christians indeed."—*Toronto Globe*. Very sensible advice indeed, and noteworthy—inasmuch as it suggests what a difference there is betwixt being a good staunch Orangeman, and being a Christian.

THE SPECTATOR.—This is the name of a neatly printed little paper published in St. Laurent College weekly during the Session.—If kept under proper control, it will prove itself useful. The young students will learn the art of composition and at the same time promote the interests of their very excellent College. We wish them all success in their undertakings.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.—January, 1874.—The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

An interesting article on *The Ballad*, which the *Reviewer* contends in its origin implied a "dance song," is the first of the current number, and is followed by an Essay on *Modern Scientific Inquiry, and Religious Thought* intended to show that Modern Science may be

reconciled with the truths of Revelation. To this succeeds an article on *Inductive Theology*, followed up by one on *Mind and the Science of Energy*. We have next a long notice of the principles on which the *Revision of the New Testament*, is being conducted and the probable results. The *Reviewer* however, seems to forget that any revision of the text of Scripture which is not based upon some infallible authority, for determining the canon, and the inspiration of what is called scripture is but an idle waste of time. A biographical notice of the late John Stuart Mill, one of the leaders of modern Protestant thought, and the usual notices of *Contemporary Literature* complete the number.

HOME RULE—MEETING IN MONTREAL.

A meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule Association was held on the 10th inst., at Perry's Hall, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Home Rule Movement in Ireland, the attendance was large and much enthusiasm was manifested.

The President, Edward Murphy, Esq., opened the meeting, and referred to the present election going on in Great Britain, which had been sprung upon the people, out of the 55 members so far elected for Ireland, 31 were pledged Home Rulers (O'Heers), 16 were Conservatives and 8 Liberals. If the same proportion were maintained in the balance of the elections there would be 60 Home Rulers out of a representation of 105. He said the present meeting was called to raise funds to assist the promoters of Home Rule in Ireland, as their resources must be exhausted by the present election contest. The question of Home Rule was greatly misunderstood. The principles of the Society were those laid down by the great Home Rule Conference held in Dublin, in November last, in the following resolutions:—

1. "That as the basis of the proceedings of this conference we declare our conviction that it is essentially necessary to the peace and prosperity of Ireland that the right of domestic legislation in all Irish affairs should be restored to our country."

2. "That, solemnly reasserting the inalienable right of the Irish people to self-government we declare that the time, in our opinion, has come when a combined and energetic effort should be made to obtain the restoration of that right."

3. "That in accordance with the ancient and constitutional right of the Irish nation we claim the privilege of managing our own affairs by a Parliament assembled in Ireland, and composed of the Sovereign, the Lords, and the Commons of Ireland."

4. "That in claiming these rights and privileges for our country, we adopt the principles of a federal arrangement, which would secure to the Irish Parliament the right of legislation for and regulating all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland, while leaving to the Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the Imperial Crown and Government; legislation regarding the colonies and other dependencies of the Crown; the relations of the Empire with Foreign States, and all matters appertaining to the defence and stability of the Empire at large, as well as the power of granting and providing the supplies necessary for Imperial purposes, subject to the obligation of contributing our just proportion of the Imperial expenditure."

5. "That such an arrangement does not involve any change in the existing constitution of the Imperial Parliament or any interference with the prerogatives of the Crown, or disturbance of the principles of the constitution."

6. "That to secure to the Irish people the advantages of constitutional government, it is essential that there should be in Ireland an administration for Irish affairs, controlled, according to constitutional principles, by the Irish Parliament, and conducted by Ministers constitutionally responsible to that Parliament."

7. "That in the opinion of this Conference, a Federal arrangement, based upon these principles, would consolidate the strength and maintain the integrity of the empire, and add to the dignity and power of the Imperial Crown."

8. "That while we believe that in an Irish Parliament the rights and liberties of all classes of our countrymen would find their best and surest protection, we are willing that there should be incorporated in the Federal constitution articles supplying the simplest guarantees that no change shall be made by that Parliament, in the present settlement of property in Ireland, and that no legislation shall be adopted to establish any religious ascendancy in Ireland, or to subject any person to disabilities on account of his religious opinions."

These resolutions were discussed and carried in a conference of about 800 representatives, both Protestant and Catholic, from all parts of Ireland. The federal union proposed was something like that which we have in Canada.

The Irish are as loyal as any other subjects of the Crown, if there is disaffection in Ireland as is charged against some of her people, it is to be wondered at? They are dissatisfied with the present state of things, but they do not want to break from the Empire, they desire their relations to it to be on the Federal plan, something like what we have in Canada, in addition to which they are willing to enter into the obligation of contributing their just proportion of the Imperial expenditure.

If Ireland gets Home Rule she will be a source of strength to the Empire instead of weakness as at present.

Mr. Myles Murphy said every good Irishman should sympathize with this movement, and should show his sympathy by putting his hands in his pocket and giving money for its assistance. The hard working Irishmen of Ireland nobly deposited their votes for Home Rule, under the penalty of a sudden "notice to quit." It had been suggested that the elections in Ireland would soon be over, and the money would be too late to be of any use. But the bills would not be paid. Shall we let their bill go to protest? The speaker therefore proposed the following resolution:

"Whereas the so-called act of union, in consequence of which the Parliament of Ireland ceased to discharge its functions, did not emanate from the people of Ireland, received no warranty from them and was in its nature not only unconstitutional, but morally vicious, and

"Whereas experience has shown that the suspension of said native legislation in Ireland has resulted most injudiciously to all her best interests, and

"Be it resolved that this meeting of Irishmen, and their descendants, most heartily sympathizes with the present national movement for the resumption in Ireland of Home Rule, by means of a Federal Parliament holding its sessions in Dublin."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. P. Doran and was unanimously carried.

Mr. J. J. Curran then said he had never been in Ireland, but had read its history, and about the hardships of Irishmen there. But for those hardships many of those present would not have been "Exiles from Erin." Now that the movement appears to be moving harmoniously, we should not be backward in helping it on. He moved the following resolution:

"Resolved, that in order the more effectually to aid the great and good cause now being so ably contended for in Ireland a subscription be taken up at this meeting, and that the amount so subscribed

be forwarded, as early as possible, together with the sum already in the hands of the Treasurer of this society, to the President or other proper officer of the parent association."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. P. Carroll and carried unanimously.

A subscription list was then opened and responded to with much spirit as in a short time over \$600 was handed in to the Treasurer, this includes a cheque for \$100 from the St. Patrick's Society.

The meeting was then adjourned till Friday the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock when we hope to see another large attendance.

We have much pleasure in informing our readers that the sum of £150 sterling was remitted to the Parent Association through John Martin Esq. Secretary, by last Friday's mail.

We append the names of the subscribers at this meeting.

St. Patrick's Society \$100; E. Murphy, 25; M. Murphy, 25; M. P. Ryan, M. P. 25; J. Howley, J. P. 25; M. G. Mullarky, 25; P. Larkin, 25; R. McCready, 15; F. Callahan, 10; P. Doran, 10; J. P. Whelan, 10; M. Feron, 10; B. Connaughton, 10; W. Wilson, 10; R. McShane, 10; J. Cloran, 10; W. P. McGuire, 10; P. F. Walsh, 10; J. J. Curran, 5; S. Cross, 5; P. Carroll, 5; T. Bushanan, 5; J. Connaughton, 5; H. H. DeWitt, 5; M. T. Ralph, 5; P. Wright, 5; J. Cuddy, 5; M. Foley, 5; P. McCaffrey, 5; M. C. Healy, 5; J. Dunne, 5; P. Reynolds, 5; M. Harrington, 5; M. J. McAndrew, 5; Battie Bros., 5; T. Gilless, 5; A. Brogan, 5; M. McNamara, 5; J. Roche, 5; J. Burns, 5; W. P. J. Bond, 5; D. Lyons, 5; P. Meagher, 5; G. Langan, 5; P. O'Neill, 5; J. McKillop, 5; D. Dwyer, 5; P. McKenna, 5; J. Tucker, 5; B. Emerson, 5; J. McKenna, 5; F. Brennan, 5; T. Harrington, 5; F. Kiernan, 5; A. Brennan, 5; P. Kearney, 4; J. Lyons, 4; J. Walsh, 4; C. McCarthy, 4; J. Kehoe, 3; J. Berningham, 3; F. Langan, 3; J. Keane, 3; T. Doyle, 3; J. Heblin, 3; J. W. Rafferty, 2; J. Dillon, 2; T. Fyfe, 2; A. Friend, 2; P. Weir, 2; W. Byrne, 2; J. P. Doyle, 2; J. Hughes, 2; T. Mullins, 2; W. Doran, 2; J. Doyle, 2; M. Sharkey, 2; H. Prendergill, 2; R. Warren, 2; P. McNally, 2; M. O'Shaughnessy, 2; J. J. Tucker, 2; T. E. Devany, 2; M. Moore, 1; J. Griffin, 1; T. White, 1; T. Foy, 1; T. Burke, 1; P. Quigley, 1; L. Quinlan, 1; M. Kilkeely, 1; P. Redmond, 1; O. Smith, 1; J. Mackey, 1; J. C. Doyle, 1; J. Daley, 1; L. Mallett, 1; P. J. Quinlan, 1; C. Shannon, 1; J. Callaghan, 1; J. Callaghan, 1; C. Cronin, 1; G. Donovan, 1; J. Foley, 1; T. O'Connor, 1; P. Lyster, 1; D. O'Reilly, 1; J. Fenton, 1; W. McNulty, 1; P. Curley, 1; T. O'Connor, 1.

THE IRISH BALL.—On Friday evening of last week, a brilliant Social Gathering of our Irish fellow-citizens took place at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Of this, perhaps the most brilliant public assemblage of the season, the *Montreal Herald*, has the following well written, and well deserved notice:—

The Irish are indeed a proud race, but they have much to be proud of. They have just cause to be proud of their native land, whose scholars and whose great ones are almost numberless. Then too they have just cause to be proud of their wives their daughters and their sisters, who may with just cause be reckoned among the beautiful ones of the earth. Having in view all these facts, we must confess that it was with some trepidation that we ventured to the ball last night. The invitation we received was indeed, both kind and cordial, but in presence of the gathering which was universally brilliant, we hardly felt at home until we glanced at the top of the card which was placed in our hands, and saw the words "Cead Mille Failte." A hundred thousand welcomes indeed awaited us, and the smiles which were cast upon us from all sides, were such as would have put courage into the heart of almost the most timid individual. As we before said, Irish ladies are proverbial for their good looks; and certainly those of Montreal are no exception in this particular, whilst, as to tastefulness of dress, the exhibition of last night showed that in this, one of the chiefest of arts, they undoubtedly excel. From whatever standpoint one looked upon the dancers as they "threaded the mazes" the sight was a magnificent one, and one which well repaid the visit. Dressed in all the latest styles in the richest materials the ladies showed to the very best advantage creating impressions all around them. Not having the complete list of the dancers we forbear giving any names, and for the same reason prefer not to enter into particulars as to how this or that lady was dressed, for indeed, under other circumstances it would be somewhat out of place for us to do so, as we make but few pretensions to knowledge of the details of dress. We might, it is true give a number of technicalities, but should certainly awake this morning with lively apprehensions as to the correctness of our phraseology. The ladies dresses were of all shades of colour, prominent among which was the real old national colour, the "green" whilst others who had hardly gone so deeply into the shade, have some emblem or otherwise of the land of their birth.

A well-furnished refreshment table was to be found in a room leading off the main hall and about midnight a most sumptuous supper was served in the lower dining room. Had the Queen herself been a guest a finer menu could not have been served and we must say that Mr. Gerken fully deserved the many encomiums passed upon his very creditable catering.

In conclusion, we have to congratulate all concerned, and particularly the genial-hearted and persevering Chairman of the Committee, W. Wilson, Esq., also the Stewards, Messrs F. Brennan, J. Rooney, H. Dolan, J. Milloy, J. Cloran, J. P. Kelly, R. McShane and J. J. Hayes—to the exertions of these gentlemen on the success of the assembly was in no small degree due.

(Communicated.)

REV. FATHER MCGEE OF IRELAND AT FORT EDWARD.

On Sunday last, the Catholic congregation of Fort Edward enjoyed the rare treat of an English and Irish address from Very Rev. James McGee, P. V., Castlebar, in the archdiocese of Tuam, Ireland. At early Mass, the much beloved Pastor Father McGee, introduced his revered namesake in the most friendly and cordial terms, and added that he could not allow so respected a Priest coming upon a mission of charity and with the most express sanction of his venerable Archbishop, Doctor McEllie, whom Irishmen everywhere loved and venerated, to leave the locality without inviting him to Fort Edward. Father McGee, of Ireland, officiated at last Mass, and I am proud to say his eloquent and fervid appeal resulted in a very generous collection, for the great work of religion which occasioned the reverend gentleman coming to America. At the special request of the Pastor and people of Fort Edward, Father McGee preached to a crowded congregation after Vespers in the Irish language. The effect of the old and once familiar tones of their own loved language upon the people was perfectly magical and found expression in the heartfelt sighs and sobs of those who understood it, and in a sort of fascination for even such as did not. In the afternoon a well-known patriotic Irishman and well-to-do citizen invited some eighty ladies and gentlemen to meet Father McGee at his residence, where amid song and story animated debates on the present position and prospects of the beautiful "island of tears," and the discussion too of the good things provided by the worthy host, the evening passed happily. Father McGee leaves deeply impressed with the cordial and friendly welcome accorded to him by the good Pastor and warm-hearted people of Fort Edward.

NUMBER OF VOTERS.—The number of qualified voters in the East Ward is 479; in the Centre, 642; in the West, 952; in St. Ann's, 1,494; in St. Antoine, 2,462; in St. Lawrence, 1,123; in St. Louis, 1,269; in St. James, 1,424; in St. Mary's, 1,047; total number of voters in the city, 10,832.—*Gazette*.

A NIGHT'S ADVENTURE.—A lover in Guelph, Ontario, who feared the lady he loved was entertaining another admirer, determined to climb a tree in the yard from which he could see into the sitting room in the second story, where the young woman was supposed to be. Just as he got himself fixed in a comfortable position commanding the window, some one upon the inside pulled the curtain down. Then the lover made up his mind to descend. It was very dark, but just as he began to slide down the trunk the lover heard a dog barking furiously beneath, and looking down he saw a huge animal capering about apparently very eager to nip the lover's legs. Then the lover suddenly climbed up the tree again, and endeavored to drive the dog off, but the more it danced round and barked. Then the lover came down as near as he dared and tried to coax the animal, but this only made him hop about and howl more furiously than ever. So it became apparent that the lover would have to spend the night in the tree. He fixed himself as comfortable as he could in a crotch of the limbs, and kicked his legs and moved his arms to keep himself from freezing to death. Several times when he thought the dog was asleep he attempted to descend, but each time the brute awoke and began to caper about. By the time daylight arrived the lover was so benumbed with cold he could hardly use his hands; but as the sky grew brighter he leaned over to examine his persecutor, and to his amazement he found that it was his own dog, which unknown to him had followed him to the tree and had barked and capered only to express its delight at the prospect of the lover coming down and going home. The suddenness with which the lover reached the ground is said to have been remarkable, and the language used by him bad. He has some of the rheumatism which he got on that night in his bones yet.

THE NEW BISHOP OF HAMILTON.—VERY REV. VICAR-GENERAL CRINNAN APPOINTED.—We observe by the *Herald* of Friday, that Stratford is about to lose the Rev. Dean Crinnan, Vicar-General of London Diocese, whom the Holy See has just appointed Bishop of Hamilton. In parting with Rev. Dean Crinnan, the whole town sustains a loss, but more particularly his own congregation. When Father Crinnan first came to Stratford, about 16 years ago, the mission entrusted to his charge included what are now the parishes of Stratford, St. Mary's, Kinkora, and Mitchell. In Stratford there was only a small frame church, and no dwelling house for the clergyman. Father Crinnan has built during his residence in Stratford, a church in St. Mary's, and another in Kinkora, besides the magnificent structure which he has erected in this town. The new Catholic church in Stratford is a credit to the town and a monument to the zeal of its builder, whose well-known financial ability has brought a most arduous task to a successful ending. Father Crinnan during his long stay amongst us has earned for himself no ordinary reputation for charity and courtesy. We heartily congratulate him upon his accession of dignity and responsibility; we well know that the increased responsibility which he now assumes will be met with an earnest desire to extend the influence of religion and morality. We are also certain that while occupying an exalted position in the wealthy and progressive city of Hamilton, the Rev. gentleman will not forget the scenes and faces endeared to him by sixteen years of companionship, through good and evil fortune. Father Crinnan will be consecrated about the third Sunday of April next, in Stratford, and in the very church which he has completed, with, as it were, prophetic foresight.—*Stratford Beacon*.

DIED. In Sherbrooke, P.Q., on the 11th inst., after a long and painful illness, Mary Anne Clarke, beloved wife of Henry Milvina and sister of the late Rev. P. G. Clarke of Quebec, aged 56 years.—*R. I. P.*

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.		
Flour & bbl. of 196 lb.—Follards	\$3.50	\$3.75
Superior Extra	6.45	6.60
Extra	0.00	0.00
Fancy	0.00	0.00
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.	0.00	0.00
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland Canal]	0.00	0.00
Canada Supers, No. 2	0.00	0.00
Western States, No. 2	0.00	0.00
Flour	4.85	5.00
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]	0.00	0.00
Fresh Ground	0.00	0.00
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)	0.00	0.00
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)	0.00	0.00
Strong Bakers	5.90	6.15
Middlings	4.40	4.50
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.	2.70	2.80
City bags, [delivered]	2.96	3.06
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.	1.15	1.20
Lard, per lbs.	0.11	0.12
Cheese, per lbs.	0.12	0.13
do do do Finest new	0.13	0.14
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs.	0.38	0.39
Outmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs.	5.60	5.15
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs.	0.70	0.72
Pence, per bushel of 68 lbs.	0.88	0.90
Pork—Old Mess.	17.00	17.50
New Canada Mess.	18.75	19.00

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.		
Wheat, fall, per bush.	\$1 25	1 30
do spring	1 16	1 17
Barley	1 35	1 40
Oats	0 39	0 40
Peas	0 00	0 01
Rye	0 00	0 00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.	7 00	7 50
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb.	0 05	0 07
"fore-quarters "	0 03	0 04
Mutton, by carcass, per lb.	0 06	0 07
Chickens, per pair	0 25	0 40
Ducks, per brace	0 50	0 70
Geese, each	0 40	0 50
Turkeys	0 65	1 40
Potatoes, per bush.	0 40	0 50
Butter, lb. rolls	0 25	0 30
"large rolls	0 20	0 21
"tub dairy	0 20	0 22
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	0 00	0 25
"packed	0 10	0 20
Apples, per bbl.	2 50	3 00
Carrots	0 50	0 50
Beets	0 55	0 55
Parasips	0 60	0 75
Turnips, per bush.	0 30	0 40
Cabbage, per doz.	0 50	1 00
Onions, per bush.	1 00	1 50
Hay	20 00	25 50
Straw	14 00	18 50

KINGSTON MARKETS.		
Flour—XXX retail \$8.00 per barrel or \$4.00 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs. and Family \$3.50.		
GRAIN—nominal; Rye 66c. Barley \$1.20. Wheat \$1.10 to \$1.20. Peas 65c. Oats 40c to 50c.		
BUTTER—Ordinary fresh by the tub or crock sells at 23 to 25c per lb., print selling on market at 24 to 25c. Eggs are selling at 20 to 25c. Cheese worth 10 to 11c; in stores 13c.		
MEAT—Beef, \$5.00 to 6.00; grain fed, none in market; Pork \$6.00 to 6.50; Mess Pork \$17 to \$18 00; Sugar from 15 to 16c. Veal, none; Hams—cured, 16 to 17c. Lamb 10 to 12c. Bacon 13 to 14c.		

POULTRY.—Turkeys from 60c to \$1.00. Fowls per pair 40 to 50c. Chickens 90 to 100c. Hay steady, \$16 to \$18.00. Straw \$5.00 to \$8.00. Wood selling at \$4.25 to \$5.75 for hard, and \$3.00 to \$3.50 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7.50 for stove, delivered, per ton; \$7.00 if contracted for in quantity. Soft \$8.



AN ADJOURNED PUBLIC MEETING of the MONTREAL BRANCH of the IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE will be held in the ROOM of the IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY, TROUPIN'S BUILDING, 223 M'GILL STREET, on FRIDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at EIGHT o'clock, sharp.

Several speakers will address the meeting. Subscriptions towards the Funds will be received on this occasion, for immediate transmission to Ireland.

It is hoped there will be a large attendance of those favorable to HOME RULE FOR IRELAND, and by their contributions show sympathy with the cause.

The Parent Association in Ireland will have heavy expenses to meet after the Elections are over, and the only way we can assist them here is by subscribing generously.

JOHN F. FENTON, Sec.

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH TEACHER; must be a Catholic and successful disciplinarian. Address, (enclosing testimonials of morality and ability, stating experience and where last employed).

P. O. Drawer No. 438

Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of LOUIS ASSELIN,

Insolvent.

I, the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, No. 5314 Craig Street, on the 23rd March next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.

G. H. DUMESNIL,

Official Assignee.

Montreal, 16th February, 1874.

27-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of ANTOINE LEGAULT *de* DES-LAURIERS,

Insolvent.

I, the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, No. 5314 Craig Street, on the 23rd March next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.

G. H. DUMESNIL,

Official Assignee.

Montreal, 13th February, 1874.

27-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND AMENDMENTS THEREOF.

In the Matter of DAME JANE THEODORA WISEMAN, of the City of Montreal, Marchand Public Liquor and Trader, wife of EDWARD SPALDING, of the same place, trader, duly separated from her said husband as to property,

An Insolvent.

And the said EDWARD SPALDING, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

An Insolvent.

The above Insolvents have severally made an Assignment of their Estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court-House in Montreal aforesaid, in the room set apart for proceedings in Insolvency therein at Eleven o'clock of the Clock in the forenoon on Tuesday, the Third day of March next, to receive statements of their affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

JAMES RIDDELL,

Interim Assignee