

hospital that precedes, and calls into being the exposure of children by their unnatural parents; and ignores the fact that it was that exposure which preceded and called into being the founding hospital or asylum for the wretched cast-away infants. He is simply guilty of the logical error of putting the cart before the horse. We admit that at best, the founding hospital cannot do all the good that its founders anticipated; that owing to physical causes the mortality amongst the children whom it takes in is great, and that the number of children it rescues from death is small. But the moral good it does is immense.

There is another point connected with this "baby-farming" business important to note. Though so rife in England, though children are there murdered in "heaps" and in a cool matter of business way, the crime is almost unknown in Catholic Ireland. Why is this?

May it not be that it is owing to the same reason as that to which we owe the remarkable phenomenon, that in the New England States the Protestant Yankee race, owing to the prevalence of the crime of child-murder under the form of feticide, is, according to Dr. Allen, dying out; whilst the foreign and Irish Catholic community in the same States is steadily increasing in numbers, owing to the marriages of these foreigners being always prolific.

In the meantime the fact remains that the three countries in which the crime of child-murder is the most common, are Protestant Great Britain, Protestant America, and heathen China.

The Montreal Gazette is in a state of open hostility with the entire evangelical world. It has attacked its favorite doctrine; and though of course, formally, as the schoolmen say—the negation of authority is the fundamental principle of all Protestantism, yet, materially, the doctrine of "justification by faith alone" is the very corner-stone of the Reformation as preached by Luther and his contemporaries. "We are justified," said Luther without ceasing, "from the time that we certainly believe ourselves so."—*Vide Bosset's Variations*. So also thought and taught Melancthon and the other Reformers—*Certissima sententia est, oportere nos certissimos semper esse de remissione peccati de benevolentia Dei erga nos, qui justificati sumus.* In a word, the great doctrine of the Reformation which the Council of Trent condemned, was: Believe that your sins are forgiven unto you, and they are forgiven."

And yet, in spite of all this, we find a writer in the *Gazette*, X., speaking in the most irreverent, unevangelical manner possible of this fundamental doctrine of orthodox Protestantism. He is criticising the comments of some of his contemporaries on the edifying death of two fellows lately hung for murder at Kingston, and he thus denounces the general tone of those comments:—

"Perhaps the Devil has no more powerful, because subtle temptation by which to beguile poor sinners than that of spiritual pride in the really groundless confidence that all our sins are blotted out, because we have forced our thoughts into the bold conviction that we have arrived at this comfortable point."

X speaks as one of the Fathers of the Tridentine Council on this matter; but his utterances, excellent as they are, are a formal protest against the teachings of Luther and Calvin, and a forcible repudiation of the doctrine of justification by faith as defined by the Reformers. The letter in short is so excellent that we hesitate not to lay it before our readers:—

THE KINGSTON EXECUTIONS.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

Sir,—Your article in Friday's *Gazette* about the Kingston executions deserves the thanks of all sensible and God-fearing persons. Perhaps the Devil has no more powerful, because subtle, temptation by which to beguile poor sinners than that of spiritual pride in the really groundless confidence that all our sins are blotted out, because we have forced our thoughts into the bold conviction that we have arrived at this comfortable point. "The greater sinner, the greater saint."—the blacker the previous guilt, the more brilliantly white the cleansed soul—the thief on the cross a pattern for all to follow: These results are held up in such a light as would naturally lead men to commit all kinds of crime, in order to gain the higher seat in the company of the forgiven blessed. Let a man only be bold enough to pass, by a leap, over the final barrier, on the other side of which the law of God (and human and Christian law) meets him with death as his punishment; and then confess that he has committed the fatal crime, and claim, not humbly sue for, but claim pardon; and lo! he is transformed into an angel of light, a teacher of the hidden things of God—not a brand (that would be too humble a metaphor) from the burning; but rather a phoenix, rising with resplendent wings, and soaring exultingly into the skies! This false view of the Gospel seems to be one which is becoming more and more prevalent in our times. Of this we may cite as proof the fact that five or six, or more, self-called Ministers of the Gospel are found to rush in where angels fear to tread, with their peculiar teachings, all of which tend to the point referred to here, viz., to the self-persuasion in the mind itself of the culprit that he is not only pardoned of his sin, but also exalted thereby into a condition of greater holiness than any one who have not so sinned, a condition which the most saintly men that have ever lived would tremblingly decline to assume as their own.

In view of this evil it might be a matter for serious consideration whether the executive powers are properly employed when such things are permitted. Akin to such distorted teaching as to what true Christianity is, we may instance the use of such a designation for any body of men as may be seen in some of the public prints, under the title of "The Young Men's Christian Association." This and similar designations if they have any distinct mean-

ing must be used on the assumption that all who do not join such bodies are not Christians, but heathens; that they must look up to those young men as models—as beings raised above their fellow-men. Surely they say by their very bye-name to all others: "Stand by, for I am holier than thou"—"I am not as other men, nor even as this Publican." The application is easy.

We insert willingly the subjoined letter, from respect to the writer's motives; though we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the Bill lately brought forward by Mr. Carter, M.P.P., to confer extraordinary power on the Corporation of Montreal for the punishment of proprietors who knowingly let houses for immoral purposes, will have much effect towards abating the nuisance complained of. It will always be difficult, generally impossible, to adduce legal proofs of the guilty knowledge.

To meet the evil, power should we think be given to the magistrate before whom any person shall have been convicted of keeping, or of being an inmate of, a "disorderly house," to turn all the inmates of the said house, neck and crop, out into the streets within twenty-four hours of said conviction. The law might also be so amended, as to deprive the landlord of all power of recovering by legal process any rents due by persons once convicted of having kept or resided in a "house" branded by the law as "disorderly." In fact the tenants of a certain class of houses should be, after conviction, summarily evicted from their holdings; and landlords should be given to understand that the law will never assist them to recover rent from any person so convicted.

The law of the Church is very severe upon proprietors guilty of the offence with which Mr. Carter's Bill proposes to deal. By that law all persons knowingly letting houses for certain immoral purposes, are *ipso facto* excommunicated; and their offence is so grave that it falls within the cognisance only of the Bishop and his Grand Vicars. But as these spiritual penalties are unavailing, it would be well were the civil magistrate to try his hand at protecting the public morals. We give below our correspondent's letter on the subject:—

IMPROPER HOUSES.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Sir,—May I request that as an exponent of truth and morality you will publish the following remarks:—The motion made by Mr. Carter, M.P.P., to introduce a Bill to empower the Corporation of Montreal to pass a By-Law to prevent proprietors from leasing their houses to prostitutes, cannot but be hailed with sentiments of pleasure by the virtuous and good, inhabiting our wide spread City, and it is to be hoped that such power may be delegated to our Civic Rulers by the Legislature.

It is a grave reflection, as well as a public censure on such proprietors, when a community is constrained to appeal to Parliament for an enactment to compel them to desist from such a practice, and at the same time to impress upon them the aversion towards their vileness entertained by the citizens. Can these men or women, (proprietors,) excuse themselves as entirely innocent of the revolting evils to souls and bodies, resulting from the encouragement and harbor they afford for the most vile of women; at least they cannot but admit that they are accessories in *limine*, when they suffer their houses year after year to be abodes of infamy, of scandal to their fellow man—for in many cases the virtuous unfortunately find themselves in the vicinity of such haunts, in many instances the next door. These wretches let their houses at high rents, which is usually paid in advance; they are aware of the source whence these rents are realized, yet with plastic conscience, and the supposition of no wrong doing, they pocket the wages of iniquity; they count it a good investment, the tenants are easily pleased, who do not call upon them for any expenditure for repairs, or improvements to the premises. Such premises are known to the police authorities, and the description of the inmates, yet we hear of no raid being made upon them, unless when specially reported as nuisances.

Apologising for drawing your attention to such a subject and its length,

I am, Sir, &c.,
Sanguinet, W.

20th Dec., 1870.

ORDINATIONS.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Sir,—I have again a very agreeable duty to perform, that of laying before your readers the particulars of an Ordination held in the chapel of the Seminary on Saturday last. This, the second ceremony of the kind since his return, was performed by His Lordship Bishop Guigues, assisted by the Rev. Directors of the Seminary. The following were the recipients of the several Orders:—Deaconship—C. F. Durocher and P. Lecomte, O.M.I. Subdeaconship—D. Foley, H. Franquiere and E. Marcellin. Minor Orders—E. Dugas, O.M.I. Tonsure—E. Dugas, J. Prevost and F. Harnois, O.M.I.

SHANROCK.

Ottawa, Dec. 22nd, 1870.

It is asked, "Is Great Britain a party to the Treaties guaranteeing the Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope, and the integrity of the States of the Church?" We answer—Yes. By the Treaty of Vienna, and Article 103, it is agreed that the Holy See be reinstated in the "Legations of Ravenna, Bologna, and Ferrara, with the exception of that part of Ferrara situated on the left Bank of the Po." This article was signed on the part of Great Britain by Clancarty, Cathcart, and Stewart; and on the 20th of Nov., 1815, the signatures of Castlereagh and Wellington were attached on the part of the British Government, to a clause stipulating that the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, May

30th, 1814, which ratified the integrity of the Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope, were "confirmed and maintained in all of these clauses which have not been modified by the clauses of this Treaty—that of Vienna, 1815.

Of your charity pray for the soul of Elizabeth Hart, who departed this life, in this city, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Devany, on Tuesday the 20th inst., aged 21.

Fortified by the last sacraments of the Church, and in the fulness of Christian hope, this lovely and most amiable young lady passed away from earth, regretted by all who knew her, and mourned by a circle of bereaved relatives. Lovely in life, her end was peace; and although her illness was long and severe, she bore her sufferings with the patience of a true Christian, and calmly resigned her spirit into the hands of Him that gave it. A faithful and devoted child of Mary, she died with the scapular and the crucifix clasped to her breast, while her lips murmured the holy names of "Jesus, Mary, Joseph." Happy are they who die as she did.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN ITALY.—As it was suspected that the *Civiltà Cattolica* would set the edicts of the Piedmontese invaders of Rome prohibiting the publication of the Papal Encyclical, at defiance, the police were on the watch to seize its numbers of the 22nd before they could be distributed. Nevertheless by good management a large packet of the paper containing the obnoxious document was forwarded to Florence, and another to Turin, and their contents were there copied by the liberal journals, as a proof that the Italian press was free. To their great surprise however the argument was quickly turned against themselves—for their issues were also pounced upon, and confiscated, thus furnishing them with practical evidence of the Freedom of the Press in Italy.

In our exchanges we find an item of news—we do not vouch for its truth—to the effect that Dr. Forbes, son of the late Lord Medwin, and for some time past bishop in the Scotch Episcopal Protestant Church, having become convinced of the invalidity of his Orders, has thrown up his situation, and is about to retire into a religious house—a Catholic monastery near Glasgow—there to don the habit, and perform the functions of a lay brother.

We learn with pleasure, since we are to lose the services of our present most excellent Mayor, that, in compliance with a numerous signed requisition addressed to him by the leading citizens of Montreal, M. Coursol has allowed himself to be put in nomination for the office about to be vacated. We shall be lucky if we can secure the services of such a worthy successor to our present worthy chief magistrate.

The Province will sympathize with the Hon. P. O. Chauveau who is called upon to mourn the sudden death of his daughter, married but a few weeks ago to Lieut.-Col. Glendonwyn.

The Seminary of Quebec has made a gift to the City of twelve acres of land on St. Anne Street, for the erection of a female reformatory prison.

We beg to inform our friends in the Ottawa district that Mr. Gillies will leave here next week on a collecting tour, and we bespeak for him a warm reception.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD—January, 1871.—D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. Terms, 4.50 per annum; single number, 45 cents.

This sterling Catholic serial is as usual full of good things; the current number contains the following articles:—1. Beecherism and its Tendencies; 2. Venite Adoremus; 3. Dion and the Sibyls; 4. Merry Christmas; 5. Ischia; 5. Mr. Froude's History of England; 7. Our Winter Evenings; Sayings of the Fathers of the Desert; 9. Catholicity and Pantheism; 10. Hand in Hand; 11. Salva Mater Salvatoris; 12. Our Lady of Lourdes; 13. X=Y; 14. Mrs. Gerald's Niece; 15. Epiphany; 16. The Sources of American History.

The *Canadian Illustrated News* comes before us this week with an extensive supplement with very excellent illustrations. We wish it every success, for it is a credit to Montreal.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

LONDON, Dec. 10, 1870.

DEAR SIR,—I had the pleasure of attending the great Catholic meeting at St. James' Hall last evening. I took notes of the speeches made, but prefer to send you the *Times* Report, which, considering circumstances, is very fair.

I may say that I have attended many meetings in Canada, the U. S. and other places, but I have seldom witnessed more enthusiastic or genuine Catholic feeling displayed. The great Hall was crowded, and many persons were unable to obtain admission. It was pleasing to hear the allusions made to Ireland by most of the speakers, for her unwavering devotion and loyalty to the cause of the Holy Father and their perseverance in our holy religion; all admitting that Englishmen should regret their departure from the one true fold, and

return to the bosom of the Church which alone gives consolation and rest to the wearied.

I am, Yours, &c.
M.

THE QUEBEC PARLIAMENT.—THE PROROGATION.

Quebec, Dec. 24.

The last session of the first Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Lieutenant Governor arrived at 3 o'clock. A guard of honor was furnished from the 60th Rifles. Among those present were Cols. Hamilton, Chandler and Fielding, Major Pope, Judges Caron, Meredith, Doucet, and Mayor Garneau.

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly addressed His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and presented for His Excellency's acceptance a Bill intitled an Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government for the financial year ending on the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, and for other purposes connected with the Public Service.

To this Bill the Royal assent was signified in the following words:—

"In Her Majesty's name the Lieutenant Governor thanks her loyal subjects for their benevolence and assents to this Bill."

After which His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to close the fourth session of the first Parliament of the Province of Quebec with the following

SPEECH:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council—Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I congratulate you in the name of our gracious Sovereign on the important tasks which you have accomplished during the present session. To the measures sanctioned in previous sessions you have added liberal grants in favor of iron and wooden railroads, which by binding more closely together the various parts of our own Province and uniting us to the neighboring Provinces will, I am confident, develop our commerce, attract foreign emigration, and facilitate the settlement of the public domain by the youth of the country. Our position in the centre of the Confederation and on the shores of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, ensure us a distinguished part in the history of the continent. The disposition which the people of our Province evince for commercial, industrial and agricultural resources appears to me to afford a certain guarantee for our prosperity in time to come in despite of the numerous obstacles with which we have now to contend. It has been with much pleasure that I have given my sanction to the municipal code, and I trust with confidence that our rural population will not be slow to avail themselves of the opportunities which it will hold out for them for local improvement and the maintenance of order and good morals. I return you my thanks for the attention which you have bestowed upon the bills submitted to you respecting civil procedure, public instruction, agriculture, and that portion of the international revenue which is at our disposal, as also for your careful examination of the correspondence laid before you relative to the arbitration ordered by the British America Act, and I have no doubt that the country will sustain you in the determination which you have unanimously expressed to obtain justice for the Province.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

This session being the fourth of the first Parliament, the term of which ends in the course of next summer, I sincerely pray that at the ensuing elections the same spirit of harmony and moderation may be everywhere apparent, which taking into consideration the inevitable difference of opinion in a constitutional Government has never failed to mark your deliberation. I beg of you to accept my warmest good wishes for your own welfare and for that of your families.

In order to have the right of voting at the coming municipal elections, all assessments and personal taxes must be paid on or before 31st December.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A sad and fatal accident occurred at Barron's new block, on St. James Street, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, by which a man named Leon Laurin lost his life. Deceased, it appears, was working on a scaffolding just inside a third storey window overlooking St. John Street, when, by some unfortunate accident, he missed his footing and fell through the open window into the street below, striking his head as he fell on one of the copings of the building, and shattering his skull in the most frightful manner. He lived only long enough to receive the last rites of the church from a priest who was in a few moments in attendance. The body was afterwards taken to Mountain Street, in a sleigh, where it was said deceased lived, but the parties in charge being unable to find the house or anyone who knew him, it was taken to the Chaboultier Square Police Station. During the evening, it was seen and recognised by his brother-in-law, from whom the further particulars were gathered that deceased was 25 years of age, and had a young wife and two children, and that he lived in Workman Street, St. Joseph Suburbs.—*Daily News* 22nd.

QUEBEC, Dec. 23.—In the Storan murder case the Coroner's jury brought Margaret Carr and Mrs. Wall in guilty of manslaughter.

CORNWALL, Ont., Dec. 25.—The Cornwall woollen factory here has been burned to ashes this evening at six o'clock. The fire was first noticed in the ground floor. Everything is a total loss. All is confusion here. Loss estimated at \$250,000.

Some weeks ago, enquiry having been made into some alleged delinquencies in the use of the franking privilege in the public departments, an order in Council was passed prescribing new regulations and considerably reducing the number of officials to whom the privilege is in future allowed. Hitherto it had been permitted, not only to the deputy heads of the departments, but to certain other prominent officials, including the private secretaries of ministers, to frank their own official correspondence, and that of their subordinates and other employees of the service. By the order in Council referred to, the franking power is restricted to the Deputy Heads of departments alone, and the franking of blank envelopes prohibited. Any others having communications of an official nature to send out by post, send them in to the office of the Deputy, with the name or initials of the writer in the lower left hand corner of the envelope. The Deputy, in his discretion, may then frank the same by affixing his signature or stamp on the upper left hand corner, or withhold the same, and leave the postage to be paid in the usual manner. It will be seen that these precautions afford a very efficient supervision at all times, and a check if need be, upon the use of the privilege in question. Indeed, the restrictions are much more stringent, we believe, than have ever before been enforced in Canada. It is thought by some that the restrictions now enforced occasion a good deal of inconvenience and loss of time which all the alleged benefits and savings will not compensate for. The order is thought among certain of the rank and file of the service, (judging from what information we can gather,) to increase the importance and power of the deputy Ministers, which it is alleged "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be curtailed." On the other hand we should suppose it would entail a good deal of extra care and

work upon these self-same deputies, who unless for the desire to serve the country would not wish to undertake the task. Meanwhile due credit should be awarded the government for the effort to keep within proper bounds, (even at the risk of being inconveniently strict) a practice which it is scarcely practicable to abolish, yet very difficult to control.—*Ottawa Free Press*.

BREAKFAST.—EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPE & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Dec. 27.

Flour #1 of 196 lb.—Pollards.....	\$3.50 @	\$3.75
Middlings.....	4.00 @	4.20
Fine.....	4.70 @	4.85
Superior, No. 2.....	4.90 @	5.00
Superfine.....	5.50 @	0.00
Fancy.....	5.80 @	6.00
Extra.....	6.20 @	6.30
Superior Extra.....	6.40 @	6.50
Bag Flour #100 lb.....	2.65 @	2.75
Oatmeal #1 of 200 lb.....	5.70 @	5.90
Wheat #1 bush, of 60 lbs. U.C. Spring.....	1.20 @	1.23
Ashe #1 of 100 lb. First Pot.....	6.05 @	6.10
Seconds.....	5.00 @	0.00
Thirds.....	4.50 @	0.00
First Pearls.....	6.10 @	6.20
Pork #1 of 200 lb.—Mess.....	20.00 @	10.00
Thin Mess.....	18.50 @	18.50
Prime.....	14.00 @	14.50
Butter #1.....	0.20 @	0.24
Cheese #1.....	0.13 @	0.14
Lard #1.....	0.12 @	0.13
Barley #1 48 lb.....	0.55 @	0.60
Pease #1 66 lb.....	0.85 @	0.87

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Dec. 23, 1870.

	RETAIL	WHOLESALE
	s d s	s d s
Flour #100 lbs.....	14 6 0	14 0 0
Oatmeal, ".....	15 6 0	15 0 0
Indian Meal, (Ohio) ".....	11 0 0	10 6 0

GRAIN.

Wheat #56 lbs.....	0 0 0	0 0 0
Barley ".....	3 0 4	0 0 0
Pease ".....	4 3 4	0 0 0
Oats ".....	2 6 2	0 0 0
Buckwheat.....	3 0 4	0 0 0
Indian Corn, (Ohio).....	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rye.....	0 0 0	0 0 0
Flax Seed.....	8 0 8	0 0 0
Timothy.....	15 0 8	0 0 0

MEATS.

Beef, per 100 lbs.....	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.00	\$7.00
Pork, fresh.....	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7.50	\$8.50
Beef, per lb.....	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Pork.....	0 7 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Mutton.....	0 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Lamb, per lb.....	0 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Veal, per lb.....	0 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

FOULS AND GAME.

Turkeys, per couple.....	10 0 to 30 0	0 0 to 0 0
Do. (young).....	0 0 0	0 0 0
Geese.....	10 0 to 15 0	0 0 0

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, fresh, per lb.....	1 3 1 6	0 0 0 0
" salt.....	0 10 1 0	0 0 0 0
Cheese.....	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Potatoes, per bag (new).....	2 6 2 9	0 0 " 0	0 0 " 0
Turnips.....	0 0 " 0	0 0 " 0	0 0 " 0
Onions per minot.....	0 0 " 0	0 0 " 0	0 0 " 0
Maple Sugar, per lb.....	0 6 " 7	0 0 " 0	0 0 " 0
Honey, per lb.....	0 6 " 7	0 0 " 7	0 0 " 0
Lard, per lb.....	0 11 " 0	0 9 " 0	0 0 " 0
Eggs (fresh, per doz.....	1 6 " 18	0 0 " 0	0 0 " 0
Eggs per doz. by brl.....	0 0 " 0	1 3 " 14	0 0 " 0
Hallbut per lb.....	0 0 " 0	0 0 " 0	0 0 " 0
Haddock.....	0 4 " 0	0 0 " 0	0 0 " 0
Apples, per barrel.....	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.50 \$5.00
Hay.....	\$8.00	\$10.50	\$0.00 \$0.00
Straw.....	\$5.00	\$8.50	\$0.00 \$0.00



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY Evening, JANUARY 2nd.

(By Order),

M. O'CONNOR,
Sec.-Sec.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY for the ROMAN CATHOLIC FEMALE SEPARATE SCHOOL of Belleville, a FEMALE HEAD TEACHER. Salary Liberal. Application to be made (if by letter, prepaid) to P. P. LYNCH, Secretary.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO FEMALE TEACHERS Wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., capable of Teaching the French and English languages. Salary—\$100 for ten months teaching. Teachers to find their board and fuel for the School. Applications, prepaid, to be addressed to PATRICK CAREY, Secretary-Treas.

St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of LOUIS MARSANT, and JOSEPH TELLIER dit LAFORTUNE, Traders, of the Town of Joliette, Insolvents.

I, the undersigned, Adolphe Magnan, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are notified to meet at my office, in the Town of Joliette, on Friday, the thirteenth day of January next, at eleven o'clock, A.M., for the public examination of the Insolvents and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvents are hereby requested to attend.

A. MAGNAN,
Assignee.

Joliette, 12th Dec. 1870.