

delivered an eloquent discourse, of which the annexed is a condensed report, for which we are indebted to the report in the *Montreal Herald*—

## THE SERMON.

Year after year we celebrate the day which fills us with enthusiasm as we recollect the days of our fathers. Neither the succession of centuries nor the far off distance of other lands in which we may live can efface from our memories these things, for the reason that they sink deep into the heart of every genuine Irishman. Divest him of his religion and make him forget his country, and then you may brand him with shame. It had been said that Irishmen had forgotten the past, but late years have proved they were still the same Catholic Irish people. The action of our people in regard to the treachery and robbery of the Holy See by Victor Emmanuel was wonderful and praiseworthy. Although having his own interests to attend to, forgetful of these, he rallied to its assistance. This is the subject foremost in the minds of all Catholics, and especially so here in Montreal. The enemies of the temporal power of the Pope hold false theories with regard to that power. It is pretended that it was given by Constantine without authority, and by others that it was usurped. Reintended to prove that the Pope took it unwillingly, and only to protect the interests of the people. A combination of circumstances forced them to it, over which they had no control, and if they had not given way to them the consequences would have been most detrimental. The Church in its early days had control of means and lands for the benefit of the people, in consequence of which the Popes were considered as benefactors of the people. The conversion of Emperor Constantine, removed from the Empire a great stigma, and served to make Christianity shine with distinguished lustre. Many people followed the Emperor's example, but a large number remained idolaters, and carried on those crimes for which Rome was so notorious. The Rev. Father then spoke of the removal of Constantine to Constantinople, and then it became rumoured that he had ceded to the Pope the States of the Church; but this was not the case, for several centuries they remained subjects of the empire. At the division of the empire, Venice and Milan became the capitals, but never Rome. Finally, after the first ravages of the barbarians, led on by Alaric, came, saying that he had been sent by God to devastate Rome, but commanded his soldiers to respect the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul; and this command they followed out. Alaric, having loaded his men with booty and punished the people, left the city. The people had hardly got over this disaster, than Attila, the "scourge of God," came upon them. To his cruelty the people were exposed; and the Emperor shut himself up in the strong castle of Milan, and Rome was altogether unprotected, and its people awaited in terror the sequence. Where were the Romans to turn for protection since the Western Emperor had deserted them? God so ordered it that their deliverer should be the Pontiff. When Attila approached during these embarrassments, Pope Leo, a soldier of God, went out to beg for mercy. Attila, who cared for neither God nor man, was so impressed that he returned home, leaving the city untouched. The Vandals subsequently swept down upon the city but spared it at the intercession of the Pope. For twenty-one years civil war existed, broken only by the ravages of the barbarians, till, in 475, the Roman Empire ceased to exist. After much suffering and fighting between the Goths and Romans, the Goths, who occupied a portion of Rome, at the suggestion of the Pope, left the city. Through the generosity of the Pope the city was rebuilt. Considering then the protection and the good service rendered by the Popes, is it any wonder that they should be regarded as their guardians and protectors? The Emperor of Constantinople, into whose hands the Western Empire again fell, did nothing for the protection of the country to which it was entitled, and under the circumstances then, appealing for protection elsewhere was only right. Such however, was not what they resorted to. They continued obedient to the Emperor's commands they had not sought. The defenceless state of the Empire rendered the protection of the authority of the Pope necessary. To such a degree of influence and power had the Romans attained that, in the 6th century, they exercised a protective influence over all the cities round, and Gregory said he did not know whether he was discharging the duties of a King or merely a mediator. Conscious that, since the 6th century the Italians had been alienated from him, the Emperor had issued an edict compelling the people to pay extra tribute, when the people on mass rebelled, and threw themselves under the protection of Pope Gregory the 2nd and he advised them again to apply to the Emperor, but without success. The barbarians came once again, when the Pope, by payments and entreaties, prevailed on them to leave. The events of the Pontificate of Stephen the 2nd are so important that they need mention. The Lombards, having attacked Rome, were driven away by the King of France, but scarcely had his troops been gone away, when they returned, and took possession of Ravenna, and prepared to attack Rome. The Pope, though it was in the depth of winter, and he in delicate health, did not hesitate, but immediately went to their camp and induced them to depart. Subsequently a donation of Rome was made to the Pope. "The city, however, he legally possessed, and the act of giving it up was only one of restitution. We thus trace the rise of the temporal power. There was no such thing as usurpation, the Popes were guilty of no injustice or disloyalty in taking charge of the States. The temporal power was founded on the most solid principles. It was force of circumstances which compelled them to accept it. There never has been, nor never will be, a sufficiently just cause to deprive them of it, and we must conclude that it was given to them by God. What object had God in thus establishing a monarchy in the Church? The temporal power is not indispensably connected with the spiritual, but for the free exercise of the spiritual functions, it is necessary. Were the affairs of Rome to remain as they are at present there is no seeing the result. Lord Brougham, Lord Palmerston, and other diplomats, have said that the temporal power is necessary for the maintenance of proper national relations. If the Popes were subjected to Kingly oppression it would shake society to its very centre. Attempts would be made to reduce him. There are many examples of the truth here enunciated of what the German Emperor did, or attempted to do years ago is a fair example of what may be expected from King Victor Emmanuel. Suppose the Pope a subject of any Empire, how could it be expected that any intervention he might undertake between any powers at variance, would not be dictated by or be in the interest of the power of which he was a subject? In the death of a Pope too the King whom he owed allegiance could place the tiara on whom he chose. If the Pontiffs power be subject to that of a temporal rule, how could he consent or excommunicate a people. Another, King Henry the 8th, of England, or Joseph, of Germany, may arise and attempt to coerce him. How under these circumstances, could he protect religion or morality? Many other things show the necessity of a temporal power of the long lives of Popes. Forty-five have been banished; nine times has the city been taken by robbers like Victor Emmanuel. Pope Pius IX. may die a prisoner, but he felt convinced that God would unquestionably bring back to the Church all the patrimony of St. Peter, and he hoped the congregation would petition the Holy Virgin, our patron, Saint Patrick, and Saint Joseph, to intercede with God on behalf of the Church.

The religious ceremonies of the Day having been duly performed, the Procession resumed its ranks in front of the Church, and proceeded

to carry out the remainder of the Programme by marching through the streets of the City in the following order:—Along Radegonde to Victoria Square, then up St. James Street to the French Church, along Notre Dame Street and St. Joseph streets as far as McCord street, along McCord into Wellington, and thence along that street into McGill street to St. Patrick's Hall, where the large assembly were addressed by B. Devlin, Esq., President, Mayor Cursol, M. P. Ryan, Esq., M. P., and others, after which the crowd dispersed.

In the evening a very brilliant and very successful Concert, given under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society, took place in the St. Patrick's Hall, and was attended by large numbers of our fellow citizens. The President of the Society, B. Devlin, Esq., was in the chair, and addressed a few appropriate words of greeting to the guests. On the platform were to be seen, besides the representatives of the other Societies, His Honor the Mayor, M. P. Ryan, M.P., E. Carter, Q.C., and many others of our leading citizens. The music was much applauded; in the course of the evening the President introduced to his audience the Rev. Father Buckley, from New York, who delivered an address, which we do not consider suited for our columns.

The musical programme was then continued, and at a late hour the party broke up, having spent a most delightful evening.

**THE DINNER.**—The members of the Irish Canadian Institute gave this year, as they also did on St. Patrick's Day the year before, a dinner at the Ottawa Hotel, to which a large number of guests did ample justice. Everything was well managed; the dinner was in the first style, but of course of a Lenten character, and a very pleasant evening was passed in social intercourse. The President of the Institute, F. A. Quinn, Esq., was in the Chair. Letters of excuse were read from Sir G. Cartier, Sir F. Hincks, Messrs. Workman, Anglin, and others regretting their inability to attend, and then the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were proposed and well replied to. During the course of the evening His Honor the Mayor, Mr. Ryan, M.P., and the U. States Consul paid a visit, and were received with loud cheers.

Considering the large numbers of our Irish population, amongst whom are to be found rich and poor, and of every condition in society, the good order and sobriety which characterised the streets of Montreal up to a late hour on Friday night, were to say the least very remarkable, very flattering to the people, and highly consoling to Fathers Dowd, Hogan, and their other spiritual teachers, who have so earnestly, and evidently so successfully impressed upon them the duty of temperance. A more orderly, respectable body of men than the Irish of Montreal is to be found in no City of this Continent.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN OTTAWA.

The day opened in the most unpromising manner. Gloomy clouds, torrents of rain, and a cold piercing wind strove to damp the patriotism of our Irish citizens, but in reality they only increased it. From an early hour the city presented a holiday appearance. The green was visible on every side, now floating defiantly on some elevated summit, now borne patriotically by some stout son or fair daughter of the Emerald Isle. Other colors waved to the breeze, and other faces than genuine Irish ones contributed to the joy and harmony of the grand old feast.

At 10 A.M. a large concourse of people including several members of Parliament, and many distinguished strangers had assembled under the lofty dome of the Cathedral. Here, as throughout the city, the immortal color was profusely displayed, and contributed not a little to the general appearance. As the celebrant appeared in the Sanctuary, those strains so familiar to every Irish ear, and which so plainly tell us that it is "St. Patrick's Day," resounded in pleasing concert through the sacred edifice, and fired with enthusiasm, blood well nigh frozen. The ceremonies of the Mass were then proceeded with, the officiating priest being Rev. Father Barrett, assisted by Revs. P. Leconte, and D. Foley, as Deacon and Subdeacon respectively. After the Gospel, the Rev. D. O'Riordan, O.M.I., ascended the pulpit and delivered the most impressive discourse heard for some time within the walls of Notre Dame. Taking for his subject the constant faith and charity of the Irish people, he illustrated by example those most noble virtues, and referred in glowing terms to their faithful types, the Irish priest and nun. Tears flowed down many a cheek as the pathetic young orator carried us in spirit over scenes dear to our race: now, the pleasant haunts of our fathers' boyhood years, now the gloomy theatre of their trials and sufferings. In conclusion he appealed to those present to firmly adhere to the teachings of their Church—their pilot through the stormy sea of their troubles—and to imitate the charity of their forefathers, who whether in prosperity or adversity never failed to lend a helping hand to the poor and needy, never drove the homeless wanderer from their door.

After Mass, the day being somewhat more agreeable, a Procession was immediately organized under the able direction of Marshals Starrs, McCann, and Baskerville. Over three thousand persons marched in good order through the principal streets, and then returned to the St. Patrick's Hall, where addresses were delivered by Rev. Fathers O'Riordan, O'Connor, and Collins, and by W. H. Waller, the acting President of St. Patrick's Literary Association.

Towards half-past two o'clock the vast crowd quietly dispersed to meet again in the evening at the Music Hall.

**THE CONCERT.**—The celebration of the day was brought to a close by a grand Concert, held in the above mentioned place. On entering, the eye fell upon an assemblage seldom if ever excelled in number, respectability and order in our good city of Ottawa. Nor did an audience ever enjoy themselves more than on this occasion, and no wonder, for our most talented musicians and the most gifted orators of the country contributed in turn to the entertainment. Speeches were delivered by Sir Francis Hincks, Hon. T. W. Anglin, and the eloquent

preacher of the day, Sir Edward Kenny, was also present, but did not address the assemblage. Mrs. McCarron presided at the piano, and delighted the audience with such a solo as it is our lot to seldom hear. Thus did the Irishmen of Ottawa honor the feast of their glorious Patron Saint, and to their honor let it be said, that not a single disorderly person of their nationality was encountered during the whole day.

Ottawa, March 18th, 1871.

**THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.**—January 1871.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

We publish the contents of the current number:—1. France; 2. Lives of Rossini, and Berlioz; 3. Business of the House of Commons; 4. Kage's History of the Sepoy War, Vol. II; 5. Facts and Fables at the Admiralty; 6. Lange's Problems of Nature and Life; 7. The Foreign Relations of China; 8. The Military Forces of the Crown; 9. Morris' Earthly Paradise; 10. The Treaties of 1856, and 1857.

**THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE.**—March, 1871. Price, 10 cents.

We have received this useful little work containing the time tables of the several railroad and steamboat lines in North America.

**MATHEMATICAL PRIZE AWARDED TO MR. A. DOYLE.**

With the most agreeable sensations of pleasure we (*Hamilton Evening Times*) announce that the prize for mathematical proficiency, offered by the publishers of the Canadian Almanac, has been awarded to Mr. A. Doyle, St. Patrick's School, Hamilton. For all the mathematical exercises given in the Almanac for 1870, he is the first particularized in the order of merit for correct, elaborate and elegant solutions, although these problems are better adapted to puzzle and bewilder than to amuse as agreeable recreations. Among the mathematical questions proposed this year for 1872, is a prize problem of so peculiar a nature that it has defied the efforts of all the able correspondents from different parts of the Dominion, who have attempted its solution—the solution given by Mr. A. Doyle, St. Patrick's School, being the only correct one received. He has also prepared the correct answers to all the problems proposed for 1872. As no persons confined to the knowledge of simple commercial calculations can form even a remote idea of the great mental labor experienced in solving a severe mathematical exercise—even the easiest of those special ones proposed in the Almanac—we must say that Mr. Doyle is a credit to himself, to the institution which he admirably conducts, and to the "Ambitious City" of Hamilton. During the space of three years he gave great public satisfaction as Principal in the Sillery Academy, and for eight years as Professor in the Laval Normal School, Quebec. On the latter institution he reflected great credit by his general literary acquirements, mathematical skill, and art of teaching. In addition to his extensive scientific knowledge, he possesses also the rare qualifications of a good public writer and severe critic. We therefore heartily congratulate this able and experienced teacher on his success in solving this special difficulty, and his pleasing victory over his many competitors. The following is from the Mathematical Editor of the Almanac: "Dear Sir,—Allow me to congratulate you upon your success in solving the prize problem. Your solution is the only correct one received. I would have written you sooner, and informed you of your good fortune in securing the mathematical prize, open for competition to the whole world; but I allowed some days to pass, so that any communications addressed to me previous to the 15th of February, might arrive. I have, therefore, much pleasure in awarding the prize to you. Its simple value is not great, but it carries with it a higher value than that of money—a value that gives credit to its possessor. My wish is that you may long enjoy health to derive pleasure from the prize you have won, and also to contend for others."

**SUDDEN DEATH.**—Our obituary column this morning announces the death of a well known and esteemed citizen, Mr. Hugh O'Donnell, Engineer of the Quebec Water Works. His death occurred while he was engaged in the duties of his office about two o'clock yesterday. Coroner Panet held an inquest, and from the evidence of Mr. Joseph Roussau, one of the foremen of the department, it would appear that Mr. O'Donnell was sitting at his desk, preparing an estimate of the cost of paying St. John street, as required by a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Council, when Roussau remarked to him that it would be necessary to re-open a certain portion of St. Ann street, which had been already opened last week for the purpose of thawing out the water pipe, in reply to which, Mr. O'Donnell had just said, "what an expense that will be," when Roussau, noticing that there was something peculiar in his breathing, and that his head was inclined forward, stepped towards him, and taking his hand between his, found him unconscious. Roussau immediately gave the alarm, and assistance was at once at hand; but Mr. O'Donnell merely sighed heavily two or three times, and was no more. Professor LaRue testified that he had examined Mr. O'Donnell a few weeks since, for a Life Insurance, but told him he would be obliged to report unfavorably, as he was afflicted with heart disease in an aggravated form, and he had no doubt that death ensued from that disease; the jury returned a verdict in accordance. The late Mr. O'Donnell was connected with the Quebec Water-Works from their commencement till the hour of his death, and was highly thought of by Mr. Baldwin and other eminent men connected with that great undertaking. His intimate knowledge of the works in their minutest details, and his uniform, obliging disposition, has left a blank which we fear the Council will now that he is gone—and it difficult to all up. His brother officers, and the employees more particularly, under his supervision, were unanimous in their expression of regret at his demise. A faithful servant to the citizens, his last words were spoken in their interests. A good Christian, his family and friends have strong reason to hope that he will receive an adequate reward at that dread Tribunal where prejudice and favor are alike unknown.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle*.

**NEW RAILROAD SIGNAL.**—An exchange says that a railway conductor has invented a new signal light. The signal is designed to be attached to the caboose of freight trains, and is so arranged that it indicates at once the direction in which the train is moving, and by a revolving system denotes the rate of speed. Though somewhat complicated it is eminently practical, and all who witnessed the exhibition of it were highly delighted.

## REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Bagot, J. Fellater, \$4; North Gower, J. Kennedy, \$2; Sorel, J. McCarthy, \$4; St. Philomena, M. Bannon, \$2; Marmora, H. Auger, \$2; Roxbury, Mass., Rev. J. Griffin, \$3; Coldwater, R. Barry, \$2; Smith's Falls, L. McDermott, \$4; Margrave Forks, N.S., J. Doyle, \$4; Kingston, N.B., Rev. J. C. Murray, \$5;

Tracadie, N.S., W. Girroir, \$2; Hemmingford, J. Clancy, \$1.50; Sherrington, M. McCaffrey, \$4; Carrillon, J. Mason, \$4; Mayo, D. O'Callaghan, \$2; Cornwall, Miss M. Joyce, \$1.  
Per Rev. W. Flannery, St. Thomas—Self, \$2; L. Doyle, \$1; P. Brady \$1.  
Per Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Alexandria—A. D. Kennedy, \$2.  
Per Rev. I. J. McCarthy, Williamstown—H. McDonald, \$4.  
Per Rev. J. Masterson, St. Raphael—J. Meliac, Riviere Raisin, \$5.  
Per J. O'Reilly, Hastings—T. Murphy, Norwood, \$5.  
Per F. Brady, Alawick—Self, \$2; T. McManus, \$1.

**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 deliciously 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.

## Birth.

In Chicago, on the 8th instant, the wife of Thomas McKenna (late of Montreal), of a son.

At St. John's, P.Q., on the 11th instant, the wife of Mr. Jeremiah Brennan, of a son.

In Toronto, on the 11th inst., at 425 King-st West, the wife of Mr. P. Burns, of a daughter.

## Died.

On the 17th inst., Wm. O'Hagan, in his 56th year, a native of Belfast, Ireland. R. I. P.

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

	March 13.
Flour 47 lbs. of 100 lb.—Pollards.	\$4.00 @ \$4.25
Midlings.	5.00 @ 5.25
Fine.	5.50 @ 5.60
Superior, No. 2.	5.90 @ 6.00
Superfine.	5.90 @ 6.00
Fancy.	6.60 @ 6.70
Extra.	6.90 @ 7.00
Superior Extra.	7.30 @ 7.50
Bag Flour 47 100 lb.	3.00 @ 3.10
Outmeal 47 lbs. of 200 lb.	5.90 @ 6.00
Wheat 47 bush, of 60 lbs. U.C. Spring.	1.20 @ 1.23
Ashe 47 100 lb., First Pots.	5.90 @ 5.95
Seconds.	5.20 @ 5.25
Thirds.	4.55 @ 4.60
First Parls.	6.85 @ 7.00
Pork 47 lbs. of 200 lb.—Mess.	22.00 @ 23.00
Thin Mess.	20.50 @ 21.00
Prime.	18.00 @ 19.00
Butter 47 lb.	0.18 @ 0.19
Cheese 47 lb.	0.12 @ 0.13
Lard 47 lb.	0.12 @ 0.13
Barley 47 lb.	0.62 @ 0.65
Pease 47 lb.	0.95 @ 0.97

## MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

March 13, 1870.						
	RETAIL			WHOLESALE		
	s	d	s	d	s	d
Flour # 100 lbs.....	00	0	to	0 0	17	0 to 00
Oatmeal, " .....	00	0	"	0 0	15	0 " 16 3
Indian Meal, (Ohio) .....	00	0	"	0 0	10	6 " 11 0
GRAIN.						
Wheat # 56 lbs.....	0	0	"	0 0	0	0 " 0 0
Barley " .....	3	0	"	3 3	0	0 " 0 0
Pease " .....	4	3	"	4 6	0	0 " 0 0
Oats " .....	3	3	"	3 3	0	0 " 0 0
Buckwheat, .....	3	6	"	3 9	0	0 " 0 0
Indian Corn, (Ohio)...	4	6	"	5 0	0	0 " 0 0
Rye, " .....	0	0	"	0 0	0	0 " 0 0
Flax Seed, " .....	7	6	"	8 0	0	0 " 0 0
Timothy, " .....	22	6	"	23 0	0	0 " 0 0

## PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

	MONTREAL, MARCH 16, 1870
Hemlock Spanish Sole, No. 1 (b. a.) per lb.	26 to 28 1/2
do do No. 2.	24 to 26
Slaughterer do No. 1.	27 to 28 1/2
do do No. 2.	26 to 27
Waxed Upper, light and medium.	43 to 46
do do heavy.	40 to 45
Grained do.	40 to 43
Splits large.	30 to 37
do small.	20 to 30
Kips, City Slaughterer (whole).	00 to 00
do ordinary.	00 to 00
Calf-Skin (27 to 36 lbs. per dozen).	65 to 80
do (18 to 26 lbs. per dozen).	60 to 70
Sheep-Skin linings.	27 to 33
Harness.	30 to 33
Butted Cow, per foot.	14 to 17
Pebbled Cow, do.	15 to 16
Enamelled Cow do.	18 to 19
Patent Cow do.	19 to 20
Rough "	27 to 30
English Oak Sole.	38 to 41
English Kips.	55 to 65

## SITUATION WANTED.

BY a person of long experience in the Tailoring business, capable of conducting a ready-made or custom trade. Country town in Upper Canada preferred. Ability in either department first class. Address "D. M. D." True Witness Office.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 3rd.

(By Order),

M. O'CONNOR, Rec.-Sec.

## EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

AN English Lady, well educated and experienced, desires a situation as companion to an invalid, to superintend a house, or in any position of trust.—Apply to "M. L." True Witness Office.

## TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED an ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC TEACHER for Commercial Branches. A person who speaks both languages, and has been engaged in business before, will be preferred. To a competent person a liberal salary will be given. Address Box 313 P. O., Montreal.

## "THE IRISH WORLD,"

## THE NEW PAPER.

The Irish World, the New Paper, has been pronounced to be the first and the best Irish-American journal in the United States. All News Agents keep it. This number is splendidly illustrated. Get a copy. Price FIVE CENTS.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN NEW YORK.

Grand Procession, Five Miles Long! 60,000 Men, Women, and Children! See the Magnificent Illustrations of the GRAND PROCESSION in next week's number of the "IRISH WORLD."

The New Paper. Look out for next week's number. All News Agents keep it. Price FIVE CENTS.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the undersigned Auguste Couillard, Merchant, and Dame Flora Couillard, wife of Edward Wilson, Esq., Dame Catherine Flora Couillard, wife of Joseph Perrault, Esq., Thomas Couillard, minor child issue of the marriage of Dame Anne Wilson with the late Thomas Couillard, all of the said city of Montreal, and Charles Caspard Couillard, Esq., residing at St. Marie de la Beaume, Dame Marie Adele Zou Couillard, wife of Robert Chevalier d'Estimenville, Esq., of St. Thomas, and William Couillard, Esq., of Cacouna, have been authorized by judgment of order of one of the Judges of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal, dated the sixteenth instant, to accept under benefit of Inventory (sans benefice d'inventaire) the estate of the late Antoine Tetre Couillard, in his lifetime merchant clerk, of the said City of Montreal.

## AUGUSTE COUILLARD.

For self and the heirs Couillard. Montreal, 20th March, 1871.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of PREFONTAINE & MOISAN, Traders of the City of Montreal.

Insolvents. NOTICE is hereby given that FRANCOIS NAVIER MOISAN, one of the above insolvents has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said three days expiring on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of March, instant, the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Assignee. Montreal, March 16th, 1871.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of DAME MARGUERITE HARDY, Marchande Publique, carrying on business as a grocer, in the City of Montreal.

Insolvent. THE Insolvent has made an assignment of her Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at her place of business, No. 22, Canopeau Street, in the City and District of Montreal, on Monday, the third day of April next, at three o'clock P.M., to receive statements of her affairs and to appoint an Assignee. T. SAUVAGEAU, Interim Assignee. Montreal, March 15, 1871.

## [ADVERTISEMENT.]

## THE GREAT

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLINES

## AND

## BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

## REPRINTED IN NEW YORK BY

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