

The following presentations took place on Monday, the 6th instant, in St. Patrick's House. We may as well mention here that the Rev. M. J. O'Farrell was also made the recipient of another fine present in the shape of a beautiful chalice, previously presented to him by the Society of the Children of Mary, belonging to St. Ann's Church.

On this occasion the presents consisted in a gold watch for the Rev. M. O'Brien, and a purse of \$200 for the Rev. M. J. O'Farrell.

## THE REV. M. O'BRIEN.

DEAR SIR.—Although the reflecting mind might be inclined to consider the object of this meeting—in so far as it concerns you, Reverend Father, and us—more in the light of a reproach, than as a source of gratification to its originators, in having so long delayed an act of common justice and courtesy; and although we may subscribe to the justice of the accusation, and plead guilty to the charge of tardiness in fulfilling a duty that had been performed with more grace at an earlier period; yet, we beg leave, at the same time, to suggest, that the occasion has something in it, which likewise reflects to the honor and credit of St. Ann's Congregation. For, does it not signify a departure from the common—very old—way of the old saying: "Out of sight, out of mind," and show that, as far as we are concerned, at least, it can receive no application; that we are not an ungrateful flock, or one readily oblivious of past benefactions and favors; but that we are still mindful of the tender care and vigilance which, you, Rev. Father, as our pastor so lovingly bestowed upon us during the many years which you labored amongst us for the benefit of our soul and body. Yes, Rev. Father, ever given in our minds is the memory of your manifold good works and those shall I ever remain emboldened in grateful recollection! St. Ann's Congregation owes a debt of gratitude to the best friend and adviser, to the one who, as a ghostly pioneer, who went the first to guide us on to the paths of respectability and virtue, and to lead us away from the by-ways of vice, which unfortunately, were but too common in a locality which now boasts of a people so well behaved and industrious.

For these services, Rev. Father, accept our sincerest thanks and believe that the accompanying testimonial of our esteem is but a very slight token of the lasting gratitude and affection felt for you by the whole of St. Ann's Congregation in common with the undersigned who are amongst the number of your devoted friends and well-wishers.

Michael Farmer, J. Sheridan,  
Patrick Larkin, Andrew Keenan,  
John McElroy, Secretary, William Brennan,  
Myles Murphy, Treasurer, F. M. O'Farrell,  
F. H. McKenna, F. B. McNamara.  
Montreal, 6th January, 1868.

## REPLY:

GENTLEMEN.—For your very kind and unexpected address I beg to thank you most sincerely. Neither the address however, nor the very valuable testimonial with which it is accompanied was required to remind me of your friendly dispositions towards me, or to convince me that my labors amongst you, however trifling, had not been for nothing. I could not pass through the streets of Griffintown without feeling, from the speaking looks and friendly greetings of the young and of the old, that I was not forgotten by them, that I had still a place in their affectionate recollections.

You call me the "ghostly pioneer of the St. Ann's Congregation." There is some truth in the remark. When I went amongst you, you had no Church, no congregation, no schools. When I left you—owing principally, under God, to the generosity of the Seminary—you had a splendid Church and a magnificent congregation, whilst the whole face of the district was studded over with schools—the Brothers, the Nuns, public and private schools—all of which were silently but efficiently acting on the *raison malin*, and preparing it for a more perfect mould. In these circumstances my successor came amongst you, as if by magic, beauty, order and life sprung up from the seedling mass.

The present flourishing state of the St. Ann's congregation gives me unfeigned pleasure—whilst the recollection that I may have contributed thereto—even remotely—is to me a source of sincere gratification.

Whilst begging a share in your pious prayers it will be ever my pleasing duty to remember you all at the altar of God whilst offering up the thrice adorable victim of Calvary.

M. O'BRIEN, Priest S. S. S.

## REV. M. J. O'FARRELL.

DEAR SIR.—Having partially discharged the obligation of gratitude under which we lay to your Rev. predecessor, as the beginner of the good works that were later to redound to the great honor and advancement of our neighborhood, it now behooves us, Rev. Father, to testify, in a similar manner, our lively sense of the claims which you also have upon our regard and favor, as the finisher of those good works, and the projector of others so happily terminated during the term of your spiritual directorship over the extensive district of St. Ann's.

That there is naught certain here below but change and decay, has been, to our extreme regret, fully illustrated, Rev. Father, in your removal from the glorious scenes of your labors amongst us. At a time when every aim, hope, and aspiration of your heart were understood and reciprocated by us and ours by you; when we had become identified in interest and desire; when we were knit together by a community of purpose and feeling; when you had so successfully labored for our spiritual and social happiness and improvement; elevated the tone and character of our people and institutions; obtained for our children the inestimable advantages of first class schools and superior education; renovated and beautified our church; permanent organization of religious and secular societies; given to St. Ann's district a "local habitation and a name" for music and oratory, in patronizing the one, as is evidenced by the fine of St. Ann's Brass Band, of which you are the sole founder and promoter; and by the cultivation of the other, for which you are known throughout the breadth and extent of the entire land; after having thus toiled and tilled in a grateful soil, and sown therein the seeds of a bountiful harvest, and then been driven hence, torn away from us, when all expected to see you enjoy the fruits of your honest toil and industry—is assuredly enough to excite our deepest sympathy for your common affliction.

But whether near us or removed from us, our feelings, Rev. Father, shall ever gratefully treasure up the memory of your kindness and manifold services to us whilst you were our immediate friend and pastor; and though time may work changes in everything else, our hearts shall still remain unchanged and true, nor distance nor time weaken the love which your virtues have kindled in our bosoms—of which love, Rev. Father, we offer you this purse as a poor but sure testimonial from St. Ann's congregation who shall ever pray for your health and prosperity.

Michael Farmer, Patrick Larkin,  
Myles Murphy, Treasurer, F. H. McKenna,  
John McElroy, Secretary, J. Sheridan,  
Andrew Keenan, William Brennan,  
F. B. McNamara, F. M. O'Farrell.  
Montreal, 6th Jan. 1868.

## REPLY:

To the Gentlemen of the St. Ann's Congregation.

GENTLEMEN.—I receive with gratitude both your

address and your offering. I accept them as a memorial of some very happy, and I would fain hope, not unproductive years of ministry spent amongst you; and as a proof that you understood my ardent desire to promote your welfare and your happiness, even though my hopes and my wishes were sometimes all that I could give. I feel the honor which you confer upon me all the more deeply, that you associate me with one who is my elder in the sacred ministry, my predecessor in the pastoral charge of St. Ann's, my congregation, my earliest friend and my most cherished adviser since I came to Canada. At first a witness to, at times a partner and a sharer in, the many labors he endured for the amelioration of the vast district confided to his pastoral care. I afterwards, through the will of divine Providence, became the inheritor of his mission. Few, therefore, can know better, none can feel more deeply than I, how much of whatever success has attended my ministry is due to the long years of patient toil and silent working and ceaseless watching of the Rev. M. O'Brien.

As our Lord said to his Apostles, I came into this field,—I came to reap where he had sown, to gather in the harvest reaping, where he had scattered the seed, perhaps in sorrow. I have no doubt, and it is my inmost conviction that my greatest success has been in developing and fostering the works first started or projected by him. If I have been able, as you are pleased to say, to give the means of a higher education to your children, to establish societies amongst you, to ornament your church, and to instill, or rather develop in some minds the love of the beautiful and the good, it is because the materials were all prepared, and at hand, good primary schools were already established, a love of order and of piety inculcated, a spacious church erected, and a numerous congregation collected. I had little else to do than follow the onward movement, or it may be to guide it, and the generous impulses of a noble and warm-hearted people enabled me to do the rest. I can then lay claim to the merit of having appreciated and entered into his view; kind Providence and the more favorable circumstances which I enjoyed have enabled me to carry them out more fully and more completely. There is one thing, however, which I do not think any one has expressed my, it is the love which I ever felt for the St. Ann's congregation, and the anxiety for the welfare of the people confided to my care. I desired most earnestly to see your children all educated in the manner that would best fit them hereafter for the service of God and of their country. I was anxious to see all the working men reap the fruits of their honest toil by the practice of the virtues of sobriety and religion. I wished to diminish carelessness and need of poverty, and to see my countrymen become respectful and powerful by their union, their intelligence and their industry. These were some of the objects which I proposed to myself during the years of my ministry amongst you; and my most pleasant day-dreams were to see these hopes realized, and that my communion with you should not cease until then. But Providence has arranged it otherwise, and although the separation has been a painful one to me, yet I trust that it shall be no less, but a gain to you.

I thank you, gentlemen, again for your kind wishes; they are fully reciprocated by me. I shall never forget the schools where your children crowded round me at my visits with such loving welcome—not the societies which gave me such happiness by their organization, nor the entire congregation which so often listened with docility to my advice. All shall ever be remembered by me with gratitude at the altar when offering up the adorable sacrifice of our religion.

MICHAEL J. O'FARRELL.

Jan. 6th, 1868.

A correspondent of the *Toronto Freeman* (Ministerial) deplors the sacrifice of the rights of the Catholic minority of U. Canada in the master of education. He complains that the Catholics of U. Canada,—

Have been left in a most defenceless state; with in reality, no other guarantee for the free exercise of their just rights than the public opinion of the Protestant majority.

That clause in the new constitution respecting the educational interests of minorities, is, to use the mildest language, a very puny and unmeaning production, and affords very little internal evidence either of sincerity or good faith on the part of its authors.

The Protestant minority of Quebec already receive a larger share of the public grant for educational purposes than they are justly entitled to; they have a Protestant Normal School and Boards of Examiners for Protestant teachers; besides they have Protestant superintendents of schools, who in many places superintend the education of Roman Catholic children! Although they do not form quite fifteen per cent of the population, yet they receive more than thirty per cent of the grant in aid of education. In the city of Montreal they are not one third of the population, and yet they receive twice the amount paid to Catholics; and in the city of Quebec, a still greater disparity exists. The above facts have been published in pamphlet form by the present Premier of Quebec, the Hon. Mr. Chaboussier, and their correctness cannot be disputed. The Catholics of Ontario form more than one fifth of the population, and yet, I believe, they do not receive more than one-twentieth part of the public grant for educational purposes; they have no Normal School nor school superintendents; nor is there to be found one single Catholic teacher in all the County Grammar Schools of that Province.

Well, this very liberal clause about which so much has been said and written, merely provides that the Protestant minority of Quebec shall enjoy the same rights enjoyed by the Catholic minority of Ontario! Why not guarantee to the latter the same privileges enjoyed by the former and why not place both on an equal footing previous to the passing of the Confederation Act.

It is too late for our friends of U. Canada to complain now that Confederation is an accomplished fact.

Nova Scotia.—The *Montreal Herald* gives the following summary of the state of affairs in the Lower Provinces:—

"Their Local Parliament, as a regularly constituted legislature, will assume to be the only competent organ of the public will of Nova Scotia, and as such—not as mere petitioners—will express their dissent from the Union Act, and will endeavour to have that dissent recognized in England by the repeal of the law. They will endeavour to push this to a distinct vote in the House of Commons and until they are satisfied that all peaceful means have been exhausted, they will hold that their representatives in the Dominion Parliament should abstain from taking their seats. If they fail? Then there will be nothing in the resolutions which were adopted at Dartmouth to prevent them from coming back to Ottawa; but Mr. Howe talked of ulterior measures, which he would not more particularly describe; but which evidently did not include among them a return to the Dominion Parliament of any Nova Scotian member who seeks to retain the good will of the public. Besides the action of the Legislature, it seems that there are popular petitions in course of signature, and it is stated that the one now lying at the Board of Trade Rooms in Halifax is signed by many who were formerly in favor of Confederation.

THE MAYORALTY.—La Minerve says:—We have seen a requisition signed by some of the most influential French Canadians, calling on William Workman Esq., to become a candidate for the Mayoralty. If Mr. Workman accepts, there could not be a better choice

PAYING FOR A PAPER.—The following extract in regard to delinquent subscribers, we take from an exchange. It speaks the sentiments of the press generally, when it says:—

"Except the cash system is exclusively and rightly observed, we know of no business whose bills are so difficult to collect. This is not because the subscribers are unwilling to pay, but it is principally owing to neglect. Each one imagines that because his year's indebtedness amounts to a small sum, the printer cannot be much in want of it, without for a moment thinking that the fruits of his entire business are made up of exactly such little sums, and the aggregate of all the subscribers is by no means an inconsiderable amount of money, and without which the publisher could not for a single month continue to publish his paper."

JOHN MITCHELL ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—Mr. Mitchell does not take the popular view of the question about the propriety of visiting political offences with the death punishment. On the contrary he contends—and surely he knows something about the matter to dispute—that death is the proper punishment for such offences. Here are his very words extracted from a series of papers, No. 7, entitled *Reminiscences by John Mitchell*:—

"And here let me say that I am altogether in favor of capital punishments, whether for political offences or any other. For political offences indeed—that is, for revolutionary enterprises which have failed—death is the peculiarly appropriate penalty."

## OBITUARY.

Died, at his residence in the town of Picton, on Wednesday, the 18th of December, 1867, in the 43rd year of his age, Mr. Patrick Farlow, late Teacher of the Roman Catholic Separate School, Picton, where he labored steadily for the last seven years, and won for himself the just reputation of an able teacher, a gentleman in principle, a loving husband, a kind father and a sincere friend. He bore his illness with Christian fortitude, and calmly resigned his soul into the hands of his Creator, after receiving the last rites of the Holy Catholic Church. Mr. Farlow was a native of the County Wicklow, Ireland, whence he emigrated to this country about fourteen years ago, after finishing his studies at the Normal Institute, Dublin, where he received a first class certificate of education. His mortal remains were conveyed to their last resting place on Friday, Dec. 21st ult., when about forty of his former pupils, wearing sashes, marched in regular procession before the corpse to St. Gregory's Church, where mass was offered up for the Rev. Mr. Lalar, for the repose of his soul. The numerous attendance at his funeral attested the deep respect which was entertained for him by his many friends.—*Requiescat in pace. Amen.*

THE MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.—A Monthly Bulletin of the Apostleship of Prayer: John Murphy & Co., Biltmore, Vol. 3, No. 1.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the January number of this interesting and edifying publication, which we can heartily recommend to the English speaking section of our Catholic community.

DUAL REPRESENTATION.—The subject of dual representation, as it is called, which was taken up only to be put down again in the Dominion Parliament, and which thus received as it may be called the sanction of that body, has been brought forward, as one of the first topics of legislation in the Ontario Parliament Sir Henry Smith took the earliest opportunity to announce that he would introduce an "Independence of Parliament" bill, and that some of its provisions would have for their object, the prohibition of members of the Dominion from holding seats at Toronto. Mr. John S. Macdonald, who himself holds seats in both legislatures, seems to have promised on the part of the local Government to concur in this question, and to deal with it in the sense which Sir Henry Smith desired. Under these circumstances there is little doubt that in Ontario, as in the Maritime Provinces, so absurd an arrangement as that which hitherto prevailed under our new system will be brought to an end. Surely there could be no greater waste of money and force, than for the same legislators, to be running about the country in order to enact laws on different subjects, at different places, which could be as well enacted at the same place.—*Mont. Herald.*

SHIPBUILDERS' STRIKE AT QUEBEC.—In consequence of a suggestion in the *Quebec Chronicle* the ship carpenters applied to the Board of Trade to ascertain if it would mediate between them and the shipbuilders. The Board of Trade has replied that after communicating with the shipbuilders they find that the latter are determined to employ no men who do not renounce all connection with unions. The Board of Trade say that the wages have not been adequate; but that at the present price of ships builders can pay no more.

The year just expiring will be noted for its last month being most probably the coldest December on record. The mean of the last seven years, as recorded by Mr. Heatley at the Observatory, gives December a mean temperature of 17.7. This year it is only 5.4; whilst in 1868 it was 21.2. The nearest approach to the low temperature of this December was in 1863 when the mean of the month was 12.8.—*Quebec Mercury.*

HANDSOME DONATION.—The St. Thomas *Despatch* says:—His Lordship the Bishop of Sandwich, received from his flock in St. Thomas and Port Stanley on his first visit there, last week, the handsome sum of \$526 50.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—On Monday, there came into the hands of the police in this city a man whose career of crime, even if one halt charged against him be true, fully equals that of any known villain who has been in our city for many years. About ten days ago, a man was taken in charge by the police, on a charge of passing counterfeit money. The effort at issuing bail was so very clumsy, being only the covering of copper with a polish to give it the appearance of silver, that it was assumed he could not have deceived anybody, and he was consequently discharged.

About a week ago, a letter was received by Mr. David Wilson, tavern keeper, King street east, threatening the destruction of his house by fire for turning the writer out a few days before Mr. Wilson took little heed of this until he received a second note to the same effect. Infringing the police a few days afterwards, they discovered that he succeeded in carrying his intentions partially into effect at the house of Mr. Myers, of the King's Hotel, Front street, to whom he had also sent threatening letters of similar import.

The letters are so insanely vindictive as to be easily imagined unmeaning, and were treated so until Mr. Myers' barn and house were set on fire, on Friday morning last. The fire naturally awakened fresh interest in the letters; and these, being put into the hands of the police, they without difficulty

succeeded in finding the writer in the market square. He was immediately conveyed to the lock-up, and admitted all the allegations made. He confessed to writing the letters and setting fire to the place, giving his name similar to that signed at the foot of the confession—the fact that on a previous occasion he had readily pleaded guilty to a charge which, had it been turned on the serious side, would have landed him in the Penitentiary—and the still more astounding fact that, with the weight of evidence against him, he should accumulate evidence against himself, was a circumstance so unusual as to awaken suspicion in the mind of Sergeant-Major Cummings of the police force; that officer had a few days previously received information of the murder of the Sheriff of Kalamazoo, Michigan, by an assassin outside the county goal, and comparing descriptions, the prisoner was found to answer in height, weight, and age, to the description in the information. Added to this, the fact that the prisoner had a scar on his left cheek, and that the murderer of the Sheriff was described as having a similar mark, and the identity was sufficient to warrant his detention on the more serious charge.—*Toronto Globe.*

TORONTO CITY ASSIZES.—The Assizes of the city commenced on Monday at noon, Hon. Justice Hagar presiding. His Lordship in addressing the Grand Jury, deplored the number and increase of juvenile delinquents, stating that for five years ending in 1867, the average number of children under sixteen committed to jail in each year was 117. In 1866 the number was 135 and up to Dec. 26th, 1867, 124. A few years since it was ascertained that 1600 children in Toronto, within school age, neither attended school nor were taught at home. A large proportion of this number belonged to the criminal class, who were repeating for the penitentiary and the scaffold. \$26,000 was contributed annually in this city to support our common schools, but the class in need of his munificent provision would not avail themselves of it unless compelled to do so. Compulsory education was the only remedy for this alarming state of affairs. The present state of the extradition law was highly satisfactory. Burglaries, larcenies, and other offences of a similar character were not reached by the treaty, so that these crimes could be committed with impunity if the criminals could escape across the boundary line. As an instance in point he would mention the hood robbery in New York where bonds to the value of \$75,000 were stolen, and the robbers were now in Montreal, where they could not be arrested and the property recovered. Technical objections were often raised even in those cases which came within the treaty by which justice was defeated. The closing of the Hospital was to be regretted, and his Lordship hoped the Local Legislature would establish four or five such institutions in various cities and towns, to be supported by assessment.—*Leader.*

Toronto, Dec. 28.—The death by suicide of Mr. Alexander Green, lately Cashier of the Bank of Commerce is announced. Two months ago he was compelled, through ill health, to resign his position in the bank, and his mind being affected he was sent to a private Asylum in Ossining, New York. He committed suicide on Thursday night.

Two prisoners in Toronto jail, named Puch and Witney, nearly made their escape last night by means of a file and saw.

A deserter from the 3rd Regiment Buffs, who has been for a long time past in the United States, on Thursday last crossed the boundary and surrendered himself to a look-out party of British soldiers at Fort Erie. His name is Samuel Wilson. He deserted from his regiment when at the Curragh, in Ireland. The 3rd is now in India.

The firm of Brown, Gillespie & Co., of Hamilton, has announced. Their suspension is attributed to the failure of Messrs. H. L. Routh & Co., of Montreal. Their liabilities are said to be very large, from having lost heavily by speculating in grain.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30.—Hon. Ferguson Blair, President of the Council, died last night at his lodgings, at 11 o'clock, of inflammation of the lungs. His health had been failing for the past few weeks.

## Birth.

In this city on the 3rd inst. the wife of Mr. James Connolly, Printer, of a son.

## Died.

In this city, on Tuesday, 31st December, William James Cox, son of Mr. James Cox, St. Ann's Market, aged 34 years and 9 months.

In this city, on the 5th inst., Mr. F. X. Galarneau, Painter, aged 63 years.

In this city, on the 6th inst., Michael Curran, Esq., aged 69 years, native of County of Westmeath, Ireland, for some time resident of Rawdon, O.E. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his residence, Manufacturers' Street, Gabriel Farm, on Thursday 9th inst., at 1 p.m.

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Jan. 7, 1868.  
Flour—Pollards, nominal \$4.50; Middlings, \$5.75 \$6.00; Fine, \$6.40 to \$6.50; Super., No. 2 \$6.90 to \$7.00; Superfine nominal \$6.00; Paucy \$7.25 to \$7.45; Extra, \$7.75 to \$8.10; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3.65 to \$3.70 per 100 lbs. O-meal per bbl. of 200 lbs.—\$6.00 to \$6.25. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.02 Paas per 60 lbs—83c. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 44c to 45c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 80c to 90c. Rye per 56 lbs.—\$0.00 to \$0.00. Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex store at \$1.00 to \$0.00. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.40 to \$5.50 Seconds, \$4.95 to \$5.00; Thirds, \$4.55 to 4.65.—First Pearls, \$6.00. Pork per bbl. of 200 lbs.—Mes, \$18.50 to \$19.00; Prime Mess, \$12.50; Prime, \$11.50 to \$0.00.

## MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Jan. 7, 1868.  
Flour, country, per quintal, .... 20 0 to 20 6  
Oatmeal, do ..... 13 3 to 13 6  
Indian Meal, do ..... 00 0 to 00 0  
Wheat, per min., ..... 0 0 to 0 0  
Barley, do, ..... 3 6 to 3 9  
Peas, do, ..... 4 0 to 5 0  
Oats, do, ..... 2 6 to 2 9  
Butter, fresh, per lb. .... 1 6 to 1 8  
Do, salt do ..... 0 9 to 0 11  
Beans, small white, per min ..... 3 0 to 4 0  
Potatoes per bag ..... 0 0 to 0 0  
Onions, per minot, ..... 0 8 to 0 9  
Lard, per lb ..... 0 4 to 0 8  
Beef, per lb ..... 0 5 to 0 6  
Pork, do ..... 0 4 to 0 5  
Mutton do ..... 4 0 to 0 0  
Lamb, per quarter ..... 1 9 to 2 0  
Eggs, fresh, per dozen ..... \$7.50 to \$8.00  
Hav, per 100 bundles, ..... \$4.00 to \$6.00  
Straw ..... \$5.00 to \$7.00  
Beef, per 100 lbs, ..... \$6.75 to \$7.00  
Pork, fresh, do ..... \$6.75 to \$7.00

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

The Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Office of T. SAVAGEAU, Official Assignee, in Montreal, on Tuesday, the seventh day of January 1868, at three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an Assignee to whom may make an assignment under the above Act.

NARCISSSE PALIN.

St. Cyprien de Napierville, 17th Dec., 1867.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of CHARLES RAPIN, Trader, of St. Jean Chrysostome, P.Q.

## Insolvent.

The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none existing the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAVAGEAU,

Official Assignee.

No. 18, St. Sacrament Street,  
Montreal, 28th December, 1867. 2w

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of C. H. LAROCHE, Trader, of St. Georges d'Henryville, P.Q.

## Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Insolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge executed by his creditors, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within six judicial days expiring on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of January next, the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

T. SAVAGEAU,

Official Assignee.

Montreal, 26th December, 1867. w

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864  
District of Montreal, } AND ITS AMENDMENT.

## IN RE:

JEAN BAPTISTE MILLETTE, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday the Seventh day of March next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Superior Court sitting in the City of Montreal for a discharge under the said Act.

NARCISSSE MILLETTE.

By his Attorneys at law,

LORANGER & LORANGER.

26th December, 1867. m

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the Superior Court,  
District of Montreal, }

In the matter of FRANCOIS X. BEAUCHAMP, Insolvent.

ON TUESDAY, the TWENTY FIFTH day of FEBRUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

FRANCOIS X. BEAUCHAMP,

By his Attorney at law,

S. W. DORMAN.

Montreal, 12th December, 1867. 2m

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of manufacturing Boots, Shoes, and other goods.

Montreal, Dec. 13, 1867. 8 in

## INFORMATION WANTED.

Left his home in the City of Montreal, on the 12th September, a boy named Edward Marlow, aged 11 years, tall of his age, with dark hair and light blue eyes. He had on a dark jacket and pants, a straw hat with black ribbon, light blue striped shirt and yellow leather belt. Any information that will lead to his discovery will be thankfully received by his father, Michael Marlow, No. 16 Anderson St., Montreal. American papers please copy.

December 13th, 1867. 3in

## WANTED,

On the first of January next a Male Teacher, for the St. Catholic Separate School, Peterboro, Ontario; Application to be made to the Rev. O. Kelly, Peterboro, Dec. 20th, 1867. 2in

## WANTED,

A LADY to Teach the Separate School at Acton Village, and take care of a small choir. Apply to the Rev. Dr. Maurice, Arthur Village, Co. Wellington, Ontario.

## JOHN WILSON &amp; CO.,

BOOK & JOB PRINTERS,

42 ST. JOHN STREET,

MONTREAL.

Orders by Mail Punctually attended to.

JOHN WILSON. FELIX CALAHAN.

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I have the largest, most powerful, and perfect Dissolving Instrument in the city, and a large assortment of Historic Views of America, England, Scotland, and Ireland, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Egypt, &c.—Also Scriptural, Astronomical, Moral and Humorous Views and Statuary, at my command, with a short description of each.

Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabbath Schools Festivals Bazaars, Private Parties &c., either in this city or elsewhere.

Address—

B. F. BALTZLY.

No. 1 Bleury Street.

Montreal.

November 5, 1867.