

sion was nearly formed, the beautiful sun making his appearance from obscurity with bright and cheering prospects of fair weather.

The members of the Society, and boys of the Separate School, met at the School House about 10 A.M., and marched in procession to the church in the following order:—

The Grand Marshal leading, was followed in proper rank by the Union Jack; the boys of the Separate School, the Brass Band of the Society, the St. Patrick's Banner, a body of the members, the O'Connell Banner, a body of the members, the Father Matthew Banner, the remaining portion of the members, and the rear was brought up by the officers of the Society.

The clergymen in attendance at the Church were the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, Parish Priest; the Rev. M. Clune, of Smith's Falls; the Rev. J. M. J. Graham, of Westport; and the Rev. Charles Murray, President of the Society.

High Mass was sung by Father Murray.—The music selected for the occasion was that of Hayden's sixteenth Mass, which was excellently rendered by the efficient choir of the Church, Miss Hannah Chisholm presiding at the organ.

The intended Preacher of the Day was the Rev. Mr. Stanton, of Erinville; but, owing to some delay by the cars, he was unable to reach Perth in time. The Rev. Mr. Graham, after Mass, delivered a very eloquent and appropriate sermon, which was listened to with more than ordinary attention, by a very respectful and intelligent congregation. During his discourse, he referred to the birth-place of St. Patrick; that different nations claimed him, and certainly he was a great man, when so many countries were proud to call him their son. But that it made no difference where he was born—he was Ireland's Patron Saint; it was not the country that made the man; but the man, the country. He mentioned the good which he did for Old Ireland, by converting her from Paganism to the true faith, which has for many ages shone with resplendent brightness all over the extent of that far land: the light which St. Patrick lit on Tara's Hill illuminated Ireland to her utmost extremities, and will never be extinguished! She was many times attempted to be subdued by her enemies, but never conquered; for years she was forced to endure the most tormenting agonies, the most heartless cruelties that could be heaped upon a nation, and still she retained the true faith—still she clung to the teaching and doctrine of St. Patrick; and that many gave up their very lives, rather than relinquish that religion, which for many ages their fathers inherited as a holy legacy from their country's memorable Saint. After all the injustice, banishment, and persecution imposed upon Ireland, her children are still found in nearly every quarter of the globe, and can never be exterminated! Though trampled upon for a while, they will rise again with renewed vigor, and intellect. Ireland was once the seat of religion and science; and her sons taught many of the nations of Europe; thousands flocked to her shores to receive instruction, not only in religion, but in all the knowledge of the age, which she once possessed superior to all the nations of the world: and no wonder that she was called the "Island of Saints," and the "Cradle of Literature." The more we read and hear about Ireland, the more we desire to become acquainted with her history, and that of her brave sons who so nobly distinguished themselves in pleading for and defending their country.

The Preacher proceeded for sometime with his interesting and pleasing discourse,—rendered in a very beautiful style which leaves a lasting impression on the minds of the hearers. He is one who might be truly called an accomplished orator: even his appearance in the pulpit demands attention and respect.

At the close of the sermon, the Society reformed in procession, and marched through the principal streets—the band playing several national airs—and thence to the residence of the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, where they were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Murray, President, who congratulated them on the splendid appearance which they made, and in the respectable manner which they conducted themselves during the procession, and hoped that they would not disgrace themselves and the Day by indulging in intoxicating liquors. The Rev. Dr. Chisholm then came forward, and spoke in glowing terms of the Day: he was not an Irishman, but respected the St. Patrick's Society, because it was a religious one; and hoped that long-oppressed Ireland would soon obtain her rights again. After him, the Rev. Mr. Graham made a few brief remarks, then three cheers were given for the Pope; the Queen; the Day celebrated; the Bishop of Kingston; Dr. Chisholm; Dr. McCale; Father Graham; the President of the Society; the Vice President, Mr. W. O'Brien; and Mr. H. Murray, who received a severe wound in the Pope's army, when the people quietly dispersed, well pleased with the day's proceedings.

According to announcement, a lecture was delivered in the evening, by the Rev. J. M. J. Graham, in the Town Hall—subject, "Ireland"—the proceeds of which were to go to the poor of the mission. It is almost needless to say that the Hall was densely crowded by a very respectable audience of both sexes, and the music was exceedingly charming. In addition to the reverend gentlemen of the church, there were in attendance at the lecture, the Rev. Mr. Stanton, and the Very Rev. Mr. O'Brien, V.G. of Brockville.

The following is a correct synopsis of the evening lecture, which (as your correspondent was not present at the commencement of the discourse) is copied from the *British Standard*, a very popular paper of this town:—

"The reverend lecturer referred briefly to the ancient history of the island; sketched the progress of the vast number of missionaries which Ireland had sent forth, in the early ages of the Church, into the savage wilds bordering on the Rhine and the Danube to the Spanish peninsula, and throughout Europe generally, and in every land they had left the impress of their sacred work. The political condition of Ireland in the present day was merely glanced at, the subject being, as the reverend lecturer will be observed, worn out, and patent to every intelligent reader. Addressing himself to the future prospect

of Irishmen in Canada, he eulogized the Act of Union, and declared that the Constitution of the New Dominion was one of the very best, if not the best, that ever had been framed for a free people, subject to the British Crown. He warned the audience to prefer the practical to the theoretical, and advised them to give up all ideas of striving after the impossible, the unattainable. He then pointed out the great future which lay before the Province in the opening up and colonization of the immense tracts of fertile lands in the Red River and other British Territories in the Far West, when an unlimited number of Irishmen could found colonies and make homes. The tone and spirit of the reverend gentleman's remarks were good: his remarks, however, had reference solely to one of the races which people Ireland, and were not so Catholic—so broad—as they might have been. The reverend gentleman, during the delivery of the address and at its close, was loudly cheered. The Band then struck up the heart-stirring music of "St. Patrick's Day." Dr. Chisholm and other reverend gentlemen briefly addressed the assembly; and Father Graham proposed three cheers for "Old Ireland," which was given with a will. The Band then struck up "God Save the Queen," and the assembly dispersed.

At the close of the lecture Father Graham said that he now addressed them for the last time, as he was about to take his departure from this part of the country, and would bid them all "good bye," and that he was sorry to leave, for the inhabitants of Perth were the most friendly people that he ever met.

Thus was St. Patrick's Day celebrated in Perth, in the present year, and the celebration was one that reflects credit on all concerned. Too much praise cannot be given to the Rev. Dr. Chisholm for the interest and exertion taken by him, regarding the welfare of the Society.—He exhorted the people to join, and form a procession that would reflect credit on themselves and country. We have certainly every reason to feel proud of our respected President, who so zealously labored to promote the cause, and increase the number, in order to make a grand display. The St. Patrick's Society will undoubtedly flourish under his Presidency.—During his short time in Perth, he has won the love and respect of many.—*Con.*

#### THE SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 27th March appears a letter from 'X' on the above subject, showing that the Public Schools are based on Bible Christianity; that is, on the fundamental principle of Protestantism; showing that in the majority of schools the exercises are Protestant—the Local Superintendents, Protestants almost to a man, and two-thirds of these gentlemen Protestant ministers at that. Further that 45,000 Roman Catholic children attend these schools, and are lectured, at least four times a year, by those superintendents, who avail themselves of their connection with the schools to be of spiritual service to the children. Are all those statements of 'X' true? Can it be possible that the Catholics of Ontario submit to such a condition of things? or that Protestants should so degrade themselves as to thus play the tyrant, and act the hypocrite—oppressing the minority while they boast of their love of justice, fair play, and equal rights to all? Would the Protestants of Quebec tamely submit to a system of schools based on Church Christianity?—allow the great majority of their children to be present at the lectures of Papist priests, and receive spiritual services from them? But, Mr. Editor, if I am not much mistaken 'X' has overlooked the most striking feature of all our school legislation. Roman Catholic Separate Schools under the superintendence of Protestant ministers! All the township section Separate Schools—all Separate Schools not in cities, towns or incorporated villages, may be legally under the inspection and superintendence of Protestant ministers! Are the Protestants Separate Schools in Quebec under the inspection of the Jesuits? I pause for a reply.

#### ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, CAMDEN EAST.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

SIR—The anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint was celebrated at this place with the usual procession, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the bad condition of the roads, large numbers attended to do honor to the day. The procession, consisting of about 200 members, was formed opposite John Whalen's Hotel, Centreville, and marched in regular order headed by the Newburgh Brass Band, which discoursed excellent music for the occasion, to the Church, a distance of about a mile. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. T. W. Murray; after which, Rev. Mr. Brown, of Naperville, ascended the altar and preached an eloquent and powerful sermon appropriate to the occasion. The procession was then reformed, and marched in good order back to Centreville, where dinner was prepared by Mr. John Whalen, to which good justice was done. The members then retired to the Town Hall, for the purpose of listening to the speeches, and hearing the music. A pleasant evening diversified with songs and addresses brought the day to a close.

I appended a list of the officers of the Society:—John Evans, Esq., President; James Barrett, Esq., Vice President; Wm. Whalen, Esq., Treasurer; Rev. Mr. Twomey, Chaplain; Michael Morphy, Esq., Grand Marshal; John G. Prout, Esq., Secretary.

#### ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN HALIFAX, N. S.

To-day being the anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland, the members of the Charitable Irish Society celebrated the festival and their eighty-second anniversary in the customary manner. The Society assembled at the Mason Hall at 10 A.M., where they formed procession, and headed by the splendid Band of the Volunteer Battalion, marched to St. Patrick's Church. A Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by His Grace the Archbishop and an eloquent and impressive panegyric on the patron Saint delivered by Rev. Mr. Murphy. We have seldom listened to a more eloquent discourse on the subject than the one delivered by this reverend gentleman to-day. Deeply tinged with feeling and pathos, it awakened memories of the "Old Land" in the breasts of many and failed not to enlist the sympathies of the entire congregation, as they listened in breathless attention to his graphic and masterly picture of St. Patrick's trials, when founding the Irish Catholic Church, and the struggles of that Church down almost to the present day.

After Divine Service the members reformed in procession and marched through some of the principal streets of the city, to the Mason Hall, where three cheers were given for the Queen, three for the Society, and three for the day they celebrated, after which the members dispersed. The weather and the street both combined to render St. Patrick's day unfavorable for any outdoor display; but the mem-

bers of the Society were not in any manner discouraged, and the turn out to day, both in numbers and respectability, may be said to be equal to any previous anniversary. All along the route of procession the sidewalks were lined by enthusiastic admirers of St. Patrick and of the associations that surround the memory of the fatherland. In the evening, the members of the society will sup together at the Masonic Hall. The occasion, no doubt, will be one of considerable interest.

#### CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Society, held in the large Hall of the Sacristy, St. Patrick's Church on the 23rd ult., the Rev. P. Dowd, Spiritual Director, presiding, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: P. McLaughlin, President, re-elected; D. Phelan, Vice-President; William Murray, Treasurer, re-elected; T. Fox, Secretary; P. Jones, Librarian; T. McGauley, Assistant-Librarian. Council—Wm. O'Brien, James Lynch, J. Warren, P. J. Coyle, L. F. Daly, W. J. Madden, J. Kearney, Jas. Shea, and John M. Na. The usual weekly Council Meetings take place every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the new St. Patrick's Hall.

APPOINTMENT UNDER THE BOARD OF TRADE.—We have very great pleasure in conveying the following announcement from the Dublin Evening Post:—

"Doctor Tucker, Medical Officer of Health of the Sligo Corporation, and of Sligo district, has been appointed Medical Inspector of Seamen of the Port of Sligo by His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., the President of the Board of Trade. Dr. Tucker is eminently qualified for the office."

Dr. Tucker is, indeed, well qualified to perform the duties of the office, or any other office connected with the medical profession. During the recent visitation of cholera to parts of Ireland, Dr. Tucker was appointed to inspect the vessels reaching the Port of Sligo, and he was indefatigable in his exertions to ward off the pestilence from the town. He succeeded, but at the close of his labours he found that he was working for nothing so far as payment was concerned—there was no fund from which to remunerate him for his invaluable services. We regret that our respected fellow citizen should have met such a return, and we now feel the greater gratification at his new appointment, which we regard as a recognition by the Board of Trade of the sea land ability which he has displayed in other departments of the public service. We cheerfully bear testimony to the fact of Dr. Tucker being selected by the government in January, 1866, to proceed to London, to observe and report upon the cattle plague. His report was published from the Parliamentary Blue Book by a portion of the Dublin Press, and regarded as the most scientific State paper on that important subject.

The most stupid observer of human nature must be aware that if a candidate enters a county or town to buy up opposition, and purchase his seat, the impression he conveys is that he intends to reconquer himself. It is not from love or affection for the voters that he scatters his gold around him: such is not the impression on the minds of the recipients. They argue that he understands what he is about; that he is 'throwing a sprat to catch a herring'; and is assured in advance that expenditure will in some mysterious way be made good to him by the Government. An unhealthy tone of public opinion grows up; the people fancy that the Ministry are in some mixed up with the elections, and that the money disbursed comes from the Secret Service fund. Very few give the candidates credit for the fidelity they evince; the odium falls on the Government, and every one swallows with avidity any extravagant tale of jobbing and corruption. The Cabinet, no matter what party is in power, has a direct interest in fostering purity at electoral contests. The leaders are always sure of their seats—a drawn constituency are at their service. Therefore, they must anxiously desire the repression of venality amongst their supporters, as they are in some measure responsible for the integrity of the electoral franchise.—*Daily News.*

OTTAWA, March 28th.—The return of papers relating to the pardon of Fanning convicts, which came down to day, contains a petition from the inhabitants of the Town of Lindsay, dated August 1st, for the commutation of the sentence of McFahon, on the ground that he was not actively engaged with the Fenians, and that his health was endangered by confinement. Lord Mackenzie, under date of Dec. 18th, sends petitions to the Duke of Buckingham, and in correspondence with the Charge d'Affaires at Washington respecting Lynch, stating that he does not see in these documents anything to cause him to alter the sentence; but as they were fixed by Lord Carnarvon he could not do so in any event without the assent of the Imperial Government. The Duke of Buckingham in reply, dated 11th January, points out that the sentence was execution, which was commuted to twenty years imprisonment, and that he sees nothing in the papers to justify him in a further modification.

On Wednesday night last, in the Township of Masham, about twenty-five miles from Ottawa, a well-to-do farmer, named J. H. Lambert, was burnt up, along with seven of his children, and a hired man—nine in all, the second eldest daughter being the only one who escaped. Their dwellings caught fire about midnight; it is supposed from some defect in the cooking stove, when all were asleep. This young woman escaped through a window and reached a neighbor's house in her night dress, and gave the alarm, but alas, too late to give any assistance. When the neighbors reach the scene all was as silent as the tomb—nothing was left but a lot of charred bones. Mr. Lambert was very much respected by all who knew him, and his sad fate, with that of his children, has cast a gloom over the whole community. Yesterday a coroner's inquest was held upon the remains, and we learn that a verdict of 'accidental death' was given. The hired man's name was Murray, son of a farmer who lives in the Township of Masham. About a year ago while Mr. Lambert was moving from Kzabagan to his farm, his wife died in the sleigh in which she was riding.—*Ottawa Times.*

A MISKIN SWINDLE AT MADOC.—In the absence of other stirring news, gossips have had a fine time of it in the "Empire Mine." For some weeks in fact immediately after the sale of the property, sinister rumors were afloat, to the effect that the rock sent to the crushing mill had been heavily 'salted' with gold purchased at a distance. We were slow to attach any credence to these reports, on account of the character of the vendors. However, although the parties interested have done their utmost to keep the affair quiet, it is now publicly known that trickery has been discovered and acknowledged. As our previous remarks had covered to others our own impression that these rumors were without foundation, an explanation of the circumstances under which this piece of deceit was committed, was voluntarily made to us early this week, to prevent our being placed, unwittingly, in a false position any longer. That statement, as it implicates others than the Messrs. Jones, we do not deem it right to publish at present. This much, however, may be said, that the Messrs. Jones have offered to forfeit either the balance due to them of the purchase money, if the purchasers, after scratching the surface are dissatisfied with their bargain; or are willing to take the property back for the sum they have received for it.

The affair affords another illustration of the proverb that 'Bonesty is the best policy' for even if the \$300,000 had never been concealed, Dr. Sherry Hunt's report of the assay of the ore would probably have procured purchasers on as good terms. As it is, the extent of the deficit will give a rough stock to mining enterprise.—*Madoc Mercury.*

SUPPRESSION BRIDGES, March 30.—On the arrival of the night mail from Windsor at this station yesterday morning the station policeman was informed of a suspicious character being on the sleeping car about to cross the bridge. Search was made, and a man in female attire and closely veiled found in one of the sleeping sections. When questioned as to his name, and route and destination, he was unable to respond, having engaged a woman interpreter to act for him, who stated that the lady with her was suffering from a violent cold and was unable to speak. The policeman lifted the veil of the man in woman's disguise, and one of the look out party recognized him as a deserter from the 53rd regiment stationed at London. He was escorted to the seven o'clock train west this morning, in the same dress, to be returned to London for trial.

MADOC GOLD.—The Belleville *Intelligencer* refers to the recent discovery affecting the Empire mine as damaging to the interests of the Hastings gold district; but feels confident that the windmill can only retard and obstruct operations for a time. The existence of gold in paying quantities, it says, has been too often tested and proved to be questioned; and what is wanted now is patience and perseverance assisted by capital, to show that the Madoc mineral district is one of the richest in the world. Upper Canadians generally, if not quite so sanguine as the people of Belleville are at least anxious that the expectations formed of the Madoc gold region should be realized. It is considered singular, however, that nothing should be heard of the Richardson mine. Golden bricks are frequently on exhibition in the shop windows of Halifax as proof of the richness of the gold mines of Nova Scotia. Have any such bricks yet found their way into the shop windows of Belleville.—*Kingston News.*

Toronto, March 27.—The announcement in the *Leader* to-day regarding the brigading of troops and the recent movement of the Chicago and Western Fenians has quite agitated the public pulse. Rumour has it that the troops in garrison here are held in readiness for immediate movements on the shortest notice. Provision is also said to be made for the necessary movement and massing of troops at any given point. The armories, Government stores and magazines, are now, as they should have been long ago, properly guarded. It is stated that there are to be two brigades of volunteers called out from Montreal, Quebec, Prescott, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, also a squadron of cavalry from Hamilton. Several suspicious characters, loitering about the city, are carefully watched.

ONSCORNS PAPERS.—We understand that a large number of a notorious New York weekly, of the importation of which we recently complained, have been seized by the Post-office authorities. The law, it seems, requires that the P. O. Department should return them to the publishers; but we think they should be empowered to burn them.—*Witness.*

#### Birth.

In this city, on the 28th ult., Mrs. George Bury of a son.

#### Died.

At her residence, in the Township of Haldimand, near Grafton, on the 19th ult., Mary, the beloved wife of Denis Connolly, aged 40 years.—*Requiescat in pace.*

At Pittsburg, on the 17th March, James Lyons, brother of Mrs. J. D. Lawlor, of this city.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, March 31, 1868.

Flour—Pollards, \$5, to \$5 75; Middlings, \$6 00 to \$6 35; Fine, \$6 40 to \$6 65; Super., No. 2 \$7 15 to \$7 30; Superfine nominal \$0 00; Fancy \$7 55 to \$7 70; Extra, \$7 55 to \$7 70; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0 25; Bag Flour, \$3 80 to \$3 85 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$0 25 to \$0 50. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. O. Spring, \$1 67 1/2 to \$1 70. Peas per 60 lbs.—9c. to 9 1/2c. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 0c to 00c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$1 to \$1 05. Rye per 56 lbs.—\$1 00 to \$0 00. Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex store at \$0 00 to \$0 00. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 45 to \$5 50 Seconds, \$5 00 to \$5 05; Thirds, \$4 05 to 0 00.—First Pearls, \$6 05. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$19 50 to \$20 00; Prime Mess, \$14 50; Prime \$13 50 to \$14 00.

#### MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

March 31, 1868.

	a. d.	s. d.
Flour, country, per quintal,	23	6 to 21 0
Oatmeal,	15	9 to 15 3
Indian Meal,	14	6 to 15 0
Wheat, per min.,	0	0 to 0 0
Barley, do,	4	6 to 5 0
Peas, do,	5	0 to 5 6
Oats, do,	2	9 to 3 0
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1	3 to 1 8
Do, salt,	1	1 to 1 4
Beans, small white, per min	0	0 to 0 0
Potatoes per bag	4	0 to 4 6
Onions, per minot,	7	6 to 10 0
Lard, per lb	0	7 to 0 8
Beef, per lb	0	4 to 0 6
Pork, do	0	6 to 0 8
Mutton do	0	5 to 0 6
Lamb, per quarter	3	0 to 5 0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	6	10 to 0 11
Hay, per 100 bundles,	\$8	00 to \$10
Straw	\$6	00 to \$7 00

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. No. 1145.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864-5.

In the matter of ANTOINE DEGUIRE of the Parish of St. Olet, District of Montreal, Trader,

Insolvent.

THE undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors and on TUESDAY THE TWENTY SIXTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, he will apply to said Court for a confirmation thereof.

By his Attorneys *ad litem*, T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER.

Montreal, 20th March, 1868. 2m—33

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. No. 1067.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864-5.

In the matter of WILLIAM BENNETT, of the City of Montreal, Trader, Individually, and as co-Partner heretofore with GEORGE PICKUP, under the name of WILLIAM BENNETT & CO:

Insolvent.

The undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of May next.

By his Attorneys *ad litem*, WILLIAM BENNETT, T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER.

Montreal, 20th March, 1868. 2m—33

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ELIZABETH and ANNE DORBY, natives of Co. Wick, Ireland, by their sister Mary Dorby care of Wm. Fitzgerald P. O. Montreal. Ontario papers please copy 4w-33

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. No. 795.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.

In the matter of ISIDORE PAQUIN of the City of Montreal, Merchant.

Insolvent.

AND JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Saturday the Twenty fifth day of April next at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, to obtain a confirmation of said discharge.

By his Attorney *ad litem*, T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER.

Montreal, 19th February 1868. 2m

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. No. 763.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.

In the matter of GERMAIN PELTIER, Trader of the Town of Sorel in the District of Richelieu,

Insolvent.

AND TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Esquire—Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors and that on Saturday the Twenty fifth day of April next at Ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard he will apply to the said Court to obtain a confirmation of said discharge.

By his Attorneys *ad litem*, GERMAIN PELTIER, T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER.

Montreal, 19th February, 1868. 2m

#### CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. No. 936.

DAME APOLINE alias HYPOLITE FAVREAU, Plaintiff:

BENJAMIN VALLEE, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Apolline alias Hypolite Favreau has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this district, an action *en separation de biens*, separation as to property, against Benjamin Vallee, yeoman, of Boucherville, said districts, her husband.

MOREAU, OUMET & LACOSTE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Montreal, 5th Feb. 1868; 1m

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

In the matter of HUGH MCGILL, of the City and District of Montreal,

an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said HUGH MCGILL, by the undersigned his Attorneys, will apply on the nineteenth day of the month of June next, at half-past ten of the clock, in the forenoon, to the Superior Court, for Lower Canada, sitting in the said District, for his discharge in bankruptcy.

By his Attorneys *ad litem*, LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Attorneys for said Hugh McGill.

Montreal, 31st March, 1868. 2m

#### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the affair of OCTAVE LACHANCE, Trader, of the Parish of St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the district of Richelieu.

The undersigned has made a deposition of the content of his creditors for his discharge, and on Saturday the Sixteenth day of May next, will apply to the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, sitting in and for the District of Richelieu, to obtain a ratification of the same.

OCTAVE LACHANCE, Sorel 27 February 1867. 2m.

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. No. 1145.

NOTICE is hereby given that Marceline Trudeau, wife of Hubert Gagnon, of the city and district of Montreal, butcher and trader, duly authorized, has, the tenth of March instant, instituted before the Superior Court, in Montreal, an action *en separation de biens* against her said husband.

J. O. LACOSTE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, March 20, 1868. 2m.

#### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1964.

In the matter of RILAIRE SAUVE, Trader, of the City of Montreal

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, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

No. 18 St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, March 20th 1868. 2m.

#### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of MRS. MELANIE BRAZEAU, wife of F. X. Desève, Marchande Pub