THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 19, 1872.

STATE SCHOOLISM ver. FREE SCHOOLS IN NEW BRUNSWICK. - The school controversy still rages in New Brunswick, betwixt the advocates of "State Schoolism," on the one hand, and of "Freedom of Education" on the other. Our esteemed contemporary the St. John Freeman fights the battle manfully; and if reason and justice were allowed to winnph, he would soon bring the contest to a happy issue. His chief opponent is a paper called the Telegraph, and the Freeman reproduces its arguments, and demolishes them in fine style. This is the easier for him to do, since he has but to repeat the arguments of the opponents of " State Churchism," which are in just as much force against "State Schoolism," as against the other. If called upon to define the terms "Free Church" and "Freedom of Religion," the Telegraph itself would do so by laying down the principle that the Church and Religion are Free, only when emancipated from all State control. So also with the School and with Education; these will be free only when, in like manner emancipated. As the principles so powerfully advocated by the St. John Freeman are of universal application, and as the Catholics of Canada are deeply interested in the triumph of the "Free School" system, and of "Freedom of Education" throughout the Dominion, they will be glad to see how these principles are laid down, and with irrefutable arguments defended, by our Catholic contemporary in New Brunswick:-

The Telegraph was quite dogmetic on Wednesday The rengishmen date dogment on medicaday.
It declared that the State must have such rights as are necessary to its existence and well being. This no one disputed; but as to the extent and nature of these rights there has long been much dispute. The State for some centuries asserted that one of these rights essential to its existence and wellbeing was the right to determine what the religion of the State should be, and to compel all its subjects to conform at least outwardly to that religion. This claim Presbyterians resisted in Scotland, and their resistance was crowned with success. This claim Catholics resisted in Ireland, and not without some measure of success. This claim Nonconformists of various denominations resisted in England, not wholly without success. The State in this country does not pretend to have a right to force people to attend a particular Church; but it now assumes "as essential to its well-being" the right to compel all to contribute to the support of Schools conducted as it chooses, and in which such instruction as it chooses is given; and the Tebyraph maintains that it does possess the right to do this

saying:—
"The education of the people is one of these rights. and when the State exercises it, it does not lie in any one's mouth to say 'I am a Jew, I object,' 'I am Protestant, I object,' 'I am a Catholic, I object.' The accidents of the man's being can never relieve him from the discharge of duties which arise out of his essential relations to the State. When the State decides that the education of the youth of the country shall be free, it has a right to make provision for such free education. Should such provision not have the effect of bringing the youth of the country under the influence of education, it would be the duty, as it has sometimes been the practice of the State, to decree the compulsory education of the youth of the country, and to give effect to that de-

"It is perfectly idle to talk of some one's conscience being interfered with by what the State does within its own sphere. If such pretexts were allowed there could not be such a thing as a State, a matter of paramount importance."

Does not the man see that all this is quite as strong an argument for a State church as for State schools, and that if the decision of the State is to determine its right in one case it may determine it in another also. Why should the accidents of a man's being relieve him from the discharge of what the State may choose to call duties, arising out of his essential relations to it in one case more than in the other? The State decides, &c., says the Telegraph, it's "right" to prescribe to what school a child must go and what books he shall read, is undoubted. Now why should not the principle hold equally when the State decides that it is essential to its safety, that all shall adopt one form of worship and profess one creed? It is idle, declares this great friend of civil and religious liberty, to talk of conscience being interfered with by what the State does within its own sphere. This also is quite true; but who is to determine what the limits of that sphere are? The State, we know on numberless occasions claimed that it was witthin its sphere to enforce uniformity of worship? By what right did Presbyterians, Baptists and others then resist such claim? Were not the grounds of their resistance also mere pre-

Then it says :- " Indeed, for that matter, the conscience cry is shut out for another reason. The taxes which the law provides, save those which are raised by voluntary assessment, are raised by means of legal warrant. They are not voluntary taxes, but enforced taxes. The payment of such taxes may interfere with a man's pocket, but it is an abuse of language to speak of its interfering with his con-

Therefore the collection of tithes, church rates, &c., by process of law, from Catholics and Dissenters was not an interference with the rights of conscience The Telegraph is improving.

It tells us also that-"It is no longer an open question that the free education of the youth of the country is a national necessity. The State, in its own interest, must take care that it responds to that necessity, otherwise it must suffer for not doing so. It must decide on the books to be used, the system of education that shall be adopted, and the machinery by which the Act shall be carried out. It must tax all its people who have the means of paying, in order to support its system. It must tax men irrespective of their creeds of which it knows nothing, and equally irrespective of whether or not they have children to be edu-

If the State forces children to attend its Schools shall read, and compels all men to pay for the support of such Schools, then neither civil nor religious liberty exists. It may with quite as much justice and propriety force all men to maintain one church or to adopt one form of worship. The cases are quite parallel, and the Telegraph would be the first to say so if the books and the whole course of instruction were Catholic in tone and in spirit.

The argument is unanswerable; our opponents have never so much as attempted to meet it. They simply ignore it, and place their confidence not in justice, not in argument, but in brute force. As in the days of Elizabeth, and of her successor James, the law attempted to inforce "Conformity," both on Catholics and | the time of our going to press.

on Protestants, with the Church as by Law Established, so is it to-day in the matter of Schools. Neither morally nor intellectually have our opponents advanced one step beyond the position of their ancestors of the XVII century. The language of the Telegraph is the very language of James I, who "would neither let any presume that his own judgment, having determined in a matter of this weight, should be swayed to alteration by the frivolous suggestions of any light spirit." - Hallam's Court Hist. c. vi.

Our New Brunswick co-religionists may be sure that, we of Canada watch their noble efforts for "Freedom of Education" and for Free Schools-that is to say, for placing Educution and the School on the same footing as before the State, as are Religion and the Church -with unabated interest; and that they have our warmest sympathies, and our earnest prayers for their success.

A meeting of the Health Committee of the City Council, His Honor the Mayor presiding, was held on Friday evening last, to take into consideration the alarming increase of smallpox in Montreal, and to devise measures for arresting its further progress. The question of domiciliary visits, and of at once vaccinating all unvaccinated persons, came up; but the general opinion seemed to be that it was not in the power of the Corporation to give authority to medical practitioners to perform the operation on those unwilling to submit to it. It strikes us, however, that it would be in the power of the Corporation to impose a rigid quarantine on all houses in which a case of small-pox shall have declared itself; making it obligatory on the inmates of the said house, under severe penalties, to declare every such case; marking every such house, as was done in Thanksgiving, which proved in vastness of attend-London during the great plague of 1665; prohibiting all egress therefrom, or communication therewith-except in the case of the religious and medical attendants of the inmates, and for the purpose of admitting food and other necessaries. This system of quarantine-to be enforced of course by the most stringent laws, and severe penalties-might be extended to entire blocks or districts; and the pressure thus brought to bear upon their populations, would we think soon overcome their stupid opby the French population, the virulence of the epidemic amongst them must be attributed. It rarely attacks any but French Canadians.

Special small-pox hospitals should be established. The English hospital will, after a certain date, receive no more small-pox patients. The Ladies of the Hotel Dien have placed value of the route through our own territory. eighty beds at the disposal of the authorities, and no doubt every precaution will be taken to prevent the contaminating of the other patients. Still special hospitals are needed, with smallpox ambulances, and a total isolation of the infected from the non-infected. We have trifled with this serious affair too long, and it pondence as can be made public without injury to leach of the other provinces such a number of memis high time that all should address themselves seriously to the task of preventing the further attention will be invited to this important subject. spread of the hideous plague with which for three months we have been afflicted. To compel people to submit to vaccination would be impossible, and we think it would be impolitie to attempt it; but by a rigid quarantine system we might make the visitation of small-pox so dreadful, as to induce even the most pigheaded of the anti-vaccinists glad to have resource to it voluntarily.

The Witness in a culogistic article on the famous assassin Mazzini, brings to light a fact which had hitherto escaped our notice, and therewith, it will be necessary for you to make prowhich reveals the said Mazzini in quite a novel aspect. The man was not only a revolutionist, a cut-thront, and fabricator of infernal madid a large business in the "goody" line.

" He was fond of teaching in the Sunday school," so we read in the Montreal Witness et the Sth inst. This is about the best thing out. That Mazzini, who in his hatred to blows were aimed above all at the Papacy, only because, the Papacy overthrown, he felt sure that in connection with it, the expediency of providing a no altars would be left standing, should be fond of teaching in Protestant Sunday schools, would, we say, be a marvel of cant and humbug without a parallel, were it not that it is recorded in history that Louis le bien aime, was in the habit of giving religious exhortations to, and leading in prayer with, the wretched and assumes the right to determine what books they immates of his infamous Parc-ana-cerfs, praying audibly with them, and for them. See Carlyle, Hist, of French Revolution.

> Too Much Crinoline. - "The Foreign Missionary Board of the Southern Baptist Con-Boston Globe, is about to send out a Mission to China, the personnel of which is made up of "three ministers, their wives, and one young lady." Too much crinoline, we say, for so from the immediate commencement of the contemlittle white choker.

There was no apparent change in the river up to

The New York World publishes some sta- ask you to vote for the service of Her Majesty, can tistics furnished by its London correspondent, be granted without inconvenience to Her Canadian showing what it costs to convert a Jew. The Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: British Society has an income of £53,398 | Gentlemen of the House of Commons: which it devotes to this purpose; it employs also twenty-five agents in the work; and it so I may congratulate you on the general prosperity seems that with all these appliances it has of the country, and the fortunate issue of the steps managed to make exactly thirteen converts, which now form the Dominion. I feel assured that each standing in the Society therefore the you will continue to devote the same assiduity as very handsome sum of about \$20,000. Of the in the past, to the augmented labors which the exquality of these somewhat costly converts, wider sphere of operations, demand at your hand; whose Christianity consists for the main part and I carnestly pray that your efforts in the path of in eating pork, and disregarding the Mosaic and justice in all the borders of our land, and ensure law, the well-informed correspondent of the the happiness and lasting welfare of all classes of its N. Y. World conveys his opinion in the fol-

"I don't say they are not worth the money, but still it does seem to the eye of flesh that they are rather 'dear' brethren at that figure."

ORDINATION .- On Sunday last, in the Cathedral of this City, His Lordship the Bishop of Birtha, conferred the Holy Order of the Priesthood, on the Rev. Mr. Meehan, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

This day 11th inst., at three o'clock p.m., His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state to the Chambers of the Senate in the Parliament Buildings, and took his seat upon the Throug.

The members of the Senate being assembled. His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons; and that House being present, His Excellency was pleased to open the Fifth Session of the First Parliament of the Domlnion of Canada with the following Speech from the

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The auspicious recovery which the mercy of Providence vouchsafed from well-nigh mortal illness, of the Prince of Wales called forth a universal expression of joy and thankfulness throughout the Empire. All classes of people testified their deep sense of relief from the anxieties of a long and painful ance and unanimity of feeling, the grandest and most impressive ceremony ever witnessed in the British Capital. I invite you to follow the good example on the fifteenth day of this month. It was thought advisable to defer the solemnity until after the meeting of Parliament, and I feel assured that the members of the two Houses as well as all Her Majesty's faithful subjects throughout the Dominion, will be anxious to unite in celebrating the occasion with all becoming observance and loyal alacrity.

Your meeting has itself been postponed to a later date than usual, upon considerations of Imperial as well as Colonial interest, and at the instance of Her Majesty's Government.

The young Province of Manitoba was last September threatened with an invasion of lawless perposition to vaccination, to the neglect of which sons from the United States. Prompt measures for resistance were adopted by the local authories, and attended with the best result.

In order to reassure the people of that Province and to prevent a recurrence of the outrage, I ordered a force of 200 militiamen to be sent to Fort Garry Notwithstanding the inclement season of the year, the troops surmounted the difficulties of the march with energy and success; thus proving not only their own discipline and endurance, but also the

The accounts of the expenditure occasioned by this expedition will be laid before you, and you will be requested to pass a bill to indemnify the Government.

A copy of the treaty made at Washington last year, between Her Majesty the Queen and the United States of America, in which the Dominion has so great an interest, will be laid before you,

So much of the papers of the complete the interests of the Empire or of Canada will also

A conference was held at Ottawa in September last, on the subject of immigration, at which the Government of the Dominion, as well as those of to which I invite your attention.

I do not doubt that you will be inclined to make ample provisions for the encouragement of immigration, with the maintenance and extension of which the development of the vast natural resources

of Canada is so vitally interwoven. Since last session the Union of British Columbia her representatives now take part in your delibera-

In order to open up and settle the tertile territory of the North-west, and to link British Columbia vision for the construction of a railway to the Pacific to be taken for the standard .- Montreal Herold, Ocean, in conformity with the terms of Her Majesty's Order in Council uniting British Columbia with the

You will, I trust, concur with me in thinking that the long contemplated improvement and extension of our system of canals ought to be vigorously prosecuted. The rapid increase in the trade of Canada, and the importance of competing for and accomodating the commerce of the Great West, render it Christianity was not interior to Voltaire, whose necessary that the means of transport by water should be cheapened and facilitated. I have to request your serious consideration of this subject, and, direct water communication between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy,

The decennial census having been taken last vear, the duty of readjusting the representation in Parliament of the four Provinces originally constituting the Dominion, devolves upon you now according to the terms of the Union Act. A measure for the purpose will accordingly be submitted for your consideration.

Among other measures, bills will be presented to you relating to the Judges of the Superior Courts; to the regulation and management of the public laws relating to the public health.

Gentlemen o the House of Commons:

The accounts of last year will at once be laid before you, and likewise a statement of the receipts vention," so we read in a Protestant paper, the and expenditures of the current year up to the close of the last month. It is gratifying to me to be able to announce to you that the revenue for the past, as well as that for the current year will be considerably in excess of what was estimated, and that consequently there is no reason to apprehend embarrassment plated public improvements.

The estimates for the ensuing year will be submitted to you, and I trust that you will be of opinion that the supplies which my Government will

I have all the more satisfaction in recurring to igencies of more numerous constituencies, and a duty may be so happily guided as to maintain peace

inhabitants. After the speech from the Throne had been delivered, the members of the House of Commons returned to their Chamber, and the members for British Columbia having been introduced, all took their seats upon the Ministerial banches. The Address was moved in the Senate by the Hon. Mr. Girard of Manitoba and Hon. Mr. Robinson of New Brunswick, and in the Commons by Mr. Nathan of British Columbia, and Mr. Carter, M. P. for Brome.

IN MEMORIAM.

On hearing about Hugh's * death the following verses were composed by one of his class-mates, namely, Mr. Dan. McDevitt, from Boston :---

> O comrades toll the college bell, A soft and mournful lay; For Hugh has gone out from our midst, His soul has passed away.

Twas but a few short days ago, He bounded light and free; With merry heart and cheery voice, Singing with mirth and glee.

But soon by sickness he was laid Upon his lowly bed; Then but a few short days,

And Hugh was numbered with the dead

He was resigned unto the last, God claimed him for His own; And now he's with the angels sweet, Around his Master's throne.

Yes! he has joined that angel band, To sing the Easter lays: To sing the songs of our great God, In everlasting praise. Requiescut in pace.

March 23rd, 1872.

· Hugh J. McDonald, son of A. S. McDonald, Esq. Alexandria, Glengarry, whose death was chronicled in our issue of last week,

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY .- At the annual meeting of the Catholic Young men's Society, held in the Sacistry, St. Patrick's Church, on the 25th March and 7th April, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year :- President-Thomas Fox. Vice-President-P. C. Shannon. Treasurer-Wm, J. Brennan. Secretary-John J. Hayes, Librarian—Wm. McNally, Assistant Librarian—H. L. O'Neill. Council—Messrs, D. Phelan, D. McKeon, P. Jones, A. Loftus, James Shea, A. Brognn, John O'Brien, M. Polan, and P. Donovan.

CANADIAN TRUBORNES .- Lo Minerer says: "The Attorney-General has determined to rigorously prosecute the Tichhornes of St. Jean Paptiste villago and elsewhere, who take fraudulent possession of vacant lots whose owners do not come forward

A great deal of the fall wheat in the county of Peterboro is winter killed, and will be ploughed down in the spring.

By the constitution, Quebec was to have at the start sixty-five members : Ontario, eighty-two : Nova Scotia, nineteen; and New Brunswick, fifteen. But at their Soirce on the evening of St. Patrick's Day these proportions were to be readjusted every tenyears, after each census, whereof the first has just with his relations in the Cenvery of St. Edward de been taken. Quebee is never to have less than Prampton.—May his soil rest in prace. sixty-five members; but there is to be assigned to This last fribute of attection is from each of the other Provinces such a number of member of its population, as the number sixty-five bears be at once submitted for you information, and your to the population of Quebec. Ontario, therefore began with a preponderence of seventeen members, which is about the mean of the members allotted respectively to New Branswick and Nova Scotia. In other words, Ontario now has represenevery Province, were represented. A scheme for joint and several action was provisionally arranged, one of the Lower Provinces; and after the present one of the Lower Provinces; and after the present season she will have a still greater numerical force. The numbers of the two Provinces in 1861 and 1871, according to the census, were respectively:

Ontario in 1861......,1,296,091 1871......1,620,842 Quebec in 1861......1,111,566

the following result, Quebec will have one member to about 18,315 population; and in the same ratio, Ontario will have either 89 or 90 members-an addition of seven or eight, we rather think the latter, as in case of fractions the nearest whole number is

The latest intelligence from Prince Edward Island is to the effect that Messrs. Pope and Brecken, the An appropriation was made in the last session for government candidates for Charlottetown have been chines, or Orsini bombs; he was also a bit of a preliminary survey of the route for this railway.

psalm-singer, went in strongly for piety, and report of the progress actions with the last session for successful and that Mr. Davies, the leader of the opposition, had been defeated. Mr. Ed. Reilly, one of the proprietors of the Charlette and that Mr. Davies, the leader of the opposition, had been defeated. a prominent politician died suddenly, on the day ifter the nominations, of disease of the heart. On Thursday, the day of the nominations, he was nominated as a candidate for the St. Peter's District at Georgetown, but was mable to attend on the occasion. Early on Friday morning, he rose in good spirits, and advised Mrs. Reilly to go to mass, it being Good Friday, saving that he felt quite well enough to remain alone. On her return, she went to his room, and to her great astonishment, found him lying in bed, quite dead, but still warm. Mr. Reilly was elected to represent the St. Peter's District in the House of Assembly in the year 1867, and shortly after was made Queen's Printer under the old Liberal party. He held this office until the formation of the present Coalition government. He was a very elever writer, and an easy and agreeable speaker .- Montreal Gazette 11th inst

> BREAKFAST.—Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comport isa.-" By a thorough knowledge of the natural lawwhich govern the operations of digestion and nutri tion, and by a careful application of the fine properlands and mines of the Dominion, Manitoba and the ties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided North-west territories, and for the amendment of the lour breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled - James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London." Also. makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed

I can safely and consistently recommend Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites in a variety of cases, especially for Chest diseases, having successfully prescribed it in Bronchitis, Asthma, Debility from Liver Complaint, Debility from Fevers, and Debility from impoverished Blood.

JAMES SALMON. Practising Physician and Surgeon,

SMALL-Pox.—The mortality returns for the past week show that 50 deaths took place last week from small-pox; 48 amongst the Roman Catholic, and 2 amongst the Protestant Community. Five deaths occurred at the Tanneries, two at the Hospice de la Misericorde, one at Notre Dame de la Grace, one in the General Hospital, and forty-one in the city proper. Nearly all the deaths, with a few exceptions, occurred in children of ten years and under, a large majority being under five years.

SMALL-Pox Hospital Owing to the statement of an evening contemporary, that the Small-Pox Hospital was about to be located in the Military Hospital pital, Water street, the property holders and in-habitants of the neighborhood have become alarmed, If we are not mistaken, it is the Military Hospital, at Hochelaga, that the Board of Health have in view. We would again suggest St. Helen's Island as the most suitable place for a Small-Pox Hospital, and one that there can be no reasonable objection to.

ICE IN THE GULF -- Messrs, Allans, Rac & Co. have learned by telegraph from Port au Basque, that the ship "Abcona," bound to Mourreal, has been off there since the 10th inst., unable to proceed, the Gulf being full of ice.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Trois Pistoles, L. J. McLachlin, \$2; Madoc, Miss E. M. O'Connell, 2; Ottawa, Monseigneur Guigues, 2; Aylmer, C. Devlin, 2; Kingston, Rev. W. J. Keilty, 2; St. Andrews, Miss M. McMillan, 2.

Per J. O'Regan, Oshawa-Enfield, P. Cosgrove, J. Per J. Nolan, Kingston-Rev. B. Higgins, 2; Railton, P. Carcy, 2 : Collin's Bay, J. McKenty, 2.

Per J. Murphy, Quebec...). Foley, 2; Val-Cartier, Conway, 4; New Liverpool, R. Wulsh 2.
Per N. Carroll, Ingersoll...J. Carroll, Sr., 1; J. Carroll, Jr., 1. Per Rev. D. O'Connell, South Dourg-I. Crowley,

2: J. Walsh, 4. Per l. J. D. Landry, St. John, N.B.—Sussex Vale, Rev. J. Vereker, 2; Quaco, Rev. W. Aylward 2.

Per W. Chisholm, Cornwall-Rev. C. Murray, 2. Per L. Whelan, Ottawa-Thorne Centre, B. Me-Nally, 2: J. Smith, 2.

Birth.

At No. 87, Wellington St., on the 4th inst., Mis. Samuel Huddell, of a son

Died.

At his residence, at River Boundatte, in the Parish of St. Polycarre, in the County of Soulanger, P.Q., about half-past six of the clock, on Wednesday morning, 3rd of April, 1872, John McLachlan, at the advanced age of 81 years, 3 months and 2 days, (son of the late Luchlan McLachlan, wan departed this life in Croydart, Inverness Shire, Scotland, on Good Friday, April 1st, 1793.) and who emigrated to Canada on the ship "Neptone" in 1802, was one of the first settlers who located on River Beau lette, (alias) South West Cole St. Andrew, in 1800, where he lived continually with his family, surrounded by the best of neighbors, relatives and friends. He lived a good industrious life, staunch Roman Catholic, good husband, kind, affectionate father, kind and good neighbor, faithful friend, honest and virtuous man; had all the rites of the Catholic Church administered to him on Good Friday preparatory for a happy death: who beautifully departed this mortal life, possessed of all his faculties to the last moment, surrounded by many of his good neighbors, relatives and family. He was interred at St. Raphaels, Glezgarry, on Friday, 5th April, accompanied by a very respectable and large concourse of neighbors, relatives and acquaintances, where the great energetic and pious Pastor of that Parish, Rev. John Masterson, celebrated a Requiem Mass for the repose of his immortal soul. Required to puce.

At St. Margarets of Small-pox on the 4th instant, Patrick J. Quigley, aged 17 years, son of Mr. Patrick Quigley. The deceased was a young man of fine promise, deeply regretted by his parents, brothers and sisters, and a large circle of friends and requaintances. His loss will be long felt by the St. Patrick's Society of St. Edward de Frampton of which he was an active member and took a very prominent part last. He was baried according to his own request

(Irish Sentine! please copy.)

At North River, St. Canate, on the third instant, Mr. Thomas Reogh, a native of the County Meath Ireland, aged 53 years, and Brother of John Keogh, Grocer of this city. May his soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

MORITHMAN MIIOPESMIN M	AIII.	12.13	١.
			13.
Flour # brl. of 196 lb.—Pollards	\$3,25	W	\$3,50
Superior Extra	0.00	(i)	0.00
Extra	6.25	lib	6.35
Fancy	6.05	60	6.15
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)	0.00	w	0.00
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)	5.95	æ	6.66
Strong Bakers'	6.10	Ŵ	6.20
Supers from Western Wheat I Welland			

Canal nominal. Supers City Brands [Western wheat] Fresh Ground 0 00 @ 0.00

Western Supers, No. 2...... 0.00 @ 0.00 Fine 4.85 @ 5.00 Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs..... 4.80 @ 5.00 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs....... 0.64 @ 0.65 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs...... 0.83 @ 0.84

WANTED. A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH TEACHER. Salary Apply to L. TASSE, Sec. E. S. S., \$425 per annum. OTTAWA.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. SAULT AU RECOLLET, NEAR MONTREAL.

THIS institution is beautifully and healthfully situated about six miles from Montreal. Every facility is afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language.

Terms. Board and Tuition for the Scholastic year, \$150. Piano, local Music, Harp, German &c., are extras. For further particulars apply to the Superioress.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. IN the matter of JOSEPH MAURICE, Trader.

An Insolvent. A Reformed dividend sheet, as per order of Court, has been prepared, subject to objection until the 22nd day of April, 1872, after which dividend will be paid.

MONTHEAL, April 4th, 1872. JAMES TYRE,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. IN the matter of CHARLES CADIEUX, Joiner and Curpenter, of Montreal.

The Creditors of the Insolventure notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 97, St. Jacques Street, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday the 18th day of April, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a.m., for

40 the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. L. Jos. Lajoie,

Montreal, April 3rd, 1872. Assignee.