

The Sisters of the St. Joseph Asylum, Cemetery Street, gave a very agreeable little *seance* on Thursday evening of last week, in honor of the Pope's jubilee. Their orphan charges took the chief part in the entertainment: and by the excellent manner in which they acquitted themselves, gave ample testimony to the cares bestowed on their education by their devoted guardians.

The trial at Ottawa of Buckley, charged with being accessory to the murder of Mr. McGee, in April last, came off on Friday, the 16th inst., before Mr. Justice Morrison. Mr. Read opened the case for the Crown, and Mr. Cameron defended the prisoner.

The evidence was of the most flimsy kind, and it was clear that the case for the Crown had broken down from the beginning. Mr. Cameron did not even attempt any defence of the accused, and the Judge instructed the Jury to acquit him, which they accordingly did, so that the whole affair was over by a little after one o'clock.

On the 19th at Ottawa, Doyle and Kinsella were put forward to stand their trial for alleged complicity in the McGee murder. They were discharged at once, there being no evidence of any kind against them so the Judge ordered a verdict of acquittal. People are asking why were these men, British subjects, since there was no evidence against them, subjected to a year's captivity? The topic is not a pleasant one to dwell upon, especially to the loyalist and the Conservative, whose boast is that British institutions guarantee freedom to all the Queen's subjects.

PRESENTATION OF VALUABLE TESTIMONIALS TO AN IRISH CLERGYMAN.

The Irish portion of the united Catholic congregations of Onslow and Bristol in the county of Pontiac, P.Q., having learned with a kind of sad satisfaction that their much esteemed pastor, the Rev. Malachy Chrysostom O'Casey of the order of Preachers had been chosen by his ecclesiastical superiors to proceed to Rome in the capacity of deputy assistant, to take part in the preparatory labors of the commissions in the approaching Council, before allowing him to depart for the Eternal City, determined upon anticipating his voyage by some marked demonstration whereby to manifest with some substantial proof, their love and regard for his brilliant talents, eminent and varied literary accomplishments, and personal merit and qualifications. For this purpose availing themselves of the leisure consequent on the Easter holidays a meeting was convened on the 23rd ult. at the residence of Mr. Thomas Cleary in the Village of Pontiac, when resolutions were passed by Messrs Michael Walsh, O'Boyle, Boland, and other influential and patriotic Irishmen, lamenting the temporary bereavement the Catholics in particular, and the community in general were about to experience in the absence of their gifted pastor. Mr Walsh in a few trite remarks with his usual bold and energetic style, stated as one of the objects in view, that of enabling the worthy and exemplary priest to appear at the august convention as became the merit of his interesting presence amidst the many illustrious dignitaries there to be assembled. After a few similar observations from Walter Murphy, Patrick Cleary and others, a subscription list was opened, and it is almost needless to observe that every person present contributed with the most willing disposition. The result enabled the united congregations to present their accomplished clergyman with a handsome and well filled purse. The presentation took place in the evening of the same day, much to the surprise of the Rev. Mr. O'Casey, as it was arranged pleasantly that he should be ignorant of the generous proceedings of his flock, until the time he was called upon to recognize their liberality by its acceptance. Accordingly the rev. gentleman was invited as it were to preside at a juvenile holiday merry-making, which was being held for the occasion at the hospitable homestead of Mistress Widow Quinlan, an amiable and venerable lady of exemplary worth, and to whose domestic virtues the esteem of her acquaintance bears ample testimony. As soon as the worthy priest had graced the entertainment of the happy group of his parishioners both young and old, by his kindly presence, Master Lanty Quinlan an interesting and talented son of the worthy hostess, delivered a neat and appropriately prepared address, accompanying the presents of a handsome portable writing desk and dressing-case, both valuably mounted.

The Rev. Mr. O'Casey was much affected by the unsolicited and unexpected demonstration, and in acknowledging the excessive kindness of so liberal a movement assured his friends both present and absent that whilst he keenly regretted the approaching unavoidable interruption to the cordial associations hitherto existing between him and his flock, and which though of seemingly short duration yet had so easily merged into mutual affection, it was no small gratification to him not only to indulge the hope which already assumed the dimensions of certainty that they would meet again, but to carry with him such positive proofs of the esteem and fond wishes of those for whom he had been laboring during the past few years.—*Com.*

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:—

The readers will find the current number of great interest, although the second article is a dreary rehash of a romance published by Mr. Trench under the caption of "Realities of Irish Life," and which has already been served up by the daily press, by the weeklies, the monthlies, and the quarterlies—till we are positively sick of it. Its burden is that the author Mr. Trench is a man of courage not to be shaken, and of energy irresistible, so that by his courage and firmness he subdued all who came in contact with him. Mr. Trench's self glorification is in fact thoroughly wearisome. We give a list of the contents:—1. Lord Campbell's Lives of Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Brougham; 2. Realities of Irish Life; 3. Earthquakes; 4. Mr. Gladstone's *Apologia*; 5. The Ultra-Ritualists; 6. Lord Liverpool and his Times; 7. Efficiency of the Navy; 8. Dean Milman and St. Pauls; 9. Animals and Plants; 10. Politics as a Profession.

A NEW TREATISE OF THE DUTIES OF A CHRISTIAN TOWARDS GOD—Translated from the French. By the Christian Brothers. Approved by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal:—

This little work destined for the young, authorized by the Council of Public Instruction, and bearing the approval of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec as well as the Bishop of Montreal, is an improved version of the original treatise on the Duties of a Christian by the Venerable De La Salle, the Founder of the Christian Brothers. Of the merits of such a work it would be superfluous to treat: but we may be permitted to bear willing testimony to the excellent manner in which this translation has been brought out, and to the good service which the Christian Brothers are rendering to the cause of religion, morality, and education in Canada.

OPENING OF DOMINION PARLIAMENT.—THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.—Ottawa, April 15.—This day, at three o'clock p.m., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the chambers of the Senate, in the brick buildings, and took his seat upon the throne. 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 second session of the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following speech from the throne:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have great satisfaction in having recourse to your advice, and I rejoice to think that on this, the first occasion on which I have had the honor of addressing you, we may congratulate ourselves on the aspect of public affairs at home and abroad, on the prevalence of peaceful councils amongst nations, and on indications of agreement and tranquility favorable alike to the development of foreign commerce, and the prosecution of domestic industry. The great scheme of Confederation was successfully inaugurated under the auspices of my predecessor. It is to me a source of pride to find my name in honorable association with the rising fortunes of the Dominion of Canada, and I shall count it a happiness as well as a duty to co-operate to the utmost of my ability in furthering your efforts to strengthen the ties that bind the different provinces together and to ensure the attachment of the people to the soil by the enactment of wise and equal laws. Your efforts in these directions seem now, more than ever, likely to be called into action, inasmuch as the terms upon which these great accessions are offered to the Dominion will be submitted for your immediate consideration.

In consequence of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos' despatch, of the 8th August of last year, stating that His Grace proposed to enter into negotiations with the Hudson's Bay Company, as to the terms on which they would be willing to surrender their rights and claims in the North West Territory, Lord Monck sent home to England two members of the Privy Council, as a deputation to watch the course of the proceedings, and attend to the interests of Canada. The conferences in London, and the correspondence on the subject have been brought to a definitive issue by the proposal which, after a full review of the circumstances, Earl Granville made on the part of Her Majesty's Government for the consideration of the people of Canada and of the Hudson's Bay Co. I have received the intelligence that the Hudson's Bay Company has, after some deliberation, decided upon accepting the terms laid down by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have decreed that the report of the mission and all the papers connected with it shall be laid before Parliament, and I commend them to your serious consideration, in view of the great importance of the subject, no less than in the hope that this long vexed question may be closed without further delay.

I was much gratified by communications from the Governor of Newfoundland expressing the desire for admission into the Union which prevails amongst the inhabitants of the colony, and especially by his despatch of the 20th of March last, covering copies of resolutions which have been passed by the Council and Assembly, and which set forth the conditions they considered it desirable to advance. These documents shall be forwarded at once for the information of Parliament, and I hope that before the close of the session I may be in a position to submit the details of a provisional arrangement for your consideration. It will be a sensible pleasure to me, as well as a subject of general congratulation, if at some early day the fine colony of Newfoundland unrivalled as the nursery of hardy seamen, and inexhaustible in its wealth of fisheries, becomes part of the Dominion.

In accordance with the suggestions of Her Majesty's Government, an earnest attempt has been made to allay the discontent unhappily existing in Nova Scotia. The papers connected with this subject will be submitted for your favorable consideration. In continuance of the course commenced last session, bills will be presented before you for the examination of the criminal laws existing in the several provinces. No greater boon can be conferred on a country than a well defined code of criminal law of general application and easy ascertainment.

Among other measures, bills will be presented to you for the establishment of uniform and amended laws respecting Parliamentary Elections, Bankruptcy and Insolvency, and Patents of Invention and Discovery.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The Estimates for the expenditure of the coming year will be submitted to you. They have been framed with every economy compatible with the

public service. I have also desired that the financial accounts of the past year shall be laid before you.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The charters of several Banks are drawing to a close, and the important subjects of Banking and currency will be brought under your notice.

In considering the questions which so deeply affect not only the interests of commerce but the daily transactions of life, I feel assured that you will endeavor to adopt such principles as in their application may insure the greatest measure of safety to the public without curtailing the facilities requisite for the encouragement and extension of trade. I have enumerated a variety of topics, but they are of moment, and press for decision within the limits of the session.

I commend them in all confidence to your deliberation, earnestly hoping that a blessing may attend your counsels, and enable you to discharge with dignity and effect the great trust to which the order of Providence has called you.

The statistics contained in the admirable report of the Sanitary Association, which we published in our last issue, are startling in the extreme. Generally speaking, we were aware of the death rate of this city; that, although Montreal is built on a healthy site and possesses many natural advantages not possessed by other less favoured cities, it is one of the unhealthiest on this or any other continent. We must, however, confess that we were not aware of the truly appalling—the frightful ravages which death yearly makes on our population. The death rate of Montreal, says the report, 'is one in every twenty-five,' as compared to 23 in London, 22 in Bristol, 28 in Liverpool, and 32 in Manchester, 'the most disgracefully kept, and the most unhealthy town in all England. There are many exceptional causes to account for the mortality of the great seat of the cotton manufacture. Built on an almost dead level, its sewers are constantly full of black and putrid waters. The thick damp air of the town is also so constantly charged with the products of chimneys from its crowded manufacturing population of 400,000 that gas has often to be burnt in the day time during winter; a day, in the words of the report, 'if we were even as healthy as unhealthy Manchester we should have carried last year 927 fewer coffins to our cemeteries.' The comparison as applied to Bristol, is still more startling. 'If we had been as healthy as Bristol we should have saved 2,040 lives at a total of 4,842' or nearly half of all who have died from natural and unnatural causes combined; and, continues the report, 'Bristol is the most crowded of the Provincial cities, a large proportion of the population living in single rooms in blind courts or unventilated streets, and on pay heed to this gentlemen of the Road and Health Committees, land once as swampy as Giffittown.' Pay attention again, please you gentlemen, who refuse to appoint Sanitary Inspectors, and almost regret the small amount annually devoted to what is rather farcically called 'Health purposes.' But the inhabitants do not grudge the salary or scorn the advice of a health officer of practical experience, and they ventilate as well as trap the sewers, 'a practice not generally followed or made imperative in Montreal, we now know with what result. In the six adjacent counties around Montreal, continues the report, 'the Prothonotaries return only 1532 deaths, that is, 1.47 per thousand, or one in every sixty-eight. This latter comparison applies with more force than the Manchester or Bristol one. The inhabitants of the surrounding counties of Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Chamby, Laprairie, Vercheres and Terrebonne live, as a general rule, upon the diet used by the bulk of the people of this city. They come from the same ancestral stock, and have their being under the same climate, under conditions almost identically similar; and yet again, 'if we had been as healthy as our neighbors, 3,037 of the people whose bodies are rotting in our cemeteries would still be living in our midst! Unfortunately for the general welfare of the city, the bulk of the excessive death rate falls upon the infantile classes. 'Of the total interment only 27 per cent were of adults, 'including children above twelve,' while the balance of 73 per cent, or nearly 'three quarters,' were of young children.' We say unfortunately, because if the balances were reserved for only two or three years, the full measure of our inquiries in this most important question of Sanitary Reform would be brought home to the door of every rate-payer in the town, and the present massacre soon brought to a stop. It is vital in the extreme that it should cease, and that speedily, and for more reasons than one. In the past year 6,060 infants were born, but of these, according to the report, '2,263 were not allowed to live; or, in other words, were put to death by neglect, stupidity and indifference to one of the simplest laws of nature. And as 4,842 persons died, their remains only 218 souls for the balance of life or natural increase of this great and wealthy city.' To put this weighty fact in another light, ten years hence, leaving out the accretions to our numbers through emigration, the population of the city, at its present inherent, natural rate of increase, will only have been augmented by a little over two thousand souls, and this in a city with a population of upwards of 130,000. The report ably, manfully, tells us the cause, and suggests the remedies. The slaughter is due to bad drainage and untrapped sewers, bad ventilation, defective cesspools and drains, the want of a system to deodorize and utilize their contents, and several other matters relating principally to drainage and refuse, all of which fall under the jurisdiction of the City Council. The citizens themselves are to blame for this for they have always been indifferent to the weight and importance of the question. We say so, backed by the representations of the Sanitary Association and the experience of the past fifteen or twenty years. The advisability of appointing Health Officers, who, under the present circumstances should be invested with dictatorial powers, has often been urged upon their attention and with what result? For years past complaint has also been made of the smallness of the health purposes appropriation, and yet what has it amounted to? Upon this point hear what is said by the responsible, influential, public spirited men who compose the Association: 'If a larger appropriation had been voted by the Council, the Health Committee had the will as well as the power to effect changes for the better.' It is only right to add that the Association admits that the voluntary representations received every possible attention at the hands of the Health Committee, and that it 'angars well, from the reappointment of nearly the same committee this year; but still the assertion remains on record under the hand of the Mayor, who is President of the Sanitary Association, that if the City had properly appreciated the great, life saving, question of Sanitary Reform, and marked it with money, not words, 'great changes for the better' would have been effected. The Association put their remarks upon this branch of the subject in a delicate and somewhat round-about way, but they, nevertheless, involve a reflection, and virtually hold the Corporation responsible for the frightful state of things disclosed in their elaborate and conscientious report. It would be of course unfair to lay the whole of the blame upon the present inhabitants, but in view of the result of the investigation, and the self-imposed, large hearted, self-sacrificing labours of the members of one of the noblest institutions in our midst, we are greatly mistaken if our past apathy can exist any longer. It is incumbent upon us, as men and Christians, to stay the slaughter by purifying the worse than Augean stable in which we all live,—to put a stop to a system which yearly fills one in every twenty-five, and threatens, unless soon stayed, not only to depopulate, but also retard the material advancement of the town. The City Council has the power to bring about the desired 'change for the better,' but it remains with the citizens to decide whether it will be authorized to draw upon the common fund; and largely increase the present utterly inadequate appropriation.—*Montreal Gazette.*

GALLANT RESCUE.—At one o'clock yesterday afternoon, whilst the shove of the ice on the river, opposite the city, was taking place, two boys were at a considerable distance out on the river, in imminent danger of their lives. The cries of the spectators were loud and earnest, but no one dare render assistance, till Joseph Vincent, who has already saved so many from drowning, made his way over the ice, whilst it was yet in a fearful state of commotion, and brought the lads safely to shore. One of them was so weak from terror, that he asked Vincent to carry him, but that was impossible, for the gaps which had to be leaped over were too great to be crossed in that manner. Happily these terrible places were all passed in safety, and the three got safely to shore. The spectators warmly expressed their admiration of Vincent's bravery, but some more tangible tribute seems to be due to this man, who has so often signaled himself by the saving of life on the river opposite the city.—*Witness 15th inst.*

Weekly Report of the St. Bridge's Refuge, ending Saturday, 17th instant:—Males, 226; females, 171; total, 397. English, 43; Irish, 407; Scotch, 13; French Canadians, 34.

The act respecting reformatory schools, passed at the last session of the Quebec Legislature, provides that the Lieutenant-Governor may, upon the application of the manager of any reformatory school for the better training of youthful offenders, direct one of the Inspectors of Prisons to examine into the condition and regulations of the school, and to report to him thereon; and, if he be satisfied with such report, the Provincial Secretary shall, by writing under his hand, certify that such school is fitted for the reception of such youthful offenders as may be sentenced to detention in a reformatory prison, and the same shall be deemed a certified reformatory school. The reformatory for juvenile offenders erected on Mignonne street by Mr. Olivier Barthelet, comes under the provisions of this act, and will immediately go into operation under the following provision:—When any youthful offender is sentenced to detention in a reformatory prison, the judge who orders the detention shall direct that he shall be sent to a reformatory conducted as far as possible 'in accordance with the religious belief to which his parents belong or in which he has been educated.'—*[Mont. Gazette.]*

There is good reason for the belief that a large portion of the present exodus from the French parishes of the Province was brought about by the Militia Act: young men, as a very general rule, being under the impression that they will be freed to take service in a regular army under its provisions.—*[Gazette.]*

News from Rome comes to Quebec of the success of a popular young Quebecer, W. B. Murphy, who has been promoted—first to corporal, and shortly after to sergeant, in the Papal Zouaves.

A CANADIAN PATRIOT.—The *Ulster Herald* gives some interesting details respecting the treatment bestowed upon his wife by that celebrated 'patriot' Dr. O'Connell, formerly of Canada, and now President of the American Society for the Emancipation of Canada. He choked and kicked her, and was very properly sentenced to thirty days hard labor in the Ontario Penitentiary. The *Ulster Herald* adds that his first wife all but died of starvation and ill-treatment, and that he has still another wife in Canada. The doctor may be a great patriot, but it would appear by the *Herald* that he is an equally great rascal.

The Grand Jury at St. Catharines presented that it was their opinion that the Extradition Treaty should be extended, so that persons committing the higher crimes of larceny could be brought from the United States and sent back from this country to the United States, thereby tending to rid our country of a number of such characters who frequently fly from the neighbouring country and vice versa, and who go unpunished. Judge Hagarty said the laws of Extradition is a perfect scandal. They permitted the harbouring of the scoundrel and filth of another country. The Imperial Parliament about to bring up the matter, and be understood whatever they did was to apply to all the Provinces; if it did not, he hoped our own Parliament would take the matter up. In its present state a man on either side might steal \$50,000, and unless he committed an assault he could not be touched.

EMIGRATION FROM NOVA SCOTIA.—About one hundred and fifty persons, most of them young men, arrived in town by Friday evening's train en route for the United States, where they intend taking up their residence, finding it impossible to make a living in this Province under Confederation. We learn also that quite a number of the journeyman painters of this city intend shortly to go in the same direction as the prospects for work are getting less and less; no new houses are to go up this summer, and of course but little painting will be done next winter and in the summer of 1870.—*[Acadian Recorder.]*

We regret to learn from the *Carlisle Place Herald* that some of the farmers of Renfrew County are killing their cattle to save them from starvation, it being impossible, owing to the length of the winter, to obtain provender for love or money. Matters are bad now, but will be much worse, according to our contemporary, before the grass has begun to grow. It suggests a special meeting of the County Council to devise means whereby the cattle may be preserved, and the farmers enabled to carry on their labours for the present year.

The Hon. Mr. Anglin says in a recent number of the *St. John Pictou*, while commenting upon the *Broad Arrow* rumour that Prince Arthur may yet be King of Canada:—If the Imperial Government entertain any notion of this kind the sooner they get rid of it the better. As yet there is no place for Kings on this continent.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Pictou, Rev M Lator, \$2; Guysboro, N.S. Rev M Thompson, 4; Inverness, N.S. Rev K J McDonald, P.P.; 4; Playfair, J Sheridan, 2; Emerald, H M Kealy 2; Sarnstead, Rev M McAuley, 2; Antigonish, N.S. A Glushko, 2; Port Howard, Wis. U.S. Rev E Walsh, 3; Stratford, Vt Rev F F Corrigan, 2; Shamrock, J Gorman, 2; St Anicet, P Corrigan, 1

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, April 19, 1869.
Flour—Pollards, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Middlings \$3.60 3.80; Fine, \$3.90 to \$4.00; Super. No. 2 \$4.25 to 4.30; Superfine \$4.52 \$4.65; Fancy \$4.85 to \$4.75; Extra, \$4.90 to \$5.00; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2.20 to \$2.25 per 100 lbs.
Catmeal per bbl. of 200 lbs.—\$6.00 to 6.20.
Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.06 to \$1.09.
Asbes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.47 Seconds, \$4.80 to \$4.85; Thirds, \$4.25 to 4.30.—First Potils, 5.55 to 6.00.
Pork per bbl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 27.75 to 28.25;—Prime Mess \$30.00; Prime, \$20.00 to 20.00.
Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 20c to 22c, good per choice Western bringing 21c. to 23c.
Cheese, per lb.—14 to 15c.
Lard, per lb.—17c.
Barley per 48 lbs.—Price a nominal,—worth about \$1.00 to \$1.10.
Peas, per 60 lbs.—90c to 92c.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Bernard Baggio, Senior, James Baggio, Baker & Confectioner, Thomas, Kate and Ann Baggio, when last heard from they were in Montreal. Any information of their whereabouts, by being addressed Care of D & J Sadlier & Co. 81 Barclay street New York, will be most thankfully received by Mrs Baggio, wife of William Baggio, deceased.

The *Hamilton Times* speaks of the microscopic examination of a portion of the muscle taken from the body of the woman who died last week from trichinosis. The examination was made in the studio of W. Leggo, Esq., and a number of medical gentlemen were present. The trichinae or worms were coiled up in different stapes, but inanimate, and resembled very closely a number of small torpid snakes, in different postures. They did not appear to differ in color from adjacent portions of the muscle and nothing whatever about them would indicate that animation had ever existed except the distinct outlines shown by the instrument. From 6 to 10 were visible on a surface as wide as the head of a pin; and Dr. Malloch was present, informed us that last evening, when he made an examination of the same specimens, the trichinae could be distinctly seen moving about. Mr. Leggo intends to make a sketch of the views submitted to the microscope, and in the course of a few days his labors will be submitted to public inspection.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

		April 19, 1869.	
Flour, country, per quintal,	s. d. a.	12 6 to 13 0	o
Oatmeal, do	15 6 to 16 0	o	
Indian Meal, do	10 0 to 10 6	o	
Rye-Flour, do	00 0 to 00 0	o	
GRAIN			
Wheat, per minot	00 0 to 00 0	o	
Barley, do (new)	5 0 to 5 6	o	
Peas, do	5 6 to 6 0	o	
Oats, do	3 0 to 3 6	o	
Buckwheat, do	3 9 to 4 0	o	
Indian Corn, do	4 8 to 4 6	o	
Rye, do	0 0 to 0 0	o	
Flax Seed, do	8 0 to 8 6	o	
Timothy, do	10 0 to 10 6	o	
POULTRY AND GAME			
Turkeys (old), per couple	8		
Do (young), do	0 8 to		
Geese, do	5 0 to 7 6		
Ducks, do	3 0 to 3 9		
Do (wild), do	3 6 to 3 9		
Fowls, do	3 0 to 3 9		
Chickens, do	0 0 to 0 0		
Pigeons (tame), do	1 0 to 1 3		
Partridges, do	4 6 to 5 3		
Hares, do	2 0 to 0 0		
Rabbits, (live) do	0 0 to 0 0		
Woodcock, do	0 0 to 0 0		
Saipo, do	0 0 to 0 0		
Plover, do	0 0 to 0 0		
MEATS.			
Beef, per lb	0 5 to 0 9		
Pork, do	0 7 to 0 8		
Mutton, do	0 6 to 0 7		
Lamb, do	0 6 to 0 7		
Veal, per lb	0 7 to 0 9		
Beef, per 100 lbs	\$6.00 to 9.00		
Pork, fresh do	\$9.50 to 10.50		
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter, fresh, per lb	1 8 to 2 0		
Do, salt do (inferior)	1 2 to 1 3		
Cheese, do	0 8 to 0 0		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Potatoes per bag	2 6 to 2 0		
Turnips do	0 0 to 0 0		
Onions, per minot,	0 0 to 0 0		
Maple Syrup per gallon	0 0 to 0 0		
Maple Sugar, per lb	0 5 to 6 0		
Honey	8 0 to 9 0		
Lard, per lb	0 0 to 1 0		
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	1 3 to 2 0		
Haddock, do	0 3 to 0 0		
Apples, per barrel	\$4.00 to \$5.00		
Hay, per 100 bundles,	\$12.00 to \$16.00		
Straw	\$6.00 to \$10.00		

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE OLGERY COMMUNITIES.

THE Testamentary Executors of the late JOSEPH BAUDRY, desiring to close the business of the Estate on the first of May, 1870, take the liberty to inform the Gentlemen of the Olgery, and the Religious Communities, that they have still on hand, a large assortment of ARTICLES for the CHURCHES and the OLGERY, on which a great reduction has been made.

They invite the Gentlemen of the Olgery, and Reverend Sisters in general, to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of procuring such articles as they may require in that line.
Montreal, 2nd April, 1869. 2m34

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of William Patrick McGuirk as well individually as having been a co partner in the late firm of McQuiloch, Jack & Co., (composed of Daniel J. McQuiloch, Andrew Jack and William Patrick McGuirk),

an Insolvent.

And JAMES COURT,

And the said William Patrick McGuirk, Assignee

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed by his creditors, and the creditors of said late firm, and that on Friday, the twenty fifth day of June next, at ten o'clock, forenoon, or so soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a Confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, made under the said Act.

By his attorneys ad litem, WILLIAM PATRICK MCGUIRK.

Montreal 14th April 1869. PERKINS & RAMSAY. 2m37.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of Stephen J. Lyman, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will on the nineteenth day of June next, at ten of the Clock, A.M., or as soon after as Counsel can be heard apply to the said Court for a discharge from his liabilities under the said Act and the amendments thereto.

By his Attorneys ad litem, STEPHEN J. LYMAN.

Dated at Montreal this 13th day of April, 1869. 2m37.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Jean Baptiste Mettler Trader and contractor of the City of Montreal.

An 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 the same, if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.
No. 19, St. Sacrament Street.