

THE IRISH QUESTION. (Communicated.)

An individual who signs himself "Veritas"—sarcastically, "we suppose—has been easing himself of a few notions about the question of Irish disaffection, in the Gazette of the 9th of January. This wisacre cannot see anything exceptional in English legislation for Ireland.—The Government is and has been wholly guiltless of mismanagement with regard to the Irish people. "Veritas" cannot "see it" and, therefore "Veritas" plumes himself that misrule does not exist. Such superficial dreamers as Gladstone and Bright not only have discovered many grievances in the rule of Ireland, but have actually denounced them in the strongest terms.—The former in a late speech tells his English hearers that religious inequality in Ireland is a glaring fact; and that it such a condition of things existed in the management of Englishmen, they would not tolerate the outrages one moment.—The opinions of the latter are too well known to require illustration. And by using such arguments has either Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Bright exhibited a clearer appreciation of the actual situation than hundreds of other clever men? By no means; but being personally prominent in contemporary history, their words occur to one as being of greater authority than those of others. This "Veritas," who is, no doubt, a lance corporal in the "white cloak" brigade, rambles off into a desultory palaver about the absurdity of charging every Irish misfortune upon the English Government. But Irishmen do no such a thing. There are some misfortunes that would have existed if Church Establishment, Land Tenure or any other grievances had never burdened the Irish people. The people of Ireland do not wish to calumniate England; and why should they, when they have so many true charges to bring against that nation. A Government is tyrannical and wicked, indeed, of which no good whatever can be said, for—

"Bad as the Devil is, he may be abused, Folly belied, and falsely accused."

"Veritas" must either be a very ignorant fellow or a very malicious one to assign as one of the ills of Ireland the interference of the Catholic clergy in politics. The frothy scribbler should study a little more extensively before he again ventures to ventilate his school-boy logic with regard to questions which he is incapable of understanding. If the Catholic clergy did not interfere in politics the condition of the Irish people to day would be a thousand times worse than it is. If they had not used their great influence in seconding the efforts of O'Connell and other patriots, Ireland might now be languishing under a system of penal legislation that was harrowed from the code of Nero and Domitian.—The peculiarities of Irish politics make it a necessity for the priest to interfere. There is generally a religious side in every election, which either favors or opposes the interests of the Catholic people of Ireland. Ground down and persecuted for conscience sake, the priest has ever been in the foremost ranks, whether to bear the blow or obtain a conversion. The people know this well, and have the influence of their clergy over them. They are gentlemen of education, and both as men and priests are the natural leaders of the people. They are above the contagious influence of demagogues who would hurry an impulsive race into dangerous antagonism to power. This was witnessed a few months ago, and excited the admiration of their bitterest enemies, throughout the empire. And yet, in the face of this universally acknowledged fact, our stupendous critic, "Veritas" has the effrontery to say that such interference is one of the cause of Ireland's ills! He may be "a mighty fine fellow" in his own conceit, but should remember that no one, whose opinion is worth having, will be misled by such abused nonsense! The old couplet is admirably adapted both to him and those who listen to him:—

"Let blockheads read what blockheads write, And fools peruse what fools indite."

It seems to me that the real explanation of Irish disaffection does not lie in the Church Establishment, tenure of land, or any of the commonly alleged grievances. These are ills, it is true, but there is something that lies beyond them which is usually lost sight of. That "something" is the general animus of English legislation toward Ireland because the latter is Catholic.—The Church Establishment grew out of this spirit, and even to this day is fostered and upheld by it. The relation of landlord and tenant might be termed a negative result of this state of English feeling, for the great injustice which the tenant is obliged to endure fails to excite the Government to any measures of relief whatever. This apathy may not proceed from actual indifference on the part of a Cabinet—Whig or Tory—but merely from the probability that any Ministry would be dismissed from office that should make a just settlement of the Irish Question any part of its avowed policy. This being the case, it logically follows that it was never the will of the English people that relief should be afforded to those whom they rather inconsistently style "our fellow subjects." This receives a further confirmation from the unusual disposition of the Derby-Disraeli ministry to consider the Irish claims. For, the spread of liberalism amongst the English masses, has begun to have its effect upon the rulers of the country. The Liberals—perhaps unwillingly—perceive that they shall have a powerful ally, if they make concession to Ireland a part of their political platform. The Cabinet is disposed to do justice to Ireland because a large number of Englishmen will do it: they would decide to do justice, if such a course would meet the approval of a majority. From this view of the matter it is easy to explain the strange inconsistencies and contradictions that are apparent in the policy of successive cabinets. If they stood in need of support from the Irish members, they made great promises—

which might have been really intended—but which fell to the ground before the clamor of English prejudice. If this fact had been more carefully considered, there would have been less eloquent denunciation of Prime Ministers, and a bitter appreciation of the real situation. It may not have been attributable to ministers, but rather to the position in which they were placed. Claiming then that such a spirit of prejudice and—shall we say?—hatred, really existed, and now exists,—although, perhaps, in a much milder form—the complaints of Irishmen become more intelligible to outsiders. The special cases which are alleged as grievances, may be belittled or even denied, but the real sorrow of Ireland is much more burdensome and harassing. A person may be very sick and yet unable to specify any particular ailment. But he would be a fool who should deny the existence of the evil, simply, because in its prayers it left but few marks on the surface. This, we contend, is Ireland's case. For six or seven hundred years her progress has been up-hill work—her advancement has been silently but powerfully opposed by the baleful current of English feeling,—and when, at times, the Catholic people of that unfortunate country grew restive and impatient, the wild passion of vengeful suppression which they aroused, clearly showed the animus that lay dormant in the English mind. People refer us to Scotland, and triumphantly demand an explanation of the undoubted fact that while Ireland is continually in a state of chronic rebellion, the former country is wrapped in the apathy of deep content? Instead of weakening our position the question in reality strengthens it. We have said that England hates Ireland because she is Catholic.—Scotland purchased equality by a process of religious assimilation, the explanation of which we leave to those who are skilled in the chemistry of heresy. She purchased peace at the expense of conscience, and, accepting the doctrine of royal supremacy, abandoned her religion to the English conqueror when she sold her King.

It is extremely easy for any body to put such a question as—"What are the ills of Ireland?" but it would require many a long hour to recount one half of them. It is rather too late now, to make such a puling display of affected ignorance as sapient "Veritas" has seen fit to indulge in. "Magna est veritas et prevalebit" would never have been written if such men as the Gazette correspondent were the sole illustration of Truth. Dr. Irvine said the other night that the inhabitants of Ulster could not be considered Irishmen—that those of the South would not admit the relationship. No, they are not Irishmen, for, being Protestants, they are not deprived beliefs. But history teaches many a lesson that modern governments would do well to study. Spain suffered from the Moors for eight hundred years. Where are the latter to-day?

J. M. J. G.

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE, February, 1868.—This excellent serial is always a welcome visitor. Its contents are made up of the best selections from French periodical literature, and places on easy terms the latest product of French thought within the reach of our Canadian public. We heartily wish that every success may attend this attempt to spread a knowledge of French literature throughout this Continent. We insert below a list of the contents of the current number. Le Carnaval.—Louis Moland. Le Saint Valentin.—E. de la B. Chateaubriand—Portraits Literaires.—Leon Gautier. Flor d'Aliza (Suite)—Estratiens Par M. de Lismartine. Histoire Naturelle.—Le Lion Allant a la Provision.—Revue Britannique. L'Atheisme.—H. F. Chevre. Les Mystiques Allemands Au Moyen Age.—Le Contemporain. Eugene De Guerin (Etude).—Le Conseiller des Familles.—(A continuer) M. Duruy Et L'Education Des Filles.—Lettre de Mgr. Daplanoup an un de ses collegues.—(A continuer) Most St. Michel.—Discours du Cardinal de Bonnechose.—Semaine Religieuse. L'Art Chretien.—Ecole Venitienne par A. F. Rio.—Alfred Nettement. Academie Des Sciences.—Quel decouvert l'attraction universelle.—Pascal et Newton.—Jour. des Villes et des Campagnes. Bibliographie.—Rome and the Popes.—Almanach de Notre Dame des Ermites.—Bible Illustrée.—Almanach de l'AVE Maria.—Directoire Catholique des Etats Unis. Pensées Diverses.

The following has been sent us for publication:—'Some designing and malicious person has caused placards to be posted about the streets stating: "Mayorality—Enthusiastic Meeting of the Irish Indians of Griffonova—Speeches by prominent Irish Indians—Great enthusiasm—The Squaw and Misses of Griffonova were all present. The above is the heading of a leading article in one of William Workman's subsidized newspapers published in Montreal on Saturday last.—Irishmen of Montreal! Hurl back this glaring unparalleled insult in the teeth of Wm Workman on the days of polling."

The reference is to a squib which appeared in the Free Lance. We are requested by Mr. Workman to say that he does not even know the publisher, proprietor or editor of the Free Lance, or anybody connected with it,—that he never wrote a line for it in his life, and he does not even know where the office is.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE GRESU.—Last evening the students of St. Mary's College, under the auspices of the R. O. Bishop of Montreal, gave a Musical and Dramatic Entertainment for the benefit of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, here a crowded house. The melo-drama of 'L'Auberge du Canada' was very well performed, and reflected great credit on the students of St. Marys, who were most perfect in their parts. During the acts the Band of the Obas-seurs delighted the audience by discoursing sweet music. Messrs. Boucher, Maillet, and Maillois rendered a great deal of amusement by their comic songs. The after-piece, entitled 'The Surprise,' occasioned at first a little alarm, but a reaction soon set in, and from fear the audience was thrown into convulsive laughter. It appears that one of the cast, who should have been on the stage to speak his part, took his position among the audience, and, having taken exception to the manner in which Johnny Oake and the Americans were represented, he was

greeted by repeated cries of 'Pat him out! Had it not been for the timely explanation of that gentleman, that he was simply performing his part, a row would, doubtless, have ensued. On the whole, the entertainment was a decided success, and we trust that ere long we will be treated to another of these really intellectual entertainments.—Daily News 1st inst.

THE CANADIAN PAPAL ZOUAVES.—The first batch of volunteers in this organization will leave for Rome on the 19th February, on which occasion a grand demonstration will take place in the Church of Notre Dame. It appears from a circular issued yesterday by the local Committee that each future candidate for admission into the corps will have to defray the cost of his own passage and with that object in view, deposit \$100 in the hands of the Committee. The first detachment—many members of which will be forwarded at the cost and charges of the Montreal Committee—will go from New York to Harre, and thence proceed through France to Rome. A large number of applications appear to have been received for, in the circular alluded to, it is stated that a great many applicants will have to submit so disappointed in as much as the Committee lack the funds to forward them all. The demonstration on the occasion of the departure of the first detachment will be very imposing. A retreat will take place two days previously, at the close of which the recruits will partake of communion and on the evening of the same day service will be held in the Parish Church when all the Roman Catholic dignitaries of the Province are expected to be present. An address will be delivered by one of the most distinguished orators of the Episcopate; the banners of the corps will then be solemnly blessed by the curé of Notre Dame, after which the Oantata of 'the Pope King' will be performed and a bishop will deliver an appropriate address. The proceedings will close with the 'Veni Creator' and a ratification by the Zouaves of their agreement to defend their banners to the last.

The parish of St. Paul a Racollet has given \$269 to the fund for the organization of the Canadian Papal corps, and \$100 more is promised by the boarders in the convent of the Sacred Heart, same parish.

The Bishop of Three Rivers invites his clergy to transmit to Montre al the names of all persons wishing to join the Pontifical Zouaves. The enlistment is for two years.

INCENDIARY.—There cannot be any doubt that the fire which broke out on Saturday night in the premises of W. D. Jones, Common street, was the work of an incendiary. A carter was passing the place at half-past eleven o'clock, and seeing a light, as if of a fire within immediately drove to the water-policestation. Some of the men there turned out and threw soap upon the flames which, on the arrival of the firemen, was soon completely extinguished. The premises are used as a bonding warehouse. In this portion Mr. Cassidy had some 200 crates of crockery, and a fire-ball was afterwards found burning close to one of these crates. Another fire-ball was discovered fifty feet from the first, and in a part of the building not used for bonding. The material used for the incendiaries, purpose was a quantity of what seems to have been a portion of an old cotton stocking, or drawers, the whole thoroughly saturated with coal oil. Two of these, coiled up in a ball, and in a burning state, had evidently been thrown into the building. This is another proof of the need for a Fire-Marshal.

ST. ANNE'S WARD.—We understand that Mr. McShane who is the outgoing Councilor for this ward, will consent to serve again in the city council.

We deeply regret to learn that Mr. A. C. Buchanan, Chief Commissioner of Emigration, died at Quebec on Sunday morning. Mr. Buchanan was an exceedingly diligent, painstaking officer, and a man of great and varied information, one of the ablest officials in fact in the civil service of the Dominion.—Montreal Herald.

The Quebec Chronicle learns 'on most reliable authority' that there is at present a person in that city calling himself a Catholic Priest, and who has been for the last few days collecting money on false pretences.

The military authorities are about to employ four hundred sledge in the cartage of stone from Quebec to the fortifications at Point Levy.

The subscription collected in Quebec and Ontario for the relief of the Nova Scotia fishermen already amounts to about \$15 000.

The Quebec Water Police on duty in the Lower Town, carry out a case when on night service.

The Precocit Telegraph cautions the travelling public against the manoeuvres of a pack of swindlers who are in the habit of plying their vocation on the Branch Train which runs between Prescott and the Junction. Their plan of operation is thus described: One of the party shows the greenhorn, as a matter of curiosity, an ingeniously constructed box, and apparently shows how it can be opened and shut. Another swindler, a confederate of the first, though pretending to be also a greenhorn and stranger, comes along and professes great curiosity about the box, which is also exhibited to him. The owner of the box, after duly preparing his victim for the bait, lays a wager it neither of the greenies can open it. The real greeny thinks it easy after what he has seen, and in some cases is induced to stake his money on the chances of the operation. With what result need hardly be said, for he invariably loses, especially if he bets a tolerably large sum.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN KINGSTON.—On Thursday night a fire broke out in the grocery and liquor store of Mr. Birmingham. Explosions of oil &c., are stated to have accelerated the progress of the fire, which spread considerably, destroying Mr. Birmingham's stock and some what injuring the stores of Mrs. Binks and Mr. Ford's. All the parties were insured.

EMIGRATION TO TORONTO.—According to the return of the Emigration Agent of Toronto, the number of emigrants who arrived in that district during the past year reached 17,463. Of this number 4,115 remained in Canada and 13,348 proceeded to the United States.

HALIFAX, Jan. 30th.—The Legislature was opened this afternoon by Lieut. Governor General Doyle. The speech states that the financial affairs of the Province are in an unsatisfactory condition and that the funds at the disposal of the Government are not sufficient to meet the requirements of the country. The address, in answer was delivered by Mr. Dickie, Hants, and seconded by Mr. Desbrisay, of Lunenburg.

The address hints that constitutional means will be employed to procure a repeal of the Union. The Attorney-General announced that at an early day he would introduce a series of resolutions on the subject of Confederation, asserting that the delegates to Kueland had no power or authority to confederate the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and declaring the right of Nova Scotia to be free from Confederation.

It is also stated that his resolutions would propose that an address be forwarded to the Queen praying Her Majesty to withdraw the Union proclamation. The Halifax Chronicle (Howe's organ) says: Our real danger of defeat lies—and the public mind of Canada know it—in the difference with which colonial affairs are treated in England. The British North America Act affecting, not Nova Scotia only, but all British America, was not listened to in the Lords, nor debated in the Commons. The dog tax, as well remarked by one of our correspondents, which, concerned, perhaps, two hundred thousand dogs and puppies of high and low degree, elicited more comments from Britain's assembled wisdom than the measure which was so much to affect three millions of British subjects and the

British Colonial Empire. Of this we complained, as we had a right to do. Indifference was as ruinous to us as a positive hostility could have been, and was as well calculated to awaken disgust of British rule as any positive injustice ever committed by a British Government. That the same complete contempt of our affairs will not meet our fresh remonstrances, we hope, though we fear it may. If it should, we shall prove such a thorn in the Dominion's side that, by aid by instead of our petitioning to be allowed to quit the Union, Quebec and Ontario will be begging us to go out.

The Halifax Express says: In the present clamour for repeal, at the people remember what they must sacrifice and ultimately suffer, and when they hear the hush about the oppression and the yoke of Canada, let them reflect that the Dominion Legislature cannot and dare not, impose upon Nova Scotia a tax or burden to the amount of a farthing which will not at the same time be imposed upon Canada. When the rubbish is told them about being annexed to Canada, let them reflect that we are no more annexed to Canada than Canada is annexed to us. Lord Monck is equally the Governor of one Province as of the other; and when we are told that Nova Scotia has no longer a Governor of her own, nominated by the Crown, let the people remember that Upper and Lower Canada and New Brunswick are in precisely the same position. Where there is no inequality, there can be no injustice or provincial degradation. These are truths worth pondering, especially at a time like the present, when our future prosperity as a people depends so largely upon our action and bearing now. We cannot too often reiterate that repeal means ruin—irretrievable ruin—to all prospect of future progress in Nova Scotia.

The Halifax Chronicle says that a firm in that city advertised a few days since for a night watchman, and had eighty-one applications for the situation, a sad proof of the scarcity of employment at present.

A large and enthusiastic repeal meeting, recently held at Arichat, Cape Breton, a resolution requesting the Nova Scotia members not to take their seats in the House of Commons next session, was unanimously adopted. New Brunswick is about to furnish a considerable contingent to the Papal army.

Died.

In this city, on the 3rd inst. Mr. James M. Grath, a native of Meagh, County Tipperary, Ireland, aged 65 years. May his soul rest in peace.

In Lunenburg, Ontario, on the 27th ult., Mr. William Donovan, in the 60th year of his age.—Requiescat in Pace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Feb 4, 1868. Flour—Pollards, nominal \$5.60; Middlings, \$6.00 to \$6.30; Fine, \$6.40 to \$6.65; Super., No. 2 \$7.00 to \$7.20; Superfine nominal \$7.55; Fancy \$7.55 to \$7.75; Extra, \$7.75 to \$8.00; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3.65 to \$3.70 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$6.25 to \$6.50. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.70 Peas per 60 lbs.—85c. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 45c to 46c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 95c to 1.00. Rye per 56 lbs.—\$1.00 to \$1.00. Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$0.00 to \$0.00. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Ports \$5.25 to \$5.30 Seconds, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Thirds, \$4.50 to 0.00.—First Peas, \$5.85. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$19.00 to \$19.25.—Prime Mess, \$14.00; Prime, \$13.00 to \$13.50.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Feb. 4, 1868. Flour, country, per quintal, 20 0 to 20 6 Oatmeal, do 14 0 to 14 6 Indian Meal, do 00 0 to 00 0 Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0 Barley, do, 4 6 to 5 0 Peas, do, 4 9 to 5 0 Oats, do, 2 9 to 2 10 Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 6 to 1 8 Do, salt do 0 10 to 0 11 Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0 Potatoes per bag 3 9 to 4 0 Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 0 0 Lard, per lb 0 8 to 0 9 Beef, per lb 0 7 to 0 9 Pork, do 0 5 to 0 6 Mutton do 0 5 to 0 6 Lamb, per quarter 0 0 to 0 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 0 to 0 0 Hay, per 100 bundles, \$7.50 to \$9.00 Straw \$4.00 to \$6.00 Beef, per 100 lbs, \$4.00 to \$7.50 Pork, fresh, do \$5.50 to \$6.50

HIGH COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THE OPENING OF THE Semi-annual term of MASSON COLLEGE will take place on the SEVENTH OF FEBRUARY NEXT.

Parents desiring their children to attend the classes of the Commercial course taught at Masson College should read this notice with the greatest interest for the fact that, the attending of the school term will enable many students to save one year. Six months study of arithmetic, or the French and English languages will make it easy for a great number to pursue next year's business class with advantage and those who should feel inclined, may study telegraphy even this year. There being a Telegraphic Apparatus now in full operation in the Establishment. Public attention is particularly directed to the fact that the exclusive object of Masson College is to give a first class Commercial education to young men intended for business, and in order to accomplish a result so advantageous to the country, the public is already aware of the many sacrifices, the directors of this institution have made. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that their exertions have been highly appreciated in the United States as well as in Canada, and that the encouragement they have met with since the opening of their High Commercial course, has already exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY.—MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Harte's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quality to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggists and Grocers in town and country. Price 2c per tin. CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine, which has the words "Glasgow Drug Hall" stamped on the lid of each tin. All others are counterfeits. WINTER FLUID.—For chapped hands, lips, and all roughness of the skin, this preparation stands unrivalled. Hundreds who have tried it say it is the best thing they ever used. Gentleman will find it very soothing to the skin after shaving. Price 2 1/2c per bottle. HOMOPATHY.—The Subscriber has always on hand a full assortment of Homoeopathic medicines, from England and the States; also, Humpreys' Specifics, all numbers. Country orders carefully attended to. J. A. HARTE, Licentiate Apothecary, Glasgow Drug Hall, 308 Notre Dame st. Montreal, Feb. 4th, 1868.

A little boy, while running along one of the streets in Hamilton to overtake a sleigh, was seized on the arm by a ferocious dog, that with difficulty was made to let go its hold. The dog was despatched on the spot.

FOR MAYOR, MR. WILLIAM WORKMAN.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE BAUDOIN, Trader, of the Parish of LaSalle, P. Q., Insolvent

The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none 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, 7th February, 1868. zw

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Terrebonne, No. 34.

DAME ANGELE LABROSSE ditte RAYMOND, Plaintiff:

ALEXIS DROUIN, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Dame Angèle Labrosse ditte Raymond, has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this District an action en séparation de biens, against her husband, Alexis Drouin, Teacher and farmer of St. Scholastique, in the said District.

OUIVET & MATHIEU, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Ste. Scholastique, 27th January, 1868. Im

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Terrebonne, No. 33.

DAME MATHILDE DROUIN, Plaintiff:

MAGLOIRE LALANDE, Defendant.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Mathilde Drouin, has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this district an action en séparation de biens, against Magloire Lalande, her husband of the Parish of St. Scholastique in the said district, farmer. OUIVET & MATHIEU, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Ste. Scholastique, 15th January, 1868. Im

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

In the matter of THOMAS MATTHEWS, of the City of Montreal, Saloon Keeper, Insolvent

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-fifth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

THOMAS MATTHEWS, CURRAN & GRIGNIER, Montreal, 17th January, 1868. 2m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal, AND ITS AMENDMENT.

IN RE: JEAN BAPTISTE MILLETTE, Insolvent.

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

NAROUSSE MILLETTE, By his Attorneys ad litem, LORANGER & LORANGER, 26th December, 1867. m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

In the matter of FRANCOIS X. BEAUCHAMP, Insolvent.

ON TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of FEBRUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. FRANCOIS X. BEAUCHAMP, By his Attorney ad litem, S. W. DORMAN, Montreal, 12th December, 1867. 2m

THE PRESS.

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COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON O. W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most healthy and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. T. W. B. S. Board and Tuition, \$300 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance) Tuition, \$200 per Annum. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the 1st of July. For particulars apply to the Principal, or to the Secretary, at the Institution, Kingston, O. W.