

Church, perpetually extending her influence by virtue of the very means that were devised for her destruction. Finally gained possession of the throne and planted the cross emblematic of her existence, to shine as the proudest, brightest, and most prized ornament in the crowns of the Emperors. The rulers of the earth, who were her sworn foes, became her protectors and guardians, thus fulfilling the prophecy of Isaiah, ch. 49, v. 23: "And kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and queens thy nurses; they shall worship thee with their faces towards the earth, and they shall lick up the dust of thy feet."

The magicians of Pharaoh, struck by the magnificent evidence of miraculous assistance, exclaimed, "The finger of God is here!" The world has been subjected to the teaching of the Gospel, and yet there are to be found men who refuse to give to God the glory, who pretend that motives merely human, secured its diffusion. Let them essay, they can never explain to us how a palpable error, as they pretend Catholicity is, could triumph over every light of the most cultivated minds, over all the prejudices of humanity, over all the passions of the heart, and over all the authority of the law. They can never explain in what this secret consists, which could persuade the world to sacrifice to this imaginary error their tastes, affections, pleasures, their interests and their lives. The spread of the church they attribute to human means, let them inform us what these means were. Let them who refuse to admit of the influence of God, in the establishment of our holy religion, investigate nature and discover causes which produce effects at one and the same time in regions no matter how distant, causes over which time can exercise no influence, whose power is the same notwithstanding the circumstances of age, sex, condition, or character, and which possess the virtue of inspiring persons to make the most costly sacrifices.

If we examine the human motives that generally influence the members of society and that bind them to their cause, we will not find one of them that can be held up by those who differ from us as instrumental to the existence of the Church of Rome. Are we told that she is indebted for her establishment and spread to a blind and prejudiced attachment to a sect we answer that the natural effect of such attachment at the rise of Christianity would be to bind and keep in the fetters of paganism those who then became Christians. For it is known that such attachment does not inspire changes, its nature is to cling to the actual state of things.—Those who refuse to yield to the teachings of the Church may indeed be accused of obstinacy; but it would involve nothing less than an outrage on reason, to attribute such to the primitive Christians, whose first act was to renounce attachment to and trample under foot their ancient religious opinions. Will it be pretended that this religious revolution is to be attributed to the inconsistency of the human race, to their natural fickleness, or to their thirst for novelty. We answer again that it is not inconsistency that works and brings about permanent changes, nor fickleness that inspires vehement attachments, nor a thirst for novelty that begets most painful and costly sacrifices. Were the entire range of human motives to be examined the result of such an enquiry would be that to none of them can the Catholic Church be in any way indebted for her existence.

The Rev. Gentleman concluded his discourse by saying, we have thus seen that the Catholic Church has been introduced and established by a few persons whose position in society did not furnish a single qualification that could be instrumental to success of any kind; that their doctrines were not recommended by any favoring prejudice; that they reversed all religious notions previously existing; that they were hostile to, and proscribed passion of every shade; that so far from relaxing any moral precept they attached additional importance to them all; that they stood alone and fought the battles of the church without the aid of any political party or movement, without the erudition of the learned, without the eloquence of orators, and without the confidence of the powerful, and that though all their means were combined and brought to act against the Church, she nevertheless triumphed; that she was incessantly persecuted; that she employed no other means than patience for her establishment; that she shed no other blood than that which was spilt in her defence; and that her propagation is the drop that grew up from the blood of her martyred children. All this is more than sufficient to establish the fact of her divine institution. In vain then shall be the efforts of human malice and religious animosities in trying to destroy an establishment whose nature and dispositions have been settled on in heaven. In vain shall be the assaults of misrepresentation and calumny against the fair fame of her who is the fruit of the bleeding heart of Jesus, and of whose reputation and character the Holy Ghost has charge. True, the Church will always have her trials and troubles for such is the legacy left her by her dying founder.—Occasionally storms and darkness will come upon her, her enemies will plot against her, will compass and afflict her; the days of her existence will be numbered as of late, but when the wise ones and those imbued with only the spirit of the world, will be consoled and will rejoice that the end of her career has come, she will rise in all the grandeur and stateliness of her brightest days, shake her enemies as vipers from her side; she will continue her steady firm onward pace, the freshness of youth adding a charm to her venerable demeanor, and where the dynasties that at present regulate the affairs of Europe, shall have passed away, and be forgotten, where even a remnant of actual national constitutions will not exist, the Catholic Church will be as universal and as dear to every heart as she is to day, she will be recognized as the spotless spouse of Christ, the Queen, the mistress and teacher of all nations.

High Mass was then continued, and at its close the Societies formed once more in processional order, to carry out the remainder of the prescribed programme. In Bleury Street, and in the vicinity of the Church and College of the Rev. Jesuit Fathers, arches of evergreens had been thrown over the road, which greatly enhanced the beauty of the scene. On the return of the procession to the St. Patrick's Hall, short but effective addresses were delivered by B. Devlin, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society; his Worship the Mayor; Hon. T. W. Anglin, Edward Murphy, President of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society; Ed. Spellman, President of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, and Michael Farmer, President of St. Ann's Temperance Society.

In the evening there was a Grand Concert at the City Hall, at which powerful addresses were delivered by B. Devlin, Esq., President of St. Patrick's Society; his Worship the Mayor; Hon. T. W. Anglin, and others.

ADMISSION TO THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW.—After a very severe and brilliant examination Mr. Peter J. Coyle has obtained his diploma as Barrister, Attorney at Law, &c. for the Province of Quebec. We need not say that we heartily congratulate this talented young gentleman on his well-deserved promotion, and wish him a prosperous and successful career. Mr. Coyle is a Kingston boy, a graduate of the present university of Regiopolis, and has made numerous friends for himself in this city.

In consequence of the press upon our columns we are again compelled to hold over some communications with which we have been favored.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—Jan. 1868. Messrs. Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

If there be no article in the current number equal in interest to that on the "Talmud" which appeared in the last, and caused a great sensation, still the *Review* for January has many most able and excellent articles; one especially on Confession in the Church of England, in which a heavy blow is dealt to those amiable, but much deluded gentlemen, who believe that they can find warrant for Catholic practices in the Protestant Church as by Law Established. The question the *Review* discusses is not that of Confession in the Catholic Church, but whether it be authorized or enjoined in the Anglican Establishment? The articles stand as follows:—1. Sir Walter Scott; 2. The Queen in the Islands and Highlands; 3. Private Confession in the Church of England; 4. Guizot's Memoirs; 5. The British Museum; 6. Longevity and Centenarianism; 7. Phœnicia and Greece; 8. Church Progress; 9. What Shall We Do for Ireland?

THE GOLD FIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.—By A. Heatherington; Printed by John Lovell, Montreal. One Dollar.

Second in importance only to the coal fields of Nova Scotia stand the rich gold yielding districts of that valuable colony. That gold existed in Nova Scotia, had long been known before it was ascertained that the work of mining could be carried on profitably, and that the returns per head to the several miners were greater than are either in California or in Australia.—The auriferous quartz of Nova Scotia is perhaps the richest of any in the world, and the capabilities of the country need only to be made known to ensure its rapid march in the career of material prosperity.

The work before us contains ample information as to the actual state of the mines and their future prospects, and we can recommend it to the attention of all who may be attracted by the advantages that Nova Scotia holds out to the speculator.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—Feb. 1868. Messrs. Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

The current numbers open with the "Brownings," the story of whose fortunes is brought to a conclusion. An article on the "Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis," comes next in order, followed by part 5 of the tale of "Linda Tresselt." Our old acquaintance Cornelius O'Dowd makes his appearance again, followed by a very interesting article styled "Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II. No. 1. The Queen." Articles on "Feudalism; and the Irish at Home and Abroad," and on the "Queen of the Highlands," make up the remainder of one of the most interesting numbers of *Blackwood* that has appeared for some time.

St. Patrick's Society, COMBURG.—The annual meeting of this Association for the election of officers took place at the St. Patrick's Hall, on the night of Monday the 2nd inst. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the meeting, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, was one of the most important that has been held for a number of years.

After the reading of reports and the transaction of other business, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President: Thos. Brennan, Esq. J. P.; 1st Vice President, P. O'Flynn; 2nd do., Mr. M. Fox; Treasurer, Mr. Thos. Welsh; Cor. Secretary, Mr. Peter Henry; Rec. Secretary, Mr. B. Mul'len; Chf. Marshal, Mr. Thos. Harley; Assistant Marshalls, Thos. Keon, Daniel Kealey, Edward McGuire, John Carley, Thos. Shannon, Ebor Leonard, James McGuire; Ex. Com. mittee, M. Gearing, John Fox, Wm. Wall, Patrick Dermot, Denis Kealey, William Doherty, John O'Neill, James Agnew, Thomas Meehan, J. O'Gorman, T. Wiseman, Jas Taylor.

The selection of the above able staff of officers speaks well for the prosperous state of the society. By a unanimous resolution it was decided to celebrate the 17th by a public procession. We wish our friends success.

St. Patrick's Society of PORTSMOUTH.—The annual meeting of the above society was held in the Separate School House on Tuesday evening, the 3rd inst., and was largely attended. A number of new members were admitted and the report of the Com. mittee of Management showed the society to be in a flourishing condition. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

Mr. Thomas M. O'Carthy, President; Mr. Thos. Howard, Vice President; Mr. Patrick Quinn, Marshal; Mr. Patrick Orlmonds, Treasurer; Mr. James B. Matheson, Recording Secretary; Mr. Edward Burke, Corresponding Secretary; The Rev. Dr. Madden, Chaplain. Committee of Management, Mr. John Redmond, Chairman; Mr. John Kennedy, Mr. G. Campbell.

The Bishop of Sandwich in a day's visit to the towns of Lucan, McGillivray and Mount Carmel, received contributions amounting to \$1455 towards the liquidation of the Diocesan debt.

We have before us the documents proving the execution of exorbitant interest. The case, we trust, is an exceptional one. The facts are as follows:—On the 4th of March 1863, a country farmer made his promissory note, signed with a cross, in favour of a trader at Beauharnois, for \$7, payable in fifteen days, with interest, at the rate of one shilling and three pence per week, from the maturity of the note. In other words, the rate of interest stipulated is, one hundred and eighty-five per cent per annum! On the 18th of February last a suit was entered in the Circuit Court, Beauharnois, for the recovery in principal and interest of the note in question—the interest amounting at that time to sixty-three dollars and seventy-five cents; just 'nine times' the principal of the note! We believe the defendant intended to contest the suit but as there is by law no restriction as to the rate of interest between private parties, we cannot say what are his chances of success. The costs, we are told, if the case goes to the judgment uncontested, will be \$24. If contested the costs on both sides, will amount to \$40. The case will, of course, be reported in due time when

the names of the parties will appear. If the hopeless debtor is set down by the reader as a fool, by what name ought the creditor to be called?—*Montreal Gazette.*

About the Intercolonial Railway, we incline to advocate delay. If the movement in Nova Scotia for repeal is to be persisted in, it may seriously modify the views which the Parliament and Government of the Dominion ought to entertain. If Halifax is to be our terminus proper, there is in that a reason why the Robinson route or that with some slight variation should be chosen. In time of war it will be remote from the frontiers, although it might be cut from the water side along one hundred and fifty miles of coast; in time of peace the traffic to St. John will probably go by way of the G. T. R., and the European and North American Railway, in spite of any central route. But if there is to be secession, let us find it out ere our final decision is made. And in that case let us build the line at whatever cost for tunneling and embankments by the most direct route to our own seaport, St. John. To increase the alienation of Nova Scotians by a decision against the more direct line to Halifax were very unwise now. To build a line to suit them rather than loyal St. John while they are in process of secession were also unwise. Wisdom says wait and make further surveys. Schemes for petti-ness, which they think they can carry on in case of impatience of delay. But this is a subject of such very grave importance that no rash or hasty decision should be come to. The opinion of another independent engineer, both as to the best of Mr. Fleming's and Major Robinson's routes, would be of great advantage to those called upon to decide, and would give no little satisfaction to the public.—*Mont. Gazette.*

WATER SUPPLY.—It has been decided in the Water Committee to engage Mr. Walter Shanly to make an investigation into the whole question of the water supply for the city and report as early as possible. He has been authorized to consult with such competent engineers as he may consider best acquainted with the subject. In addition, Councillor Nelson who is going on business to Boston, has been requested to ask Mr. Francis the hydraulic engineer at Lowell, who is considered one of the highest authorities on that branch of the profession in this Continent, to come at once, while the inconvenience to the city still exists and go over the whole ground. It is to be hoped that something may be done effectual this time, as every year the evil is unremedied it is, of course, growing in magnitude.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE PICHAULT CASE.—Alfred Pichault was on Saturday last brought before his honour Judge Monck and admitted to bail himself in \$300 and two securities in \$150 each. He is bound to appear at the next Court of Queen's Bench on a charge of manslaughter.

The following is a telegram we received yesterday from Ottawa:—Mr. Tupper left this city for England yesterday, via New York. He goes for the purpose of being present at the Colonial Office in case any information should be wanted concerning Mr. Howe with the repeal movement in Nova Scotia. It is understood that Mr. Galt will go with him. It is further understood that Mr. Archibald's resignation of Secretary of State has been accepted, and that he will be the Nova Scotia Intercolonial Commissioner, a post which was offered to Mr. Tupper but declined by him. A little later in the evening our correspondent telegraphed us:—It is understood that Mr. Galt has declined the mission to England in conjunction with Mr. Tupper.

PASSPORT, March 16.—A murderous outrage was perpetrated on the Grand Trunk train going West on Saturday night last. When about 3 miles above Prescott a driver named Sykes, from Canton N. Y. was enticed to leave the car in which he was sitting to join a party in the smoking car. When he reached the platform of the first mentioned car the man who invited him out closed the door behind them, and held it fast and just at the same moment as their man came out of the smoking car and held it fast while a third, who had concealed himself jumped on from the steps and presenting a pistol at the head of the driver, demanded his money and his ticket. The driver being in fear of his life delivered up both and was then told by the robbers that he must jump from the train. This he refused to do, whereupon, they pushed him off cutting his hand to make him let go his hold of the railing. The train was going at a rapid rate at the time he was thrust off. Sykes lay where he fell till he was found next morning by the trackman, in an almost senseless state. He was at once removed to the nearest house and medical assistance was called. His injuries are very serious and he lies in a precarious condition. No clue to the robbers has been found yet.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—Quite an immigration of able young men is taking place from this part of the province to California. The harvest for the past two years have been so poor, and the prospect of better times than the present being far from encouraging, the young men are turning their attention to California and the new State to the west of it, in the hope of making a strike of some sort. There is also a dash of adventure in it, which makes the new idea more attractive. There are of course many obstacles for those who choose to be industrious in California, but we fear that many who are turning their steps in that direction, will find that the country is already overstocked with people of their own class, and that it is as hard to get along there as in other places. The migration from this country is to be deplored.—*Kingston Whig.*

The *Hamilton Spectator* says:—Our readers will remember that a short time ago an endeavor was made by the American Government to obtain the extradition of one Freeman B. Smith, under the Ashburton Treaty on what was alleged to be a charge of forgery. Evidence was taken at length before the Police Magistrate, and the offence was proved to be the making of counterfeit 10 cent pieces at Toledo in the United States. Mr. C. A. Sadler, counsel for the prisoner, contended strongly that the offence, even if proved, did not amount to the crime of forgery, and that the prisoner could not be extradited; but the Police Magistrate held differently, and committed the prisoner to await the warrant of the Government for his removal to the States. The Law Advisers of the Crown, however, declined to give any decision on what they considered a "nice point," and Mr. Sadler obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* for the discharge of the prisoner. On Friday last Mr. Justice Adam Wilson gave a written judgment, deciding that counterfeiting in the States was not forgery within the meaning of the Ashburton Treaty, and an order was made to discharge the prisoner, which was done on Saturday.

The spring freshets has caused considerable damage to property in Ontario, especially in the counties of Middlesex, Elgin, and Norfolk. Bridges have been swept away in the Thames and the Otter was never known to be so high. In the neighbourhood of Oshawa the same effects have been experienced in a smaller degree.

The St. Patrick's Society of Toronto, on account of the death of its late president, Hon. Robert Spence, and as a mark of respect to his memory, will not join in the celebration of the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint.

The Corporation of Belleville offer a reward of \$250 for the apprehension and conviction of Michael Kehoe and John Quinn, who murdered Daniel Sullivan in that town on the 1st of January last.

The Hamilton police were on the look-out the other night for a gang of burglars who had planned a bank robbery, but the preparations of the police were published and the attempt was not made.

MISSING STRAKER.—A telegraphic dispatch received from Halifax this morning says:—'City of Cork' now nearly a week overdue; great anxiety on account of such a delay at this season of the year.

In consequence of the stealing of a number of dead bodies from the grave-yard in Quebec, a number of citizens have formed themselves into a night-patrol to watch the burying-ground.

Died,
In this city, on the 17th inst., M. Georgina Adele, and on the 9th inst., M. Joseph George, both aged 4 years and 2 months, youngest children of J. B. Schmidt M. D.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.
Montreal, March 18, 1868.
Flour—Pollards, \$5, to \$5.75; Middlings, \$6.00 to \$6.35; Fine, \$6.40 to \$6.65; Super., No. 2 \$7.15 to \$7.30; Superfine nominal \$7.65; Fancy \$7.65 to \$7.70; Extra, \$7.75 to \$8.25; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3.65 to \$3.80 per 100 lbs.
Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.67; Oats per 60 lbs.—90c. to 91c.
Peas per 60 lbs.—90c. to 91c.
Butter per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 95c. to \$1.
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 Pots \$5.55 to \$5.82 Seconds, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Thirds, \$4.50 to 4.65.—First Pearls, \$5.50.
Pork per 100 lbs.—Mess, \$19.25 to \$19.50;—Prime Mess, \$14.50; Prime, \$13.50 to \$14.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.
March 18, 1868.
Flour, country, per quintal, 20 6 to 21 0
Oatmeal, do 15 0 to 15 3
Indian Meal, do 13 0 to 13 6
Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0
Barley, do, 4 6 to 5 0
Peas, do, 5 0 to 5 6
Oats, do, 2 9 to 3 0
Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 3 to 1 6
Do, salt, 1 1 to 1 3
Beans, small white, per min 0 10 to 0 0
Potatoes per bag 3 9 to 4 0
Onions, per minot, 3 9 to 4 0
Lard, per lb 0 7 to 0 8
Beef, per lb 5 5 to 6 0
Pork, do 6 0 to 6 8
Mutton do 5 5 to 6 0
Lamb, per quarter 4 6 to 5 0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 2 0 to 2 6
Hens, per 100 bundles, \$7.50 to \$9.00
Straw \$4.00 to \$6.00

MR. A. KEEGAN'S
ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL
DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL,
54, St. Henry Street, opposite the American House, Montreal.

PARENTS that favor Mr. Keegan with the care of their children may rest assured there will be no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral education of his pupils. School hours from 9 till 12 a.m. and from 1 till 4 p.m. Private lessons at half-past four each evening.

TERMS MODERATE.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
In the matter of ANTOINE DEQUIRE, Trader, of St. Clet.

Notice is hereby given that the Insolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within six judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said six days expiring on Monday, the twenty-third day of March next, the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.
Montreal, 26th Feb., 1868. 2w

CANADA,
Province of QUEBEC, } **SUPERIOR COURT.**
Dist. of Montreal.
No. 936.
DAME APPOLINE alias HYPOLITE FAYREAU,
Plaintiff:
vs.
BENJAMIN YALLEE,
Defendant.

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

MOREAU, OUMET & LACOSTE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Montreal, 5th Feb., 1868. 1m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of HILAIRE SAUVE, Trader, of the City of Montreal.

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

T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.
No. 18 St. Sacrament Street.
Montreal March 20th 1868. 2-in.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

and ITS AMENDMENTS.

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

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

OCTAVE LACHANCE.
Sorel 27 February 1867. 2m.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of MOISE GAUTHIER, Trader of Montreal.

The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estates 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.
Montreal, 12th March, 1868 2-w.

Province of QUEBEC, } **SUPERIOR COURT.**
District of Montreal. } No. 1145.
NOTICE is hereby given that Marcelline Trudeau, wife of Hubert Gagnon, of the city and district of Montreal, butcher and trader, duly authorized, has, the 5th of March instant, instituted before the Superior Court, in Montreal, an action en separation de biens against her said husband.
J. O. LACOSTE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Province of QUEBEC, } **SUPERIOR COURT.**
District of Montreal. } **INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.**
No. 795.

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

Insolvent,
AND
JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee.

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

ISIDORE PAQUIN.
By his Attorney *ad litem* **T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER.**
Montreal, 19th February 1868. 1m

Province of QUEBEC, } **SUPERIOR COURT.**
Dist. of Montreal. } **INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.**
No. 763.

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

Insolvent,
AND
TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Esquire—Assignee.

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

GERMAIN PELTIER.
By his Attorneys *ad litem* **T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER.**
Montreal 19th February, 1868. 2m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of QUEBEC, } **IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.**
Dist. of Montreal. } **INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.**
No. 763.

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

Insolvent,
NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-sixth 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,
By his Attorney *ad litem* **CURRAN & GRENIER.**
Montreal, January 17th, 1868. 1m

WANTED A HEAD TEACHER.

FOR the Buckingham Academy, Village of Buckingham County of Ottawa Province of Quebec.

For particulars as to salary &c., apply to the undersigned personally or (if by letter post-paid.)
JOHN MCGUIRE,
Chairman.

Office of the Board of Commissioners and Trustees of Academy Buckingham Village, 14 February 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

Insolvent.
THE Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18 St. Sacrament street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday the tenth day of March next at three o'clock p.m. for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.
No. 18, St. Sacrament Street.
2w.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of FELIX ST. DENIS, Trader, of Danville, 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, 25th February, 1868. 2w

NINE DAYS DEVOTION,

OR

A NOVENA PREPARATORY TO THE FRASE

OF

SAINT PATRICK.

Price 20 Cents.

MONTH OF SAINT JOSEPH,

Price 30 Cents.

DEVOTION TO SAINT JOSEPH,

Price 75 Cents.

D. & J. SADIEN & CO.,

Montreal.

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.

TERMS:
Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.