

of this city. The writer having strayed into an Anglican church at Toronto, found to his horror that a choral service was going on. Still he tried to bear it, and stand it he did, until—but we will let him speak for himself:—

"Your correspondent remained till the end of the Te Deum, when his religious feelings could bear no more, and he left the church. Another clergyman was so grieved, that he left previous to the communion."

In short, good music in the public worship of God, kneeling, and attitudes of adoration are as repulsive to genuine Protestants as holy water is popularly said to be to a very eminent personage, whose name we dare not mention to polite ears. This sympathy in tastes, is perhaps indicative of some not very remote family connection betwixt the parties affected.

SABBATARIANISM ON THE RAMPAGE.—Our devout brother the *Witness* is much offended and exercised in spirit at the public funeral given on the afternoon of Sunday, the 2nd instant, to a lately deceased, and much lamented member of the Protestant community of Montreal. Our contemporary denounces this as a violation of the law of God, and would fain have its repetition prohibited; as he would also, no doubt, had he the power, put down all innocent amusement on Sundays, all recreation.

This Sabbatarian spirit should be frowned down by all good men of all denominations, at once sternly and promptly, lest it become a nuisance and a curse; the provoking cause of as much drunkenness, and as much immorality in Canada, as it has been in Scotland, where the nasty thing is rampant; and which, as late statistics and the Registrar-General's returns show, is there most rampant where filthiness, and impurity, and illegitimate births do most abound.

Protestant ministers in the United States are, we are happy to see, taking up their testimony against this hateful and degrading Sabbatarian superstition; and but the other day, in one of the best Protestant religious periodicals of the United States, the *N. York Christian Inquirer*, we read a report of a meeting of Protestant ministers, whereat one of the speakers, in illustration, and in reprobation of the Sabbatarian spirit related the following anecdote, which we commend to the attention of the *Witness*, and its evangelical friends. The story was to this effect:—

A mother, a pious woman, fearful lest her young child should break the Sabbath, by running out into the garden, by gathering flowers, or in listening to the singing of the birds, was accustomed on Sunday mornings to tie the poor little thing by his leg to the bed-post, and there to keep him all the blessed day; whilst, as an appropriate exercise for the occasion, he was further doomed to learn by heart, and repeat the sweet hymn beginning with the line:—

"Thine earthly Sabbaths, Lord we love."
What the feelings of the child towards the Lord, and Christian observances generally, were when unbound from the bed-post, and released from his long Sabbath day's confinement, we can easily conceive. Perhaps they were not much unlike those of the little girl, who—after having listened to a long description from her evangelical mother of the joys and delights of the Calvinistic or Puritan heaven, which, so the latter assured her child, was a "perpetual Sabbath"—innocently inquired:—"Mamma, do you think that if I was very good in heaven, the Lord would sometimes let me down into hell on Saturday afternoons, to play with the little devils?"

DRUNKARDS AND SCAVENGERS.—Of the former we have enough, and more than enough; the normal condition of our streets is conclusive as to the fact that we have not enough of the latter. The question then suggests itself:—Might we not utilize our drunkards, by employing them for the nonce as scavengers?

This is done in some cities, notably at St. Petersburg; why should it not be done in Montreal? Why should not our "drunkards" and "disorderlies" be turned to some useful purpose, by being set to sweep and clean the streets?—This would also be a very severe punishment; and whilst tending to suppress drunkenness, would be far more profitable to the community than is the present system of inflicting a paltry fine, with the option of a short imprisonment.

PUNCH AND GOVERNOR EYRE.—The last number of *Punch* has the following:—

"We do not believe the statement that the Jamaica Committee intend to follow up their proceedings against Mr. Eyre by a prosecution of M. du Chailu for shooting and stuffing so many of our African relations, the Gorillas."

It is generally conceded that *Punch* is falling off in talent and influence. We had not thought, however, that it had sunk so low as to be capable of publishing a paragraph so vile in sentiment, and such a wretched attempt at wit as the above.—*Witness*.

We do not know that either of our contemporaries—the *Witness* or the *Herald*—need be much astonished at the bad taste and sinking in *Punch*, when he remembers that the same periodical has made itself the medium of spreading scurrilous lies against the Sovereign Pontiff.—*Ed. T. W.*

"L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE."—Nov. 1866.

This excellent publication has now completed its third volume, and the first year of its existence. That it has well redeemed its pledges, and has in consequence earned the esteem of the community, is evident from its increasing bulk, and improving appearance. That it may grow and prosper is our sincere wish.

"LE REVUE CANADIENNE."—Nov. 1866.—This Catholic Monthly well sustains its character by the excellence of its articles.

HISTORY OF THE ABENAKAS. from 1605 down to the present day. By M. L'Abbe Maurault.

This is a work in French, by a French ecclesiastic, containing the records of an Indian tribe, once numerous in Canada, though at off-shoot of the great race of Canibac Indians whose territory extended over the States of New Hampshire and Maine, and to the borders of Nova Scotia. In this Province their numbers are reduced to about 350; but they once played an important part in American history, as the warm and faithful allies of the French against the English. The records of this race, once so numerous and influential will be read with interest.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—October, 1866.—Dawson, Bros., Montreal.—The number before us is of more than usual interest containing the following articles:—Kaye's History of the Sepoy War—Varieties of History and Art—International Coinage—Napoleon's Julius Caesar—Felix Holt, the Radical—Strauss, Renan, and *Ecce Homo*—Froude's Reign of Elizabeth—Antique Gems—The Military Growth of Prussia.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.—October, 1866.—We should be glad to learn that this valuable Catholic periodical was more generally circulated in Canada. The articles it lays before its readers are all of sterling quality, and its principles are thoroughly Papal. This is no trifling merit, at the present juncture, when loyalty, unconditional loyalty to the Holy See, is the first great duty of the Catholic. The *Dublin Review* may be obtained through the Messrs. Sadiers of this City: we subjoin a list of the contents of the current number:—St. Pius V., the Father of Christendom—Protestant Proselytism in Eastern Lands—Origen at Casarea—Jamaica—Pius IX. and the *Civiltà Cattolica*—Cromwell's Conquest and Settlement of Ireland—Dr. Pusey on Marian Doctrine; Peace through the Truth—Notices of Books.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS TO THE REV. J. M. J. GRAHAM, WESTPORT.

On Sunday, 2nd December, a deputation of the Congregation of St. Edward's Church, Westport, waited upon the Rev. J. M. J. Graham, and presented him with a purse of \$170, and the following

ADDRESS:

In the name of the Congregation of Westport, we beg you to accept the accompanying Purse as an expression of our sentiments towards you. Though our means are not great, believe us, Rev. and Dear Sir, our hearts have not lost those feelings of attachment and reverence which bound us in our dear Isle of Sorrow to our Priests. Such emotions proceeded there from mutual confidence and esteem; and permit us, Rev. Sir, to hope that here in a foreign land, we may be blessed with the same happy relations. In conclusion, Rev. Sir, we beg to express the wish that you may be long spared to labor in a vineyard which we sincerely trust may not prove unfruitful, and that we may have a part in your prayers.

Signed on behalf of the congregation,
D. Foley, P. Clancy,
Thos. Martin, Thos. Traynor,
Oliver McAnally, John McCabe,
Jas. Mulvihill, P. Donohoe,
M. Healy, M. Grady.

REPLY.

Gentlemen, I can assure you it is with no ordinary feelings that I gratefully accept your very generous donation. Y. t, such a kind expression of your sentiments was not at all necessary, as far as I am concerned. Since I have had the undesired honor of receiving my appointment, I have witnessed on many occasions, the kindness and delicacy of feeling which actuates you. Neither was it necessary to allude—as you have so touchingly done,—to that fond attachment for your priests which is not only yours, but the characteristic of every true Irish Catholic. Let us all pray that the happy relations that existed between your pastors and yourselves in the fair land of your birth, may ever exist in the new home which a kind Providence has allotted to you. Let us beseech Almighty God that we may never have to sigh over the loss of one iota of that trusting faith and love which glowed as green in your breasts the day you left your home, as the immortal Shamrock of your own native hills.

I thank you, gentlemen, and pray that God may grant you all the grace of a happy death.
J. M. J. GRAHAM.

Mr. B. Devlin applied on Thursday to the Court at Sweetsburg for copies of the indictments for the use of the Fenian prisoners and also for the U. S. Government. The Judge (Johnson) declined to entertain an application made on behalf of an agent of a foreign government, saying that it ought to be made to the Canadian Government; and, of course, through the proper channels. This is an answer which will commend itself to the good sense of the country. There can of course be no objection to the Canadian Government showing the utmost courtesy to the American Government, although it has behaved very badly in this Fenian matter.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The Administrator of the Diocese of Quebec recently received the following touching letter (which we translate from *Le Courrier du Canada*) from the Rev. Father Arnaud, missionary to the fast-wasting Indian tribe residing in the distant and sterile Belkiamia country, far below the Saguenay River, on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence:—

Notre Dame de Belkiamia,
21st November, 1866.
Monseigneur, I have much pleasure in forwarding you our little contribution. The Indians here had scarcely heard your appeal on behalf of the poor sufferer; by the Quebec fire they said, 'Father, we have suffered through hunger and cold, and have been injured to them from infatig; you know how sorrowful our Father the Great Praying Man (the Archbishop of Quebec) is because the fire has destroyed the bus of his children, who reside in the Great Village (Quebec); they are exposed to the weather, and without food and clothing. We would console our Father the Great Praying Man, and assist him to help our brothers. Send him, therefore, a portion (\$300) of the money which you brought us from government. We may suffer again, but we feel happy in that we have succored those who hunger and feel cold. Would that we were near to give them a portion of our hunting spoils.'

IMMIGRATION TO CENTRAL CANADA.—We observe by the Annual report of Mr. W. J. Wills, the Immigration Agent for Ottawa, which appears in the annual report of the Immigration Department, that there has been during 1865, a considerable decrease in the immigration to this Section of Canada as compared with past years. The total number of immigrants who had arrived during the year were 506. The disposals of the arrivals was as follows:—Remained in Ottawa, 168; went to the County of Renfrew, 147; Russell, 25; Pontiac, 56; Ottawa, 39; Carleton, 46; Lanark, 18; Toronto, 4; Montreal, 3. 399 souls from the European Countries found homes in the Ottawa Valley during 1865. Mr. Wills continues his report at great length, and gives much highly interesting information regarding the resources of the Ottawa Valley and its advantages as a field for immigration.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD AT WATERVILLE STATION.—On the 3rd inst Paul Mondor got on board the passenger train No. 11 at St. Hyacinthe, about 10 o'clock. He had spent the evening at the inn of one Mercure, in drinking, and while on the train drank several times, having three bottles of spirits with him. On arriving at Waterville the conductor helped Mondor out of the train and put him away a safe distance. His body was subsequently found almost opposite the spot where he got off the train, and was mangled. The jury were of the opinion that he was killed by freight train No. 21 which passed after No. 11, and that neither the conductor nor any other person, was to blame for his death. He leaves a wife and six children.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. Dominique Simon Valois, died on Wednesday afternoon last, aged 75 years. Deceased was well known in Montreal, and was one of its oldest and most respected citizens. He was born at P. L. Clere in 1791; came to Montreal when twelve years of age, entered as clerk in the leather business, and by his industry and perseverance, gradually ascended the ladder of fortune, and started business on his own account. In 1837, after having amassed a handsome sum, he retired, leaving his business to his nephew, Mr. Narcisse Valois, who carries it on in St. Antoine street. Mr. Valois then removed to Hochelaga, where he had erected some handsome buildings. Mr. Valois was at all times foremost in deeds of charity, and in the cause of every good work connected with his church. He was instrumental in the erection of the magnificent convent of St. Mary at Hochelaga, of which his son is the chaplain, and to which he subscribed \$20,000. The deceased had been suffering from an attack of paralysis, the first effects of which he felt in June last. On Friday and Saturday last, he suffered two more attacks, and on Wednesday, in a fit of apoplexy, he expired. He leaves two children, l'Abbe Valois and Madame Lussier, of Varennes.

LABOURERS WANTED.—We some time ago called attention to the fact that labourers and servants were in great demand in and around this city. For the benefit of these in others parts who want work, and especially those who were thrown out of employment by the fire in Quebec, we state that the demand is not yet half supplied. On all hands complaints are made that labourers cannot be obtained on any terms.—*Ottawa Times.*

Great progress has been made at the military fortifications at Fort Clarence, Halifax, this season. It will be one of the most effective fortifications in America.

We regret to learn that fears are entertained for the safety of the steamship *Britannia* of the Anchor line, now 35 days out from Londonderry on her way to New York. She may, however, have had to bear up for the Western Isles (whence communication is irregular) through straits of weather.—*Gazette.*

CHAMPLAIN'S TOMB.—The *Chronicle* has received the account of the discovery of Champlain's tomb written by the gentlemen to whom we are indebted for the achievement, Rev. Abbes Lavenderie and Osgrain. It is illustrated by a profile of the stairs and passage way from Mountain Street to Little Champlain Street, showing the site of the tomb and the spot where the coffin and human remains were found, and a model of the vault and the high bone exhumed there; and also an interesting plan of the 'Habitation' and garden of Champlain and surrounding neighborhood, and a fac simile of the inscription on the plate found at the vault, showing the letters, and giving an idea of the semi-effaced condition of some of them. They are 'SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN, with something resembling a portion of a letter standing a little apart from the last one—M. The discovery by Mr. Osgrain of the inventory of the biens meubles de Notre Dame de Recouvrance and the Registry of the Parish Church of Quebec, induced the rev. gentlemen to make a last effort to bring together and compare all the documents respecting Champlain, to exhaust the question of his last resting-place. One of the greatest difficulties to contend with, arose from the non-existence of the entry of his burial, owing to the first registers of Quebec having been burned on the destruction, by fire, of Notre Dame de Recouvrance, on the 14th June, 1640. A clue to the discovery, however, was found in an entry in the Relations des Jesuites—Champlain was interred in a private vault, that the body of the Rev. Father Raymbault was interred near the remains of the late M. de Champlain; and in a statement in the Registry of Quebec, for 1842, to the effect that—On the 22nd Oct., Rev. Father Charles Raymbault was interred in the Chapel of M. de Champlain. Having traced the tomb of the founder of Quebec to his own Chapel, the rev. gentlemen pursued their studies and investigations with the aid of all the historical and archaeological documents and records procurable, with the gratifying result of the discovery of the spot so long the object of their ardent desires.

An official advertisement announces the intention of a young lady in Hamilton to apply at the next session of Parliament for an Act authorizing a change of name. The *Hamilton Times* asks:—'What are our young men about? Cannot a lady effect a change of name without the formality of an Act of Parliament?'

We learn from an authentic source, a highly respectable mercantile house in the trade, that within a few days from 15,000 to 17,000 rifles have been sold on Fenian account, the destination of which was not Ireland. We cannot announce that they were intended for this country; but the fact is of sufficient interest to publish.—*Gazette.*

THE FENIAN PRISONERS AT TORONTO.—We understand it is not the intention of the Government to issue a Special Commission for the trial of the remaining Fenian prisoners, as was at one time expected. It is reported, however, that the trials will come off at the January assizes. As the 13th of December approaches the public interest in the cases of those condemned is again awakened. The *Globe's* reporter has paid a visit to the jail and thus describes their position:—

On the second floor of the south wing are placed the condemned John Quin, Daniel Whelan, Thomas School and Wm. Hayden; above them, in the day wards on the third story, the Rev. Father McMahon, Col. Lynch and Slavin have been furnished with comfortable apartments in a room about twenty by fifteen feet, where are placed beds, tables, chairs and benches to render what may be a short lease of life as agreeable as possible. A manifest social distinction from the first became apparent with regard to the two classes of the condemned; and from their first entry into the gaol, special liberties have been accorded to the priest and the colonel. These are themselves anxious to bear verbal testimony to what at once becomes apparent to the spectator, that they are receiving every kindness consistent with their situation. Their conversation reveals detestation of all things Fenian. The priest in this respect is not communicative, not because he avoids reference to it, but apparently it does not occupy his thoughts—Col. Lynch, however, is particularly fervid in his expletives when treating of the absurdities talked of by the Fenian leaders in the United States, touching the attempts to release them or the promise of revenge. These, he unhesitatingly characterizes as mere bids for more money, and aids his arguments in favour of this view by referring to the desertion of him when his trial approached. The speech of Gen. O'Neill at Nashville, in which he taunted the Colonel with cowardice in not avowing his real sentiments, provoked the response on his part that if the General desired anxiously to make a martyr of himself for Irish liberty, he had abundant opportunity of doing so by coming to Canada where he would be happy to exchange with him. Lynch had on several occasions written to General O'Neill to assist at the trial in establishing his (Lynch's) assertions as to being a newspaper correspondent; but the General did not even deign to reply, and, goaded by this decided slight, he afterwards addressed him a letter embodying his offer for an exchange with the Lieutenant-General. They are frequently visited by the Bishop, the clergy of the Catholic Church, and sisters of the different religious bodies.

The Fenian prisoners have been respite until the 13th March. When the news was communicated to Lynch and McMahon, it afforded them evident relief.

CONTAGION.—A strange though obvious result of the over-crowding of persons owing to the number who were deprived of shelter by the late fire, is now beginning to show itself in the suburbs, more especially at St. Roches. The principal and most urgent want caused to the sufferers was that of shelter, and as they could not be left for any length of time exposed to the influence of the weather, owing to the season being so far advanced to render such a step a reckless waste of life; and there being no sufficient means of providing shelter for such an immense multitude as were left homeless; they, of course, took refuge wherever they could find any place to protect them from the severe coldness of the weather. That injurious effects should follow such a storing away of persons could be predicted from the very outset, but the matter was allowed to stand over, and now, we must abide by the consequences of what was then a necessary proceeding, but the continuance of which it seems plain might lead to results which it would be well to foresee and seek the means of preventing them as far as could be done. Now, that the seeds of cholera are said to be in the States, and this tendency to such a contagion ready to burst out in our midst as soon as the warm weather comes, we must expect to reap the fruits of our imprudence—unless something be done to remove or diminish the cause of the evil. Should this state of things continue till the first of May next, it will then be rather late to arrest the progress of any contagious disease that may arise from it, and it would be well that the matter were at once taken into hands, as delay may be fatal. Such a disposition would be very bad in case of a visit of the cholera next year, from which we cannot consider ourselves altogether safe. All the precautionary measures that can be adopted to counteract the influence of any contagious disorder, will not be found too much without having such sure means of spreading the seeds of disease in our midst.—*Quebec Daily News.*

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Barrieffield, J Ryan \$2; Dalhousie, N B Rev Mr O'Leary \$2; Emerald, H McKenty \$4; St Denis Rev A O'Donnell \$2; Bedford, J Gough \$5; L'Orignal, Mrs Grant \$2; Mill Town, N B Rev Mr Dunphy \$3; Wequicou, U S E Deans \$3 US cy; Chatham, M Turcotte \$2; East Hawkesbury, T Hoisted \$2; Leeds, T Scollan \$1; Warkworth, W Kennedy \$2; St Andrews, D McDonald \$3; River Beaudette, J A McDonald \$4; St Bridget, N Ouellette \$2; Huntingdon, A Murphy \$4; Lagrange, H Monaghan \$1; St Valier, Rev L A Proulx, \$2; Park Hill, Mary Colovin, \$2; Elginburgh, T Donovan \$2; Carleton, N B Rev Rev J Paquet \$2; Asphodet, N Keating, \$1; Buckingham, J M O'Neill \$4; Prescott, M. Revels \$2; Grand River, T Carberry, \$2; Mitchell, Rev J Scablan \$2; St Jerome, P Shea \$1; Toronto House of Providence, \$2; St Remi, Rev Mr. Tasse, \$5; Sorel, W McCallan \$2; Morrisburg T McGinnis, \$1; Woonsocket, U S Rev L Walsh \$5 US cy; East Tilbury W Coutts, \$2; Merrickville, P Kyle, \$2; Smithville, T McKough, \$1.

Per J O'Scullly, Belleville—Rev E Scully, Cook, \$2.
Per J Quig, Beausarbois—Self \$2; M Long, Dundas, \$2.
Per Rev O Gay, North Wakefield—M O'Malley, \$2.
Per M L McGrath, Brechin—R Donnelly \$2.
Per O F Fraser, Brockville—J Rooney, \$5.
Per S Ross, Delta—M Kelly \$2.
Per Rev J J O'Shisholm, Perth—Self \$4; Mrs Col O'Shisholm, Alexandria \$2.
Per J Kennedy, Lindsay—J Kelly \$4.20
Per G Harrison, Alexandria—W Donovan, 25 3 Lochiel \$1.
Per Rev J J Chisholm, Margarie, O B—S McDonald, M P P \$2; J McDonald \$2.
Per J C McDonald, Chertoketown, P E L—W Conroy, Souris \$2.50; P McInnes \$2.50; J McCormick \$2.50; St Peter's, D Phelan \$1; P Oyle \$2.
Per Rev H Brettargh, Treton—J McDonald, \$5.20.
Per Rev J S O'Connor, Cornwall—D McKeever \$2.
Per F O'Neill Fitzroy, J Levi, Pakenham, \$2.
Per Rev R A Campbell, Mara—Self, \$3; P McRae \$2.
Per B Lynch Woodstock, N B—Self, \$1.75; Rev T O'Connell \$2.

Died.

At his residence, near Gananoque Esq., on the 30th November, James Kelly, aged 75 years, a native of Cloneybyrne, near Newtownbarry, Co. Wexford, Ireland. May his soul rest in peace.

W. O. FARMER,

ADVOCATE.

41 Little St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Dec. 11, 1866.

Flour—Pollards, \$4.00 to \$4.50; Middlings, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Fine, \$6.25 to \$6.40; Super, No. 2 \$6.50 to \$6.65; Superfine \$6.90 to \$7.00; Fancy \$7.30 to \$7.45; Extra, \$7.50 to \$7.75; Superior Extra \$8.00 to \$8.00; Bag Flour, \$3.40 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.
Eggs per doz, 20c to 25c.
Tallow per lb, 9c to 10c.
Butter, per lb.—Choice Dairy, 21c to 25c., according to quality. Middle Dairy, 22c to 26c.
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$5.00 to \$5.10.
Wheat—U. S. Spring ex cars \$1.52.
Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5.00 to \$5.65 Seconds, \$5.00 to \$5.00; First Pearls, \$7.40 to \$8.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Dec. 11, 1866

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, country, per quintal, ...	25	0	21	3
Oatmeal, do ...	12	0	10	0
Indian Meal, do ...	9	0	9	0
Wheat, per min., ...	0	0	0	0
Barley, do, (new) ...	2	6	3	0
Peas, do, ...	4	3	4	9
Oats, do, ...	2	0	2	2
Butter, fresh, per lb. ...	1	0	1	3
Do, salt do ...	0	0	0	10
Beans, small white, per min ...	0	0	0	0
Potatoes per bag ...	5	0	6	3
Onions, per minot, ...	0	0	4	0
Lard, per lb ...	0	8	1	0
Beef, per lb ...	0	4	0	8
Pork, do ...	0	7	0	8
Mutton do ...	0	5	0	6
Lamb, per do ...	0	4	0	5
Eggs, fresh, per dozen ...	1	0	1	2
Turkeys, per couple ...	5	0	1	0
Apples, per bbl ...	\$2.00			
Hay, per 100 bundles, ...	\$7.00			
Straw ...	\$4.00			
Beef, per 100 lbs, ...	\$6.50			
Pork, fresh, do ...	\$8.00			

WANTED,

FOR the Roman Catholic Separate School, Prescott, a MALE TEACHER, holding a First Class Certificate. Testimonials, as to moral character, are required. Address, by letter, (post-paid), Rev. E. P. Rogers, P.P., Prescott, C.W.

JOHN FORD, Sec.-Treasurer
R. O. S. School.

Dec. 12, 1866.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

AMABLE PREVOST & CO., Plaintiffs,
vs.
JOSEPH BEAUPERLANT, Merchant, of the Town of Sorel, Defendant.
A writ of attachment has issued in this cause.
M. MATHIEU, Sheriff.
Sorel, 23th Nov., 1866. 2w

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } In the Superior Court.
District of Montreal.
In the matter of MARIE A. PERRAULT, Insolvent.
On TUESDAY, the nineteenth day of FEBRUARY next, 1867, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for her discharge under the said Act.
MARIE A. PERRAULT,
By her Attorneys at law,
JETTE & AROMBAULT, Advocates.
Montreal, 11th December, 1866. 2m

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man 23 years of age Speaking and Writing French and English with facility, wishes to obtain a Situation in this city, either in an office or Warehouse as Book-keeper, or Clerk. Can furnish the best recommendations.
Address,
G. W. MANSEAU,
Jacques Cartier Normal School,
Montreal.
23th November, 1866. 2 m.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of buildings prepared and superintendence at moderate charges.
Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.
Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON O.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful 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 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 the First Thursday of July, July 21st 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Table, Staats Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courrier des Etats Unis, Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demoreest Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union National, Le Ferret, La Science and Le Devoir.—The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, of the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.