

the storm of disestablishment to burst over it, and were it to be left to its own resources, is by no means inappropriate:—

"And every one that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man which built his house upon the sand; and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house: and it fell: and great was the fall of it."

In Ireland then it appears that there are two houses. The one in spite of storms and tempests is still strong, and compact in all its parts: the other, surrounded with legal buttresses, and Parliamentary props of all kinds, threatens, even in the opinion of those who dwell therein, upon the withdrawal of those legal supports to collapse at once into "a rope of sand." Judge then, if ye be wise men—of these two houses, which had the Lord for its builder?

"Even the unbending Pope of Rome has condescended to invite Protestant Christendom to meet him in Ecumenical Council next autumn."—Montreal Witness 30th ult.

Our correspondent is mistaken. The Pope has done no such foolish thing. He has indeed, with that paternal tenderness which characterises him, invited all who under the general name of Protestants are outside of the one fold of Christ, to return thereto as the means of saving their souls; but to invite them to meet him and the other Bishops of Christendom in Council, is a very different matter.

The right of "private judgment," the denial of any living authority competent to determine what is God's revealed truth, and to which therefore all are bound to submit themselves, is the formal principle of Protestantism. But attendance at an Ecumenical Council presupposes the recognition by all who attend, of its competence to determine with certainty all issues on faith or morals that may be laid before it; for it would be absurd for any one to attend a deliberative body, whose competence to do that which it had been convoked to do, he did not recognise. The attendance therefore of the representatives of any religious denomination at the Ecumenical Council would be a recognition of that body as an authority in the matters by it discussed and determined; and would be tantamount therefore to a repudiation of the fundamental principle of Protestantism. To the true Protestant, a General Council is no more an authority than is the Pope; and indeed Protestants of the Anglican sect not only teach that General Councils "may err," but that they "have erred even in things pertaining unto God."—Art. 21.

All the Bishops of Christendom indeed, whether in communion with the Church or in schism, have, without exception, been invited to assist at the coming Council. But as amongst the Protestant sects there are no Bishops, it is clear that they are not included in the general invitation. The schismatics who in spite of their schism have retained valid Orders, have retained also the principle of Church authority. They repudiate the fundamental principle of Protestantism, i.e., the right of private judgment; and acknowledge the Church as a divinely constituted society, or organism by Christ Himself established as the medium for perpetuating, and handing down to all nations the truths by Him made known. There is therefore no analogy betwixt the position of Oriental schismatics, and that of Protestants.

SMALL POX.—We find in the Montreal Herald some important facts—which we subjoin—relating to this loathsome but unfortunately very prevalent disease. It will be seen that though vaccination does not give a perfect immunity to the person vaccinated it very greatly diminishes the danger in his case of contracting it, and almost always greatly modifies it. These facts should be made known, for it cannot be doubted that the chief cause of the ravages of small pox in Canada is the stupid prejudice which many ignorant persons entertain against vaccination. Though the Herald does not give the name of its informant, we cannot doubt that the facts have been furnished by a prominent member of the medical profession of this city, and that they may be relied upon as authentic:

SMALL POX AND VACCINATION.—In the course of the year just closed the number of deaths from small pox, as shown by the returns of interments at the Protestant and Catholic Cemeteries, was 463. The following will show the wards, &c., in which they occurred. Wards: St. Mary, 118; St. James, 99; St. Antoine, 58; St. Louis, 41; St. Anne, 29; St. Lawrence, 51; East, 4. Suburbs: Tanneries, 19; St. Jean Baptiste village, 19; Coteau St. Louis, 19; Coteau St. Augustin, 3; Cote St. Paul, 1; Cote St. Luc, 1; Point St. Charles, (outside the city limits), 7; Hotel Dieu, 8; Prison 1; Grey Nunnery, 1; General Hospital, 16, Total, 463. Of these 39 took place from January to April, inclusive, 204 from May to August, and 171 from September to the 27th December, the date of the last return. It will be seen by these details that the greatest number of deaths took place in the four summer months. This, as we learn from a statement furnished us by Dr. Brown, one of the vaccinators, was not attributable to the number of cases so much as to the debilitating influence of the season, inducing a general state of health which renders children especially much less able to resist the attacks of this loathsome disease. The cases at present occurring are more numerous, the number having been gradually increasing, and the type is represented to be as a very malignant kind. The effect of vaccination in St. Anne Ward as ascertained by Dr. Brown, the vaccinator for that part of the city, is so striking that it cannot fail to attract attention. Dr. Brown says that in order to satisfy himself as to the value of vaccination he visited every house where a death had taken place from small pox. Out of 29 deaths he found that only four had been vaccinated. One of these, a woman

58 years of age had been vaccinated when an infant in two cases the operation had been performed five years before, and its success was at the time considered doubtful, and in the other, the child before contracting small pox was suffering from diarrhoea, to which more properly his death might have been attributed, the small pox being of a very mild type. In the other 25 fatal cases not one had been vaccinated. Out of the 29 deaths, seven occurred in Barris Street, a narrow lane between St. Joseph and William Streets. In October he visited the locality and vaccinated 83. Out of these only one had died—a child who was ill at the time. In Murray, Kemp and Colborne Streets the disease was spreading rapidly, but since vaccination has been performed only a few cases have occurred. From other vaccinators we have received reports to the same effect, unaccompanied, however, by the details which would enable us to state such striking facts as those we have now given. All agree that successful vaccination is a safeguard from the attack of small pox, and even those who are attacked in consequence of the length of time since the operation was performed, rarely suffer more than a slight inconvenience. That so many remain unprotected is not to be wondered at. A very great degree of ignorance prevails on the subject and there is a consequent disinclination on the part of parents to put themselves to the slightest trouble. Had the vaccinators contented themselves with merely doing as the law directs, which is to remain in their offices once a month to attend to those who bring their children, or who come themselves, the mortality would have been much greater than it has been. The disease, from the testimony of most of the medical men, is very virulent this year, and its ravages threaten to be wide spread. Under these circumstances the vaccinators, partly in compliance with a wish expressed by the Health Committee, but still more from their own sense of the danger that would arise from delay, undertook to make a house to house visitation, insisting, sometimes without effect, on vaccinating those not already protected. In one case a mother persistently refused to submit her children to the operation, although small pox was raging in the court in which she lived. In less than a fortnight both of her children were dead from the disease.

LIBERAL PATRIOTISM.—In view of Spanish and Italian revolutions the London Times exclaims:—

"Patriots must have places. A generous cause has made them neglectful of their own interests, and if they have liberated their country it is right their country should feed them. So it is in Italy. So it is in Spain."

And so too is it with your Liberal Patriots throughout the world, they "must have places."

CORRECTION.—The letter which appeared in our last issue, from Martin A. O'Brennan, Esq., late editor of the *Connaught Patriot*, now travelling in the United States, was addressed to Edward Spelman, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, whose name was accidentally omitted.

The Committee of Management of the St. Patrick's Society with many thanks acknowledge the following donations in aid of their charity fund. Messrs. J. E. Mullin a further sum of \$15 making \$25; M. P. Ryan, M. P., \$10; T. S. Brown, official assignee, \$10; Councillor M. Gauvran, \$10; Neil Shannon, \$10; J. A. Rafter, \$5; Alex. Shannon, \$5; Richard McShane, \$5; Patton Bros, \$5; Edwd. Spelman, \$5; Fogarty Bros, \$5; Michael Farmer, \$5; P. Donovan, \$5; Thos. Cox, \$5; P. O'Meara, \$2; Chas. Milloy, 1; P. McLaughlin, 1; T. Sexton, 1; Samuel Jackson, 1; cash, 1.

REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

On Wednesday evening last, the 31st ult., a musical and literary entertainment, of a highly successful character, was given at the above institution, in honor of the Right Rev. Bishop Horan. His Lordship, who was enthusiastically welcomed upon entering the hall, which was beautifully and tastefully decorated for the occasion, was accompanied by the Very Rev the Vicar General, together with several of the clergy; and among the numerous visitors we remarked J. O'Reilly Esq. Q. C., Dr. Sullivan, President of the St. Patrick's Society, Messrs. O'Neill and Tasse, M.D., Directors of the Penitentiary, Mr Moore &c. Several popular pieces of music selected from the best composers were admirably rendered by the pupils under the direction of Professor Fleck; and some excellent speeches were delivered by the following gentlemen, also students of the College—Messrs Burke, Macguire, Casey and Walsh. Burke, who was loudly applauded delivered an admirable address upon "Self Culture." Macguire, who followed, was equally successful in a very able review of "The past and Present." Casey selected "Greece Ancient and Modern" as his subject, in the treatment of which he displayed remarkable ability; and Walsh, who came last, spoke with much grace and effect upon "The Benefits of Liberty." The speakers, who were again and again cheered, reflect considerable credit upon the elocutionary department of the College. At the close of the proceedings His Lordship delivered a short, eloquent and impressive address to the students, expressive of the deep gratification their entertainment had afforded him; and replete with excellent advice and counsel in connexion with their future career. "God Save the Queen" was then given by Professor Fleck, after which the company dispersed.

DIAGENES.—Our friend improves upon acquaintance. His jokes are good, his illustrations are excellent, and, best of all, he keeps clear of personalities. Long may it be so; and as long as it is so with him, he will deserve and obtain success.

Perhaps, if he were better posted up in all the facts relative to the three deserted children, to whom he makes allusion, he would revise his

judgment of the Reverend Director of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. All our charitable institutions, Protestant as well as Catholic, have rules and regulations which must be adhered to; and surely if blame be attributable to any one; it is to the living father of the deserted children. This unnatural fellow should be compelled by law to provide for his own little ones; nor should he be allowed to shuffle off his moral responsibility. Pitch into him Diogenes! and you will have the sympathies of all honest men.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—December, 1868. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:—

This is a very capital number. The amusing story *Double and Quits*, which is continued, has provoked a strange letter from a Mr. Larpet O'Brien, who resides at Paris, and who is not in the habit of reading *Blackwood*; but whose attention having been drawn to the first part of the story in question, perceived at once that he was being turned into ridicule under the name of Captain Burridge, with which character he was universally identified. To Mr. Larpet O'Brien's threatening letter the Editor of *Blackwood* briefly replies by saying that as he cannot be responsible for the monomanias, and intellectual aberrations of all the fanatics loose about the world, so he cannot conduct his periodical so as to avoid occasional collision with them. The other articles, besides that which has provoked the wrath of Mr. Larpet O'Brien, of Paris, are as follows:—*Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II.*; *The Sailor*; *Kinglake's History of the War in the Crimea*; *Dean Milman*; *Cornelius O'Dowd*; *What is to Come of It*; *Index*.

Mr. David Walker, has kindly consented to act as our Agent, for the County of Victoria.

The Rev. C. Bochet, has kindly consented to act as Agent for this paper, in St. Patrick's Hill.

THE WATER WORKS.—The engine house is nearly completed, and in the course of a fortnight the engine will be put up. The chairman of the Fire Department and Mr. Lesage visited the works on Saturday and expressed themselves satisfied with the progress made. In order to expedite matters the men engaged are working extra hours.

CAUTION.—The Montreal Gazette says:—There are not, we believe, many of the United States Bonds held in the Dominion; and this is well, for though we see no immediate danger of depreciation in their value, cautious men will do well to remember that any monetary crisis, any increased pressure upon the tax-payers, would prodigiously augment the number of those who would favour the very obvious means of relief, which a partial conversion of the interest offers. Foreigners will not forget that repudiation is of American birth, nor is there any reason to suppose that this measure of finance is dead or even sleeping. Nor is the danger at all diminished in the face of an increase of the national debt of the alarming sum of thirty millions of dollars, with an admitted certainty of a decreasing revenue for the year about to commence.

A FIRE AT LIQUOR-GOVERNOR BELLEAU'S BALL.—Quebec, Dec. 31.—The Liquor-Governor's ball was a successful affair. There was about the same number of invitations as last year. Among the guests was a fair representation of the different professions and trades of which our community is composed, and of the different nationalities. The arrangements were good. The ball looked well, and things passed off pleasantly, except as to one incident, thus described by the *Chronicle*:—About 11 o'clock, a dense smoke filled all the room, causing a great deal of inconvenience and inquietude while it lasted. It turned out that the flooring had caught fire from the hot-pipe leading from the furnace to the hall, and probably the result would have proved more serious, but for the timely assistance of Deputy Fire Chief Lemieux and men. Several square feet of wooden lining between the floor was burnt to a cinder, and the smoke was caused by water thrown on it. Four hand fire engines had been most fortunately provided during the day, to be used in case they were required.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON THE OTTAWA RIVER.—Since the river was frozen there have been several shanties built for the unlicensed sale of liquor. These shanties are the most prolific causes of outrage of various kinds. On Wednesday night, about eleven o'clock, a man belonging to New Edinburgh was passing near the shanty of which Daoust is proprietor, when two men who were drinking there, rushed out and attacked, and beat him in a most brutal manner, without, as he says the least provocation. One of his eyes was completely blinded; and his lip was split, as if cut by a sharp instrument, and he was otherwise severely injured. Daoust was arrested.

Mr. Sergt. Hunter reports that on New Year's day, between 6 and 7 in the evening, Samuel Parker dropped dead at the door of the residence of his brother, 60 Neverseth street. Dr. Tracey was sent for but life was extinct. The Coroner summons a jury, who returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

TRUSTING IN PROVIDENCE.—On Thursday a respectable young woman, named Ann Joseph, who found herself in the city without money, went to Russell's tavern, Bleury street, and called for the best they had. When she had enjoyed everything, she desired they would call a policeman as she had no money. This was done; and when she was brought up before the Recorder, she said that Providence had promised to take care of everybody, and she believed it would.

USURY AS PRACTISED IN THREE RIVERS.—A Three Rivers usurer recently brought an action against a debtor for the recovery of \$18 interest, due on a bond for \$5, at seven or eight months date! Judge Polette dismissed the suit with costs and gave the rascal a "bit of his mind" in the bargain.

A SHERIFF AND HIS PRISONER.—The *Summerside Journal* publishes the following paragraph, from which it would appear that sheriffs and prisoners are on good terms in Prince Edward Island. The man Hayden was arrested for horse stealing. Last week the Deputy Sheriff of Queen's County while on his way to Georgetown goal, with Hayden, put up for the night at Adams Hotel, Vernon River. The night was bitter and cold, and the Sheriff partook of some warm toddy, sharing it also with his prisoner. They chatted comfortably together until bedtime, when the Sheriff and Hayden turned in, in the same bed—the door locked and the handcuffs removed. Through the night Hayden awoke, and found the kid Sheriff snoring away, and thinking that now was his chance to escape he crept quietly out. He dressed himself quickly leaving the handcuffs. Unlocking the door, he got down to the bar-room, where he lay on four bottles of whiskey, and then getting out a fee man, he made tracks for one of the back settlements. When last heard from he was on the Albany plains acquiring for horses, and as long as the whiskey holds out he will get a hearty night's lodging from the honest and kind farmers.

A DRAY SQUAD.—The timber-laden ship *Hare's-quin*, which recently arrived at Greenock from Quebec, encountered during the greater part of the voyage a succession of heavy gales, and was only saved by the daring and hardihood of the captain.

On September 28, while a heavy gale was blowing, a great sea arose in the front of the forecastle, and swept everything movable out of it. On the same day another tremendous sea came on board, filling the deck, washing the water coaks and part of the cargo overboard, and leaving eight feet of water in the hold. Captain May, as the only chance of safety, put the vessel before the wind, and kept the pumps continually going. The crew, meanwhile, had been removed from the forecastle, where they were exposed to great danger from the sea, to the cabin. Early in October the gales increased in violence and on the 6th a sea was shipped which, bursting in the front of the poop, flooded the cabin, stove in the long-boat and smashed the bulwarks. Another sea struck the stern of the ship, starting the planking under the stern, and making two large gaps under the stern. To stop these gaps was absolutely necessary for the safety of the ship, and the captain himself undertook the perilous task. A ladder was rigged, and, carrying with him quantities of canvas and oakum, he proceeded to stuff the leaks, men on deck being stationed to give warning when the pursuing seas were about to strike. Thirteen times had the captain to be hove on deck to escape death from the approaching billows; but he succeeded in checking the leak, and with constant pumping the water was kept down. After a long and trying passage, the steamer sent out to seek the vessel met her in the North Channel, and brought her safely to Greenock.

MR. RECORDER O'REILLY.—It is with much pleasure we learn, says the *Kingston Whig*, that a testimonial to the late Recorder, James O'Reilly, Esq., is now in preparation, in the shape of a subscription list to have his Portrait painted by Mr. Sawyer, to be hung up in the City Hall in company with the other Chief Magistrates of the city. The promoters of this testimonial will have an easy time of it, for no single man can be found in town, who will not subscribe his dollar towards the Portrait.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A woman, twenty-one years of age, named Smith, living in Campeau street, died suddenly on Saturday night of congestion of the lungs.

From the report of the observation of a number of gentlemen and others who recently visited the Hartford Copper Mine in the Township of Ascoot, published in the *Sherbrooke Gazette*, we gather some interesting information regarding the working of that mine. The works are under the management of Wm Adams & Son and employ about 130 men; seventy-five in actual mining, and the remainder in smelting works. The ore is mined at a distance underground of about 370 feet, whence it is drawn to the surface by a railway propelled by horse power; though there are parties working at several depths. The smelting works were in full operation, smelting about 50 tons of ore daily. There is a large steam engine used for blowing the fires and other purposes. The furnaces are constructed on a new principle introduced by Gen. Adams, and require about one-eighth quantity of fuel to seven-eighths of ore. The furnaces are kept going night and day by relays of workmen, and have been working, except on Sundays, since the 1st of July last. The per cent. targe of rock in the copper is about five per cent, and when manufactured into "matt" or "regulus" thirty to forty per cent, of pure copper is obtained. It is estimated there are 25,000 tons of copper ore in sight, and doubtless more will be discovered as explorations are pushed on. The price of copper is now very low but, should it rise there is another partially developed mine about half a mile from the Hartford mine, which will be worked in connection with it. There are also several other smelting works in the vicinity of the Hartford mine which are likely to prove remunerative.—*Montreal Gazette*.

HADIFEX, N.S. Dec. 26.—At a lecture delivered by Mr. H. W. in Cornwall, last week, one of the audience asked if he had accepted the situation. The local papers say Mr. Howley replied that it was not desirable to introduce politics into social gatherings where the people met for amusement or instruction; but as the gentleman had asked a civil question he would answer him, which answer is thus reported:—"Many changes have been rung upon the words 'accept the situation.' When King David's son lay sick unto death, David went grievously, and prayed to the Lord. The child died, then David arose, eat bread and accepted the situation. Many poor fellows in St. John invested their all in one of the banks; the bank failed; their money was all gone. Some were reduced to penury. Sorely against their will they had to accept the situation, and I have no doubt that many have had at times to accept the situation when they would not have done so had they the power to order events. When vessels are wrecked, dwellings burnt, or lives lost, what could be done but bow to the will of Providence, however fall hearts might be of sorrow. In this way we have been compelled to accept of confederation, not because we like it, but because we cannot work miracles, and earthly means have been exhausted. If the gentleman means have I accepted a situation, I answer, No. In August last Sir John A. Macdonald offered me a seat in the Cabinet, with fifteen hundred pounds a year. I not only declined, but informed Sir John that no honorable man on our side of politics could take office until the scheme had been revised and the country satisfied that nothing better could be done. For six months an appointment worth a thousand or twelve hundred dollars a year has been open to me, which I might have taken without any obligation to run and election. I have taken nothing myself or have I solicited in favour or appointment for my friends. I am as free and independent of the Dominion Government down to this hour as I intend to be of the Local."

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lachine; Rev Peres Oblate, \$2; Dalhousie N.S. Rev J. J. O'Leary 5; Terrebonne, Rev J. Gratton, 5; Warden, P. Mahard, 2; Toronto, J. G. Harper, 2; Rimouski, Rev D. Morisset, 2; St. Catharines de Fossambault, Rev J. O'Grady, 3; Brechin W. McDonald, 1; Kennebecville, J. O'Leary 4; Marysville, Peter Killinarty, 2; Picton J. Smith, 2; Rivisgouche, Rev P. J. Saucier, 2; Apploton, E. Dowling J. P. 2; Berthier, J. D. O. McLean 6; Charlestown, Mass. U. S. Rev G. A. Hamilton, 5; Somers, M. Hawkins 7; L'Orignal, Mrs. J. Grant, 4; Port William, E. Carlen, 2; Streetsville, L. Mitchell, 2; St. Therese de Blainville, Rev W. M. Leblanc, 1; Tamworth, J. Byrne 2; Hawkesbury Mills, P. Rodgers 1; Remyville, E. Rodden, 2; Picton P. Kierney 2; St. Ferreol, Rev C. F. Cloutier, 5; Toronto, J. McEntee, 2; Passerby, Rev. C. G. Fournier, 2; Honnelago, Rev J. Loeuergen, 2; Yamachiche, Rev J. H. Darioe, 6; Per Messrs. D. & J. Sadiet & Co., Montreal.—Rev J. P. Kennedy, Penetanguishene, 2; Per H. O. C. Trainor; St. Mary's—J. Madden, 1; W. Dwyer 2; Per Rev Mr. Kelly St. Fd de Frampton—M. Smith, 0.75; J. Codd, 1.50; J. Fyrrnell, 1.50; J. Ryan 1. Per J. Killorne Seafort—E. Hart, 1. Per J. Feevey, Brantford—Self, 4; D. Duggan, 3; Mrs. Struthers 1. Per Rev Mr. L. J. Pictou—Mrs. P. Low, 2. Per P. Lynch Plainfield—M. Braden, 1. Per J. Doherty, Peterboro—M. McRadden, 4; J. W. Fanning, 2; P. Hammon, 2; J. Kavanagh, California 2. Per P. Dowling, Ayton, Self, 2; D. Mullin, 1. Per P. Manogvan, Peterboro, Rev B. Coyle, 2; T. N. Healy, 1; T. Kelly, 2; Rev K. A. Campbell, 2.

Died, In this city, on the 31st ultimo, Thomas Clement, youngest son of Alderman McCready aged 13 months and 8 days.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Jan. 4, 1869. Flour—Pollards, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Middlings \$3.75 \$3.80; Fine, \$4.20 to \$0.00; Super, No. 2 \$4.55 to 4.60; Superfine \$5.00 \$5.05; Fancy \$5.10 to \$5.15; Extra, \$5.30 to \$5.50; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2.45 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per bbl. of 200 lbs.—\$6.20 to 0.00. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.14 to \$1.16. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$1.20 to \$1.30. Aches per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.40 to \$5.50 Seconds, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Thirds, \$4.20 to 0.00.—First Pearls, 5.60. Pork per bbl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 23.25 to 23.50;—Prime Mess \$30.00; Prime, \$13.00 to 13.25.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Jan. 4, 1869. Flour, country, per quintal, 14 6 to 15 0 Indian Meal, do 10 0 to 10 0 Peas, do 6 3 to 6 0 Oats, do 3 0 to 3 0 Butter, fresh, per lb 1 3 to 1 6 Lard, salt do 1 00 to 1 2 Potatoes per bag 2 3 to 2 6 Onions, per mino 6 6 to 7 6 Lard, per lb 0 8 to 0 11 Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 8 Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8 Mutton do 0 5 to 0 6 Lamb, per quarter 2 6 to 5 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 1 3 to 1 3 Hay, per 100 bundles, \$10.00 to \$13 Straw 5.00 to 5.00

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } In the Superior Court. District of Montreal. In the matter of JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL, An Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of March next, at ten of the 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 and its amendments. JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL. By M. GARAUULT, Atty ad litem. 2m21 Montreal, Dec 28, 1868

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } District of Montreal. In the matter of LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS dit BELAIR, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent.

AND Official Assignee. ANDREW B. STEWART, Official Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that said Insolvent by the undersigned, his Attorneys ad litem will, on the Twenty-Sixth day of the Month of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight, at half-past ten of the clock in the forenoon, make application to the said Court, sitting at Montreal in the said District, for the confirmation of the deed of composition and discharge to him granted by his creditors, and now filed at the office of the said Court. LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS dit BELAIR. By his Attorneys, LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Advocates. 2m-11 Montreal 19th October, 1868.

WANTED.

FOR the Municipality of St. Sylvester, a School Mistress, with a diploma for elementary school in the English language. Apply to M. LESSARD, Secret.-Tres.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Thomas Moylin, who left Summer Hill, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, on the 20th Sept. 1867, and sailed from Liverpool, on Board the Moravian Steamship for Canada. Any information of him will be thankfully received by William or Thomas Moylin, G. W. R. R., London, Ont.

WANTED TO BUY,

A COPY OF KEATING'S HISTORY OF IRELAND, folio edition. ALSO, SIR WILLIAM PETTY'S DOWN SURVEY, Edited by Sir Thomas Larcom. Apply at this Office. Montreal, Dec. 9th, 1868.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the R. C. Separate School of Brockville, a Male Teacher, holding a first class certificate, to enter on duty on first of January next. Apply, with references, and stating salary to the undersigned. JOHN O'BRIEN, Priest. Brockville, 15th Dec. 1868.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO Teachers Wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, county Terrebonne, capable of teaching the French and English languages. Liberal salary will be given. Please address, Patrick Carey, Secretary, Treasurer School Commissioners St. Sophia Terrebonne Co. P.Q.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, a First class Teacher, who has taught in one of the Maritime Provinces for the past six years, is now open to an engagement. Can be communicated with any time prior to 1st, November. Would prefer a Catholic Separate school, and can be well recommended. A liberal salary required. Address, P. B. Teacher, office of this paper. Sept., 17.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, ONT.

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 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 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.