

A correspondent of the Montreal Gazette complains of the apathy with which the late floods in Griffintown have been treated by the public. The writer suggests that the new wharf at the Bonsecours market is a main cause of these floods, inasmuch as it acts as a dam, and seriously obstructs the course of the river in its main channel. This raises a question which Engineers only are competent to answer: but at all events the question should be put to them, and that immediately, in order that if any thing can be done to prevent a recurrence of those disastrous floods with which almost every spring and autumn Griffintown is visited, it be done at once. This is not a matter that should be neglected. The sufferings of the poor are great, and Christian charity prompts us to action; and as the health of the community cannot but be injuriously affected by these periodic inundations, and the large masses of stagnant stinking water which they leave behind them as the waters recede to their natural channel, worldly policy urges in the same direction. The Corporation should move in the matter, and more at once, so as if possible to obviate a recurrence of the calamity when the ice breaks up in the spring. We do not say that anything can be done, unless it be to raise the houses of the flooded districts as has been done, we believe, with good effect in Chicago; but still engineering skill might devise some means for warding off the calamity, and if so the pecuniary resources of the Corporation should at once be devoted to the application of the proposed remedy. Why do not the inhabitants of Griffintown meet, and force the matter upon the attention of the City Council through their representatives? In a sanitary point of view, and with the prospect of a visit from Cholera next summer, not a moment should be lost, and no action however energetic, no outlay of money however great, should be deemed unequalled for, or misapplied. We squander hundreds of thousands for the widening of streets, whereby a few rich proprietors alone are benefited; whilst we scruple to expend a copper for a purpose of absolute necessity, if we would desire to escape the ravages of disease:—

M. DE MONTALEMBERT AND THE MONTREAL HERALD.—Our contemporary has been publishing a series of articles on the proposed Legislative Union of British North America.—On the merits of these, we care not to enter; but it is curious to find our Protestant friend reproducing almost the very words of the Count de Montalembert on the subject of Bureaucracy which, together with "Centralisation," the great Catholic publicist sternly denounces as the pests of modern politics. The Herald thus discourses:—

The pecuniary burden of this multiplication of useless functionaries, is not to be measured by the salaries and emoluments which those actually in office will receive. The great canker of society on this continent—the, perhaps, necessary drawback on the institutions we enjoy—is the struggle of a multitude of candidates for political and official positions, by which, in the absence of property or other industry, they may live, as other men do, by their professions. Of course there are politicians to whom this remark does not apply, and there are more who, though they end by regarding the possession of place and salary, or a position which facilitates jobbing, as the one thing to be obtained, no matter at what expense of character, began life with genuine zeal, perhaps enthusiasm, for what they esteemed to be the right. However, that may be, we see in the Colonies and in the United States alike, because the structure of society is nearly the same in both, that every Legislative body becomes the natural birth place of a crowd of adventurers, who, in some way or other get their living from the public—many of them by means far more mischievous than the drawing of salaries without rendering corresponding services.—Mont. Herald.

On this point the Herald will, we are sure, be sustained by every honest and intelligent man.—Office-seeking, or place-begging, is one of the greatest pests of our system of Government, as it is also the pest, and the characteristic of all democratic political communities, and notably of that of the United States. Everything which tends to perpetuate or extend this degrading pursuit may be regarded as both politically and morally injurious to society; or in other words, every thing that tends to increase the number of Government situations, and in consequence the amount of patronage already in the hands of chief office-holders, should be looked upon as evil, and as the promoter of corruption.

The Irish People, the ablest organ of Fenianism in America, thus states the prospects of its friends:—

In the meantime how stands the Fenian organization in this country to-day? What hope of aid and co-operation have these Zephans Perdus of the Brotherhood, who are thus fearlessly and devotedly about to cast themselves into the breach from the associates they have left behind them in America? With sorrow and shame we are compelled to say that we see no hope of any immediate aid from them until news shall have reached the United States that Ireland is up and at arms for her liberty; and then they may be utterly crushed before any aid can reach them from here. This is lamentable, but it is no less true; nor can we blame the Brotherhood at large for the fact. Confidence is completely destroyed, and nothing can revive it but actual fighting in Ireland. It might have been otherwise, but it is too late to mend our faults now.—N. Y. Irish People.

Nevertheless having, like a true patriot, an eye to the money, the Irish People still contends that New members should be enrolled, the dues should be paid in and contributions collected, wherever practicable.—Id.

Undoubtedly,—"wherever practicable." "D. C., Stratford, C. W., received too late; shall appear next week.

Even the London Times does justice to the Catholic clergy of Ireland, acknowledging how deeply indebted to them, and to their influence, are the people of the British Empire in the matter of Fenianism. Such being the case, we can well afford to let pass without further notice the invectives of some rabid Orange organs of Upper Canada against the loyalty of Romish Bishops and Romish priests. Here is the testimony upon this head, of the London Times of the 24th of December:—

"An equally important and beneficial influence is exercised by the Catholic clergy, whose denunciation of the movement has been strenuous and sincere. They deserve the acknowledgments of the public for the good they are doing. The pastoral of Cardinal O'Leary was a stern reproof of the promoters of Fenianism, and a serious warning to its dupes. A still more energetic denunciation of treason has been made by Dr. Fitzgerald, in a sermon preached in the Catholic Cathedral of Limerick. After warning his hearers of the moral guilt of secret conspiracy, the preacher addressed to them the argument which ought to be sufficient to put an end to Fenianism among any set of men who have common intelligence. He asked them plainly if they thought there was the slightest chance of success. Every one who has any thing to lose, whether he be a farmer, shopkeeper, or landed proprietor, would be banded together, as, in fact, men are now banding together, to put down what is really a conspiracy for general confederation. When it came to the point of insurrection it would be shown how small a section of the people are really prepared to assail the Government of the country, and to change by force the disposition of property. Even in 1798 there was a large loyal section in every class of society, and for the insurrection of 1848, it has long passed into a byword. Has Fenianism any better recommendations to the majority of Irishmen than these movements, or any better chances of struggling with the forces arrayed against it? Not only is the present conspiracy condemned by all Irishmen of sense and moral principle, but the strength of Great Britain is beyond all comparison greater than at any previous time. When we were in the crisis of the struggle with the French Republic we crested the Irish rebellion. How much more easily would the work be done now! As Dr. Fitzgerald very truly tells his flock, England with her fleet could sweep every sea; with her army she could overrun every corner of the land. She possesses boundless wealth; she would exhaust all these resources, she would sacrifice her last man and spend last shilling, rather than risk the possibility of Ireland becoming the basis of attack against her by a hostile Power. These things seem commonplace to Englishmen, because we can hardly conceive reasonable beings to whom they would not occur spontaneously. But among an unreflecting people like the Irish of Munster they need to be spoken, and they cannot be too often repeated in speech and writing.

And it should be always borne in mind, that as the Irish priest is for his pecuniary support, for his daily bread in short, dependent upon the voluntary contributions of his people, so he cannot array himself in opposition to any general or popular movement without great self-sacrifice on his part. The Anglican minister who parades his loyalty to anti-Fenian denunciations, is but making a plea for his own house, arguing for his own bread and butter, which the triumph of Fenianism would sweep away. But no suspicions of personal or interested motives can attach to the action of the Irish Catholic priest who preaches against Fenianism; since his material interests, if he considered these, must all strongly urge him to favor, or at all events refrain from actively opposing a wide-spread popular movement.

A correspondent of the London Times gives us an insight into the proceedings of our Canadian delegates with respect to what is called Confederation. He writes:—

"The delegates from the British North American Provinces, in session for several weeks at the Westminister Palace Hotel, have succeeded in revising the Quebec scheme, so as to secure a unanimous vote of all the provinces represented—that is to say, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The resolutions passed at Quebec, in their revised form, have been forwarded to Earl Carnarvon for consideration."

It would appear from the words "revising," and "revised," as if the scheme of the Union agreed to in London is not quite identical with, and therefore somewhat different from, that which was agreed to by the Canadian Legislature at Quebec. Whether this will lead to another meeting of the Provincial Parliament we cannot say, but it is to be supposed that the people of Canada will be consulted in the matter.

Mrs. PARTINGTON ON CONFESSION.—The Montreal Witness quotes approvingly, and at length, an article from the British Standard strongly condemnatory of confession and sacerdotal absolution. Of the intellectual qualifications which our evangelical contemporaries bring with them to the discussion of grave questions of ecclesiastical history, an idea may be formed from the following extract from their pages:—

"Indeed St. Augustine, the apostle of England, the glory and boast of the English Church, informs us in the Tenth Book of his Confessions, chapter third, that they—the ministers and bishops—could only direct penitents into the way of pardon." See Montreal Witness, Jan. 8, 1867.

We need scarcely say that in the Tenth Book of St. Augustine's Confessions, cap. 3, there is no allusion, direct or indirect, to the practice of auricular confession, or to the power of bishops and priests,—for to accuse a Protestant of false quotation is but a very trifling matter. But what shall we say of the intelligence of the Protestant publicists who, pretending to enlighten their co-religionists upon matters of Church History, confound the author of the Confessions with the "Apostle of England," and the great Bishop of Hippo with the first Archbishop of Canterbury! After this we should not be at all surprised to find in the Montreal Witness a statement, to the effect that, the Protomartyr of the Christian Church was a Fenian, one of the same person with the C. O. I. R. or the Chief Organiser of the Irish Republic.

The Minerva, generally supposed to speak under Ministerial inspiration, says that, should the Union scheme adopted by the Imperial Legislature differ in any important respect from that assented to by the Canadian Parliament, there will be another session of the latter, in the month of April or May to consider the amendments.—The Gazette of Tuesday says "that we think it probable that in addition to this, there will be some difference in local questions which have excited great interest in some quarters." Putting this and that together, it seems probable that there will have to be another session of the existing Provincial Legislature.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Committee of the St. Patrick's Society held on Tuesday evening the 15th inst., it was unanimously resolved: That the thanks of the Society are due and are hereby rendered to the ladies and gentlemen who kindly volunteered their valuable services at the Society's Concert at the City Garden Hall on the 9th inst., also that the Society is particularly grateful to the officers of H. M.'s 25th K. O. B.'s for having kindly permitted their splendid band to assist on that occasion.

The following is a statement of the baptisms, marriages and deaths in the Catholic parish of Montreal for the past year:—

Table with 3 columns: Church, Baptisms, Marriages. Rows include Church of Notre Dame, St. Patrick's Church, Cote St. Louis, Deaths, and Increase.

We find in Le Pays of this city, the organ-in-chief of the Rogues, the letter of which we subjoin a translation:—

Lowell, Mass., 13th Dec., 1866, Dear Sir,—I have received your address. Thanks for your kind and courteous expression of confidence. It confirms the opinion already come to and expressed that the annexation or absorption of the Canadas is both necessary and inevitable for the future welfare of the United States.

Every American statesman can appreciate the question, and in my opinion can only come to one conclusion respecting the advantages which its solution through annexation would confer on the country.—I am, &c., BENJ. F. BUTLER.

To J. M. Oudieur, M. D. The Benj. F. Butler, who has signed this letter is the General Butler, of unenviable fame. The J. M. Oudieur, M. D., is a person of no better repute, although in a much smaller way. Like fads, lies, and birds of a feather flock together, as do these Arcadian brothers. The M. D. resided in one of the parishes of Lower Canada, which he found it expedient to leave for reasons other than those of adhesion for republican institutions. He, with a handful of persons, most of them of like character to himself, and one or more of them who had left this country for swindling, have issued a series of manifestoes and passed resolutions in favour of the annexation of Canada to the United States. They have just as much authority to speak in the name of their countrymen in Canada as they have for the Tycoon of Japan in fact; their pretensions have been so gratuitous and impudent, and so really contemptible that they have been passed over, for the most part, without notice in this country. It is, however, noticeable that General Butler's letter bears a very sympathetic insertion in Le Pays. Of Gen. Butler's letter itself we shall only say this: that it is not the declaration of Gen. Butler and others, it will not create a feeling in this country favourable to the object in view.—Montreal Gazette.

MR. MICHEL'S REPORT ON THE GOLD REGION OF NORTH HASTINGS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11, 1867. Dear Sir,—Notwithstanding my desire to be obliging, it is impossible for me to give you the details of the report which I shall make for Sir William Logan, concerning my recent visit to Upper Canada, but I don't see any imprudence (considering the publications in Belleville prints, in which I had no participation) to inform you that at last I was permitted to enter the famous Richardson Shaft, the entrance to which has been closed to all visitors for nearly two months. Although I was not allowed to perform the necessary work for a complete examination of that excavation, I have seen enough and assayed a sufficient quantity of the earthly matter and rocks, which I gathered in the shaft, to satisfy me of the existence of a gold deposit as remarkable for its richness as for the manner of its existence. I am also assured that there are traces of gold in the iron ores and in the quartz of several other localities of the Township, and also in Elziver, in the County of Hastings. I believe then that the explorations which will be prosecuted on a large scale in the coming spring may result in interesting discoveries. In reply to a question asked me by several gentlemen, I may say that there is yet no possible comparison between the new auriferous region and those of the Chaudiere and St. Francis. In Lower Canada the existence of gold is established over an immense superficies by numerous explorations, and better still in paying ones.—There have already been taken from the alluvial land of the Chaudiere and its tributaries, especially from those of the River Gilbert, a considerable quantity of gold, the value of which may be estimated at several hundred thousand dollars, and this very day I learn from a letter of the Inspector of the Chaudiere Gold Leads, addressed to Sir William Logan, that a nugget weighing 40 oz and consequently worth about \$700, and to which was attached a piece of quartz, was found towards the close of December, 32 feet below the surface, on lot 16 of the concession of Lory in the Seigneurie Rigand Vaudreuil. Another nugget weighing 8 oz. was found in the same place a few days previous. Two months ago I was asked to examine an alluvial deposit of gold very rich and extensive, in the Township of Ditton, of the St. Francis region, and I know from a reliable source that important discoveries during the year have been made in the environs of Lake Megantic. We must then wait for explorations apart from those already prosecuted in the County of Hastings, before comparing the auriferous regions of Upper and Lower Canada. I have but a mediocre confidence in the probabilities of richness attributed to certain lands, and based on indications or analogies; but I see in the Richardson mine the best as well as the most encouraging of all indications for the search for gold in Upper Canada, because I don't suppose that the deposit which characterizes this region so favourably, can be the only one which there exists.

As it is probable you have asked this communication for publication in the columns of L'Ordre, I embrace the opportunity (in consequence of articles recently inserted in Upper Canada journals) to refuse appellations of Geologist, Mineralogist, or of Professor, all which I have been denominated, no doubt from the best of motives, but which I can never accept, because I have no claim to them. It is simply as a practical miner, having some little experience as regards auriferous deposits, that I am employed from time to time by the Directors of the Geological Commission of Canada. Yours, very devotedly, A. MICHEL.

A VISIT TO THE GOLD MINE.—In company with M. Michel and two or three other gentlemen, we visited the Richardson Gold Mine, of Madoc. There was something, they say, which resembled gold, and though not positive, we have no doubt that the cap rock which covers this cavity is exceedingly rich in gold. While under the writer picked up a couple of lumps, supposed to be rock, but upon becoming dry the most of it pulverized itself, showing a large proportion of gold, while the small pieces of stone or quartz, were full of the precious metal. We hope to hear no more about the 'sitting' of this mine, or of its being a 'bombing'.

Gold has been found in a number of other parts of the County, in quartz, fine sand, and decomposed granite. A very fine specimen was obtained on lot 12 in the 4th concession, owned by Messrs. Wall Bridge. A piece of quartz said to be from Marston, contained gold.—Belleville Intelligencer.

THE FENIAN CONVICTS.—One day last week the Fenian convicts at Toronto were for the first time informed of the commutation of their sentences. Ever since their capture they have been looking for a commutation, but though the authorities knew it a few days ago. They evidently laboured under the impression that their sentence would be a light one—perhaps two or three years' imprisonment—great therefore was their surprise and disappointment when told that they were doomed to twenty years of hard labour in the penitentiary. It is said that Father McElshon received this sentence with calmness and resignation, while some of the others swore roundly and vowed all sorts of vengeance on the British authorities should they ever be released. School was particularly wrathful, and said that long before the twenty years were up, the Parliament buildings would be pulled down over the heads of the Canadian Government, and the door of the penitentiary would be opened by Irish patriots. Lynch is also reported to have been in a towering rage, and to have said that in less than five years every vestige of British authority would disappear from this continent, and that the union jack would give place to the stars and stripes and the harp of Erin. Some of the other prisoners used language of a similar character, thus removing all doubts which might have existed as to their being Fenians of the first water. No doubt, their passions will cool wonderfully before they have been many months in Kingston.—Montreal Herald.

GAZ SHARPING.—There are so many dens in the city where a man can get smartly stripped of his money that the wonder is not that there are robberies complained of, but that so few come to light. Very many are afraid to say anything about their losses, in case of damaging their character, so that the swindlers have many chances in their favour. On Friday night, a farmer named Brunel, from St. Julie, was engaged into a tavern in Craig street. He commenced with the obliging gentlemen who had met him to have a quite game at cards, but the process of winning the stakes not being quick enough, one of the party, in a fit of abstraction, abstracted Mr. Brunel's purse, containing \$30. This little game of treat-eat and did not please Mr. Brunel, who forthwith proceeded to the Police Station and gave information. Detective Bouchard, going in pursuit of the thieves, secured two men, William Burrell and Joseph St. Jean, both well known thieves.—Montreal Herald.

A PITIFUL CASE.—A most cruel and shameful case of desertion was brought before Mr. Recorder Sutton yesterday morning. A woman of about twenty-five years of age was placed at the bar on a charge of having been picked up in the street drunk. It was soon, however, discovered, by her unassuming look, and broken, imperfect replies to his Honor, that she was little better than an idiot. She said she came from Upper Canada, whence she had been brought by a crowd of boys. But when first brought to the Station she told the officer in charge that she was from the States—a statement which there is good reason to believe was the true one. It is quite evident that she had been brought on sent here by her relatives, or other parties having charge of her, and who seek, by thus abandoning her, to relieve themselves of expense and care. The police have been directed to make all possible enquiries, in order that her detesters may be discovered; or that, anyway, it may be discovered where she comes from, that so she may be sent back. She gives her name as Sarah Ann Hiles.

Mitchell's Maritime Register, brought by the last Canada mail, says in its review of the week: Lord Monck and his suite have arrived in Ireland from Canada. It is not probable that his lordship will resume the duties of Governor Generalship, which rumour long since assigned to Lord Naas. In that case there would be a vacancy in the Cabinet for the post of Irish Secretary, and for this Mr. W. H. Gregory, M.P. for Galway, has more than once been mentioned.

The contract for cutting through the ice and maintaining a six foot channel round the Aurora all winter, was taken by Mr. Boland at £470 for the job. His men finding the work a tough thing, with the East wind blowing and the thermometer at 10 below zero, left off work on Thursday. The maintenance of the channel has been since awarded to Mr. Davidson at £600. There was some talk yesterday of cutting the vessel out and towing her round to Indian Point Cove. The sum of £750 was demanded for the removal, and Commander decided to stay where he is for the present.

VICTORIA CROSS.—The Queen has signified her intention to confer the Victoria Cross on Private Timothy O'Hea, of the 1st Batt. of the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, for his courageous conduct on the occasion of a fire which occurred in a railway car containing ammunition, between Quebec and Montreal, on the 9th of June last. The sergeant in charge of the escort states that, when at Danville Station, on the Grand Trunk Railway, the alarm was given that the car was on fire. It was immediately disconnected, and while considering what was best to be done, Private O'Hea took the keys from his hand, rushed to the car, opened it, and called out for water and a ladder. It is stated that it was due to his example that the fire was suppressed.—Times 2nd.

BIRTHS. In this city, on the 17th instant, the wife of Joseph McCaffrey, printer, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 18th instant, Mrs. John Ivers, of a son.

In this city, on the 20th instant, the wife of W. Fitzgerald, P. O. Department, of a son.

DIED. In the city of St. Augustine, Florida, U.S., on the 23d December, of consumption, John Godfrey Gullen, Medical Student, aged 23 years and four months, only son of Anthony Gullen, Esq., of Templeton, C.E.

Too much cannot be said to the memory of this young man's virtues. Talented and accomplished, he was the happiness and comfort of his parents—for in him was centred their every hope and ambition.—Affectionate, generous and impulsive, he was a general favorite and the idol of his many friends, who deeply sympathize with his bereaved parents for his untimely loss. He died among strangers; yet consoling testimonials have been received that he was surrounded with every attendance, both spiritual and medical; that he made a noble sacrifice of his life; and calmly resigned himself to the decrees of Providence. A numerous concourse of respectable citizens of St. Augustine, whose sympathy was awakened for the young stranger, followed him to the grave, from whence his remains shall be removed to their final resting place in Canada. May his soul rest in peace.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. L'Assomption, P. Flanagan, \$1; Ottawa, O. McCarron, \$2; Ferguson Falls, Ohas Hollinger, \$2; Rockburn, J. Murphy, \$1; Lindsay, Reading Room, \$3; St. John, Rev. Mr. Aubry, \$2; St. F. Marie, Rev. O. Bussoneau, \$2; Valcartier, Mrs. F. Feraud, \$2; Lachine, Rev. N. Piche, \$2; Ormstown, E. Murphy, \$5; Granby, W. Harris, \$2; Toronto, Rev. J. B. Proby, \$2. Per Rev. D. O'Connell, South Dorco.—Isaac Farley \$4; J. Leahl, Peterboro \$2. Per Rev. P. J. Saucier, Westigochee—J. McToomey, \$2. Per J. McVey, St. Stanislaus—W. Collins \$2; J. Fagan, Huntingdon \$2. BARRA.—In Remittances of 11th inst., P. McMahon, Larmer, \$2, should be \$3; on the 13th. Per J. Edmore, Seaford, E. Hart, \$2, should be \$1.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Jan. 22, 1867. Flour—Pollards, \$4.00 to \$4.50; Middlings, \$5.00 to \$5.10; Fine, \$6.25 to \$6.40; Super., No. 2 \$6.80 to \$7.00; Superfine \$7.25 to \$7.30; Fancy \$7.40 to \$7.60; Extra, \$7.75 to \$7.90; Superior Extra \$8.25 to \$8.50; Bag Flour, \$3.50 to \$3.60 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs., worth \$5 to \$5.05. Wheat per bush. of 60 lb.—Range for U. C. Spring according to samples \$1.47 to \$1.50. Peas per 60 lbs.—Market dull; the quotation per 60 lbs. is about 80c to 82c. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—Worth 32c in store. Barley per 48 lbs.—Market dull, at 52c to 55c. Rye per 56 lbs.—Nominal at 62c to 65c. Corn per 56 lbs.—82c asked for Mixed, duty free, but 1 transaction. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$6.25 to \$6.00; Seconds, \$4.75 net; Thirds, \$3.95 net. Pearls, \$7.10 to \$7.15. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Market quiet. Mess, \$19 to \$20. Primo Mess, \$14; Prime, \$12 to \$13. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.—A sale of four carcasses of choice carcasses, to arrive, at \$5.00 bankable funds.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Jan. 22, 1867. Flour, country, per quintal, 19 6 to 19 9. Oatmeal, do 13 9 to 14 0. Indian Meal, do 0 0 to 0 0. Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0. Barley, do, (new) 2 9 to 3 0. Peas, do, 5 0 to 5 6. Oats, do, 1 10 to 2 0. Butter, fresh, per lb., 1 3 to 1 6. Do, salt, do, 0 8 to 0 9. Beans, small white, per min., 0 0 to 0 0. Potatoes per bag, 5 0 to 5 6. Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 4 0. Lard, per lb., 0 6 to 0 10. Beef, per lb., 0 3 to 0 9. Pork, do, 0 6 to 0 9. Mutton do, 0 4 to 0 4 1/2. Lamb, per do, 0 3 1/2 to 0 4. Eggs, fresh, per dozen, 1 0 to 1 3. Turkeys, per couple, young, 6 5 to 10 0. Apples, per brl, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Hay, per 100 bundles, \$6.00 to \$10.00. Straw, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Beef, per 100 lbs., \$4.00 to \$7.00. Pork, fresh, do, \$6.00 to \$7.50.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY THE REVEREND FATHER BAKWELL, S.S., OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, IN NORDHEIMER'S HALL, ON WEDNESDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, 1867, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOCIETY. Subject:—"Social Effects of Protestantism." Doors open at seven o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each. P. McLAUGHLIN, President.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

THE MEMBERS of the above-named Society are notified that the ANNUAL MEETING will take place on SUNDAY, 27th inst., in the SACRISTY of St. PATRICK'S CHURCH, immediately after Vespers. A full attendance requested. (By Order), M. SOANLAN, Sec.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF James Murphy, who left Lower Canada some ten years ago. When last heard of he was in Philadelphia. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his brother, EDWARD MURPHY, Durbin, Ormstown, O.E. American papers please copy. Jan. 24th, 1867. 4w

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE. ON and after the 2nd day of JANUARY next, this institution will allow interest at the rate of FIVE per cent per annum on deposits. By order of the Board, E. J. BARBEAU, Actuary. December 31, 1866.

ORGANIST WANTED.

WANTED, for ST. MICHAEL'S (R. O.) CHURCH BELLEVILLE, O. W., a competent person to take charge of the Organ and Teach Choir. An efficient person would find lucrative employment (during leisure hours) in town and vicinity. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) to the VERY REV. DEAN BRENNAN, P.P. Belleville, Jan. 14, 1867.

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 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 include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. T E R M S: 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.