

A correspondent of the Montreal Herald, a victim apparently to the once popular delusion that there is, or should be a close and immediate connection betwixt the price of bread and the price of flour, complains that the recent great fall in the cost of the latter, amounting to about 12 1/2 per cent since the beginning of the month, has as yet in no wise tended to bring down the price of the loaf. The Herald pretends to account for this by the fact that "bakers keep at least a week's supply of flour on hand," purchased at the old high rates, "which would of course prevent them from immediately reducing the price of bread." But this explanation does not cover all the facts of the case, since we notice that the most trifling increase, or prospect even of an increase, in the price of flour, causes an immediate large increase in the price of bread—though the bakers have then, as now, on hand a large stock of flour bought at the previous low rates. We do not deny, as many do, that there is a connection betwixt the cost of bread and the cost of flour; but that connection is so very remote, and so very mysterious that we do not wonder at the inability of the Montreal Herald's correspondent to account for the phenomenon of a great fall in the price of the latter, unattended by any diminution in the price of the baker's loaf. When flour rises in price, the connection is at once apparent; but when it falls it is not so easy to trace it.

To SPECTATOR.—Our correspondent is respectfully informed that, if he can make good his allegations respecting the keeper of a tavern in his neighborhood, he should at once lay the case before the magistrates who have the right and the power to abate the nuisance complained of. If on the contrary, he cannot substantiate his charges—he cannot expect that we should publish them. "Address yourself to the Magistrates" is our advice to Spectator.

The subjoined was received too late for our last week's issue:—

Rome, 18th April, 1868.

To Mr. Olivier Berthelot, President of the Committee of Canadian Pontifical Zouaves in Montreal.

My dear Sir,—I think I should let your committee know of a demonstration that the Canadian Zouaves gave, on the occasion of Mr Murray's promotion to the rank of officer. Our young Zouaves thought that the first sword borne by a Canadian in the Pontifical Army should be a "Canadian Sword." On the 17th of April, our young conscripts, assembled, in as large a number as the military duties would allow, in St. Bridget's House, where Mr. Guilmet, priest of Three Rivers, and Mr. Lussier, were awaiting them. We regretted the absence of Messrs. Desilets and Prendergast, who were on duty on the Pontifical Frontier. On one side of the sword, presented to Mr. Murray, were engraved these words: "To the first Canadian Officer of the Pontifical Zouaves, by his countrymen, P. Z." and on the other side the device "Love God and go thy way." Corporal Taillefer read the following address, which bore the signature of all the Canadian Zouaves:—

Mr. H. G. Murray, Sub Lieutenant of the Pontifical Zouaves, Knight of the Order of Pius IX.

Sir,—The news of your promotion to the rank of officer in the Pontifical Army has been hailed here by all your countrymen, Pontifical Zouaves, with joy and pride; it will be received with joy and happiness in our country, for the honor that you receive to-day reflects upon ourselves and our country. In sending her children to defend the sacred cause of the Church, Canada aspired to no other ambition than to see them serve as simple soldiers in the ranks of this army of Christian heroes: it seemed to our Catholic country and to us, that it was already a great deal. But since our august Pontiff, whose piety equals his greatness, after having decorated with the Cross of his Order the two first Canadians who have shed their blood in his cause, has wished to recompense your merit, in elevating you to the rank of an officer in his army, allow us to share your joy by expressing to you, Sir, our most sincere and most cordial congratulations. Moreover please to accept this sword offered to you from your countrymen, as a feeble homage to your merit, and as a proof of their sympathy; it bears the device "Love God and go thy way." This maxim has been the summary of your military career under the Banner of the immortal Pius IX. May we all, in following your footsteps, be ever faithful to this maxim which we have brought from our country.

Mr. Murray received with emotion this mark of esteem, and made the following reply, replete with sentiments of honor which have always distinguished him:—

My countrymen,—I thank all my countrymen, those who are on the borders of the St. Lawrence, as well as those who are here with me on the banks of the Tiber, for the honor which they have conferred upon me. This is a new debt of gratitude I contract towards my country to which I already owe so much. How sweet the remembrance of this far-off land, and how its name enchants us. Oh! although already separated from it since many years, its recollection is always vivid in my soul. Child of the Church and Daughter of France, she has reared us too well and loved us too tenderly, that we should ever cease to cherish her. Here we show her our love and fulfill her desires in defending the Church which has made Canada what it is. I am happy to receive from the hands of my countrymen the sword which Our Holy Father has confided to me. This sword suspended from my side will be a

powerful inducement that will unceasingly urge me on to follow the noble device that you have brought from Canada, "Love God and go thy way." May this path be against the enemies of the Church; may this sword soon hail the Pontifical Banner raised once more at Bologna, at Loretto, and at Ferrara; with the protection of Our Lady may it usefully serve our beloved Sovereign and August Pontiff Pius IX!

The expression of these sentiments of civility was loudly applauded by our young Zouaves, who seemed to enjoy the fate of their older brother and to be thoroughly determined to make their way against the enemies of the Church; in fact one of the desires that our brave conscripts have frequently expressed is to have an engagement in which they might gain a badge of honor or a medal. The greater part of the Zouaves are on the point of leaving Rome for Monte Rotondo, a place ever glorious and celebrated in the annals of the struggles of Holy Church; most probably they will leave on Monday next. It is not likely that they will be much longer together, for it is expected that after some days of garrison at Monte Rotondo, they will be divided into different companies. I am officially informed that the officers are just now thinking of this. Much gratitude is due to the Directors, who are kind enough to send our young Canadians to the country, away from the heat; it is certain that they will be far better there, as far as their health is concerned. We shall still retain our ward where all the trunks are kept, and which will be the rendezvous for all the Canadians who come to Rome. The journals of the country which are kindly sent to us will be kept here also. As Monte Rotondo is not more than 20 miles from Rome, I can easily go there every week. For, besides the duties of my ministry, being the banker I must frequently bring the pecuniary consolations.

Please to assure all the members of your committee of the sentiments of esteem and respect of your humble servant,

EDM. MOREAU, Priest.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD—June, 1868. D. & J. Sallier, Montreal. Terms of subscription \$4 per annum; single copies 38 cents. The contents of the current number are as usual interesting. We give a list:— 1. Edmund Campion. 2. The Catholic Sunday School Union. 3. Sonnet. 4. Nellie Netterville, continued. 5. Mexico, by Baron Humboldt. 6. One Fold. 7. Science and Faith. 8. Cowper, Keble, Wordsworth, or Quietist Poetry. 9. The Early Irish Church. 10. My Algel. 11. An Italian Girl of our Day. 12. The Episcopalian Confessional. 13. Sketches drawn from the Life of St. Paula. 14. Bound with Paul. 15. The Children's Graves in the Catacombs. 16. Harem Life in Egypt and Constantinople. 17. The Flight of Spiders. 18. John Tauler. 19. New Publications.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW—April, 1868.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Great St. James St., Montreal. We have articles on the following subjects:— 1. The Positive Philosophy of M. Auguste Comte. 2. Western China. 3. The Monks of the West. 4. Technical and Scientific Education. 5. Bunsen's Memoirs. 6. The Irish Abroad. 7. Malleon's French in India. 8. The D'Israeli Ministry.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.—It is pretty clear that this Company is determined to establish a concern that has long been necessary for the benefit of the public generally, and from that very economical plan in conducting their trade, at the same time importing direct. We feel assured our friends will soon realize the advantages of buying direct from them. Their Teas are giving the greatest satisfaction both in Montreal, and in the country, and the very satisfactory testimonials accompanying their advertisement is a sufficient proof of their Teas being genuine. Their profits are small, but the large quantity they are sending out, we presume will make up the deficiency. We would advise our readers to give them a trial. See their advertisement in another column.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

The first annual Concert of the Catholic Young Men's Society was held on Wednesday the 27th ult., in the Mechanics' Hall. We most heartily congratulate the Committee of management on the complete success which crowned their efforts last night. The hall was filled to the close with an audience, whose applause was as high a compliment as any public performer could desire. The President, Mr. McLambie, opened the proceedings by making a few appropriate remarks, which gave the desired tone to what followed. L'Orchestre des Commis, under the able leadership of Mr. Jules Hone, followed with L'O'phens' which was exceedingly well received, as were their two subsequent performances 'The Cuckoo,' and 'The Railroad,' the latter of which was one of the most curious musical effects the wit of man ever devised. Miss O'Reilly's two songs 'Kathleen Macvarnen,' and 'The Stranger' richly deserved the cordial reception accorded to them, and her rendering of the ever popular 'Kate Kearney' in response to an encore was equally good. Mr. Hamall gave 'Nora of Enchirion' and 'Limerick it is beautiful! it is sufficient to say, in his usual effective style, and Mr. Hurst found favor for its marvellous comic talent in the two popular songs 'Happy as a King,' and 'The Ugly Donkey Cart.' It is to be regretted that Madame Boucher is not better known to the general public, for her rendering of 'The Hounded Spring' and 'Though the last glimpse of Erin,' gave indications of rare vocal talent and thorough culture. Between the two parts of the entertainment the Rev. M. O'Farrell delivered an address which was evidently in thorough harmony with the views and feelings of the vast audience. He commenced by remarking on the utility of institutions such as that under whose auspices the Concert was given. They were needed to counteract the numerous temptations to vicious courses which beset the path of young men, and to destroy the evil influence of immoral and frivolous literature. He next adverted to the agitation at present raging in the mother country for the speedy redress of the wrongs of Ireland. He trusted that the steps now being taken with respect to the Irish Church would lead to the harmonizing of interests at present in conflict, and to the effectual binding together of all classes and creeds. He spoke next of the state of popular education, and expressed a hope that the injustice which had long op-

pressed Ireland in this respect would be speedily removed. Irishmen in Canada, he said, were contented and loyal because of the social equality and freedom they enjoyed, and the same contentment and loyalty would bless their native land if the same fair treatment was accorded them. Two centuries since Sir John Davis, whose feelings towards Ireland were most malignant, declared that never did he meet with a people more fond of justice than the Irish, even though the course of justice went against them. We are disappointed, he continued, on Ireland's account, and so we shall continue to be until the accumulated grievances of ages are redressed. But despite those wrongs our hearts beat with strong affection towards the old country. He then spoke of the honorable positions which Irishmen had attained in literature, arts and commercial pursuits, and the zeal with which they had taken up arms in England's defence. Was it not to be regretted, then, that while they had as much in common with Englishmen they should still be separated by so wide a gap? He then made some remarks on the land question, and contented that the natives of Erin were alone, and in the widest sense entitled to the proprietorship of the soil. He concluded his eloquent address amidst loud and long continued applause.

Mr. A. J. Boucher presided at the piano during the whole of the evening, and the committee are greatly indebted to him for the large share he contributed to the success of the entertainment.

FOUR-LING HOSPITAL ON THE SEVENTH GREEN.—(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)—Sir,—At the request of the Sanitary Association, the ladies of the Hospital General have kindly furnished us with the following statistics for the past year 1867:—The total number of children received was 652, against 624 in 1866, and 729 in 1865. Of these, 239 were born in other places; 42 coming from the neighborhood, 98 from Quebec, 20 from Ottawa, 21 from St. Hyacinthe, 15 from Upper Canada, and 29 from the United States. This number is against 176 in 1866, and 286 in 1865. The number received from the city is lamentably uniform, indicating not occasional but systematic licentiousness. It amounts to 413 last year, against 418 in 1866, and 443 in 1865.

The proportion of deaths is, as usual, frightfully great. They amount to 619; of whom 36 were under a week; 368 under a month, being much more than half the total of all ages; 583 under one year; 617 (only 24 additional for four years of life) under five years; leaving only two deaths among all the foundlings in the establishment between the ages of 5 and 12. The balance of life resulting from the labors of the good sisters amounts to only 33 infants on the years' operations, or nineteen infants' dead to one living. The destruction of life caused by war is therefore nothing compared with what is constantly going on amongst us; proving most literally that 'the wages of sin is death.'

As we stated last year, we have abundant reason to believe that the ladies do their very best to preserve the lives of these unfortunate beings, who have struggled into the world against the will of their nonnatural parents. It would appear that the mothers, although nominally showing their willingness that their offspring should live by sending them to the care of the kind ladies, are practically taking the course which must lead to their early death. For we find no fewer than 424 infants were received last year only half-clothed; 8 were absolutely naked; 18 had not even been washed, and 13 were bleeding for want of the necessary attentions at birth; 46 were tainted with the special disease of infancy; 8 had been wounded by instruments; 7 were more or less frozen, and a large number covered with vermin. One was sent from the United States in a carpet bag; another at the bottom of a basket, another of a water-bucket; two came squeezed and bruised; another strongly nailed up in a box; another with a plaster stuck to the flesh. The sufferings of 8 infants, as well as their chance of life, had been lessened by doses of opium. It is no wonder therefore that 3 were dead when received, 23 dying, and 157 in actual disease. Most of the remainder perished (with the country nurses be it remembered, not in the city) through the wretched constitution inflicted on them by their parents.

Whether more or less than the 33 lives out of 652 would have been saved without the existence of the hospital, we cannot say; but we must express our high sense of the Christian charity of the ladies, who forsake the comforts of refined society to perform almost the most loathsome of womanly work, and to bear the burden of the frightful corruption which is thus shown to be working its bitter fruits in our very midst; and who doubtless by their Christian exertions, greatly lessen that fearful scourge of infanticide, which has to be so much deplored in other cities. Yours, &c., A. B. LAROCQUE, M.D., PHILIP P. CARPENTER, Ph.D., Hon. Sec's Sanitary Association.

THEATRICALS AT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.—A very large audience assembled last evening 28th ult., in the Theatre of St. Mary's English Academy, Bleury street, to witness Shakespeare's tragedy of 'Julius Caesar.' The piece was put on the stage in a highly creditable manner, some of the characters in particular being carried out with remarkable ability. Caesar, Mark Anthony, and Brutus, of course occupied a leading position in the representation, and acquitted themselves with much success, the assassination scene and Antony's oration eliciting loud applause. The very fine orchestra gave some excellent music during the evening. We append the Dramatis Personae:— Julius Caesar, John Hencher; Octavius Caesar, Joseph Groudin; Mark Antony, William McKay; Popilius, Gustave Orlmer; Marcus Brutus, Charles Bradley; Cassius, Bernard Maguire; Casca, John McDonald; Trebonius, Edward Decan; Decius Brutus, Leopold Galbreath; Metellus, Fred L. Rogers; Cinna, Michael Murphy; Titinius, E. St. Denis L. Moine; Lucius, John Farling; Pindarus, Charles Broughs; Servius, William Flinn; Senators, Attendants, Guards, &c.

EDMUND T. FERRY.—This gentleman, long a resident of Brockville and for some years Deputy Post Master, and who has been employed in the Fishery business on Lake Superior for the past three years, died at Fort William on the 20th of December last. It appears that Mr. Ferry had been for some time on the island of St. Ignace, and that he remained there till near the time of his death. He kept a diary of each day's proceedings and reflections. When winter had set in, and all around was covered with snow, he was attacked with diarrhoea, which compelled him to seek some other locality in order to procure medical aid and other comforts necessary. It appears from the last notes inserted in his diary, that his first intention was to go to Fond du Lac, but he must have altered his mind, as he went to Fort William, and died there very soon after landing. There are many rumours afloat as to Mr. Ferry's position in the island of St. Ignace, but the above information we received from his brother, Mr. Wm. Perry of Ottawa. His remains arrived at Brockville by the mail steamer on Sunday morning last, and were then conveyed to the Mt. Pleasant cemetery, where they were interred. Mr. Ferry has left a wife and several children to mourn his loss, their grief being all the more keen from the fact that the husband and father died so far from home and from the fostering care of wife and family.

THE OIL TAX.—A correspondent of the London Protolype, writing from Oil Springs, says of the duty on refined oil:—The new duty on oil is going to destroy this place entirely. One refinery, and the largest, had distilled forty barrels when the custom house officer came from Sarnia; this cost \$90, and the refinery stopped all work; the others were not commenced. The result is that oil men are moving from here as fast as possible. I do not know what the members for Western Canada mean which they permit a

tax to put down a business that at present proves so unremunerative. Why not tax Nova Scotia coal? We hear similar statements from other quarters. There is every reason to fear that this excise tax upon petroleum will almost destroy the business of oil refining in this Province. As the writer in the 'Protolype' intimates, petroleum is no more legitimately a subject of excise tax than the coal produced in Nova Scotia. Mr. Rose will find himself a good deal astray as to the amount of revenue to be derived from the oil tax. He will do a great deal of mischief, and receive very little revenue. The excise department would be much better employed in enforcing the excise duties already existing, and which have been evaded for years, than in driving the oil refiners to close their establishment.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT TORONTO.—A WARNING TO CHILDREN.—A melancholy accident occurred on Monday, by which a little girl nine years of age, daughter of Mr. Innis, of the Crown Lands Department, was killed by a bullet from a toy cannon. Three boys, Murray, Willoughby and Dixon, had been firing off a small toy cannon, and about 6 o'clock it was again loaded, the boys intending to fire at a door, but the muzzle was unfortunately turned upon the street and when the match was applied it went off, the missile, a piece of iron nearly in the shape of a bullet, and weighing twenty-four grains, striking the deceased in the spinal column of the neck, and causing instant paralysis of the extremities. The girl fell instantly and fainted. Dixon, who owned the cannon, but did not fire it, ran into Mr. Innis' house and informed Mrs. Innis that her daughter had fainted on the sidewalk. When she was struck she was about seventy feet away from the boys that fired the cannon. She was immediately carried in, laid on the floor and rubbed with camphor. After a short time she revived sufficiently to be able to speak, and to tell her mother that she was frightened at the report of the little cannon, and had fainted. Subsequently when told of what had happened to her, she said the boys would not shoot her, as she loved them, and they loved her, and she was therefore certain they would not hurt her. Dr. Howson was sent for and he discovered the nature of the accident, and did everything he could to relieve her, but as she complained very much when moved he deferred a minute examination till she became more composed. She presently fell asleep; however, and became rapidly delirious, from which the doctor inferred that she was sinking fast, and she finally expired. The Jury acquitted the parties charged with anything of a criminal nature.

Toronto, May 26.—One of the suspected Fenians imprisoned here, named Osgrove, was released yesterday, to some extent on the recommendation of the Hon. John H. Cameron, who considers him a loyal man. The books, papers and documents of the Hibernian Society, containing important evidence as to the character of the society, are reported to have been burned by the Secretary's (Nolan's) wife or other since his arrest. Files of the Irish Canadian and other important evidence are said to have been secured by Mr. O'Reilly, who left for Ottawa tonight.

OTTAWA, 26th.—On parade in a civil service regiment yesterday, Graham, the Messenger, who gave evidence against Buckley, received a threatening letter with a drawing of a coffin and pistol, and remarks to the effect that he was not forgotten, and that they never did things by halves.

Last night, at a dinner in a hotel in Centre Town, Turner, who gave evidence against Whalen, was present, when a party asked him to come outside. Turner hesitated, when the person said he wished to warn him against certain persons in the room. Turner then went out, and when the door was shut the man said: "You are the d—d witness who informed against Whalen," and aimed a blow at Turner, which he parried, and was about to draw a pocket pistol, when two confederates rushed from behind, securing Turner's arm, throwing him on the ground, commenced kicking him about the head and face. Parties came out and rescued Turner. Patrick Looney and Robert Hillard were arrested as two of the parties. They were brought before the police magistrate this morning and remanded. They gave bail.

THE CROPS.—From all parts of the country in this and adjoining townships we hear but one expression of opinion with respect to the growing crops. The fall wheat looks extremely healthy, and promises a bountiful yield while the hay crop, from present appearances, will far surpass in quantity and quality the growth of any previous year for some time past. The prospects, as far as we can learn, are, that more than an average crop of everything may be looked for, unless something extraordinary intervenes to blast present bright hopes.—Ingersoll's News.

PEASE, May 28.—The crops in this section of the country are in a very flourishing state; and looking remarkably well. The seed is all, or nearly all, in the ground, and the farmers are sanguine of an abundant return. I heard an old farmer say that there had not been such a prospect in central Canada for the last six years. The weather is warm and genial, all that could be desired for farming.

We hear on every hand the most cheering accounts of the state of the crops in this section of country. Farmers are delighted with the prospect before them, and it is universally conceded that everything is more promising than at the same time last year.—Dumfries Reformer.

Letters from the West report that the grain crop is looking finely, and that the weather is all that the farmers could ask. Fully one-third more wheat has been sown this year than last, and the prospect for good crops was never better.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—There is at last a prospect of the winter coming to an end. The weather since Monday last has been genial, and we have had but little frost at night. There is, however, little vegetation, and cattle are suffering from hunger in many parts of the Island. Food for Man and Beast is at famous prices—and the future is very gloomy to many of our people. A return of the cattle which have perished, and of those which will yet die from want of food, would disclose a sad account; in many instances the stock has been lost after they have eaten most of the potatoes and seed grain of their owners.

Birth. In this city, on the 29th ult., the wife of Frederick E. Bertram, of a daughter.

Died. Suddenly, in this city, on the 1st inst., Bridget Dogberry, of the County of Longford, Ireland, wife of John O'Leary, aged 38 years.

Montreal Wholesale Markets. Montreal, June 1, 1868. Flour—Pollards, \$5. to \$5.50; Middlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Fine, \$5.50 to \$5.75. Super., No. 2 \$6.30 to \$6.40; Superior nominal \$0.00; Fancy \$6.90 to \$7.00; Extra, \$7.00 to \$7.50. Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$3.25 to \$0.00 per 100 lb. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$6.30 to \$6.25. Wheat per bush of 60 lb.—U. O. Spring, \$1.50 to \$0.00. Oats per 60 lbs.—90c. to 91c. Oats per bush of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 45c to 49c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$1.10 to \$1.20. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.55 Seconds, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Thirds, \$4.60 to 0.90.—First Peas, \$0.00. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$22.75 to \$23.00;—Prime Mess \$16.00; Prime, \$15.00 to \$20.00.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price Range, and Date. Includes items like Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Barley, Peas, Oats, Butter, Beans, Potatoes, Onions, Lard, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Eggs, and Straw.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.

No. 795. In the matter of ISIDORE PAQUIN, of the City of Montreal, Merchant. Insolvent. JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Saturday the Twenty-fifth day of April next at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, to obtain a confirmation of said discharge.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864-5.

In the matter of ANTOINE DEGUIRE, of the Parish of St. Olet, District of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent.

THE undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors and on TUESDAY THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, he will apply to said Court for a confirmation thereof. ANTOINE DEGUIRE, T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER, 2m—33 Montreal, 20th March, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. In the matter of HUGH MCGILL, of the City and District of Montreal, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Hugh McGill, by the undersigned his Attorneys, will apply on the nineteenth day of the month of June next, at half-past ten of the clock, in the forenoon, to the Superior Court, for Lower Canada, sitting in the said District, for his discharge in bankruptcy. LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Attorneys for said Hugh McGill. Montreal, 31st March, 1868. 2m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of JOSEPH HILAIRE ROY, fils, of the Parish of L'Acadie, the district of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, Insolvent.

The Creditors of the above named insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me at the office of Messrs. T. & C. C. DeLorimier, Advocates, No. 6 Little St. James St., within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee. 3m—41 Montreal, 9th May, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 and 1865.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of PIERRE GAGNON, of the city of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the Seventeenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to this Court, for a discharge under the said Act. PIERRE GAGNON. By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal May 12, 1868. 2m—41

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 & '65.

No. 1067. In the matter of WILLIAM BENNETT, of the City of Montreal, Trader, individually, and as co-Partner heretofore with GEORGE FLOKUP, under the name of WILLIAM BENNETT & CO. Insolvent.

The undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, Tuesday the Twenty-sixth day of May next. WILLIAM BENNETT. By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 20th March, 1868. 2m—33

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 1145.

NOTICE is hereby given that Marcelline Trudeau, wife of Hubert Gagnon, of the city and district of Montreal, butcher and trader, duly authorized, has, the tenth of March instant, instituted before the Superior Court, in Montreal, an action en separation de biens against her said husband. J. O. LAOSTE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, March 20, 1868. 2m.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF ELLEN MCGILL, a native of the county Antrim, Ireland, who emigrated to Canada forty years ago, married a man by the name of Jeffers, and when last heard from, many years since, was residing with her husband in the city of Montreal. If she or her children communicate with her brother at Orangeville, Ont., she or they will hear of something to her advantage. Any information respecting her thankfully received. NEIL MCGILL. Orangeville, Ont., May, 1868.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON O. W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. Z. J. Moran Bishop of Kingston.