

cases almost precisely similar. That court is the House of Lords—or as a matter of fact simply the law lords of England.

The first question is, 'What hope would there be of a favorable decision from them?' There is every hope, there is both precedent and reason for it. In the first place it has been publicly declared that one of the first of the lawyers at the English bar advised that his opinion fully corroborated that of Mr. Butt and that he believed thoroughly that the writ of error should stand, that the case would be a success, and that, therefore, the prisoners would have the benefit of it. We may presume that the opinion of the English bar supports the view of one so eminent as Sir Fitzroy Kelly; and, if we may speculate from the remarkable judgment delivered by an English judge in the case of the Jamaica riots, where he made such a marked allusion to the illegal law in Ireland in '98, the high court of appeal will be likely to take the same view and support the opinion of Judge O'Brien.

But one precedent may supersede the need of further reasoning. Everyone knows that Daniel O'Connell was condemned by the Irish Court of Queen's Bench; and everyone knows that Daniel O'Connell was liberated on appeal to the Lords. They, indeed, declared themselves in no mincing terms, for they broadly and emphatically stated that if trial by jury were allowed to be conducted as it was in Ireland, it would be nothing but a mockery, a delusion, and a snare.

This is indeed the highest glory of England, the crowning happiness of her children:—That, thanks to the successful resistance that her Constitution has hitherto opposed to the inroads of democracy, her legal tribunals stand so far above the reach even of the suspicion of being amenable to corrupt political influences—in such marked contrast therefore to the legal tribunals of the U. States since the great war—as to extort even from the bitterest political opponents of British rule, the above given tribute of praise. Wicked indeed have been many of the laws enacted for Ireland by British legislatures, laws so monstrous, that it is difficult to find language worthy of them: but the English Courts of Law, thanks to the independence of the Judges, and to their independence above all of popular control, are above suspicion, and thus offer to the Irish political prisoner, whether he be an O'Connell, or a Mulcahy, in the hour of distress, the last and safest haven of refuge. In this respect, there is not—there never was, a country so happily situated as England; none in which the political prisoner is so sure of receiving fair play at the hands even of those whom he denounces as his enemies. That this is so even the adversaries of England recognise: and that this should be so is, under God, due to this—that we have still, thank God a House of Lords, and a Judiciary independent of both Crown and people.

Monday the 1st inst. being the day on which an act for the Union of the Colonies came into force, was observed as a holiday in Montreal. In the forenoon there was a turnout of all the troops, regular and volunteer, with review at Logan's Farm, salutes, and *feu de joie*. In the evening there was a fine display of fireworks, and many of the houses and public buildings were finely illuminated. Amongst others we should notice the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

During the months of July and August the evening exercises at the *Gesetz*, at 8 p.m. on Sundays and other Festivals, will be discontinued. There will be however Benediction at 7.30 p.m., and the Mass with instruction at 8 a.m. will be continued as usual.

We shall have the pleasure of laying before our readers in our next, a report of the Examinations in our several educational institutions.

**ST. PATRICK'S PIC-NIC.**—This annual feast came off on Monday last with great success, thanks to the very excellent arrangements of the Committee.

The *Montreal Gazette* publishes the names of the Ministry for the United Colonies, as under:—  
U. Canada—Messrs. J. A. Macdonald, Campbell, McDougall, Howland, and F. Blair.  
L. Canada—Messrs. Cartier and Galt, Sir Narcisse Belleau, and N. Langevin.  
New Brunswick—Messrs. Tilley and Mitchell.

Nova Scotia—Messrs. Archibald and Kenny. The *Gazette* adds that the understanding is, that Mr. J. A. Macdonald shall be Premier. Our contemporary adds the following particulars, to which from his relations with the Ministry, we suppose that credit must be given:—

There is one feature in the Cabinet of the Dominion wherein it will be different from any which we have had since the Lafontaine-Baldwin Ministry, about a quarter of a century ago, namely, that we shall have no more double-headed Premiers, or double majorities, at once to satisfy and vex sectional parties. But there will be one Premier and one Majority, and one Union Party. A majority of the whole, as affecting every part, will be held to be absolute; and a majority of the whole will alone be considered. The Union Party arising out of the situation of this Dominion, with some difference arising out of different circumstances, is very nearly analogous to the old Federal Party of the United States, which took its birth at the time when there were statesmen in the land, and which, through all the variations of parties, has been, through its traditions, the most far seeing; its principles now governing the political position; and these according to the philosophic view of Dr. Draper, in his history which has just been issued from the press, will to the end do so.

We understand there will be another feature of the Union Cabinet which will be of interest to an important portion of the community, and that is, that the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Commerce, the Minister of Internal Revenue, and the Receiver General, will form a kind of Committee of Council, to deliberate and decide upon all questions affecting the tariff and excise, the currency and banking, &c.

We copy from the *Evening Telegraph* of the 26th ult., the following remarks upon the morality of the Northern States. The facts on which he comments are furnished by the press of that country:

Those who delight in Miss Braddon or Mrs. Wood would find their sensational appetite amply satisfied by perusing the crime register of any daily American paper. The most hideous monstrosities that have ever been born of sin may be easily and cheaply read. Murder is hardly news. There must be a long story of whatever is revolting in morbid human nature to make it readable. There must be a good deal that is not in obedience to the seventh commandment. Suicide, after the commission of the act of Cain is the least that can be expected. The other day a suicide's body was publicly exhibited. He had slain his betrothed. All that was dark in the darkest ages of the world's history seems to have conspired to obscure the moral sense of the American people. Theodore Tilton lately visited some of the savage dens of New York by night. A detective accompanied him. The desire to see and be satisfied was strong even in a man of his culture. He saw, as he says, what he can only describe as hell. A leading American journal speaking on this subject says:—

"It is terrible to contemplate this carnival of crime. Human passions seem to have thrown off all restraint and indulge in the freest license. Certain species of crimes have established themselves as public favorites. They are having 'a run' like unto the 'Siege of Lucknow' or the 'Black Crook.' Murder and suicide stand high upon the bills. They will be repeated every night until further notice, to copy the announcements of theatrical managers. Life, whether it be one's own, or that of a fellow mortal, is held as a very cheap commodity. Prudent life insurance companies begin to lose faith in the Carlisle tables, and if the death-dealers continue to do business on the present magnificent scale, they will have to cease their discounts or advance their rates. Crime permeates all classes of society, from the highest to the lowest.

Need we descend lower in the scale of crime, and tell of nefarious trades which unblushingly expose their transactions in clearest sun light—of organized bands of pickpockets and counterfeiters—of fraternities of burglars with their headquarters of their own and a peculiar terminology—of prosperous villains who conduct commerce with the police—of crimes raised to the rank of a respectable profession with its neophytes, its ordinaries and its experts, or of the thousand ramifications through which it connects itself with the entire structure of society? No need of this. These are patent facts known and read of all men!

**THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW**—June, 1867.—Messrs. Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

1. Origin of Species; 2. A Dutch Political Novel; 3. Modern Views of the Atonement; 4. Facetiae; 5. Archbishop Sharp; 6. Characteristics of American Literature, Poetry, J. M. Provost, Paradiol; 8. Report on Scotch Education.

From the above list it will be seen that the current number is rich in interesting matter.—The article on the Report on Scotch Education merits serious attention, and will do much to dissipate the false impressions respecting the admirable system of religious instruction given in Scotland, and under the influences of the Presbyterian Established Church. We have already laid before our readers some extracts from this Report: but the following which we copy from pp. 280, 281 of the *North British Review*, (evangelical Protestant,) will amply repay perusal:—

"The following, says the *Reviewer*, is a specimen of a school which the Presbytery pronounced 'fair,' but which the Assistant Commissioner considered to be bad.

"Bible Knowledge.—We asked them some questions in the historical parts of the Gospels, but they knew absolutely nothing. It is hardly possible to conceive the hopelessness of their ignorance. We asked them to mention any miracles that Christ performed, but could get no answer till the master came to the rescue, and by prompting them in everything but the last letters of the last word, he managed to get them to achieve one or two correct, and one somewhat in adverbial answer. The examination was in this way:—

Question.—Mention any miracle Christ performed? No answer.

Master.—Come now, some miracle? 'He turned water into wine.'

Children.—Wine.

Master.—Quite right, 'He turned water into wine.'

Question.—Where did he perform this miracle?—No answer.

Master, for children.—Where did he perform this miracle?—'In Cana of Galilee.'

Children.—Galilee.

Master.—Quite right, 'In Cana of Galilee.'

Question.—On what occasion was this miracle performed?—No answer.

Question.—On what occasion? you know this?—'At a marriage.'

Children.—'At a marriage.'

Master.—Quite right, 'At a marriage.'

As the examination proceeded in this way, the children answering not one word, only the last syllable, we came to the names of some of the disciples.

Question.—Can you tell what Peter did to Christ shortly before his crucifixion?—As usual no answer.

Master.—Come, now, you know what Peter did?—'Peter betrayed—betrayed—'

Children.—'Betrayed him.'

Master.—Yes, quite right, 'Peter betrayed him.'

It was suggested that it was not Peter who betrayed Christ, and we asked who did; but this time both master and children were dumb. Presently the master said that the class was engaged on the Old Testament, and that they knew it better than the New. They turned up a chapter in Kings and read a few verses with great difficulty, and then he proceeded to examine them on those verses, the children keeping their books open.

Question.—What happened in the time of David? Look verse 5.

Children, all together.—'It happened.'

Question.—What is it? Look two lines further on.

Children.—'A famine.'

What is a famine? (question interpolated.)

Answer, prompted by Master.—'A dear—dear—'

Children.—'A dearth.'

Question.—And what is a dearth?

Children.—'A famine.'

The above will suffice as a fair specimen of the results of the much vaunted Christian education of Scotland.

**LA REVUE CANADIENNE**—June, 1867.—The contents are as under:—1. *Nelida* on Les Guerres Canadiennes de 1812; 2. De Quebec a Mexico; 3. De l'Eglise; 4. Le Ritualisme en Angleterre; 5. La Mere, et l'Enfant; 6. Les Evenements du Mois.

**L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE**—July 1867.—With this number opens the fifth volume of this very well conceived, and very well executed serial work. It is composed of matter selected with excellent taste from the leading French periodicals of the day, a prominent position being assigned to those articles that undertake the defence of religion, and sound morality against the crude speculations, and false philosophy of the nineteenth century. We trust that our respected contemporary may long be enabled to continue his services to the good cause.

Some anxiety has been felt for the fate of the Steamship *North American*, but it now seems that she contrived to run ashore off the South point of Anticosti, on the evening of Sunday, the 16th ult. No lives were lost, but a great part of the cargo had to be thrown overboard.

**ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.**—QUEBEC, June 25.—His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by Lady Monk and the Hon. Misses Monk arrived to-day in the SS *Nestorian* from Liverpool. When the *Nestorian* got to berth, His Excellency was loudly cheered by the crowd on the wharf, and a salute was fired from the SS *Nestorian*. The Grand Trunk wharf, to which the steamer as usual first proceeded, was gaily decorated with flags and evergreens. Complying with the proclamation of the Mayor of Levis, a large assemblage of the residents of that town was present, and an address of welcome was presented by the municipal body. A cannonade from the heights of Levis announced His Excellency's landing on that side. Mayor Cauchon, who waited on His Excellency and accompanied him across the river, was met at the wharf by the city clerk and members of the Corporation, the magistrates, the Board of Trade, the Collector of Customs, and the officials of the garrison. The addresses of the Corporation, the Magistrates, and the Board of Trade were read to His Excellency, who made the following reply:—Gentlemen:—I thank you most sincerely for this cordial reception, and for thus meeting me on my arrival, with addresses of congratulation. The circumstances of my present landing at Quebec are in one respect in agreeable contrast with those of my first visit, nearly six years ago. I was, then, a complete stranger. I now find myself surrounded by friends whom I am most happy to meet again, and who I feel sure from the marks of respect and consideration which I have received, are themselves glad to welcome me once more amongst them. I am much gratified to learn that from your experience of my past administration, you deem me worthy to fill the high office to which the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint me. Nor do I consider your expressions of satisfaction as mere empty compliments for the period during which I have governed this Province; but as an eventful one in your position as an competent to judge whether during that time I have faithfully discharged my duty to Her Majesty and to Her Canadian subjects. We are now entering a new era in British North America. We are about to take a more conspicuous position than we have hitherto occupied amongst the nations of the world. The establishment and progress of our enlarged Canada will be watched with keen interest in other countries, and as complete self-government is enjoyed by its inhabitants, so on the people themselves will the future of these United Provinces mainly depend. Having a full reliance on the political sagacity, the patriotism, and the loyalty of the whole population inhabiting our vast territory from Halifax to the great Lakes I confidently anticipate for the New Dominion a glorious and a prosperous career.

His Excellency and Lady Monk and family then entered their carriage drawn by four horses and drove to Spencer Wood.

On going through the streets the Governor General was loudly cheered by the large number of persons who had turned out to witness his arrival. Durham Terrace and other commanding points were crowded with spectators.

**THE LATE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT CONTRECOEUR.**—SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—A paragraph in our yesterday's issue conveyed the information of the burning of the house of Mr. Dussault, at Contrecoeur, on Monday, at 2 a.m., and the loss of his own life as well as that of his wife.

The case appearing to present some very suspicious circumstances, Mr. Coroner Jones was notified by Mr. Voligny, and he proceeded to the parish on Tuesday, and opened an inquiry. Several parties were examined, their evidence merely showing that the house had been seen burning by one of the neighbors about two o'clock in the morning that the alarm was given, but assistance did not arrive in time to rescue the occupants, Mr. Dussault and his wife, both of whom were over 60 years of age. The bodies were afterwards found very much charred. A pet dog which had belonged to the deceased was seen about five o'clock on Tuesday morning, that is about three hours after the fire, his hair stained with blood. Dussault and his wife were what is commonly called in French *rentiers*. The medical gentlemen who attended, Drs. Geoffroy and Craig, of Contrecoeur, and Drs. Dausereau, Palardy and Fontaine, of Vercheres, were unable to conclude the examination of the body of the woman on Tuesday evening, and the inquest was consequently adjourned at ten p.m. until Friday, in order to procure their report and to obtain further testimony. So far as the examination has proceeded, it has led the medical gentlemen to the supposition that death in the case of the woman at least, was the result of violence, the head showing indications of wounds inflicted by blows. The bodies were found together, in that portion of the building where the bed room had been, and there is too much reason to believe that these unfortunate people met their death in a manner other than accidental.—*Montreal Herald*, 27th ult.

**GRANDS FOR THE DOMINION.**—The *Globe* says:—It is rumoured that the new Dominion will be presented on July 1st with the three g boats on the Upper Canadian lakes the *Uron*, *Cherub* and *Britomart*—by the Imperial Government. The boats with their armament are valued at £30,000 sterling each, and will be quite a nucleus around which to gather a navy. At present, the Canadian Government pays the cost of keeping the boats in repair, the other expenses being borne by the Home Government.

**SANITARY ASSOCIATION.**—The attention of the Council was directed to a statement in the *Montreal Echo* of June 19th, viz. it is estimated that about 2,000 children per annum die in the Grey Nunnery Foundling Hospital. Resolved that the Hon. Secretaries be requested to ascertain and publish the real facts of the case.

**TORONTO, June 25.**—Yesterday whilst cleaning out a well on the Dan and Langford road, the remains of a human being, supposed to be Mrs. Mary Swales, who mysteriously disappeared from the neighborhood about seven years ago, were discovered. Parties living adjacent to the spot and who have been drinking the water feel very uncomfortable about it.

The area of the four Provinces, constituting the new Dominion, may be stated as follows:—

	Square Miles.
Ontario.....	121,260
Quebec.....	210,020
New Brunswick.....	27,105
Nova Scotia.....	18,600
Total.....	377,045

The Province of Ontario, exceeds, in its dimensions, those of Great Britain and Ireland, which are 119,924 square miles. The Province of Quebec has an area almost equal to that of France, which is 211,852 square miles. Nova Scotia is as large as the kingdom of Greece, and New Brunswick is equal in extent to Denmark and Switzerland combined.

If we add the area of Prince Edward Island, 2,100 square miles; that of Newfoundland, 40,200 square miles; that of British Columbia, 200,000 square miles; and that of the Hudson's Bay and North West Territories, 2,750,000 square miles—we will have as the total area of the countries which will probably at no distant day be included in the Dominion of Canada, the enormous extent of 339,345 square miles—nearly three times the extent of territory embraced in the Empire of China, with its four hundred millions of inhabitants—and greater by 400,000 square miles than the whole territory of the United States.

**POPULATION.**  
According to the census taken in 1861, the population of the four Provinces now embraced within the Dominion of Canada, was then found to be—

Upper Canada.....	1,396,091
Lower Canada.....	1,111,586
New Brunswick.....	252,047
Nova Scotia.....	830,857
Total.....	3,090,561

These figures have been very considerably increased during the last six and a half years, there cannot be a doubt. Since the previous census, the population had been increasing in the respective Provinces, at the annual rate of—

In Upper Canada.....	4.34 per cent.
" Lower Canada.....	2.50 "
" New Brunswick.....	2.60 "
" Nova Scotia.....	1.2 "

Assuming that the same rate of increase has been maintained since 1861, the population of the Dominion of Canada, on the 1st July, 1867, would be—

In Ontario.....	1,840,800
" Quebec.....	1,304,863
" New Brunswick.....	298,890
" Nova Scotia.....	872,136
Total.....	3,316,689

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.**

In respect of climate and soil, there is perhaps no country in the world better adapted than Upper Canada for the pursuits of the husbandman. Already it takes a high rank among the countries which are distinguished as producers of the great staples of human food, and, as its population increases, and more of its soil is brought under thorough cultivation, the amount of agricultural produce it will raise for home consumption and for export will doubtless be vastly augmented. Probably for many years to come, the chief source of wealth and of employment to its population in this section of the Dominion, will be found as at present in the pursuits of agriculture. As we proceed eastward, agriculture holds a less prominent place in the industry of the population. The Eastern Provinces have, in a greater degree, other sources of wealth in their fisheries, mineral, lumber, and manufacturing capabilities, which will make them generally to the New Dominion, what New England is to the neighboring Republic, and of all of which we shall speak by and by. Meanwhile we give the following figures, taken from the last census, which show the amount of the leading agricultural productions in the different Provinces in the year 1860, the latest with respect to which we have any authentic record.

In that year, Upper Canada raised 2,620,425 bushels of wheat; 21,220,874 bushels of oats; 9,601,396 bushels of peas; 2,821,962 bushels of barley; 2,256,290 bushels of Indian corn; 1,248,637 bushels of buckwheat; 15,325,920 bushels of potatoes; 18,206,959 bushels of turnips; 861,844 tons of hay; 26,828,264 lbs of butter; 3,695,766 lbs. of wool; and 67,348,800 lbs. of pork.

Lower Canada raised 2,654,354 bushels of wheat; 17,551,296 bushels of oats; 2,648,777 bushels of peas; 2,281,674 bushels of barley; 334,861 bushels of Indian corn; 1,250,025 bushels of buckwheat; 12,770,471 bushels of potatoes; 892,434 bushels of turnips; 689,977 tons of hay; 15,906,949 lbs. of butter; 1,967,388 lbs. of wool; and 39,319,600 lbs. of pork.

Nova Scotia raised 312,081 bushels of wheat; 1,978,137 bushels of oats; 21,333 bushels of peas; 269,578 bushels of barley; 15,29 bushels of Indian corn; 195,340 bushels of buckwheat; 3,824,864 bushels of potatoes; 554,318 bushels of turnips; 334,287 tons of hay; 4,532,711 lbs. of butter; 700,000 lbs. of wool; and 5,000,000 lbs. of pork.

New Brunswick raised 279,775 bushels of wheat; 2,656,883 bushels of oats; 30,677 bushels of peas; 94,679 bushels of barley; 17,420 bushels of Indian corn; 904,321 bushels of buckwheat; 4,041,339 bushels of potatoes; 631,364 bushels of turnips; 324,160 tons of hay; 4,591,477 lbs. of butter; 633,757 lbs. of wool; and 9,692,169 lbs. of pork.

Summing up these results, we find that the leading agricultural productions in 1860, of the four Provinces combined, were:—

Wheat bushels.....	27,866,635
Oats.....	43,407,190
Peas.....	12,302,183
Barley.....	5,467,893
Indian Corn, bushels.....	2,624,100
Buckwheat.....	3,698,323
Potatoes, bushels.....	35,961,694
Turnips.....	30,288,075
Hay, tons.....	2,210,268
Butter, lbs.....	51,859,401
Wool.....	6,960,911
Pork.....	121,360,569

**THE "DAILY NEWS."**—This journal has changed hands, being now owned by Mr. John Lovell, by whom its publication is to be continued.

**TWO O'PENS.**—From a correspondent, who has travelled through Albion, Vaughan and King townships, we learn the gratifying intelligence that the crops never presented a more promising appearance. The fall wheat looks splendid, and a large quantity has been sown this year in spite of the failure of last season, we have every reason to hope for a bountiful return in this cereal. Clover and peas have also been sown to a large extent—both of which promise a rich harvest. Should we have an average quantity of rain we have no fears for the harvest of 1867.—*Toronto Globe*.

**REMITTANCES RECEIVED.**

Albany, U. S., Rev E Bayard, \$2; Hawkesbury Mills, P. Rodgers, \$1; Silbury, D. Bogue, \$2; Ojess, J. McConnell, \$2; Seaford, J. Killorne, \$2; Eganville, D. Gorman, \$8; La Presentation, Rev M. Baugers, \$2; Dundas, J. Burns, \$4; St. Phillip, D. Byrne, \$1; Erianville, P. McMillan, \$2; Oka, Rev Mr. Mercier, \$2.50; Inkerman, T. J. Bishop, \$2; Douglas, S. McEachen, \$2; Pembroke, R. White, \$4; Lafontaine, Rev L. Gibra, \$2; St. Benoit, Rev Mr. Aubey, \$2; Dundas, Rev Mr. Tasse, \$2; St. Raphael, A. M. Dougall, \$2; Henryville, Rev Mr. St. Aubin, \$2.  
Per L. Whelan, Ottawa—Thos. Carroll, Gatineau Mills, \$2.  
Per J. McGuire, Cobourg—B. McHugh, \$5; F. McKeay, \$2.  
Per L. Laughlin, St. Catherine de Fossambault—P. Maher, \$2.  
Per Rev Mr. McCarthy, Williamstown—Self \$3.50; Miss McGill, \$2; J. Divine North Lancaster \$2.  
Per J. Murphy, St. Ousute—Self \$1.65; Miss O'Connor, \$1.  
Per James Carroll, Rawdon—James Daly, \$2.

**MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.**

	July 2, 1867
Flour, country, per quintal, ....	s. d. s. d.
Oatmeal, do.....	19 6 to 20 0
Indian Meal, do.....	0 0 to 0 0
Wheat, per min.,.....	10 6 to 11 0
Barley, do,.....	0 0 to 0 0
Peas, do.....	5 0 to 5 6
Oats, do.....	2 6 to 2 9
Butter, fresh, per lb.....	0 8 to 1 0
Do, salt, do.....	0 6 to 0 7
Beans, small white, per min.....	0 0 to 0 0
Potatoes per bag.....	3 9 to 4 0
Onions, per minot.....	0 0 to 0 0
Lard, per lb.....	0 8 to 0 9
Beef, per lb.....	0 5 to 0 8
Pork, do.....	0 6 to 0 8
Mutton do.....	0 6 to 0 8
Lamb, per quarter.....	3 9 to 4 6
Eggs, fresh, per dozen.....	0 7 to 0 7 1/2
Hay, per 100 bundles,.....	\$5.00 to \$10.50
Straw.....	\$3.00 to \$4.50
Beef, per 100 lbs,.....	\$7.00 to \$9.00
Pork, fresh, do.....	\$7.00 to \$8.00

**ST. ANN'S GRAND PIC-NIC.**

**A GRAND PIC-NIC**  
WILL BE GIVEN IN  
**GUILBAULT'S GARDENS,**

ON  
**WEDNESDAY, 10th of JULY.**

**ST. ANN'S BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.**  
Tickets, 25 Cents.

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.**

In the matter of **PIERRE GAGNON**, of the City of Montreal.

**Insolvent.**  
The creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18 St. Sacramento St., in the City of Montreal, on Saturday, the twentieth day of July, instant, at four o'clock p.m., for the public examination of the insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

**T. SAUVAGEAU,**  
Official Assignee.  
Montreal, 2 July 1867.

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.**

In the matter of **FRANCOIS XAVIER MONGEON**, Trader, of St. Paul, of Abbotford, C. B.

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

**T. SAUVAGEAU,**  
Official Assignee.  
Montreal, 28th June, 1867.



**THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING** of the above Corporation will take place on **MONDAY EVENING 8th inst.**

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.  
A full attendance requested.  
By Order,  
**P. O'NEARA, Sec. Sec.**

**COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS.**  
KINGSTON O.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the *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 reorganized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.  
A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

**TERMS:**  
Board and Tuition, \$10