

THE QUEBEC RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The *Evening Telegraph* of the 12th inst., having noticed the fact that the Quebec Committee has appropriated a sum of \$200,000, to aid the sufferers by the late fire in rebuilding; and having also alleged that upwards of two thirds of the burnt district belongs to Catholic religious societies, which statement is, we believe, erroneous, comments as follows:—

"The effect is evident; the contribution is for the advantage of the landowners, who will by the erection of new buildings on the same site, obtain a new, and in most instances increased security for their claims, previously nearly extinguished by the fire. When the grant is expended, the security of the landowners of the property will be increased by the whole amount of the \$200,000 granted for rebuilding, as well as by any other sums that the tenants in *constitut* may be able to expend."—*Evening Telegraph*.

But whether the actual owners, that is to say the present tenants, *en constitut*, rebuild themselves; or whether they dispose of their lots to others, of this we may be sure, that the burnt district will be rebuilt—since houses are wanted in Quebec; and as these new buildings must be of brick or other incombustible material, the security for the claims of the land owners as the *Telegraph* calls them, will be enhanced. It matters not in a pecuniary point of view to the latter, whether the land be rebuilt upon by the actual burnt out proprietors, or by new, so that it be again covered with dwellings; and that it will be so covered is certain, so long as the demand for shelter from the inclemency of the weather continues. The only effect that we can see as likely to accrue from the decision of the Relief Committee is this:—That many poor burnt out proprietors will, in the prospect of the assistance that they are to receive from the Fund, refuse to sell their lots or homesteads to the hungry speculators, or land sharks ever on the look out for something to devour. We suspect that much of the clamor raised against the action of the Committee is due to the disappointed cupidity of these smart gentry, who expected to be able to take advantage of the necessities of the poor, and thus acquire their lots at a lower figure than they are likely to be sold for now.

Remember that the Concert, under the auspices of St. Ann's Band, takes place this (Thursday) evening. See advertisement.

We would respectfully request those of England's critics who, together with Mr. Bright, attribute the monopoly of land in Great Britain to feudalism, to ponder well a fact alluded to by Mr. Godwin Smith, no friend to feudalism, in a lecture by him lately delivered on the "Political History of England." The fact is this:—That in the seventeenth century, when certainly the feudal element was more prevalent, and more powerful in England than it is in the nineteenth; and when in the reign of the first Charles, Hampden was threatened with arrest—no less than 4,000 freeholders of Buckinghamshire rode up to London to protect their representative. "Where," asked Mr. Godwin Smith, "are these 4,000 freeholders of Buckinghamshire now?" Where? indeed. But if they are not to be found now; and if they were to be found two centuries ago when England was far more feudal than it is to-day, it is clear that their disappearance is not the work of feudalism. On the contrary, it is the effect of the application to land of the modern mercantile or commercial principle, now substituted in lieu of the old feudal tenure; and it is therefore unjust to visit upon the latter, the sins of its opponent, and successful rival, by whom it has been ousted.

It is the same thing in Ireland. It is not feudalism that oppresses the Irish tenant, but commercialism. It is the application to landed property of the principles that are applied to property in bales of cotton, or dry-goods—to wit, that it is the absolute property of the purchaser, which he has the right to make the most of in open market. The old feudal principle that "Property had duties as well as rights," is admitted in theory perhaps, but in practice, it is ignored. The "rights of property" can be, and are, strictly enforced in the Courts of Law; and the duties of property are relegated by the Courts of conscience, and alas! this tribunal is but too often incompetent to enforce the execution of its own decrees. In a word: the old feudal principle was "noblesse oblige"; that of the nineteenth century is simply this:—"Buy in the cheapest market, and sell in the dearest." In the following of this great moral precept consists the whole duty of the practical man; and in its application to their landed property, by many modern Irish landlords, is it to be found one cause of the harsh treatment, and consequent disaffection of the Irish tenants.

The *Minerve* of Saturday last makes allusion to a revolting crime said to have been perpetrated at Caughnawaga on the person of a young Iroquois girl, who died lately, and with all the symptoms of poison. M. de Lorimier, adds the *Minerve*, spoke to the Coroner Mr. Jones on the matter, but the latter refused to take any action. The *Minerve* very properly contends, that this affair should be thoroughly ventilated, and that the guilty party, if guilty party there be, should not be screened. The matter is too serious to be hushed up, and people will ask, "What is the Coroner about?"

THE ONE THING TO BE CHECKED.—A clergyman of the Church of England, much troubled in spirit at the spread of ritualism, writes earnestly and lugubriously to the editor of the *Record* on the subject. There is, he says "one thing to be put down" in every parish and diocese in England; but he greatly fears, that the Government Bishops are not the men to put it down.

Now what is that one thing? which above all other evil things, cries out from the heart of England for suppression or putting down. Is it drunkenness? No. Is it cheating? false weights and measures? No. Is it impurity? No. Is it infanticide? No. Is it infidelity? No. It is none of these things, for these are but trifles light as air in the eyes of the clerical and evangelical correspondent of the *Record*. These things are all and every one of them quite compatible with the staunchest Protestantism, and can hardly be supposed to be very offensive in the eyes of a Protestant God. No! The evil thing which, far before drunkenness, far before fraud or impurity, infanticide or infidelity, common as all these things, infanticide especially—England's besetting sin—are in Protestant England, calls for the vigorous and repressive action of the Protestant Bishops, is Popery. This is it—not general filthiness of life and conversation—that damns a man; and this is it that must first and foremost be put down:—

"If there is anything which they"—the Bishops—"are speedily bound to check and disavowance in their dioceses, that thing is Popery."

There is another "party," whose name politeness forbids us to mention, who, we doubt not, is much of the same way of thinking. He too, if consulted by the frequenters of Exter Hall as to the one thing needful to be done in the present crisis, would be perfectly content to tolerate drunkenness and dishonesty, unchastity, and infanticide, and infidelity, proved only that rigorous measures were speedily adopted to put down, and repress Popery.

We have no hesitation in publishing the particulars of a cure lately effected in Quebec, and reported with the sanction of the Administrator of the Diocese, in the *Courier du Canada*.

(1.) Sister St. Thomas of the Convent of Jesus-Mary at St. Joseph of Levis, opposite Quebec, was, at the end of December last, in the last stage of pulmonary disease. According to the certificate of her medical attendant she was suffering from deep-seated and organic affection of the lungs. This was the condition of the patient on the 31st December 1866. She was then confined to bed.

(2.) Having been previously informed of her condition, that she had but a few days to live, and of the impossibility—humanly speaking—of her recovery, the sick Sister committed herself to the hands of God; but resigned to His will whether for life or death, she joined with the other Sisters of the Convent in prayer, and in a Novena to the Blessed Virgin, for her recovery.

(3.) On the 2nd of January she rose from her bed in perfect health; and was still in perfect health up to the latest accounts we have received from Quebec.

These are the alleged facts, testified to by the medical attendant of Sister St. Thomas, Dr. Lachaine, a graduate of Lactine University who speaks both as to the past, and as to the actual state of his former patient. One thing therefore we know: that, whereas on the 31st of December 1866, she was sick unto death with organic disease of the lungs, on the 1st January 1867 she was whole.—St. John ix. 25.

The *Witness* will ask; do we believe in the truth of these alleged facts? We reply yes: we do, and for the same reason that we believe in any other facts alleged to have occurred, by witnesses morally and intellectually competent—that is to say, too honest to deceive, too intelligent to be deceived themselves.

And perhaps our contemporary will again ask us the question:—What do you conclude from these facts? We reply again, that without any pretensions to infallibility, we conclude from the facts as presented to us by the *Courier* that the hand of God is not shortened that He cannot save: that He is as nigh unto His children calling on Him to-day, as He was eighteen hundred years ago; and that—though since the Prelate with whose sanctions the above facts have been given to the world in the *Courier du Canada* does not impose a belief in their miraculous character as an article of faith, we laymen dare not presume to dogmatise in the matter—we see every reason for believing, until, either the medical evidence of Sister Thomas' former state, or that as to her present state, be invalidated—that a miraculous cure, that is to say a cure without the agency of any ostensible human means, and in direct answer to the prayer of faith and the intercession of Our Blessed Lady has been operated by the Will of God. We may perhaps have a few more words to say on the subject to our contemporary, whose objections if good for anything in the case before us, would invalidate or throw doubts upon the greater number of miraculous cures related in the New Testament.

No changes in the market prices.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Feb. 11th, 1867.
To the Editor of the *True Witness*.

Kind Sir,—The deep interest which you invariably manifest in all that appertains to the progress of religion, must be my apology for craving space in your next impression for the following imperfect notice of the semi-annual examination of the pupils of the Convent of Notre Dame, Williamstown, Glengarry, which took place in that institution on the forenoon of Tuesday, 5th instant. Along with many others, equally well pleased as myself with the proficiency attained by the pupils during the short period of little over one year that this Convent School has been in existence; I had the pleasure of assisting at their examination, and I am satisfied that my testimony will be cordially endorsed by every impartial person who was present thereat, when I assure your readers that the style in which they responded to the searching ordeal of questions to which they were subjected by the worthy pastor of the parish, Father MacCarthy, and his Reverend confreres, Fathers Hay of St. Andrews and Twomey his Curate, and Fathers O'Connor of Alexandria, Masterson of St. Raphaels, and Lynch of Cornwall, amply vindicated the claims of the good sisters of La Congregation de Notre Dame to be ranked as superior instructors of our female youth. On this head I shall not say more, lest I should reveal my identity, except to add the expression of my firm belief that the foundation of this community in Canada, some two hundred years ago, was one of the greatest of the many blessings which the Society of St. Sulpice has been instrumental in conferring upon our common country.

At the close of the examination, happily interspersed with music in order to relieve the tedium of the exercises, Father MacCarthy addressed the pupils a few appropriate words of congratulation; and in dismissing them for the day, he reminded both them and the audience that all were expected to meet again in the Grand Salon at 7 p.m. for the complimentary concert about to be given to the parents of the children attending the school, and to its patrons.

I now approach the most difficult part of my task, viz., a description of the concert. For if I do it what I consider but simple justice, I fear I shall lay myself open to the imputation of flattery, a thing I profoundly detest.

This much, however, I will aver, that the concert—vocal, instrumental, dramatic, and all that it was, would have reflected credit even upon Villa Maria itself! And why not? have they not the same teachers in both places, with the slight difference to unsophisticated country people of grand stage accompaniments? and if ignorance is bliss, so at the risk of appearing invidious in my remarks, I cannot refrain from giving the names of some of the young lady amateurs, who, to my mind, deserved particular mention. They are Miss Gertrude Shaver, daughter of Dr. Shaver of this village, who displayed a rare talent for instrumental music, for a child of not more I fancy than twelve years of age; while the Misses Tassie Campbell, Marie Louise Gadois, and Louisa McGillis, of Williamstown; Miss Janet McNichol of Lancaster, Miss Summers of Summerstown, and Miss Sarah McCormick of Boston, U.S., who pronounced the valedictory; all acquitted themselves in the respective parts allotted to them in such a manner as to secure the rapturous applause of the audience.

Although my writing the foregoing lines has been for me a labor of love, yet I must recollect that you have other still more pressing demands upon your columns than even mine, and therefore I hasten to conclude by subscribing myself, very sincerely and gratefully yours,

LOCH-GARRY.

NOMINATION FOR MAYOR AND CITY COUNCILLORS

Yesterday the nomination for Mayor and City Councillors took place at the City Hall. The attendance was by no means large, and the proceedings passed off with the utmost quietness. The Returning Officer, Alderman Rodden, labouring under severe indisposition, requested the City Clerk to read the usual proclamation.

The Hon. Louis Renaud, moved seconded by Mr. Edw. Atwater, and supported by Mr. Patrick Larkin, that Mr. Henry Starnes be elected Mayor for the ensuing term of office, which was carried without opposition.

Messrs. Andre Lapierre and Thomas Wilson proposed Mr. Narcisse Valois as Councillor for the East Ward. Carried.

Messrs. Rice Sharpley and Michael Thivierge proposed Mr. Henry J. Clarke for the Centre Ward.

Messrs. Theodor Lyman and Joseph Beaudry moved in amendment that Mr. Richard Holland be elected.

Messrs. Andrew Robertson and L. Chapat proposed Mr. Horatio Admiral Nelson for the West Ward. Carried.

Messrs. Edward McKeown and T. H. McKenna proposed Mr. J. H. McGarran for St. Anne Ward. Carried.

Messrs. W. R. Tabb and James McShane, Jr., proposed Mr. W. Masterson for St. Anne Ward. Carried.

Messrs. Louis Comte and A. J. Fowler proposed Mr. George Bovis for St. Lawrence Ward.

Messrs. S. Bagg and Alphonse Desjardine in amendment proposed Mr. Robt. Taylor.

Messrs. Edward Thompson and H. M. Perrault proposed Mr. Ferdinand David for the St. Louis Ward. Carried.

Messrs. Patrick Jordan and Leon Huetan proposed Mr. Francois Contant for the St. James Ward.

Messrs. J. A. Gravel and P. Donnelly moved in amendment that Mr. Joseph Drouin, Q.C., be elected.

Messrs. Joseph Gauthier and Louis Carle moved in amendment that Mr. Dominique Boudrias be elected.

Messrs. F. Archambault and Stephen McNaughton proposed Mr. J. B. Goyette for St. Mary's Ward.

Messrs. Flavien Laliberté and F. Gobeille proposed in amendment Mr. James G. Davis be elected.

Messrs. Calixte Duprat and John Gardiner proposed Mr. Daniel Maun.

Messrs. Sebastien Latour and J. B. Dumont proposed Mr. J. B. Biron.—*Herald* 16th inst.

Sins or Omissions.—Sins of Omission are fully as culpable as those of Commission, and are infinitely more injurious to the interests of a newspaper. Take a couple of recent examples:—A few days ago, the British Whig in mentioning the names of those Wardens of the late United Counties who had filled the chair with honor, and always did what was right, the name of Colonel Cameron, one of the very best Wardens the County Council ever had, was omitted; and enumerating those high-minded and liberal Catholic gentlemen of Kingston, who had subscribed Five Hundred Dollars each to the Building Fund of the new Hotel Dieu, the name of James Davis, of the Montreal House, one of the most liberal gentlemen of Kingston, was also forgotten.—*Kingston Whig*.

The subject of fortifications has for a long time been talked of at Montreal. The authorities had even decided that these works should commence in July last. Several causes retarded the execution of this project, but we believe it is almost certain that all preparations are made for the opening of operations in May or June next. What we have heard from various sources on this subject is confirmed by the presence at Longueuil of an Upper Canadian speculator, Mr. Pope, who has contracted with the authorities for the accommodation of from 60 to 100 engineers, and who, for this object, is to make, or has already made, the purchase in that village of a very extensive building. For two years they have been working actively in raising the plans de campagne of Longueuil, St. Hubert, St. Lambert and Laprairie, and these works were only terminated last fall.—*Montreal Gazette*.

LIGHT BREAD.—101 loaves of bread were confiscated for light weight on Saturday from the following bakers.—David Strachan, 57; Olophas St. Jean, 44.—*Daily News*.

A DOLLAR.—For some time past, a young gentleman whose funds seemed to be inexhaustible, and who stated that he hailed from that unrecognized portion of American geography, styled "Dixie's Land," has been spending any amount of money in seeing that equivocal and expensive animal known to local naturalists under the name of the "Montreal Elephant." Amongst some other eccentricities, he seems to have acquired the acquaintance of a member of the police force of this city, to whom he became indebted in a sum of money. The creditor, at the time appointed for the liquidation of the debt, called upon his debtor, who, in order to quiet the alarms of the gentleman in question, showed him a cheque for \$1200 on an office in St. Francois Xavier street, and requested him, the hour being late, to come next morning, or to accept the cheque, receive the debt, and return the balance. The debtor, satisfied with this demonstration of the capability to pay, declined to receive the cheque or to press his claim any further. On Monday night, however, the creditor fell into the hands of the city police, for an offence against the laws of sobriety. On being searched at the station the cheque for \$1200 was found in his pocket, but the signature was torn off; so that the prisoners creditor was deceived, and a probable charge for forgery rendered impracticable. The prisoner also gave his name as Russell, and said he was a lawyer from the Southern States. On being brought before the Court he pleaded guilty of being intoxicated, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1, or go to jail for eight days. The sum was not forthcoming, and the man who spent hundreds of dollars amongst temporary and "seeming virtuous" acquaintances was compelled to take his lot with the "common herd." In a long experience of the vicissitudes of criminal life, as exhibited in the Police Courts we have seldom witnessed such a sudden transition from envied wealth to disreputable dependence.—*Montreal Daily News*.

THE CONFEDERATION BILL.—The Bill for a confederation of the British North American Provinces only embraces the two Canadas, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

Letters received by last mail from England indicate, we believe, that at least four regiments will be recalled from Canada as soon as navigation opens; and there is reason to believe that the 7th Fusiliers, 25th and 30th Regiments will be included among them. The British Government is satisfied that the Fenian movement has fallen through, and besides is desirous that we should gradually learn to protect ourselves. A regiment is also to be withdrawn from Halifax, but will probably be replaced by the 83rd now, we understand, at the Curragh.

The following letter to the Editor of the *Toronto Globe* relates to the notes of the defunct Bank of Upper Canada, and will probably prove of interest to many holders in Lower Canada.

Sir,—It is not generally known to the unfortunate holders of Upper Canada Bank Bills, that, by taking them to the Bank, they can get a receipt for them, bearing interest at six per cent. on their full face value, signed by the assignees of the Bank, and equally valid as the bills are. The document is made transferable, and will be taken in payment of debts due to the Bank, and so will be saleable at any time.

If you would make this known through your widely circulated paper, it might prevent many from selling at a loss as they now do, for the purpose of putting the proceeds to some interest.—Yours, &c.,
A CONSTANT READER.

Toronto, Feb. 2, 1867.

MORE GOLD.—The *Lindsay Advocate* is informed, on what it considers good authority, that gold has been found—and that, too, in no insignificant quantities in the townships of Ridout and Lutterworth, in the county of Victoria, and also in the township of Sherborne, on the Bobcaygeon Road, in the county of Peterboro.

A rich specimen of gold was shown at Port Hope the other day by a gentleman of undoubted respectability, who discovered it while his men were excavating some rock in the Township of Harvey, east of Bobcaygeon, and it is his belief that, so soon as the snow melts, gold will be found in paying quantities.

FASHIONS.—The following are the latest fashions for ladies, which will be universally adopted, owing to their admirable adaptation to the season and the climate of this latitude:

Winter Bonnets.—The latest style consists of a postage stamp with strings of green ribbons. The hair is carefully combed back so as to give the air uninterrupted access to the roots, and the ears and neck. The style is highly recommended by physicians. A box of Sherrill's neuralgic ointment accompanies each bonnet.

Skirt.—The new hoop skirt, also recommended by physicians, commences expanding under the arms—excellent articles for skating and sleigh rides; a bottle of Kuebler's rheumatic lotion sold with each skirt.

Trains.—Grinoline is to be discarded, and trains from one-half to two yards in length will be worn. In view of this fact, the city government have discharged the regular street sweepers, as their places will be filled by female volunteers.

Fast ladies will wear railroad trains. A lad five years of age, son of Mr. Calvin Gilbert of Cambray, Peterboro, met his death in a fearful manner on Friday afternoon last. He was playing about the Victoria flour mill when he became entangled in the machinery and in a few moments was fearfully mangled.

The Toronto Leader of Thursday says:—A robbery took place at the police court room yesterday, while his worship was on the bench and the court was being held, and the usual number of constables in attendance were present. It appears that detective Manson, had secured a bottle of prime champagne (Moete) from some unsuspecting storekeeper, and afterwards walked into the police court with it in one of his overcoat pockets. While he sat at the table filling in some "info. motions" against parties, including the person from whom he had just purchased the champagne, some person, or persons unknown, abstracted the bottle from his coat pocket and it is said not only enjoyed the wine, but the "joke," as Artemus Ward would say without loss of time. Whether an action for pocket-picking will be instituted or not, by the detective, will no doubt depend upon his ascertaining who took the bottle, as he anxiously inquired afterward among police officials, and other frequenters of the Mr. Macnab's levees.

Died.

At Havelock, O.E., on the 13th instant, John Shannon, senr., aged 74 years, father of the Messrs. Shannon, of this city. May his soul rest in peace.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Hughes, J. B. Langlois \$1; Malbourn, E. Lambe \$6; Paspasche, Rev. G. J. Fournier \$2; Campbell, St. Smith \$3; Niagara, Very Rev. J. Carroll \$2; Ameliasburg, Francis Nathan \$2; Lochiel, 28.5; Donald McDonald \$2; Toronto, P. Neasey \$3; Barrie, Thomas Cronan \$2; Toronto, Thomas Seery \$3; Glenelg, T. Ready \$2; Shamrock, P. Fitzgerald \$4; Lenoirville, N. McCarty \$1; Sherrington, M. McCaffrey \$2; Green Valley, Miss McDonald \$1; Little Rideau, J. Brannan \$2; Quebec, Rev. M. Bonneau \$2; Rev. Mr. Beaudry \$2; Denver City, U.S. J. B. Lacavolier \$1; St. Canute, J. Power \$3; Almonte, P. Rielly, \$2; Etobicoke, H. Gregory, \$2; Dalhousie Mills, D. McDonald, \$2; St. Eugene, T. Maloney, \$2.50; St. Andrews, Miss M. McMillan, \$1; Maldstone, J. Toomey, \$5; Kenansville, J. Colgan, \$3; St. Marys, Rev. B. Boubat, \$2; Rockcliffe, R. Ryan, \$2; Woodham, T. Magle, \$2; Tarbolton, P. O. Kelly, \$2; Alexandria, Rev. J. S. O'Connor, \$2; Rosalie, N.Y., J. C. Boyer, \$2.75; U.S. cy.

Per J. O'Reilly, Hastings—M. Lamay, \$2.
Per P. Mongovan, Peterboro—J. Duignan, \$2; P. Hannon, \$2; Hastings, T. Coughlan, \$2; Bonimore, M. McCauliffe, \$2; J. Carew, \$1; Young's Point, J. Kearney, \$1.

Per L. Lamping, Kempville.—H. Laughlin, North Mountain, \$5;
Per Rev. P. Andrieux, Corunna,—Self, \$2; Mrs. J. Kelly, Baby's Point, \$2.

Per J. McGuire, Cobourg—T. Gillis, \$2; T. Wiseman, \$2; B. Lilly, \$2.

Per Rev. M. Lator, Picton.—Mrs. P. Low, \$2.
Per A. B. McIntosh Chatham, J. O'Keefe, \$1.70;
J. Finn, \$2.—Buxton, M. Drew, \$2.

Per H. O. C. Trainor, St. Mary's, P. Walsh, \$1.
Per J. Carroll, Rawdon.—T. Coffey, \$0.83.

Per Rev. D. O'Connell South Dorco.—J. Walsh, \$4.
Per Rev. Mr. Byrne, Eganville.—P. Madgin, Rockingham, \$2.

Per J. Kennedy, Lindsay—E. Pigott, Downeyville, \$4.

Per Rev. Mr. O'Leary, Dalhousie N. B.—Rev. W. Morressey, Bathurst, \$2.

A GRAND
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE
ST. ANN'S BAND,
IN THE
MECHANICS' HALL.

ON
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, 21st FEB.

Some of our most talented Musicians both Vocal and Instrumental have kindly consented to give their services on the occasion.

Mr. Torrington will preside at the piano.

An Address will be delivered by Rev. Mr. O'Farrell. Tickets, 25 cents.—To be had at Prince's, Gould & Hill's and at the door on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at seven. Concert to commence at eight o'clock.

Montreal, 21st Feb., 1867.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.



THE MEMBERS of the above named SOCIETY are notified that a GENERAL MEETING will be held in the SACRISTY of the ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, on Sunday 24th inst., immediately after Vespers.—A full attendance requested.

By Order,
MICHAEL SCANLAN, Sec.

**SADLIER'S
CATHOLIC DIRECTORY,
ALMANAC, AND ORDO,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1867.**

With full returns of the various Dioceses in the United States and British North America,

AND A LIST OF THE
ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, AND PRIESTS IN
IRELAND.

PRICE, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
D. & J. SADLIER & CO,
Montreal.

WANTED,
BY A LAW STUDENT, with good recommendations, a situation in an English family, where he could give lessons in French to some members of the family.
Address,
OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.
Montreal, 21st Feb., 1867.

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.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } In the Superior Court for
District of Montreal. } Lower Canada.

No. 1763.
DAME MARIE ADELAIDE HERMINE LEDUC,
Plaintiff.

vs.
LOUIS GONZAGUE FAUTEUX,
Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Marie Adelaide Hermine Leduc, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Louis Gonzague Fauteux, of the same place, Merchant, has instituted an action for separation of property (*en separation de biens*) against her said husband, returnable on the ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in the said Superior Court at Montreal.
BONDY & FAUTEUX,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Montreal, February 20, 1867.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS
KINGSTON O.W.
Under the Immediate Supervision of the Hon. Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS:
Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance).
Use of Library during stay, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st 1867.