

PROTESTANT MISSIONS.—What these have done in America we will let Protestants tell: the intelligent reader will perhaps conclude that the said Missions have not prospered better elsewhere: only in America and before an American audience will it be said that they have succeeded. Good folks in Boston, Toronto, and Montreal can know but little of what is going on in Madagascar, Japan, or Central China: and so without fear of exposure "Friends of Missions" may relate wonderful details of the great things God has done for these Missions: but in America a little modesty and a closer adherence to truth are imperatively necessary on the topic of American Missions.

So at a recent meeting of the friends of Missions to the Indians of America, held in Toronto, and whose proceedings were published in the Toronto Globe, the Rev. Dr. Balche, Secretary to the House of Bishops of the United States, and Canon of Christ Church, thus delivered himself:—

"Dr. Balche, Secretary to the House of Bishops of the United States, and Canon of Christ Church, said he had come expressly on the invitation of the chairman of the committee on Indian Missions of the Diocese. He had been requested by the gentlemen who had invited him, to speak upon two subjects, the question of missions in general, and of Indian missions. The speaker returned to the necessity of a missionary spirit to the true Christian, proving by the teaching of the Bible that this was an essential element with all who possessed the true spirit of Christ. He thanked God for what had been done by his Church in America; but he regretted to say that as far as the Indian Missions were concerned that Church had utterly failed."

This is a frank admission of the truth with which all who are acquainted with the state of the aboriginal population of this Continent have long been familiar. The same too may be said of all Protestant missions to the aborigines of the Southern hemisphere, to New Zealanders, Australian, &c., &c. All have "utterly failed," and are a laughing stock to the very Protestants themselves settled in these countries. A man would be laughed at as a fool who, in New South Wales, should believe, or pretend even to believe in any of the marvellous stories told of the triumph of Protestant Missions: so much is this the case, that we have heard it seriously maintained, that the Christian religion could never have been designed for a universal religion, seeing that the impossibility of inducing the aborigines of Australia and Polynesia to embrace it, was a fact patent to all men, and which no one living on the spot, would dare to call in question. Of course the speakers were Protestants, who knew Christianity only under its sickly condition of Protestantism; and what they predicated of this emasculated Christianity was no doubt perfectly true.

Yet to be just, even in North America where according to the Rev. Dr. Balche the missions of the Anglican Church, with all the funds, political influence, and worldly means at its command had "utterly failed"—converts were sometimes made; and perhaps the account given by these men of their conversion, or the reasons which guided them in their choice of a new religion, and their motives, is a still more emphatic condemnation of these Missions. We will give copy from the Report of the Toronto Globe:—

"Migbekwongbi, an Indian chief who accompanied Mr. Sims, through that gentleman, addressed the audience. After thanking him sincerely for his interest in Indian missions, he said: 'I am an Ojibway; I am from the place where the sun sets. I wish to inform you, my Christian friends, how it was in that part of the country 25 years ago. Occasionally I saw Indian traders. By-and-bye, I had the pleasure of seeing an English chief that came among us, and had a great deal to say to the Indians. The next spring there was a large meeting of Indians who were spoken to again by this chief. My father and he met regularly. My father was surnamed the Little Pine. By-and-bye my father called his children together to exhort them to embrace religion.—He said: My children, I am very much troubled by several persons. The French priests come and talk to me. The Baptists come and talk to me. The Wesleyans come and talk to me. I know that the English Chief (the Governor) will state what the true religion is; I will consult him about the matter. At that time, my brethren, we did not understand the English religion. By-and-bye my father assembled his young men and fellow chiefs in a large council. There were eight chiefs to smoke the pipe and talk over these matters, and I heard my father say that these Indians were to assemble together in large numbers. My father rose up at this meeting and addressed them, and said: My children, the white people have listened to other words from what we heard. Now it comes to my recollection what I am to say. My great father across the water and the religion which he professes—that is the religion, my children, which I intend to take. It is that which I will take. By-and-bye my father came down to Penetanguishene to pay his respects to the Governor-General, and he said, I am very glad to see you; I believe you are interested in our welfare, and am prepared to follow your advice. It is now thirty five years since we put away our old religion, and we have thought ourselves very happy since, and now I know that I am much happier than when I first embraced Christianity. We have a good house. My children enjoy peace and happiness. They have a garden, and cultivate it, and near by is the house of God. I am exceedingly happy to state this evening that my church is attended by a large number of my fellow Indians, and they not only attend Church but receive the holy Sacrament of the Lord's supper. All round where I live there is plenty of whiskey. I and my young men go out every morning to work, and they are now accustomed to eat, not what they used to eat in their heathen state, but the best. I know that I am not what I ought to be, nor are they what I hope they will yet be, as they have not long had Christianity. My Christian brethren—I salute you"

"Victuals and drink! Food for their bellies, not such as they were wont to eat as heathens, but the best! This is the sum total of an Indian chiefs' conversion: a conversion recommended to him by the high spiritual authority of William IVth, who we suppose is the "great father across the water" alluded to, and by whom our converted Indians were determined in their choice of a religion.

Le Canada of Ottawa says, that several rich deposits of copper have been discovered on the head waters of the river Gatineau, a tributary of the Ottawa.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., 27 Dec.

To the Editor of the True Witness. SIR,—Knowing that the progress of religion in any land, and especially in one which, like this, affords a home to so many of the sons of Canada, cannot be devoid of interest to yours readers, I hope you will kindly grant a little space in your valuable paper to a few words on the state of religion in this country, which the last few years have brought rather conspicuously before the public. Though this part of the country was originally settled by Irish colonists, many of them Catholics, yet owing to the sparseness of the population, churches were few, and the facilities for obtaining the aids of religion small, previous to the commencement of the petroleum excitement some four years back. The number of Catholics who were brought here by the stream of commercial enterprise called imperatively for increased church accommodation, nor did they call in vain. During those years our four humble chapels have increased to thirteen, some of which would be creditable to many parishes in far older communities. The following few facts will show that in other respects, Catholicity has kept pace with this great progress. The congregation here numbers only from a thousand to twelve hundred persons, yet we had upwards of three hundred communicants, including a very large proportion of men, on Christmas Day; and during the year, our pastor, Father Napoleon Mignault, originally of St. Denis, river Chambly, has administered one hundred baptisms, including those of twenty-two adults converted to our faith. Although the worthy pastor has been only two years stationed here, he has already erected a substantial brick church, a school-house, and a commodious presbytery—the debt on which bids fair to speedily disappear; and has moreover organised a literary society, and an altar society, besides settling a colony of the daughters of St. Bridget amongst us. On the other hand, his congregation are not insensible to the great improvements in their moral and religious conditions of which these material constructions are at once a sign and a means—as is shown by their generous contributions to the calls of charity for aid to religion at home and elsewhere. This congregation, composed for the most part of the sons of poverty and toil, has raised, during the last year, the sum of seven thousand dollars for such purposes, including the donation of two hundred and fifty dollars to the worthy pastor: himself as a Christmas gift. Thus the Faith which Brebeuf and Lallemand preached on the shores of the St. Lawrence at an early period of French colonisation, advances with mild and consoling rays over this land which heresy had fondly deemed her own; and already the sects begin to acknowledge, reluctantly, the resistless progress of Holy Church—a progress which can only cease when, for all the nations from the shores of Greenland, to the storm-battered Strait of Magellan, there shall be but one Fold, and one Shepherd.

Believe me, Mr. Editor, your very obedient servant,
Dr. J. E. ROICHARD.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF ST. BRIDGET ASYLUM ASSOCIATION, QUEBEC.

On Wednesday the 26th day of December at the Hall of the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute, the Tenth Annual Report of the Committee of Management of St. Bridget's Asylum Association was submitted, which is as follows:—

Their term of office being about to draw to a close, the Committee in submitting their Annual Report desire again to record their gratitude to Almighty God for the continued prosperity with which He has blessed the Asylum during the past year.

The ladies of St. Patrick's held a Bazaar in aid of the Institution in the month of October last which netted a sum of nearly Eight Hundred Pounds. This, although a considerable falling off from the results of former efforts of these good and charitable ladies, was, nevertheless, highly satisfactory when the extreme dullness of the past business season is considered; but more particularly so in view of the depressed state of the public mind and the heavy calls made upon their charity at the same moment in aid of the sufferers by the terrible conflagration with which our city had been visited just on the eve of the opening of the Bazaar.

The subject of the enlargement of the Asylum has been under consideration, but in consequence of the great diminution in the proceeds of the Bazaar as compared with former years and the anticipated advance in the cost of building during the next year, nothing definite has been done in the matter; the Committee, however, indulge the hope that their successors will find themselves more favorably circumstanced for the prosecution of the work. The collection of the subscriptions to the Building Fund has also engaged the attention of the Committee and a sum of \$553.05 has been received; of this, the sum of \$69.05 is from new subscribers.

This fund still stands indebted to the general Fund in the sum of \$451.17 being the balance of the \$1000 borrowed from the latter for the purpose of building the foundations of the new wing of the Asylum.

In the month of August last the Committee, under the patronage and guidance of the Rev. President and the Clergy of St. Patrick's organised a Pic-Nic in aid of the funds of the Association. They are happy to be able to report that notwithstanding a day of exceedingly unfavorable weather, the Pic-Nic was a complete success and fully demonstrated the popularity among our congregation of excursions of this nature. The Committee take this opportunity of thanking all the kind friends who assisted in forwarding the undertaking; particularly the Directors and Manager of the St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company, who kindly placed their boats at the service of the Committee—merely charging the actual cost of the coals consumed, and also the Colonel and Officers of the 7th Fusiliers for the services of the Band.

In accordance with the suggestion made by the Rev. President in the last Annual Report;

through the exertions of that Rev. Gentleman, an annual allowance of \$60 has been obtained from the School Commissioners in aid of the Asylum School.

To Doctor Wherry and M. A. Hearn, Esq., Advocate, the Committee beg to reiterate the expression of thanks of their predecessors in past years, for the professional services rendered by those gentlemen respectively.

The Committee have to return thanks for many donations to the Asylum during the past year. Particularly do they desire to mention the kindness of an old friend of the Institution in sending 20 cords of Maple firewood; of another—a lady, for a quantity of firewood and other articles. Another gentleman, since deceased, gave a donation of twenty-five dollars in cash and a bequest of forty dollars has been received from the estate of the late Mr. Michael Harty. Mr. Patrick Walsh, Clerk of the Fmly Market, has, as during past years, made several donations to the Asylum.

Annexed the Committee submit a statement of the admissions, discharges, &c., during the past year, and the Treasurer will give the usual abstract of his accounts.

The whole respectfully,
B. MCGAURAN, Priest,
President.

EDWARD FOLEY, Secretary.
Quebec, 26th Dec., 1866.

Statement showing the number of inmates in St. Bridget's Asylum on the 31st Dec. 1865 and the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths since that date:—

Table with columns for ADULTS and CHILDREN, showing remaining, admitted, discharged, and died counts for 1865 and 1866.

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH SAINT BRIDGET'S ASYLUM ASSOCIATION.

BUILDING FUND.

Table showing financial transactions for the Building Fund, including Dr. and Cr. entries for 1866.

GENERAL FUND.

Table showing financial transactions for the General Fund, including Dr. and Cr. entries for 1866.

Table showing financial transactions for the General Fund, including Dr. and Cr. entries for 1866.

Balance on hand ... 3102 78
Loan to St. Patrick's Church 2400 00
\$5502 78

Quebec 26th Dec. 1866.

M. O'LEARY, Treasurer
L. STAFFERD, J. HEALY, M. F. WALSH, Auditors.

16th Dec. 1866. It was then moved by Mr. Wm. Kirwin, seconded by Mr. J. T. O. Murphy,

That the report just read together with the Treasurer's Statement be received, adopted, and published. The meeting then proceeded to elect a Committee for the ensuing year which has been already published. After which a vote of thanks was passed to the retiring Committee and the meeting then adjourned.

Edward Foley.

Wolves are said to abound in the neighborhood of Dery, Ottawa county. Every night they may be heard in full chorus, pursuing the luckless deer through the interminable wilderness, and every day the lumbermen come across places where tramped down, and blood-stained snow, on which hair is profusely scattered, attest the success of the relentless pursuers. In the thinly settled parts sheep have been killed by the fendish brutes at the very doors of the settlers' cabins.

PRESENTATION.—The employees and workmen of Messrs. E. Perry & Co's Trunk Manufactory assembled on New Year's Day at the residence of Mr. Perry, and presented him with a complimentary address, in which, after warmly thanking him for the kind manner in which they had always been treated, and for the interest he had ever evinced in their welfare, they expressed the wish that the year they were now entering upon might prove as happy and agreeable to all present as the one just past, to which they had worked together so harmoniously. Immediately after the address was read, the foreman of the works uncovered a life-size portrait in oil, by Boisseau, of Mr. Perry, which he was requested to accept; and at the same time, a very beautiful album was presented to Mr. Perry as a souvenir of the occasion. In a few feeling remarks Mr. Perry thanked them all for their generous and magnificent testimonial of their satisfaction. He said he was proud and pleased beyond measure to see that he had been so well seconded by them in his endeavors to render the relations between them and himself so pleasant in every way, and he trusted that the mutual good feeling and confidence which had so happily existed between them might continue unbroken for many years. This was his heart-felt wish, and his earnest efforts would ever tend to its fulfillment. After again thanking them, the men retired, wishing Mr. Perry and his family many happy returns of the festive season.

AMERICAN THIEVES.—A very inconvenient state of things has lately arisen. Not to put too fine a point upon it, this Province has for sometime become a den of thieves. People who are acquainted with the dangerous characters of New York have seen the best known and most accomplished burglars and bond robbers walking about the streets; and have given information to the police in order that a watch might be set upon their motions. But it seems that this fraternity, which is not composed of mere vulgar robbers, but of men of talent and experience, do not come here to plunder. They have more refined policy for this Province, which is, to preserve it as a place of security, where they may escape the American detectives, and where they may in safety negotiate compromises that enable them to retain large parts of their plunder. The number of these gang, who honour us with their occasional presence, and even the smaller number who maintain regular establishments here for the residence of their families, is somewhat startling. They keep, of course, as quiet as possible, and do not seek to practice their evil industry in such a manner as to make their asylum too hot to hold them. Hence it is that the public at large have not in general been acquainted with the character of the colonization which has been going on among us. It is evident, however, that this kind of colonization is very far from being desirable. We are by no means sure of the continued forbearance of these gentlemen as respects our own strong boxes; and if we were we should not like to be the protectors of all the thieves and scoundrels who may choose to come to us to escape hanging or the States' prison. It may, however, be a proper subject of consideration whether some method can not be devised to put a stop to the state of things which we have described above—especially whether the list of offences for which extradition is to take place might not be extended, so as to include what are technically larcenies; but which really on account of the amount carried off become robberies of the first rate magnitude. We think that the Legislature might very properly consider the propriety of thus extending the list of extraditable offences, without, however, doing away with these safeguards, which are extended to prevent accused persons from being made to suffer or injustice on frivolous or fraudulent grounds. We need hardly say that this matter has at this moment a special interest from the circumstance that the robbers who carried off a large amount of bonds from the Safe of the Royal Insurance Company in New York have been for some time in this city, and though in custody have coolly set at defiance the proprietors of the property which they carried off. Of course in this case, as in the Lanirande case, the interests of society make all reasonable men desire that, if it can be done consistently with that law which is made to protect us all, these persons, respecting whose guilt there is no doubt, should be given up to justice. The difficulties in the way naturally suggest the endeavour to remove them, if it can be done without injury to interests of a higher character. But that is some of our contemporaries are of opinion that the wisest and most expedient mode of proceeding by which the end can be accomplished without violation of law. If on inquiry that should turn out to be the case, it would be a very fortunate circumstance; for assuredly there never was a case in which punishment was more richly deserved.—Montreal Herald.

The nominations for the vacant seats in the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island took place on the 12th of December. The Hon. James Digwell was re-elected by acclamation for the first district of King's county; the other five seats in King's Prince and Queen's counties will be contested; but as there is no political issue—both parties being unanimously against Confederation—before the people, the elections excite little or no interest. This is also due to the fact, to use the words of one of the candidates, that of late 'the line of demarcation between the Conservative and Liberal parties had been so narrowed down that the distinction had now become a mere name.

PRIVILEGES OF COLONIAL PARLIAMENTS.—The following is taken from an English paper: 'The judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of Doyle and others against Falconer, will possess considerable interest in the British colonies which have representative institutions. The defendant was a member of the House of Assembly at Dominica, of which Mr. Doyle was Speaker, and the other appellants members. In one of the debates Mr. Falconer used most offensive expressions; he was called upon to apologise, and refusing to do so, was committed to the goal of the place for contempt of the House. For this outrage he brought an action for damages in the local court, and obtained a verdict. Against these proceedings the defendants appealed to the Privy Council, and the judgment was to the effect that it would have been legal to order the respondent into the custody of the sergeant at arms; but it was not legal to send him to a common goal—a decision which will form a precedent in all similar cases, should they unfortunately arise.'

ANTI RIVALISTIC MOVEMENT.—The Kingston (C.W.) News publishes a report of a meeting held at Fitzroy on the 21st, for the purpose of organizing an 'Evangelical Church Association' in the Parish of Pakenham. Dr. Gibson gave an address, setting forth that the object of the Association would be 'the study of those questions which, unhappily for the peace and welfare of the Church, have been the occasion of much discord in this country, as well as at home.' Resolutions were passed to carry out the object of the meeting, and a vote of thanks was carried to the Hon. Mr. Patton for the stand taken by him at the late Synod.

Births.

On the 5th inst, the wife of Mr. Michael Mullin, of a daughter.

At St. Lambert, on the 31st ult, the wife of Mr. John McVey, of a son.

Died.

In this city, on the 1st inst., Thomas Henry, youngest son of the late Francis Mullin, Esq., aged 5 months and 13 days.

In Baltimore, U.S. on the 27th ultimo, Robert J. Darragh, aged 28 years and 6 months, only son of Hugh Darragh, Esq.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Longueil, Rev. M. Thibault, \$2.50; ditto, Madame Hicks, \$2; Picton, D O'Shea, \$2; Goderich, Rev. P Schneider, \$3; Coadersport, Pa. Miss M A Fitzpatrick, \$1; Barb, P T Molloy, \$2; Normandy, P Dowling, \$2; Townsend, G E Foster, \$2; Three Rivers, Rev G A Caron, \$2.50; Hawkesbury Mills, P Rodgers, \$1; West Gifford, D Franklin, \$4; Deechambault, Rev N Belanger, \$2; Fort William W Jennings, \$2; Richmond, P Kelly, \$2; St Nicholas, Rev E Ballargeon, \$3; Bie St Paul, Rev J N Gingras, \$2; Cavan, R Smith, \$2; Arlington, D O'Leary, \$2; Orlton, Rev R A O'Connell, \$2; Oak Ridge, M J Beynon, \$3; Adare, W Wiley, \$4; Maric, Rev J Gaurin, \$2; York, J Brown, \$2; Lancaster, D McGilley, \$2; Penetanguishene, W M Kelly, \$3; Wipole, J McCreary, \$2; Eastwood, J Slattery, \$2; Windsor, Rev J F Wagner, \$2; South Dorco, Rev D O'Connell, \$2; Pomona, W Martin, \$2; Peterboro', W F Harper, \$10; Pittmy Harbor, J Farrell, \$1; Sherrington, Rev J Primeau, \$2; Brockville, Rev J O'Brien, \$2; St Pio, Rev J Desjardis, \$2; Chatham, M Craney, \$2; St Sylvester, E Donoghue, \$5; Greenbush, Rev E Bayard, \$2; J Buckley, \$1; Richmond Station, J Murphy, \$2; St Andrews, A K McDonell, \$2; St Clements, Rev P E Glowalski, \$2; Larner, F McMahon, \$2; Montevideo, Ill., Rev P Paradis, \$4; Henryville, Rev J St Aubin, \$5; Appleton, E Dowling, \$2; Trenton, P Kelly, \$5; Sillery, J P McKenna, \$5; Varanous, J B Reynolds, \$1; Springtown, E McCrae, \$5; P D Lajoie, \$4; Lochiel, M Morris, \$2.

From Quebec—L A Cannon, \$2.50; E G Cannon, \$2.50; Hon Judge Maguire, \$2.50; Rev Mr Point, \$2.50; J Sheridan, \$1.25; Hon C Allen, \$2.50; J O'Leary, \$2.50; Rev Mr Plante, \$2; H O'Donnell, \$2.50; B Bennett, \$2; P Aher, \$1; Hon Judge Taschereau, \$2.50; J Burrows, \$2.50; J Connolly, \$2.50; J Enright, \$2.50; G Kincaid, \$3.75; Sillery, J Hynde, \$2.

Per P Hackett, Granby—T McKay \$2; W Farley \$2.

Per P P Lynch, Belleville—Rev Mr Mackey \$2; D Hanley \$1.

Per W Carroll, Inverness—M Faby, Leeds, \$5; Sundry Subscribers \$3.75.

Per Hon J Davidson, Alawick, N B—P J N Dumaresq, Esq, Shippagan \$2.

Per P Whelan, Panmure—Self \$2; J O'Keefe, \$2.

Per Rev J J Schmitz, Formosa, Self \$3; Prof J B Dorward \$2.

Per Rev H Brettargb, Trenton—L LeBalle, \$2.

Per W Obisholm, Dalhousie Mills, D McDougall \$2.

Per P Mahedy, Warden—Self \$3; P McGee \$3; Waterloo, O Moran \$2.

Per Rev P Beumont, St Jean Chrysostem—J Astell, \$5.

Per W Walsh, Perth—P Harty, \$1.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Jan. 8, 1867
Flour—Pollards, \$4.00 to \$4.50; Middlings, \$5.85 to \$6.00; Fine, \$6.25 to \$6.40; Super., No 2, \$6.75 to \$6.90; Superior \$7.30 to \$7.35; Fancy \$7.40 to \$7.50; Extra, \$7.75 to \$7.90; Superior Extra \$8.25 to \$8.50; Bag Flour, \$3.30 to \$3.45 per 100 lbs.
Oatmeal, per brl. of 200 lbs., worth \$1.99 to \$5.
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 no transactions.
Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.70 to \$5.80; Seconds, \$4.70 to 5c; Thirds, \$3.55 net. Pearls, \$7.25 to \$7.30.
Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Market quiet, Mess, \$10 to \$20. Prime Mess, \$14; Prime, \$22.
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.—A sale of four carcasses of choice carcasses, to arrive, at \$5.60 bankable funds.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Montreal, Jan. 8, 1867
Flour, country, per quintal, ... 19 6 to 17 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 9 to 0 10
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 8 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 6 to 1 3
Turkeys, per couple, young, ... 6 6 to 10 0
Apples, per brl ... \$3.50 to \$6.00
Hats, per 100 bundles, ... \$8.00 to \$10.50
Straw, ... \$4.00 to \$6.00
Reef, per 100 lbs, ... \$4.00 to \$7.00
Pork, fresh, do ... \$6.00 to \$7.50

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Messrs. D. & J. SAILLER & Co, have received from their Establishments in New York and Boston, and from their agents in London and Dublin, a large assortment of Catholic Miscellaneous and Juvenile Books, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

ALBUMS in the different sizes, colors and bindings. POEMS by James Clarence Mangan, with Biographical Introduction by John Mitchell. Price \$1.25.

DAVIS' POEMS, with Portrait, Notes, Historical Illustrations, &c., and an Introduction by John Mitchell. Price 90 cents.

SERMONS PREACHED at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, New York, during the years '65 and '66. Price \$1.13.

STAMPS! STAMPS!! All persons requiring Postage Stamps can procure them at D. & J. SAILLER & Co., corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.
ON and after the 2nd day of JANUARY next, this situation 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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of C. H. LAROUCHE, Trader, St. George de Henryville, 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, 4th January 1867.