

It is an often reiterated accusation against the Papal Government that the Patrimony of Peter is governed almost exclusively by ecclesiastics. Well! as a matter of theory, we are not quite sure, but that it would perhaps be better after all for England to be ruled by Frenchmen, and France by Englishmen, just as it is urged that the States of the Church, should be ruled by laymen. "England for the English!" "France for the French!" "Ireland for the Irish!" "The States of the Church for ecclesiastics!" is only an European form of American Know-Nothingism. Could it be accomplished with any degree of facility, we are not sure, but that by way of trial, we should be inclined to advise a liberal sprinkling of Frenchmen being superadded to the English Houses of Parliament. A few French Barons and Counts for instance, and a French Bishop or two would at least give our English House of Lords a less exclusively national character; whilst a French cook, a few Russian valets and perhaps by way of variety in colour, a nigger barber would add considerably to the personnel, if they did not at first improve the prestige of our faithful Commons."

Nationality is political bigotry, and bigotry, whether religious or political, is equally to be deprecated. We admire "broad views," and it would certainly be a somewhat broad view to advocate the opening of our British Houses of Parliament alike to niggers, Prussians and Frenchmen. So with the States of the Church—a theocracy should certainly by all means be composed of laymen.

We know that all this is as yet only theory, and theories are dangerous things. It is true they break no bones; but then they fill no stomachs and butter no bread; and that in the present state of the markets is matter for grave consideration. It is however unfortunately in this plain and unsophisticated age of ours by facts and not by theories that we live; and facts they say are stubborn things; and the fact as far as the Papal government is concerned appears to be a most particularly stubborn thing; in as much as it will persist in being exactly the very opposite to what its veracious opponents as pertinaciously assert it to be.

One would think that that venerable old lady—Mrs. Britannia, who so approvingly allows her children to amuse themselves with throwing stones at the Papal windows, could certainly have no plate glass of her own. "Physician cure thyself!" is a Pagan aphorism inculcating the privity of home over foreign duties. The Divine founder of Christianity advanced it to a precept when he said "Let him who is guiltless cast the first stone." Can England assert her innocence in this her fling at the Papal Government? We think not, and we shall attempt to prove it. For how does the case stand as between Ireland (excuse us the unpleasant allusion!) and the Papal States? "Comparisons are odious. This one may perhaps be found useful to the truth, however odious to Mrs. B.

How then does the case stand? In Rome the Chief Ruler is a native of the land he governs. Can this be said of Ireland's Queen? In Rome this Chief Ruler has the same religious instincts and aspirations as the majority which he governs. In Ireland her chief Ruler is the Head of a Church inimical to and protesting against, and having nothing in common with the Church of an overwhelming majority. And it indeed it be made a reproach against the Pope, that besides being King of Rome, he is also an ecclesiastical ruler—is not Queen Victoria also the Supreme Head of England's Church as well as England's Queen? It is surely hardly fair in Englishmen to blame the Pope for being to Italy, what their own Victoria is to England.—In Rome the government, be it ecclesiastical or be it lay, has at least the good of its people at heart; it is paternal; their weal is its weal; their woe is its woe. In Ireland, to England's shame be it written, "Irish Governors wish the utter ruin of that which they cannot redress. Pity it is that Cromwell began his process of extermination (i.e. of the Irish people) or that having begun it he did not more fully complete it." (Saturday Review, Oct. 8th, 1866.)

In Rome all are Catholics and their religion is supported entirely by endowments or the voluntary contributions of its children. In Ireland an overwhelming majority of nine-tenths, besides providing for its own religion, has to provide for the religious teaching of an alien minority, and to hear itself abused by hired declaimers as idolatrous, and ignorant, and semi-barbarous at that. In Rome the subscriptions of the whole Catholic world are pouring in annually to be spent amongst its people. In Ireland thousands on thousands are annually drained from a starving people to keep in splendour and affluence and luxury a pampered, an absent, an unfeeling, and ungrateful and an alien landlording.

Now as to the exclusively ecclesiastical character of the Papal Government. In Rome the Chief Council of State is composed of eight persons, of whom one is an ecclesiastic, and seven are laymen. In Catholic Ireland the Lord Lieutenant is a Protestant; the Chief Secretary of State is a Protestant; and in the whole Commons of England, in whose hands is held the fate of Ireland for weal or woe, there are but twenty nine Catholic members,—all told.—But we have neither patience (nor perhaps space) to continue the disheartening contrast. In ecclesiastical Rome there are:

Table with 2 columns: Ecclesiastics and Laymen. Rows include Ministry of Justice, Civil Tribunals, Criminal Tribunals, Finance, Commerce & Public Works.

Can England point, in Catholic Ireland, to as

strong a percentage of Catholics and Irishmen over Protestants and Englishmen in the administration of affairs, as ecclesiastical Rome can, of laymen over ecclesiastics in the Papal Government? An Englishman for Lord Lieutenant—an Englishman (as a rule) for Irish Secretary—an Englishman for Archbishop of Dublin—Englishmen voting down, year by year, the measures brought forward by Irish members—this is a part only of the contrast for enlightened England.

And if we may be allowed to sink a little below the surface in this our contrast, let us take the administration of affairs in any of the Catholic counties of Ireland. Take Carlow, for example. In this county the proportion is ninety per cent Catholic, to ten per cent Protestant.—In this almost exclusively Catholic county how is the administration of County affairs carried on?

- 1 The Lieutenant & Custos Rotulorum, Protestant
2 The seven Deputy Lieutenants do
3 The High Sheriff and Sub-Sheriff do
4 The 15 living ex-Sheriffs do
5 Of 15 Magistrates 45 are do
6 Chairman of Quarter Sessions do
7 Clerk of the Crown do
8 Deputy do
9 Clerk of the Peace and Deputy, both do
10 Sessions Crown Prosecutor do
11 County Treasurer do
12 Secretary of the Grand Jury do
13 County Surveyor and Assisants do
14 Returning Officer do
15 Six Clerks of Petty Sessions do
16 Of 6 Stamp Distributors 3 are do
17 Of 7 Barony Cess Collectors 3 are do
18 Crown Solicitor and Coroner are Catholics
19 The 12 Members of Board of County Jail Superintendence are Protestant
20 Jail Inspector do
21 Governor do
22 Surgeon do
23 Apothecary do
24 All the lower officers do
25 Chairman of Work House do
26 Vice do
27 Deputy Vice do
28 Clerk do
29 Medical Officer do
30 Registrar do
31 Master and Matron do
32 Schoolmaster and Mistress do

In fine, in a county with 90 per cent of its general, and 95 of its destitute population Catholic, the Carlow Workhouse has never had a Catholic officer appointed to it, save the chaplain required by law; whilst in the same liberal spirit, every officer of the seven dispensary districts of the union is a Protestant. Catholic Carlow sends two members to Parliament, both Protestants; whilst her chief town is represented in the same assembly by an Englishman. Can Papal Rome show aught like this?

It is easy to call the Irish rebellious, but would either Scotland or England tamely submit for one year to the treatment which Irishmen (to their eternal praise be it spoken) have suffered for centuries? We have the word of Mr. Boyd Kinnear (in the Daily News), for Scotland, and of every Englishman that ever breathed, for England that they would not. How little then does it become England to "throw the first stone" against Papal Rome.

And if the unpleasant contrast must be made, and the comparative administrative ability of laic and ecclesiastical must be struck; we are not aware that in ecclesiastical Rome there occurs a triennial famine to acclimate her children, or that a whole national fleet is scarcely able to carry her people beyond the seas, out of reach of want and misery.

And ere we conclude let us point out another error in the accusations of Protestant England against Papal Rome. In her resistance to the call of Protestantised Italy for "Rome as Capital," is the Papal Government doing aught else, but what England does against Catholic Ireland, when she declares that she "will give the last man and the last penny to preserve the Irish Union uninjured and intact.

Let him then who is guiltless throw the first stone. SACERDOS.

LAX NOTIONS ON MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE We find in the Montreal Gazette, the following paragraph, short indeed, but pithy and sadly eloquent, as to the progress of Protestant principles:—"There are 180 cases in the London, England, Divorce Court, the present term."

The Quebec Daily News has again made its appearance in a neat form, and will be conducted on its old principles.

THE CANADA SCOTSMAN.—This is the title of a new and very handsomely printed paper published in Montreal, and more especially interesting to Scotchmen and their descendants from the details which it gives of the old land. It contains besides a Gaelic department for the benefit of those who still use the old language, which Adam and Eve are supposed to have conversed in, in Paradise, before the first man had taken to wearing the burred garment. We most heartily wish that our contemporary may enjoy a long and prosperous career.

THE FATE AND FORTUNES OF HUGH O'NEILL, Earl of Tyrone, and RORY O'DONEL, Earl of Tyrconnel. By the Rev. C. P. Meehan, M.R.A. D. & J. Sadlier, New York and Montreal:—

The author has given us in this handsome volume a very interesting chapter of the History of Ireland, from the perusal of which we may gather some hints as to the origin, and nature of the Irish difficulty as it is called. This difficulty is not of to-day, or yesterday only. For many a long century, to within the memory of men now living, the government of Catholic Ireland by Protestant England has been one of wrong and persecution for which it is impossible to offer one word of apology. A new era has dawned it is true: for some time English statesmen of all hues have made it their study to repair the faults of their predecessors: and with the exception of the Irish Church, there is scarce a wrong to day in Ireland which owes its being to any positive Act of Parliament. Still the bitter memories

survive as is but natural, and easy of explanation to all who will but study the history of Ireland, and thence learn how many and how great have been the wrongs of England towards her.

The price of this interesting work, embellished with for handsome steel engravings is \$2, for which it will be sent free by mail to subscriber's address.

At the semi annual meeting of the St. Ann's Catholic Young Men's Society held in St. Ann's Hall, on Monday evening the 4th inst., the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing six months:—

- PRESIDENT.—S. Costigan.
1st VICE DO.—M. Madigan.
2nd DO.—J. Leahy.
SECRETARY.—P. J. Curran.
TREASURER.—P. Reynolds.
GRAND MARSHAL.—P. McGrath.
COMMITTEE.—M. Carroll, J. Kirwin, W. Deegan, P. Noonan, T. Moore, J. J. Harding, P. Brennan, W. Kirwin, J. Hayes, T. Quillan, W. Reddy, R. Somerville.

We have much pleasure in noticing the encouraging progress which the above Society has made since its re-organization under the guidance and indefatigable exertions of its spiritual director, the Rev. Mr. Leclair, (to whom its success thus far is entirely attributed), and its officers, who are also working zealously for its interest. The laudable objects namely, moral and mental improvement, for the promotion of which in St. Ann's ward and the city generally, this Society has been organized, must of themselves be an earnest of the future success of this Society. The Society has determined to enlarge the stock of books at present in its possession, and as extensive and useful reading is an indispensable auxiliary to mental improvement, it is earnestly requested that those who feel interested in this Society would kindly assist them in enlarging their present library, which is not so extensive as the exigencies of the Society require it to be. Donations for this purpose will be thankfully received, and acknowledged by the Secretary. We wish that the Rev. Mr. Leclair, and the young men who have placed themselves under his direction, every success, and trust that they will be successful in bringing their Society to a flourishing condition; and instrumental also in doing a great deal of good in St. Ann's ward particularly, and the city generally.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.—This new splendid, and substantial building is now fast approaching completion. We shall therefore give a description of the building as an actual fact. On the ground floor there are eight fine stores, five facing on Victoria Square one on the corner of Victoria Square and Craig street, and two more on Craig street. Nearly all the stores on Victoria Square are tenanted, but strange to say, the one on the corner of Craig street is still unoccupied, though probably the best stand of the lot. These stores are spacious, well finished, well lighted, and lofty. On the first floor, the principle room at the south east angle, is the meeting room of the St. Patrick's Society, a plain, but handsome looking room with a bold cornice, designed after Irish examples. On this floor there are, besides show-rooms for the stores underneath, rooms proposed to be used for billiard rooms and a library. The corridor runs from Craig street to Fortification lane, and is very spacious and lofty. There is also a separate staircase leading from the room occupied by the St. Patrick's Society to Fortification lane. In addition to this means of exit there is the grand corridor and principle staircase leading out on Victoria Square and Craig street. The St. Patrick's Hall is above on the second floor, and the proportions over all are 134 feet by 93 feet, which taking into account the space allotted for stage, ante-rooms, galleries, &c., gives the room almost a square appearance, especially in connection with its great height (46 feet between ceiling and floor). It is to be topped the ribs of the ceiling dividing it into diamond spaces will not interfere with the acoustic qualities of the room, which in all other respects gives great promise. The platform is on the centre of the south side (Fortification lane); it is elliptical in shape, the wall in rear being covered by a large alcove, which is also elliptical in elevation, the arch being ornamented by a bold circular moulding. On either side the platform are ante, dressing, and waiting rooms in two tiers, with closets, &c. At the north end (Craig street) there is a main gallery with two side galleries, in plain elevation and finish similar to the stage, the main gallery being 53 feet long, with an elliptical front. The means of exit are ample—first by the grand staircase on Victoria Square twelve feet wide from which staircases ascend on either side the hall; secondly, by the brick staircase leading to Fortification lane; 6 feet wide. The hall is lighted by seventeen windows, and it is proposed to illuminate it with gas by means of our large gas burners. It may be here observed, that so far as they have been used in Montreal they make very good auxiliary lights, but seem to require other aid at lower points. In conclusion the building is a work creditable alike to Mr. Xopkins, the architect, and to Messrs Howley and Sheridan the contractors, and is in many respects an enlightened commentary on most of the public buildings in the city. The main points had in view seems first to have been strength of construction and secondly ample means of exit. The building has been completed by Mr. Howley himself spared nothing to make the work worthy of the Irish public spirit and enterprise which erected it.—Gazette.

Toronto, May 5th.—The arrest of Fenians here created intense excitement. Nothing was known here till Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when Mr. McEicken had warrants made out against Patrick Boyle, Owen Cosgrove, Edward Hynes, and John Nolan. Boyle is editor and proprietor of the Irish Canadian, and President of the Hibernian Society. Hynes is his brother-in-law and works as a journeyman in his office. Cosgrove is a Fenian and member of the Hibernian Society and a marshal, and Nolan is Secretary of the latter.

The Government police here have been watching the movements of all suspected parties and hence the above arrests. Boyle was working in the office in Exchange Lane when Follis entered, accompanied by the city detectives. Follis asked Boyle, "What is your name?" Boyle said, "I am Boyle, the Queen's name; you, also, Mr. Boyle, are the Queen's prisoner—come over here!" On this both were handcuffed. Both took it well, although Hynes felt not pleased at the idea of being arrested, as he was not a member of the Fenian or Hibernian Association. The manuscript in the office was seized, but the boys engaged in setting up type were not interfered with. The letters, key of the Post Office box, and a few other papers were also taken.

The Irish Canadian had a circulation of 2,000. Nolan was taken while at work in Beard's foundry and when the detective went in, the moulders there three fourths of whom are Fenians, looked agast but said nothing. Cosgrove was arrested when unbitching his horses, after being on a plot of ground near the city ploughing. He took his arrest like "the Irish patriots" aforesaid.

A list of the members of the Hibernian society were found in Nolan's possession, as also a lot of other documents of no value. After the arrests all were lodged in jail and placed by Governor Allan in separate cells, and in four different parts of the building. J. Ross Robertson and Geo. Kingswell of the Daily Telegraph, are the only two outsiders to have as yet seen and conversed with them.

Boyle is a tall well-built fellow, 35 years of age, German look, sandy almost red, moustache and thin whiskers, he is a native of Wexford, County Mayo, Ireland, has worked in the Globe and Guardian offices, also in New Orleans; is well read in revolutionary literature, and was made President of the Society after Mike Murphy was arrested. In 1861, in conjunction with Murphy, Pat Malony, and others, he started the Irish Canadian, and afterwards became sole proprietor. He is particularly talkative on the subject of 'rotting in a British Bastille,' but was delighted to see the reporters who went down. He says that he supposes the Irish Canadian was a little too strong last week, and also since McGee's death. Boyle is in the north-east corridor on the second flat. He has the entire corridor to himself and has plenty of room for exercise.

He says he was never more surprised than when the detectives entered his office and arrested him. As for Fenianism, he says he will defy them to prove that he ever belonged to any Fenian Organization. He was a Hibernian, but that was no more Fenian than any other society in Toronto. He admits that its tendency was towards Fenianism; that its members sympathized with the Brotherhood; that they neither professed nor felt loyalty towards the British Government, and yet that they were not out and out Fenians. He says he has yet to learn that there ever was a Fenian Circle in Toronto. He believes it can not be shown that there now is or ever has been, and at all events, thinks they cannot prove him a Fenian for the reason that he has never been in sympathy with them. He is prepared to stand a trial anytime, feeling certain that nothing can be proved against him.

His confinement is most irksome to him, especially as he is kept all alone, and has not a soul to speak to except the keepers, who drop around occasionally to see how he gets along. He says his business will suffer greatly during his absence, and is prepared to furnish any amount of bail if the Government will allow him his liberty. He has already taken steps to secure his release, and sent a note to John O'Donohue, the lawyer but owing to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the operation of the new treason-felony act, he is not likely to succeed in his endeavours; but must remain in prison during the pleasure of the Government. He says whatever grounds there were for the arrest of himself there were none whatever for the arrest of Hynes, who is as innocent of Fenianism as any man in Toronto. Boyle is in hopes that in a few days at most he will be liberated.

Hynes is confined in the south-east corridor, he says he knows not why he has been arrested, that he has always kept aloof from the Fenians; that he never belonged to the Hibernian society, and that he never in his life turned out on St. Patrick's day. His air and manner are those of an honest man, and any who converse with him cannot fail to receive the impression that he is innocent. There is not a man in Toronto who knows him well but would go bail for him, if bail would be accepted. Owen Cosgrove is confined in the north west corridor on the ground-floor, he has the entire row of cells to himself. He was sitting on a bench near the stove looking very down-hearted and dejected, still he is bolder and more defiant than any of the others and dares the Government to prove anything against him, or even to punish if they should find proof. He says they have not the power to hurt him and will be forced to liberate him in less than five days. Of course he says he is not a Fenian; that's what they all say; he glories in being a Hibernian and would be delighted had he the power and opportunity of marshalling a procession of the boys tomorrow. He says they can't hold him; that they will be compelled to set him free and that he defies them to do anything with him. His arrest he considers an outrage; and, no doubt he hopes hereafter to be looked upon as a 'martyr,' in the cause of Ireland.

Nolan is in the south-east corridor corner on the ground floor in company with two or three ordinary prisoners. He appears to enjoy the affair immensely, and was laughing and talking with his companions as if it were all a good joke. 'Hallo,' he exclaimed as he recognized his visitors. 'Has the Daily Telegraph come down to see me?' He seemed inclined to talk about his arrest, but was left to do so in his prison comers.

It is evident he rather likes the novelty of the thing, and for the present would rather be in jail than out. He thinks he will be considered a 'martyr,' but I fancy the romance is not sufficient to win for him any very high place among the Fenian martyrs. He will have enough of the thing in a day or two, and will wish he were at liberty. He commenced dancing an Irish jig in the corridor as soon as the reporters went out.

A regular exodus of Fenians took place last evening by the Great Western Railroad. They were very much surprised that the evening papers said nothing about the arrest, and also that the Globe and Leader were quiet.

I may state that at the special request of the Government the papers said nothing on Monday night or Tuesday morning. It is supposed that for the present the persons arrested will be kept here and then forwarded East for examination. If they have anything like strong evidence against them they will be more likely to secure a conviction by taking them away from Toronto.

I believe the Government have issued instructions for the seizure of all the Fenian journals that come into the Province from the States, and steps are to be taken to prevent them coming in hereafter, either through the post or by express.

There is no small excitement among the Hibernians over the capture of their president, secretary and grand marshal. Many of them stopped work yesterday evening and to day. They are hanging around their favorite saloons, discussing the event over bad whiskey and spouting treason to each other, though they take good care not to talk loud. The chances are that more of them will take their departure for the Land of Impeachment before tomorrow.

This evening about six o'clock one of the Government police returned to the city to look after a man, who I'm afraid has gone to parts unknown. From what your correspondent could gather I am confident that the Government have positive information as to the actual existence of a Fenian circle in this city. It was of course connected with the Hibernian society. I am told that it generally met at a house a short distance west of this city on Queen street, beyond the toll-gate every Sunday afternoon. Fenian sympathizers could be observed driving out in that direction.

After Mr. McGee's death Cosgrove was heard to exclaim "Didn't the fellow take good aim and do his work clean." Mr. McEicken and the police left yesterday for Hamilton and then for Guelph and to-day arrested a man, a noted Fenian, residing near that place. Follis, the detective, it appears went out in the guise of a tea-peddler and made the arrest when the fellow was at dinner.

McEicken and the Government police have been engaged for the past two days here in ferreting out the Fenian sympathizers here and in this locality. Guelph has been for the past two years a sort of rendezvous of the 'Irish Patriots.' Their principle circle was Toronto has been held here, and from the evidence that the Government is believe to have, there is no doubt that many of their schemes were concocted here.

As I said in my last despatch, an arrest was made this afternoon in the person of a fellow named Mabou, in whose possession was found plenty of gold lace and green cloth, such as 'The Liberator's' delight to wear on the 17th of March.

Another Fenian named Murphy was also arrested here to-day, and from the manner in which he has on many occasions, expressed himself he was no doubt a strong friend of 'The Sunburst.' The first clue that was obtained to the Fenian pro-

ovincies of these two parts was in a letter which Murphy had written to a man named McManus or McNamara, when he (Murphy) was working in London. The letter, through some account, was dropped, and when picked up by a person whose name need not be mentioned, was found to contain sentiments that a loyal man would not care to utter.

Died, At the Convent of the Holy Name of Mary, Hochelaga, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., Miss Kate McCrank, nee Religion, St. M. of the Incarnation, aged 18 years and 2 months, beloved and only daughter of Mrs. N. McCrank, Montreal. In this City, on the 1st inst., Daniel Crowley Jr. aged 2 years and nine months. At Chambly, on the 1st of May, Vickersman Fryre a native of England, He had attained his 81st year on the day of his death, and was followed to the grave, by seven sons whose average height exceeds six feet. May his soul rest in peace. At Westport, County of Leeds, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Foley, aged 83 years. May she rest in peace—Amen. In Almonte, on the 23rd ult, Harriet Winforde, third daughter of Mr. George Northgraves of Perth, after a short illness, aged 23 years.—Requiescat in pace.

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 PICKUP, 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. O. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 20th March, 1868. 2m-33

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, By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 20th March, 1868. 2m-33

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. } No. 1145. NOTICE is hereby given that Marceline Trudeau, wife of Hubert Gsgoon, of the city and district of Montreal, butcher and trader, duly authorized, has, the 29th of March instant, instituted before the Superior Court, in Montreal, an action en separation de biens against her said husband. J. C. LACOSTE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, March 20, 1868. 2m.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. The Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the office of Messrs. T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER, Advocates, No. 6 Little St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Saturday, the ninth day of May next, for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and naming an Assignee to whom he may make an assignment under said Act. JOSEPH H. ROY, Fils. L'Acadie, 22nd April, 1868. 3w-38

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the affair of OCTAVE LACHANCE, Trader, of the Parish of St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the district of Richelieu. The undersigned has made a deposition of the content of his creditors for his discharge, and on Saturday the Sixteenth day of May next, will apply to the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, sitting in and for the District of Richelieu, to obtain a ratification of the same. OCTAVE LACHANCE. Sorel 27 February 1867. 2m.

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 Montreal, Merchant. Insolvent. JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee. NOTICE is hereby given that 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 o'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. ISIDORE PAQUIN. By his Attorney ad litem T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 19th February 1868. 2m

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 763. In the matter of GERMAIN PELTIER, Trader of the Town of Sorel in the District of Richelieu, Insolvent. AND TANOREDE SAUVAGEAU, Esquire—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 o'clock in the Forenoon or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard he will apply to the said Court to obtain a confirmation of said discharge. GERMAIN PELTIER. By his Attorneys ad litem T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 19th February, 1868. 2m