

and Protracted Meeting." We do not find however that the physical effects of the former were so bad as are those of the latter: which indeed often assume the form of incurable madness, and not rarely terminate in the death of the victim. Thus only the other day we met in the *Echo*, Evangelical, with the following paragraph amongst its Canadian items:—

"A woman residing at Mount Hawke, Cornwall, became insane, through excitement at a Methodist 'Revival' meeting. When a medical gentleman was called to see her, he found her in too exhausted a state to be removed to an asylum, and after an obstinate refusal to take food for twenty-one days, she died of starvation."—*Echo*, March 13.

The phenomena that attended the necromancy of the Jansenists around the tomb of Paris, that attend to-day the unhappy victims of a "Revival," and the assistants at a *seance* of the so-called Spiritualists, are so alike that it is impossible to doubt of their common origin or parentage. It has been attempted to account for, and explain them upon purely natural principles, and without the intervention of any extra-human factor—but none of these attempted explanations have proved satisfactory: and at the risk of being accounted credulous, or superstitious, we lean to the hypothesis of a diabolic or super-human agent as playing an important part in all these manifestations—whether Revivalistic, Jansenistic or Spiritualistic. There is more in them than is accounted for by, or dreamt of, the purely rationalistic philosophy.

They all belong evidently to the same class of phenomena as that in which we must place the phenomena of the old Pagan or pre-Christian world. The contortions of the Jansenistic *convulsionnaire* are appropriately compared by the modern liberal historian to the ravings of the Sibyl on her tripod: the howlings, and epileptic fits of the attendants of the modern Revival are evidently akin to the frantic cries of the prophets of Baal spoken of in the Old Testament; and as to Spiritualism, it is but old necromancy restored under a new name. In all these things we recognise the working of one and the same anti-Christian spirit as that which wrought the so-called miracles of Paganism, and of old spake by the mouth of the Sibyl: who though not a prophetess of the true God nevertheless sometimes delivered many things true concerning the Christ at whose coming the oracles became dumb, and the cry went forth over the earth "The Great Pan is dead."—*Vide Plut. de Orac. Defect.*

From the devil worship, again so prevalent under one form or another, amongst those communities which, having separated themselves from the Church, have consequently relapsed into the old Pagan order, it would almost seem as if Paul were resuscitated, and were again asserting his rights, and his power over his own. What with Revivals, what with Yankee Spirit-Rapping, and its foul progeny now spread over the greater part of what once was called Christendom, but which might almost be spoken of as Satanism at the present day—we seem to be assisting at the celebration of the obscene rites of Pagan *diablerie*, of that demon-worship which was the religion of the Gentiles before the coming of Christ. By detaching themselves from the Church, and by renouncing the "Communion of Saints," by an inevitable fatality men have fallen into the "Communion of Devils"—to whom—and to whose agency it seems more philosophical to attribute the marvels of Revivalism and Spiritualism—than to the operation of any natural, or physical laws.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.—The general opinion amongst the people of England is, that in the Colonies, work is always plentiful, wages are always high, the cost of living low, and that the terrible social questions which agitate the Old World are there unknown. This opinion certainly does not hold true of Canada: and it is a melancholy fact that the war betwixt "Labor and Capital," though of course under a very mild form as yet, has been transferred from the shores of Europe to those of America.

The object of that war, here as there, is to obtain a more equitable division of the profits realised conjointly by "Labor and Capital," but of which, it is contended, the latter retains more than its rightful share. In Europe, the leading idea of the Socialists, is that this more equitable division may be reached through some direct legislative process. Here the same end is to be assured by the peaceful and voluntary cooperation of the artisans, or wages-receiving class of the people; and for this purpose there has been formed in Montreal a Society of the Working Classes, as they are commonly, though perhaps improperly called—for with few exceptions, all in Canada are more or less workers, and obliged to earn their daily bread by their daily exertions.

It is impossible, however not to sympathise heartily with the artisans by whatsoever name we may style them. They work hard; and considering the cost of living in Canada, especially in our large towns; considering the high price of bread, and above all the enormous expenditure for clothes and fuel which our long and severe winters necessitate, it is but too true that their hard labor is in many instances, but scantily remunerated. For a great part of the year too, they, in consequence of the climate, are thrown out of employment, and obliged to live upon the meagre pittance which, during the summer or working months, they may have managed to lay aside out of their scanty wages. We can conceive therefore that the position of the Canadian artisan, with a wife and family to support, is often a very hard one, and by no means a favorable one as compared with that of his brother workman blessed with different climatic conditions. He is certainly entitled to all our sympathies; and every legal effort that he may make to ameliorate his condition—so long as he respects the rights of others—will always deserve the prayers

for its success of the good Christian, and the good citizen.

But if the recipient of wages, or Laborer, deserves our sympathy, it does not logically follow that the payer of wages, or Capitalist, deserves our censure, because of the scanty wages that he does out; neither is it by any means certain that either direct legislative action, or the mutual combination of the working classes, can in any manner tend to permanently ameliorate the material condition of the latter, by raising their wages, or by giving them more constant employment. Wages, or the profits of Labor, as every tyro in political economy knows, are, and must be abstracted from the profits of Capital: are dependent upon, and in their amount regulated solely by the latter; and there where the latter do not increase, can be raised only by a proportionate diminution in the profits of Capital. These propositions are such obvious truths, that it is scarce necessary to insist upon them.

And yet if true, they should suggest to the cautious artisan how easy it is for him to defeat his main object,—that of ameliorating his material condition,—by rash or excessive demands for increase of wages, or profits upon his Labor; for as these, other things remaining the same, can be increased only at the expense of profits upon Capital, his momentary success in exacting a higher remuneration for his Labor, would have the tendency to drive Capital to some other country where its profits were higher, and would thus tend to diminish the fund from which alone the profits of Labor accrue. To a certain extent this driving away of Capital, or payer of wages, to other countries, and consequent deterioration of the material condition of the Laborer or recipient of wages, has already taken place in England, amongst several branches of industry, notably that connected with the iron-trade. By combinations among the working men, wages were for a short period raised, and the profits of Capital were, in proportion, diminished. But the English Capitalist finding that he could employ his money more profitably in foreign iron works, where wages were lower, transferred his Capital to Belgium, where orders are now executed which but a short time ago were executed in the home market. Thus the last condition of the English operative is worse than was his first; for always, half a loaf is better than no bread.

The best, the only sure way of permanently raising wages in Canada, is by making of it a country attractive to Capitalists, as a country in which their Capital will always be certain of meeting with quick and large profits—for it is only the influx of Capital—or fund from whence ultimately all wages must be taken—that can permanently raise wages themselves. Now there is nothing more quickly apprehensive of danger than Capital, or more easily frightened away: and it is therefore with the very best intentions for, and the sincerest sympathies with, the scantily remunerated working classes of Lower Canada, that we presume to offer these few simple suggestions, as a caution to them not to be betrayed into any of those illegal leagues, or organizations which have already in England worked so much evil amongst their brethren in the Old World. Co-operative, and Benevolent Societies amongst the artisans, though most useful and praiseworthy institutions, may easily be, and often have been grossly abused by demagogues and political adventurers.

THE MURDER OF MRS. SURRATT.—It is asserted in some of the Yankee papers that it is very probable that Surritt will never be put upon his trial; as it is whispered that the evidence which such a trial would elicit, would have the effect of making plain as the sun at noon, that which at present every one believes—to wit, that his mother, Mrs. Surritt, was innocent of the crime with which she was charged, and that she was foully and deliberately murdered by the Yankee Government of the day, which had no doubt very excellent reasons of its own for putting the unhappy woman out of the way. As men call to mind the facts connected with the death of the late President Lincoln, the care taken to prevent a Coroner's Inquest on his body, and the many other suspicious circumstances connected with the crime, they see ample cause why the political party now in power should, for their own sakes, be careful not to stir the matter any more, lest it should be the worse for them.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD—May, 1867. Messrs. Sadler, Montreal.

This is a very interesting number, and one article especially, that on the late Rev. and Hon. George Spencer, known to the Catholic world as the Rev. Father Ignatius, of St. Paul, Passionist, deserves an attentive perusal. The annual subscription for this periodical is only Four Dollars, and it is certainly well worth the money.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW—April, 1867. Messrs. Sadler, Montreal.

The current number of this Catholic periodical comes to hand full, as usual, of good things. Its first article is entitled "Science, Prayer, Faith, and Miracles," and contains a clever review and refutation of the materialistic philosophy of the day most in vogue amongst non-Catholics. A treatise on "English Catholic Poor Schools" comes next, followed by a very interesting notice of Hepworth Dixons "New America," with a description of the several Protestant sects which have lately swarmed off from New England—such as Mormons, Shakers, Free Lovists, or Bible Communists, *cum multis aliis*. An essay on the troubled days of "St. Cyril" and the "Tumults of Alexandria" comes next; then an article on "Catholic and Party Politics," in which the *Reviewer*, though strongly protesting against an alliance with Liberalism, and admitting that the principles held by Conservatives are good, though misapplied, deprecates

too close a political union of Catholics with the latter. A Mr. Foulkes, who has written a work on "Christendom's Divisions," receives a castigation in the next article, which is followed by one on "Mary in the Gospels: one on 'The Church and the Roman Empire,' and another on the 'State of Ireland.'" This article is very interesting. The *Reviewer* probes the sores of Ireland skilfully and honestly; only, unfortunately, he does not indicate any political remedy, applicable to the great social grievance of the country. Apparently he does not believe that any political application will reach the seat of the disease, and at all events no one has yet attempted to indicate one. The *Reviewer* concludes with the usual "Book Notices," and Criticism.

LE REVUE CANADIENNE—April, 1867.—If late in making its appearance we find amends in the contents. These consist of the following articles:—*Nelida* on Les Guerres Canadiennes de 1812. Des Doctrines Sociales. Il faut Chauter. Le Debatle du St. Laurent. A Ma Sœur. Les Recollets En Canada.

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE.—We again hail with pleasure the appearance of our very excellent acquaintance. We give a summary of the contents of the current number:—

De la Reunion De L'Eglise Protestante D'Angleterre A L'Eglise Catholique, Par Jules Gondon.—Extraits—Avant-Propos.

Ecce Homo Ou La Critique Religieuse En Angleterre (Fin)—Le Correspondant.

Conférences de Notre Dame—Par le Père Hyacinthe—De la Pastorale.

Histoire de Deux Ames—Rencontre—Amour—Conversion et Mort (Suite)—Alex de St. Albis.

A Sa Majesté Le Roi De France Après Sa Protection, poésies.

Rome Et La Situation Presente—Lettres politiques—Par le Prince H. de Valori.

Rapport de M. Villenave, Secrétaire perpétuel, A L'Académie Française Sur Les Jours de 1856.

Discussions Dans Les Salons Français.

Les Odeurs De Paris—Par Louis Venitot.

La Clief D'Or—Nouvelle (Suite)—Zénaid Fleuriot.

Catholicisme, Protestantisme et Infidélité—Par le Rev. P. Weninger, S.J.

Passées Diverses.

L'Abelle Butineuse De L'Echo.

NEW HOUSE OF REFUGE AND CORRECTION.

The benevolent will hear with pleasure that a new House of Refuge and Correction, is about to be erected in Miguonne near St. Denis Street, for the use of the poor, by Mr. Olivier Berthelet under the direction of the Brothers of Charity lately from Belgium, where they have been accustomed to the management of similar institutions under the Government. The building will be of stone, three stories high, with a basement and attic, roofed with metal. The frontage on Miguonne Street will be 175 feet, the centre portion being 75 feet by 50 feet deep, while the wings will be 50 ft by 100 ft deep. The institution will be divided into three distinct portions. The centre one being devoted to the use of the Brothers of whom there are seven or eight and a number of poor boarders. One of the wings will be appropriated to old men and the other wing to boys. The building will be erected by degrees, but it is intended to have the centre portion completed this year, so that it may be occupied by the brothers. It is ultimately intended to increase the length of 340 ft. in order to provide a department or School, where different trades may be taught to the young inmates of the Asylum. The main portion of the land about 275 feet front, back to Ontario street beyond, has been given by Mr. O. Berthelet, who also defrays the expenses of the building which will probably amount to upwards of £5,000, Mr. C. S. Cherrier has also given a strip of land 100x400 feet. We have no doubt this institution, when in working order, will not only prove a relief to the poor, but also a great benefit to that class of juvenile offenders who are now only reformed more vicious by the means taken to correct them, though it is somewhat strange that private benevolence should be the first to supply a want which ought to have been the peculiar care of the municipal authorities or the Government. Mr. Berthelet has been pre-eminently distinguished above all men in this Province for his princely munificence to the clergy and the poor, and in the course of ten or fifteen years has given what would amount to a large fortune. Nearly every Catholic institution in the city has been indebted to him for assistance his example in this respect having stimulated contributions to such an exampled degree that they are nearly all now self supporting. We believe the corner stone of the building now erecting will shortly be laid with appropriate ceremonies, and its title will be *Asile St. Vincent de Paul*.—*Gazette*.

THE CITY HEALTH.—We hear from a medical gentleman of very extensive practice, that never in his experience has there been so much sickness amongst children as during the present season, the prevailing diseases being continued and gastric fever, congestion of the lungs, and skin eruptions. There have been some cases of typhus in the Victoria Barracks, and a man of the 23rd died of that disease in the General Hospital a few days ago. The stench which exhales all over the city on a fall of rain, is something intolerable, and the wonder is that it does not breed a plague. —*Montreal Daily News*.

The unprecedented frequency of incendiarism in Ottawa, of late, has roused the indignation of the inhabitants to such a pitch that the perpetrators cannot much longer escape detection and punishment. Time and again have we been called on to record destructive fires, the origin of which can only be traced to the red hand of the incendiary. In most cases the fiends choose the early hours of morning when the city is wrapped in slumber, and when there is little hope of saving the buildings, to perpetrate the horrible act. Sometimes the inmates of the devoted houses have barely time to escape with their lives when waked from their sleep by the blinding smoke and scorching flame, and once, as was the case of the fire on Friday morning, even human life was sacrificed to those demons in the shape of men. These scoundrels must have some object in view more than the mere wanton destruction of property; some inducement stronger than the love of witnessing an extensive conflagration, and yet, the last three fires prove conclusively that it is not the hope of plunder that impels them to the commission of the heinous deed. Some other motive must be assigned, which can only be brought out when the criminals are arraigned before a bar of justice. In the meantime a sense of insecurity rests like a nightmare on the city; people fear to retire to bed, lest they

should be aroused by the light of a burning roof overhead; life and property are in danger, and still the villains are at large. But these last two diabolical acts have placed the matter in such a light, that the people clamor for more vigorous and effective measures to be taken against the perpetrators. Heaven help them should they be caught in the act. The enraged citizens would mete out to them short but terrible retribution—a rope and the nearest lamp-post would put an end to their crimes. —*Ottawa Citizen*.

We regret to have to record another military tragedy that occurred within the walls of the Citadel last evening, at a moment when the sergeant and others were preparing to go to a ball in the Music Hall. About seven o'clock last evening, while about 25 or 30 men of the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade were in their quarters in the Citadel Barracks, private Bevin in the same room was observed as if in the act of cleaning his Snider Enfield rifle, and no special notice was taken of his doings. Soon afterwards as Corporal Marr, on the other side of the apartment, was reaching up to a shelf over his bed for his belt, Bevin, before anybody saw him in time to prevent the act stepped over in the direction of Marr's bed, and when about five paces from the corporal, discharged his loaded rifle into the unfortunate Marr's back the ball entering under the right shoulder blade and passing through his body close to his heart. Marr reeled over towards the door and almost immediately fell dead. The ball passed through the bed of the deceased and flattened against the wall behind. Bevin was immediately arrested and placed in the cells.

In the absence of more authentic information, we can only add that the prisoner Bevin is said to bear the reputation of a rash and wicked man, and has often been punished for remarkable misconduct. Including that of setting fire to a barn on the Island, and also for having attempted to commit suicide, by cutting his throat, he was previously imprisoned for 12 months for flooding his gun with intent to shoot a comrade while on the march in Upper Canada. We have also heard he more than once gave himself up to the civil authorities as the avowed murderer of a person from Ireland, but was sent back to his regiment on it appearing the case was fabricated for some selfish purpose. Mr. Coroner Panet will hold an inquest at the officers' quarters at 15 a.m. to-morrow.

Private Timothy O'Hea, of the Rifle Brigade, for saving the ammunition car loaded with gunpowder which took fire at Danville on the Grand Trunk on the 6th of June last, was presented with the Victoria Cross by Col. Pakenham on the Esplanade this afternoon. The whole of the regiment in garrison turned out. —*Quebec Paper*.

Representation by Population and local control over all local matters—to secure which the Reform party alone consented to the Coalition, and then only for a limited period—are now absolutely secured. Not the slightest pretences for extending the Coalition one day longer can be availed under the terms of the original compact of 1864. The last day has arrived to which the compact for Coalition can by the utmost stretch of sophistry be extended—and now or never will the parties to that compact return to their old alliances.

The case is clear as light. The Coalition was never desired by the Reform party. The party-aborred alliance with the Corruptionists, they felt degraded by it; they feared injury to the political morality of the country from it; but they were reluctantly forced to admit that by no other means could the great reform be obtained for which they had so long fought. The Proclamation may be looked for at any hour. The compact of 1864 is at an end. —*Globe*.

Birth.

On the 30th April, Mrs. M. Reilly, of a son, at the residence of her father Mr. George McNamee, 107 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

Died.

In St. Columban, C. E., on the 20th April, Honora McEvoy, the beloved wife of Patrick Grace, aged 63 years.

At Waterford, Ireland, on the 1st of April, Edward Campion, eldest brother of the late Francis Campion, Customs department, Montreal.

At St. Theresa de Blainville, on the 21st ult., Mr. Timothy Lonergan, a native of Co. Tipperary, Ireland, aged 60 years. The deceased a uncle of the Rev. J. B. Lonergan of Kingston, C.W., and his loss is much regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. May his soul, through the mercy of God, rest in peace.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Eugene, Rev J. T. Duhamel, \$2; Valcartier, Rev J. Kelly, \$2; Calumet Island, Simon McNally, \$3.70; Newburgh, Jas McQuire, \$6; Dixie, Rev A. P. Finnan, \$2.50.

Per W. Chisholm, Delbonje Mills—J. McDonald, \$4.9 Lancaster, \$2.

Per Rev J. J. Ousholm, Margarie, N.S.—Self \$4.25; Alex Chisholm, Pomquet Forks, \$2; M. McDonald \$2.

Per J. Feeny, Brantford—M. Nolan, \$3.

Per P. Purcell, Kingston—Dr. Sullivan, \$5; P. Conroy, \$4; Mrs. Mary Baker, \$2; P. Smith \$2; J. Gray, Wolfe Island, \$2; J. McKenty, Bath, \$2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, April 30, 1867.
Flour—Pollards, \$4.50 to \$5.00; middlings, \$5.50 to \$6.00; Fine, \$7.00 to \$7.10; Super, No. 2, \$7.90 to \$8.05; Superfine \$8.00 to \$8.50; Fancy \$8.25 to \$8.50; Extra, \$8.75 to \$9.00; Superior Extra \$8.90 to \$9.25; Bag Flour, \$4.15 to \$4.25 per 100 lbs.
O-meal 1er brl. of 200 lbs.—No round lots reported as changing hands.

Wheat per bush. of 60 lb.—No sales reported on the spot or for delivery.

Peas per 60 lbs.—No sales reported.

Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery.

Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 60c to 65c.

Rye per 56 lbs.—Latest sales for forward delivery at \$1.

Oorn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$1.02 1/2 to \$1.05.

Asbes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.95 to \$6.00 Seconds, \$5.30 to \$5.40; Thirds, \$4.30 to 4.40.—First Pearls, \$8.25 to \$8.00.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—M-as, \$19.50 to \$20.—Prime Mess, \$15.00; Prime, \$13.50 to \$14.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

April 30, 1867.
Flour, country, per quintal, 23 0 to 00 0
Oatmeal, do 14 0 to 14 6
Indian Meal, do 11 3 to 11 6
Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0
Barley, do, (new) 0 0 to 0 0
Peas, do 5 6 to 6 0
Oats, do 2 9 to 2 10
Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 3 to 1 5
Do, salt, do 0 7 to 0 9
Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0
Potatoes per bag 6 9 to 7 0
Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 0 0
Lard, per lb 0 8 to 0 9
Beef, per lb 0 6 to 0 10
Pork, do 0 5 to 0 6 1/2
Mutton do 0 5 to 0 7
Lamb, per do 0 0 to 0 0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 9 to 0 10
Hax, per 100 bundles, \$7.00 to \$8.00
Straw \$3.50 to \$5.50
Pork, per 100 lbs, \$7.50 to \$9.00
Pork, fresh, do \$8.00 to \$9.00

A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, (LAST OF THE SEASON,) GIVEN BY THE ST. ANN'S BAND, WILL TAKE PLACE IN MECHANICS' HALL, ON THURSDAY EVENING, 9th instant, 1867, PROGRAMME

PART I.
1. Grand March Introducing "Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls"—St. Ann's Band.
2. Song and Chorus—Members of the Band.
3. Clarinet Solo, on Irish Airs—Mr. Thorbahn.
4. Song, "Write me a Song of My Father"—Mr. H. Hamall.
5. National Airs—Fife and Drum Band.
6. Song, "Come Back to Erin," by Claribel—Miss M. J. Wilson.
7. Violin Solo, Same, Air Varie, par C. Danila—Mestre J. Wilson—Pupil of Mr. Jules Hone.
8. Song, "The Irish Janting Car"—Master M. Nolan.
9. "Believe Me if All Those Endearing Young Charms"—St. Ann's Band.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. MR. O'FARRELL.
PART II.
1. Grand March, arranged by Barricelli—St. Ann's Band.
2. Duet, "Rouin Ruff and Gaffer Green"—Masters Wilson and Wright.
3. Clarinet and Cornet Duo, "Has Sorrow Thy Young Days Stained"—Mr. Thorbahn, and Master John Wilson.
4. Song, "Dublin Day"—Mr. H. Hamall.
5. A Medley of Airs—Fife and Drum Band.
6. Song, "Kathleen Mavourneen," words by Mrs. Crawford—Miss M. J. Wilson.
7. Comic Song, "Johnny Sands"—Master Jas. Wilson.
8. Harvest Bell Waltz—St. Ann's Band.

Mr. Torrington will preside at the Piano; and the Band will be under the able direction of Mr. Thorbahn.

Doors open at Seven o'clock; Concert to commence at Eight.

Tickets—Twenty-five cts.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in the

BONAVENTURE BUILDING,

On MONDAY EVENING, the 6th instant,

Members are requested to attend.

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.



THE subscribers of the St. Patrick's Hall are hereby notified that a Sixth Instalment of ten per Cent on the Capital Stock subscribed, will become due and payable on WEDNESDAY, 8th May, at the office of the Corporation.

For the convenience of Stockholders, the undersigned will be in attendance at the Rooms of the St. Patrick's Society, Bonaventure Building, on Wednesday, the 8th proximo, from 2 to 4, and from 7 to 9 P.M., and the 8th to the 15th May from 2 to 4 P.M., to receive instalments.

By order of the Board.

R. McSHANE, Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES FENNEL has been appointed Secretary to the St. Patrick's Hall Association. On and after MONDAY he will be prepared to receive Instalments and grant Receipts at his office, No. 19 Place d'Armes.

By order,

R. McSHANE, Secretary.

THE NEW MONTH OF MARY;

OR, REFLECTIONS FOR EACH DAY OF THE MONTH

on the different titles applied to the Holy Mother of God in the Litany of Loretto. Principally designed for the Month of May. By the Very Rev. P. R. KENRICK. Price 50 cents.

D. & J. SADLER, Montreal.

WANTED,

BY a young Lady, provided with a Diploma from the Normal School, capable of teaching both languages, a Situation as TEACHER.

Address (if by letter post paid) to Sec-Treasurer of Schools, Orange Road, St. Sylvester.

St. Sylvester, April 5, 1867.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON O.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. 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.