

origin. No matter what may be the difference between them, all the sects unite upon this point. We know of no illustration more strikingly applicable to them, than the unanimity with which the most discordant Africans unite to aid the hunter—whose color they abhor—in his pursuit of the lion. These sects are, just now, aiding, after the Ethiopian style, the hunter Rationalism or Revolution—they are actually synonymous terms,—in its pursuit of the Church. Hence, we are justified in holding the doctrine of affinity in the case. Many well-meaning Protestants, no doubt, abhor this dark power of destruction which is undermining all adhesion to temporal authority in its frantic, but useless, efforts against the Catholic Church. Their repugnance to that Church blinds them to the ulterior designs of the dread incendiary. The conflagration, which they imagine shall destroy the object of their prejudice, is rapidly consuming their own edifice, which, alone, is completely destructible. The progress of Rationalism, like its nursing mother, Protestantism, is essentially retrograde. If it act, it is to destroy.

If anything could prove more convincingly than another, the absence of a divine spirit in Protestantism, it is this active support which it gives to the Revolution. The object of that movement is as plain as the sun at noon-day. A divinely constituted religion supposes and demands complete obedience. The Revolution calls that subjection, slavery; Protestantism agrees with it. But a submission that ensures an absolute absence of error, is not slavery, but the highest form of liberty. It is, in fact, the human soul limited—if we may so speak—by the illimitable; restricted to the possession of Eternal Truth: bounded only by the Supreme Will. This liberty, Catholics alone possess. Every assertion of the rights of human reason in religious matters is nothing more than self-incarceration, in the degrading Bastille of puny rationalism. False ideas of the relation between the Creator and creature, are at the bottom of all this relentless hatred of Catholicity. Feeble reason, inspired by the spirit that disastrously eclipsed the glory of Lucifer, rises up in ridiculous opposition and rebellion against God, because He exacts submission to Himself, the Eternal Reason. The sublime exponent of His Will on earth, the Catholic Church, is hated on account of Her fidelity to the stewardship with which the Almighty has entrusted Her. If she—by impossible supposition—betrayed Her trust tomorrow, the Revolution would cease for want of an object.

Is it not strange that Protestantism—that is Protestantism, as understood by the misled followers of that bad system—pretending to respect revelation and cherish the Bible, should ally itself with the Revolution which is seeking the downfall of all Religion? Its defenders may say, that this is not because it loves religion less, but because it detests Popery more. But the fact is, Protestantism has no choice in the matter. Born of disobedience to divine authority, there is an innate tendency in that system to ally itself with every false, levelling principle that the pride and disobedience of the human mind originate. Its very best efforts—its most plausible doctrines have always recoiled upon itself after they had reached a certain point. It is a species of semi-Christian Sisyphus, always rolling its stone upwards, only to see it come thundering down, leaving destruction in its path. So its splendid theories of intellectual emancipation have culminated in a wide-spread disaffection toward all authority, divine and human. It may not have intended this unhappy result, but moral laws, like physical, cannot be disobeyed without a reaction. It may deny it, but the Rationalistic Revolution bears the stamp of its own teachings—in their logical conclusion—too plainly for denial. The Catholic Church is the Mother of civilization; Protestantism, its step-mother. Hence the latter clasps hands with the enemy of civilization, Rationalism, and rejoices in the progress of wrong. This is the reason why the most intelligent men amongst Protestants are every day abandoning the Church of the Reformation. They see plainly the tendency of the Revolution, and hold it in abhorrence. They desire to see Protestantism defend religion and virtue. But, they, are disgusted at its helpless supineness—they are horrified at an alliance which it cannot prevent. They look around them, and see that one Church, alone, is essentially antagonistic to the atheistic theories of revolutionists. They seek and find, within Her bosom, the jewel, consistency with professions of adhesion to the precepts of God's revelations. Those who neglect to correspond with the grace they receive become infidels.

The time is fast approaching when society will be divided into two parties—the Catholic and Infidel. This is admitted by Protestants of eminence. The last sad, lingering remnant of imperfect belief, is becoming absorbed, or rather destroyed altogether, by the formidable blight that has fallen upon civilization by reason of the curse of the pretended Reformation. The movement of Luther, Henry VIII., and others was not so much a human modification of Christ's laws as a total rejection of them. Something was due to the religious instincts of their follow-

ers—the plain leap into the dark abyss of Rationalism would have terrified them; so those agents of hell, wise in traditions of the devil, concealed the monster beneath the garb of Christianity, and thus quieted the fears of the misled multitude. But, like the ass in the fable, the cheat has been discovered, and the unfortunates who once believed, are now belaboring the treacherous impostor without remorse. But the misfortune is, this discovery has alienated them from all Christianity. They have been imposed upon once—they suspect everything. They will have neither conscience, nor moral, nor authority, nor God. Reason is the new pantheistic deity which must pervade all—influence all—govern all. Before it, the most sacred traditions and institutions must bow; in this modern crucible the revelations of God must be tested. This is the new rule, agreement with, or opposition to, which, must constitute the modern code of morality.

Now, Protestantism has not one argument against those who uphold the new code. Every argument it uses against them can be retorted with tenfold force against itself. If it tell them they should mistrust the intellectual pride implied in scoffing at Authority, they will answer, that Protestantism taught them "the trick on't." If it remind them that human reason, however profound, cannot sit in judgment upon Christian revelation, they will contemptuously cast in its face the doctrine of private judgment. If it inform them, that Jean Jacques Rousseau, Proudhon and such men were manifestly in error touching the just principles of propriety, they will ironically answer, by referring to the innumerable robberies which marked the Reformation—which, in fact, first suggested communistic theories of vast extent. If it adduce the Bible in support of the attack, they will show that any appeal to authority, is strangely inconsistent with Protestant principles. For, either it was the Word of God when it took it from the Church of Christ, or it was not. If the former, then—as it is proven that it corrupted it—it is unworthy of trust. In either case the attack is impertinent.

This is the reason why Protestantism is powerless, before the Revolution—nay, actually friendly to that irreligious conspiracy against the true interest of mankind. It is not astonishing, then, that the apparently successful progress of the evil, fills it with a sensation partly of pleasure and partly of dismay. Like the mother of Nero, she has encouraged her offspring, until, at length, she finds it a monster ready to deprive her of existence. Truth will not suffer by the destruction of Protestantism, but Infidelity will gain. It is against this latter second "gate of hell" that the serene spouse of Christ is marshalling her forces. The contest will be long, perhaps bloody; but the same deathless majesty which triumphed over the Paganism of the Past, will save civilization from the Infidelity of the Present.

J. M. J. G.

SINGULAR TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR!—The *Leader* of the 3rd instant, in copying from the *Victoria Warder*, a notice of Bishop Lynch's lectures in Lindsay, makes the singular typographical error of putting the word "numeries" where the *Warder* has the word "churches." Did the *Leader* think the word "numeries" would sound sweeter in the ears of men in Toronto than the other word? and thus attract larger audiences to hear the distinguished prelate in that city. I guess that is it. Yet when the *Leader* says he copies, he ought to copy.—*Com.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the *Daily World*, a paper lately started in Toronto with Mr. St. Germain for editor and proprietor. It has a very handsome appearance, and will advocate the interests of the working classes.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—November, 1868. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

The current number furnishes us with the following bill of fare:—1. Doubles and Quits: A Comedy of Errors, part i.; 2. Lewes' History of Philosophy; 3. Madame Aurelia (conclusion); 4. Disestablishment, and Dean Alford on the Church of the Future; 5. The Spanish Revolution; 6. Cornelius O'Dowd; 7. Old and New; 8. The Coming Elections.

NEW BOOKS FROM PATRICK DONAHUE of Boston:

The Farleys of Farley, or Faithful and True. By the Rev. Thomas J. Potter, All Hallows College, Dublin. A simple but exceedingly well told tale, breathing throughout the true spirit of Catholic devotion.

Verses on Various Occasions, by J. H. Newman. This is a very pretty volume of poetry well suited for a Christmas gift.

Also from the same publisher we have received a neatly printed copy of *Le Petit Catechisme de Quebec*, published with the approbation and by order of the First Provincial Council of Quebec.

NEW BOOKS FROM MESSRS. SADLIERS, New York and Montreal:

The New York Catholic Publication Society have brought out in a very handsome style indeed, Lady Herbert's interesting work "Cradle Lands," with elegant illustrations, a book which we are sure will be thankfully received by the Catholic public of Canada. It is for sale by Messrs. Sadliers, Montreal, by whom on the receipt of one dollar and a-half it will be forwarded free by mail to the subscriber.

THE MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.—John Murphy & Co., Baltimore.—The contents of the December issue of this Catholic Catholic serial are very interesting, and well suited for Catholics of all ages and conditions.

The bakers of Elora are giving twenty half loaves of bread for a dollar, and many other places in the north and west are doing the same.

THE HOLY COMMUNION, ITS PHILOSOPHY, THEOLOGY AND PRACTICE, by the Rev. John Bernard Dalgairns of the Oratory of St. Philip of Neri:

This also is a publication by the New York Catholic Publication Society, of a work which it is to be hoped may be in the hands of, and carefully studied by, every one who wishes to lead on earth the life of a true Christian. The Messrs. Sadliers are prepared to send it to any address on the receipt of the sum of one dollar and a-half.

Messrs. Connolly & Kelly, Booksellers and Stationers, 36 George Street, Halifax, have kindly consented to act as our agents for Halifax and vicinity, subscribers in arrears are requested to call on them as soon as possible.

Subscribers in P. E. Island who are in arrears are requested to call on Mr. J. C. McDonald, at Hon. D. Brennan's, Charlottetown, and settle their accounts.

Our Subscribers in Antigonish and neighborhood are requested to pay the Rev. R. McDonald, Pictou, their arrears to this office.

Our Subscribers in St. John, N.B., and vicinity, are requested to pay Mr. J. J. Lawlor, our agent in St. John, their arrears to this office.

Our subscribers in Inverness, will please take notice that, Mr. James O'Brien, of that place, is appointed our agent instead of Mr. William Carroll.

There is need in Britain, and we believe here also, for further legislation to secure the punishment of various kinds of swindling. Fraudulent bankruptcy should be with us as in France a serious offence, and severely punished. Such offenders on our side as well as the French should be brought within the purview of extradition treaties. At the recent meeting of the Association for the advancement of social science this comparative immunity of fraudulent promoters of joint stock companies and other forms of roguery was discussed. Mr. Samuel Lloyd said: "It was enough to make any lover of justice blush, that while a poor clerk, stealing, in a moment of great temptation, a few pence, should lose his character for life and be sent to penal servitude, the man who by fraudulent bills, the creation of which was next door only to forgery, by cooked books, by the grossest of personal extravagance, and by every sort of reckless conduct, which was morally if not criminally a robbery, did his creditors out of their money, should be allowed to escape punishment altogether, or at all events with only a slight taste of it. In this matter, also, they do things better in France, and I hope, in America." Prof Rogers said: "The long-continued depression of trade which had pervaded all classes of the country was due to the gigantic swindles of unpunished swindlers; and penal legislation was, therefore, absolutely necessary. Two or three years ago confidence was lost in joint stock enterprises in London, and it has never been regained. There are always some new developments of trickery coming to light to keep up the distrust. Sir Morton Peto's dealings with the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company spread consternation among holders of railway securities, and very recently the proceedings of Mr. Doulton, late M.P. for Lambeth, in connection with a large speculation at Brussels, in which he had lured the investment of English capital, has led to his retirement from public life and an increase of the timidity of capitalists. In the United States the manipulation of Erie railway stock the overissue of many millions—of almost a fabulous amount, and the consequent litigation, has produced the worst effects there. It must have an evil effect on the price of all similar American securities. The evil haste to get rich is working the most alarming corruption to morals. The worst feature in the New York case is the alleged complicity of one of the judges in the robbery. In England the Bench has retained its purity, and decreed the punishment of the offenders brought before it. Public opinion, too, is not so debauched, that men are permitted to continue in public life who have been proved to share in theseascalities. Yet it seems doubtful whether in either country or in Canada some effort should not be made, so that the ingenuity of the rogues in evading punishment for their wrong doing may be over-matched by the ingenuity of legislators, in providing legal remedies and penalties.

ROBBERY—Some time between Saturday night and this morning, the extensive dry-good store of James Morrison & Co., West End store near McGill street, was broken into by robbers and a quantity of goods (at present unknown) carried away. The robber, or robbers, it would seem, first entered the unfinished building of Jas. Johnston & Co., adjoining Mr. Morrison's, and here they broke open a tool-chest, and took out a saw, a three-quarter-inch bit, and other tools. They then entered the narrow way between the two buildings, and placing a ladder under a window on the second story of Mr. Morrison's store, they climbed up and out through with the bit one of the window guards, a board about sixteen inches wide. On entering the store they descended to the ground-floor and opened the till, but they only found a few dollars in them. They then tore down the curtains and ransacked the shelves on all sides, seemingly in search of money-trainers. When the clerks entered the store this morning, they found the scene one of great confusion. At present Mr. M. cannot tell the exact value of the goods carried away.—[Witness 7th inst.]

SHARP WORK.—On Wednesday last a lad, the son of a woman who kept a boarding house in Sanguet street, stole \$70 out of the trunk of a medical student named Pierre Maurier, who lived in the house, and at about half-past eight, the same evening, called for another boy aged nine years, and both took tickets by the Western train to Chicago. The owner of the money was advised to telegraph up to Oullen, who had been to Ottawa on business, and would be on the train. He did so, and Oullen managed to arrest the youths at Lancaster, and gave them in charge to the authorities. Detective Murphy went up for the young thieves, and brought them down on Thursday evening. On their persons were found \$37 a watch that cost \$6, some paper collars and a pocket book, besides which tickets to Chicago and cost \$14. They were sent for trial at Quarter Sessions.

A NOBIL EXAMPLE.—The *Witness* is informed that on Friday evening a party of gentlemen and ladies were out on the river skating, opposite Lachine, when one of the number—a gentleman named John Palmer—broke through the thin ice and disappeared beneath it. In the alarm and excitement of the moment most of the parties buried ashore for ropes and ladders, but two young ladies,—the Miss Sims, of Lachine,—with great presence of mind, instantly took off their cloaks, tied them together and awaited Mr. Palmer's reappearance. The ice was so thin that, in rising, Palmer broke it sufficiently to show his position, and the ladies, after several attempts, finally succeeded in hauling out the half-drowned man, and in bringing him ashore more dead than alive.

FIRED.—Mr. Thornwaite, a milkman, on his return from supplying his customers in the city to his home, near Lachine, the day before yesterday, found his barn and contents totally destroyed by fire. His child had been playing with matches near the building, and unintentionally set fire to some hay, which ra-

pidly spread through the building. By the exertions of the neighbors, the dwelling house and farming implements were saved. The loss is estimated at \$2,000.—[Daily News 7th inst.]

A DARING YOUNG THIEF.—For some time past a farmer on the Lower Lachine road, named Hugh Macdonald, has missed a considerable amount of property in the shape of ducks, oats and farm produce generally. In fact things were fast arriving at a state when he would have had no need to have come to market at all. The farmer had in his employ a man named Grace, who had a son named Alfred Grace, who lived with Mr. Macdonald. On Sunday night some five ducks disappeared; tracks of blood were found on the road towards Lachine, and thence along the edge of the river to the house of Grace. Mr. Macdonald came in, and stated these circumstances to the detectives, whereupon Oullen and Murphy went out there and arrested the boy, who said he had stolen the ducks and grain. The detectives, on going to the house of Mrs. Grace, found that she denied all knowledge of the stolen property, and, on searching the house, found nothing, not even in the sheds. On going out into the field however, they saw a place where the snow had been disturbed, and beneath they found a box with the ducks in, ready deceased. The young thief was brought to town, and depositions in the case are being taken.

AN ABANDONED BACKER.—For some time anxious enquiries have been made regarding J. R. Watson, an enterprising Money Broker of our city. It appears about three years ago he ingratiated himself into the favor of a worthy North-west gentleman by the name of Harriot, then residing at one of our first class hotels, where he was taken suddenly, seriously ill. During this sickness, which proved to be fatal, Watson waited upon him night and day, to the exclusion of other real friends. A day or two before his death, he induced Mr. Harriot to make out a new will, appointing himself managing executor to his estate, valued at \$100,000, principally in Bank Stocks, Cash and Bonds. By some means he obtained the sole control of his estate, and he since appropriated over \$50,000 of it to his own use. Two of his heirs, accompanied by the widow of the deceased, lately came from the North-west to look after their affairs, when he quietly left for the other side of line 45; and now has the presumption to offer them \$1,000 greenbacks to release and grant him a discharge in full.—*Montreal Gazette.*

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—A petition in favour of Legislative action on this question in England is being circulated among the members of the Ontario House of Assembly. The petition is sent out by the Secretary of an Association formed in England to assist in annulling the enactments that make it illegal there. The petition on Monday had the signatures of 56 out of the 70 members of the Legislature, whose approval had up to that time been asked for, and of nearly all the members of the City Council.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Dunham, St. Armand, Baie, Berkshire, Franklin, Richmond and adjoining towns and townships, in the Province of Quebec and State of Vermont, desirous of securing better railway facilities for communication with the markets of Montreal, Portland and Boston, is to be held at the Town Hall, Frelighsburg, on Saturday.—[Quebec Mercury.]

The Quebec Mercury says:—"The French portion of the press at Montreal has, according to one of our contemporaries of that language, given some attention to schemes of French and Belgian immigration to Canada. At the time of the well remembered visit of the *Cyprien* to Quebec, M. DeBellevue, her commandant, remarked that the Basque population, over a quarter of a million in number, were anxious to emigrate, and might easily be attracted to Canada. Now, the Basques are accustomed to cold in the winter, even in their valleys, and all the year round in the higher elevations of their mountains. They are a remarkably fine people, some families of whom have already at various more or less remote times settled in Canada, amongst them that of DeSalaberry. To the Frenchean mountains, the home of the Basque, we owe the caliche; and the names of this ancient, aboriginal and gattural spoken race may be distinguished amongst the mass of French-Canadian nomenclature by their multiplicity of 're's, and their almost invariable termination in 'li, or 'y.' At that time Quebec was far more prosperous than at present and labor was in demand, and the proposal of M. DeBellevue received the support of the whole English speaking press of the city. To the surprise of their Anglo-Canadian contemporaries, the Frenchean Canadian journals, without actually condemning the proposal, quietly 'turned the cold shoulder' to it. Since then, it seems that the Montreal district has sent forth aspirations which our contemporary on Saturday last, in a very long 'leader,' treated as simply visionary and sentimental. He remarked that as we could not maintain our own population. It was out of place to seek another one, and summed up the situation by saying, French immigrants were asked, with great affection and by many endeavoring recollections, to come here and starve. Not only this, but our contemporary advised Frenchmen not to come to Quebec; precisely as we have advised Britons and all others only to settle in this Province when it was in a position to attract them, and when in other words, it would pay them to come. In fact, what is wanted is colonization by our own people. We want to check an exodus of the people, which is emptying the metropolis and threatens to desolate the Province. That is the first work to be done. It is to be remembered that the clearing, settling, and cultivating of Lower Canada were artificially and not naturally retarded; they were arrested first by the bad faith of the seigniorial body in 1776, and afterwards much more effectively by the Canada Tenures Act. The Lower Canada House of Assembly, up to its final dissolution, was loud in remonstrance against the grievances which had arrested the colonization of the country, and more especially the Act we have referred to. Now, the Quebec Parliament is the heir-at-law of the Lower Canada Parliament, and is bound to consider what measures are best calculated to extend the area of cultivation; to increase the numbers of the proprietary and agricultural class—the best class any country can contain; to organize and extend 'the war against the wilderness'; to bring back the absent to detain the departing, and to keep our cities and our country from a desolation fitter for an Asian mausoleum than (contingently) an American land.

The second conspiracy at the Kingston Penitentiary on Saturday morning last, was less formidable than the first. There is something of the ludicrous about it. A guard attracted by a light in a cell, entered and dragged forth a full fledged Indian, a convict, whose pose was stronger than his foresight had improvised this costume, consisting of a bed blanket, and some stuff for leggings, but no headress or feathers. The *Whig* says his idea was to wear there, under the convict's dress, out to the quarry and, when opportunity offered, to throw off the prison uniform, and cut for the woods. Vanity or curiosity, however, killed his scheme, for he lit a match to see how he looked; and the guard was upon him. The *News* relates a plot on Monday, discovered in time. It was planned that at dinner time, steel filings and snuff should be thrown into the eyes of the guards, and then a general attack and escape. There will be shortly a strict investigation into the present state of the prison, and the character of the guards.

DEATH FROM INTOXICATION.—MOUNT FORSTER, Dec. 1.—Mr. Colin Campbell, of the woolen factory in this village, was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning. It appeared from the evidence adduced at the Coroner's inquest that he had gone to bed the night previous in a state of intoxication, and was smothered during the night. The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

The Organism of Yorkville calls upon the Grand Master to use his influence to put down Ritualism and Tractarianism in Trinity College, Toronto.

ST. HYACINTHE'S COURT TRIAL.—The woman Bosté has been discharged; the Crown prosecutor on having abandoned the case, no evidence being obtainable to prove her complicity in the murder of her late husband.

MARRIED.

At Allumette Island, County of Pontiac, Quebec, on Wednesday, 25th ult, by Rev. J. O. Lynch, P. P. Mr. Thomas Maguire, son of James S. Maguire, Esq., to Miss Margaret, Daughter of John Kennedy, Esq., of the Chapsau Village. All of Allumette Island.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Dec 6, 1868.
Flour—Pollards, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Middlings \$3.80 \$4.00; Fine, \$4.15 to \$4.25; Super., No. 2 \$4.40 to \$4.45; Superfine \$4.80 \$4.90; Fancy \$5.00 to \$5.10; Extra, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2.30 to \$2.35 per 100 lbs.
Oatmeal per bbl. of 200 lbs.—\$6.20 to 0.00.
Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.13 to \$1.14.
Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$1.20 to \$1.30.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Dec 6, 1868.
s. d. s. d.
Flour, country, per quintal, 14 6 to 15 0
Indian Meal, do 10 0 to 10 6
Peas, do 6 3 to 6 4
Oats, do 3 0 to 3 0
Butter, fresh, per l 1 3 to 1 6
Do, salt do 1 00 to 1 2
Potatoes per bag 2 3 to 2 6
Onions, per muid 6 6 to 7 6
Lard, per lb 0 8 to 0 11
Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 8
Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8
Mutton do 0 5 to 0 6
Lamb, per quarter 2 6 to 5 0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 1 3 to 1 2
Hay, per 100 bundles, \$10.00 to \$12.00
Straw \$2.00 to \$9

WANTED TO BUY,

A COPY OF KEATING'S HISTORY OF IRELAND, folio edition.

ALSO,
SIR WILLIAM PETTY'S DOWN SURVEY, Edited by Sir Thomas Larcom.
Apply at this Office.
Montreal, Dec. 9th, 1868.

FOUND.

A LADY'S GOLD CHAIN at the Private Assembly, given at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, on Friday evening, November the 27th inst. Apply to,
D & J. SADLER & CO.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they intend holding a Bazaar of useful and fancy articles, on MONDAY, 4th January, 1869, and the four following days of the week; the proceeds to liquidate the debt upon the Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following ladies, and also by the Rev. the Parish Priest:—Mrs John McGillis, Williamstown; Mrs Gadbois, do; Mrs A. Fraser, Fraserfield; Mrs D. McDonald, Martintown; Mrs James McPherson, Lancaster; Mrs A. Leclair, do; Mrs Wm McPherson, do; Mrs Duncan McDonald, Williamstown.
Williamstown, Oct. 26, 1868. 3.12.

WANTED

For the Roman Catholic Separate School at Prescott, Ont., a first class Male Teacher, one holding a Normal School certificate preferred; application by letter prepaid will be received by the undersigned up to January 1st prox.

FRANCIS FORD,

Secretary,
Roman C. S. School

Prescott, Ont. Dec. 1st 1868.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Wanted for R. O. separate School, Lindsay, to e on his duties 1st January next, a male teacher having a first class certificate also a first class assistant female teacher. Application (with testimonials) prepaid, stating salary, will be received up to 15th December next.

A. CADOTTE,

Secretary School Board.

P. S. A male teacher capable of teaching classics and an assistant qualified to take charge of a choir preferred.

A. O.

Lindsay 20th Nov. 1868.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO Teachers Wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, county Terrebonne, capable of teaching the French and English languages. Liberal salary will be given. Please address, Patrick Carey, Secretary, Treasurer, School Commissioners St. Sophia Terrebonne Co. P.Q.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, a First class Teacher, who has taught in one of the Maritime Provinces for the past six years, is now open to an engagement. Can be communicated with at any time prior to 1st November. Would prefer a Catholic Separate school, and can be well recommended. A liberal salary required. Address: J. P. B., Teacher, office of this paper. Sept., 17.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal. }

In the matter of LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, Trader, of the City of Montreal,

Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that, on Monday, the twenty-second day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the said act.

LOUIS G. ST. JEAN,

By RIVARD & TAILLON

His Attorneys ad litem.

Montreal, Nov 23, 1868. 2m16

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,
KINGSTON, Ont.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful 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 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, \$1.40 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.)