

his bishop, of the refusal, the bishop said, you have driven your brother to despair by refusing him absolution.

In the second century, Irenaeus, 100 years after Christ, was a disciple of Polycarp who was a disciple of St. John the Apostle, informs us that some women came to the Church and confessed their sins with many tears, while others renounced the faith because they had not the courage to confess; knowing that without confession it was no use to belong to the faith; therefore they renounced it. In the time of Tertullian, the whole Christian world believed in confession. He strengthened his arguments with very strong quotations from the learned Tertullian, 1700 years ago, and showed that there were "hickory Catholics" then as well as now. If confession was instituted by the Lord, shall the sinner neglect it. The doctrine of confession has the testimony of those who lived 16, 17, and 18 centuries ago. During the first three centuries when the Church is acknowledged by Protestants to be in her purity, confession was practised throughout the Christian world. If it is a human institution or invention of man, as Protestants say, they ought to be able to tell where and by whom it was introduced; but we defy Protestant preachers to prove that confession has been instituted since the days of Jesus Christ. We defy them to tell when and by whom it was introduced. "Receive ye the Holy Ghost; whose sins ye shall forgive, they are forgiven, and whose sins ye shall retain, they are retained." This is the time confession was introduced. Hundreds of Protestant ministers have come over to us converted. I have received four thousand Protestants into the Church, nine of whom were ministers. About three thousand ministers have come over to the Church during the last thirty years; one bishop with 10,000 a year, resigned it—came over to us, and lives by teaching a little school at a salary of \$50 per month. Leibnitz, though himself a Protestant, says "If there is any thing Divine in the Catholic Church, it is Confession, or the Sacrament of Penance." Come my Protestant friends to see me—make your objections—I will be happy to meet and convince you of the truths of the Catholic doctrine—I would lose my life to save your souls. Great attention and respect prevailed among the Protestant portion of the audience. He concluded by thanking all for their marked attention, and related the pleasant incident of the minister whose congregation left the Church during his sermon; and the sexton when going away, politely requested the minister to lock the door after him when going home.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

A. D.

Hamilton, Feb. 7, 1870.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Mr. Editor,—Considering the present tone and spirit of the Montreal Daily Witness, I have come to the determination, that with the number dated Feb. 4th, my reading of that journal terminates. I am free to confess that its advertising columns have occasionally been to me a source of pecuniary advantage, for which I feel grateful. Henceforth however, I must look for it in other channels. In acting thus, I feel confident that I only follow the example of other Catholics of Irish, Scotch, English and Canadian origin. That there is a small sprinkling of the latter, to whom the fulsome eulogies of the Witness are like the smell of frankincense, may be true, but they are only a sprinkling.

The great body of our French Canadian brethren are true to the core to our Holy Mother the Church.

What then, I ask, are we to do with the copper with which we have been in the habit of buying our daily allowance of dirt? My voice has but little strength, yet, for once, I will exert it to the utmost.—Let each and all of us who have been in the habit either of reading or buying the journal alluded to devote our six weekly coppers to purchase THE TRUE WITNESS,—a paper that from the very commencement of its career, has with unflagging energy and ability,—through good and evil report,—manfully and successfully fought our battles with the adversary. In acting thus, we put ourselves to no inconvenience. If we crave the luxury of a daily paper, (and who does not?) there is the Daily News, the Daily Gazette,—the Daily Herald &c., in any of which is to be found reading matter of a far higher order than that contained in the other; in addition to possessing this inestimable advantage,—that these when they have occasion to express their dissent from our religious convictions, [in itself a painful circumstance to us, for we would that all men were of the same mind on that score] they do so in terms calculated to convey the least possible amount of offence.

Once more then fellow Catholics of French Canadian, Irish, English, and Scotch nationality:—if we cannot all be Zouaves, let us each and all do our best to defend THE SOLE TRUE WITNESS our Holy Mother the Church, especially at this time, when a project is on foot to engulf Her in a deluge of filth from the bottomless pit. You are aware that the Chief Engineer of this vast undertaking demanded at first

the modest sum of \$4500—cash down—(expenses most probably to be incurred in the outfit, for mapping and surveying)—then \$15,000 more as soon as convenient. Finally,—the total sum required for outfit and greasing the old rusty machinery, and completing the work was duly chronicled in the Montreal Daily Witness of Feb. 4, to amount in round numbers to Thirty thousand dollars. Let me look once more lest I should be mistaken.—Yes!—there it is—Thirty!! That short word is very suggestive. To borrow a high flavoured, poetical, anniversary meeting expression, "it stands in the nostrils of Christians."—Long ago a certain Judas betrayed his Master for Thirty pieces of Silver. A modern Iscariot, more wide awake than his predecessor, and (to complete the likeness) concealing his treachery with a Kiss—also covenanted to do the same work for Thirty pieces of Silver of \$1000 each.

Let us all devoutly hope, both Catholics and Protestants, that when he shall have obtained the price of his treason, he may not go forth and do as did his Elder Brother.

ABERDONIENSIS.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS AND THE GOD LESS SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR,—There are godless schools in our country—made godless not by statute law or by municipal regulation but by the spirit of liberality. The Separate Schools are not Godless. In them prayer is said, and the catechism is taught each morning, after morning prayer. The commandments of God are said, and the great truth of revelation are brought afresh to the children's minds.

3035 of the Common Schools are not Godless; prayer is said and the scriptures are read and hymns are sung daily and Sunday School books (religious of course) are in the children's hands.

The remaining 1445 Common Schools are Godless. The name of God is not heard in them. He is voted out of those schools and the spirit of liberality presides in His place. Those are the schools in which Roman Catholic children are found. There are 70,000 Roman Catholic children in Ontario, of whom 20,000 are in the Separate Schools leaving 50,000 in the Common Schools. Perhaps 10,000 of these receive some religious instruction, Catholics being in a majority in many sections and the teacher and trustees Catholic, still you have a clear majority of the whole in the Godless schools.

In the Common Schools in which Protestant and Roman Catholic children are in almost equal numbers, the trustees vote God out of the school. Protestant religious exercises are forbidden for fear of displeasing Catholics and causing separation: Catholic exercises are excluded for the same reason, and thus we have in a Christian community a school population of 130,000 children, embracing the majority of the Catholic children of the Province, receiving their school education in schools purely Godless.

Is there no remedy for this evil? Is it better for the Protestants of Ontario that the majority of the Roman Catholic children should be brought up in this way? Is it to the interest of Roman Catholics that 100,000 of their future fellow-citizens should ignore God during their school hours. What provision is made for this difficulty in France, Holland, Prussia, Austria—countries from which we hear no complaint?

Fortunately, here in Canada, we are rapidly advancing towards a temper of mind more favorable for fair legislation. Passions and prejudices foreign to our country are fast dying out—men are learning not to show their love to God by hating their fellow men. Since Confederation the Protestants of the Province of Quebec have been placed on a more favorable footing in relation to their schools than ever they were before, and now that the jealousies excited by foreign interference are extinct and not to be revived again, the Catholic minority of this Province are in a better position than heretofore. They are full of hope and confidence in the growing good sense, intelligence and love of equal dealing and justice of their Protestant fellow-citizens, and whatever changes in the Common, or amendments to the Separate School law may be found necessary, they feel confident will be made.

There is neither consolation for the present nor hope for the future in the spectacle of 130,000 of the youth of our land growing up in Godless schools, and he who can look on and be content with such a state of things, or even feel indifferent, must be a bad man, and a worse Christian.

HONOR CUI HONOR.

Lindsay, Jan. 31, 1870.

LECTURE IN PORT HOPE.

The Catholics of this town were favoured with a rich intellectual treat on the evening of Tuesday, the 8th instant. On said evening Father Leonard of Napanee delivered a most eloquent and instructive lecture on "The Catholic Church and Civil Liberty" in St. Mary's Church. For over an hour he held his large and highly appreciative audience spellbound by the masterly manner in which he handled his beautiful subject.—

Many of our separated brethren who were present on the occasion, expressed themselves highly delighted with the reverend lecturer; and so well they might, as few, if any, who heard the lecture, ever listened to a better literary effort. In originality of conception, purity of style, and gracefulness of diction, the lecture was certainly a masterpiece. Father Leonard is a ripe scholar, a chaste classical writer, and an accomplished speaker. Tho' yet quite young he has already made his mark in this Diocese, and has no doubt a bright and honorable future before him. That he may be long spared to his Parish which ought to be justly proud of him, and to the Church, of which he is a shining ornament, is the sincere wish of every Catholic in Port Hope.—Com.

There is much real poetry, and true Catholic sentiment in the annexed lines:—

LINKS WITH HEAVEN.

Our God in Heaven that holy place,
To each of us an angel guide has given;
But mothers of dead children have more grace—
For they give angels to their God and Heaven.

How can a mother's heart feel cold or weary,
Knowing her dearer self, safe, happy, warm?
How can she feel her road too dark or dreary,
Who knows her treasure sheltered from the storm?

How can she sin? Our hearts may be unheeding,
Our God forgot, our holy souls defied;
But can a mother bear her dead child pleading,
And thrust those little angel hands aside?

Those little hands stretched down to draw her ever
Nearer to God by mother love: we all
Are blind and weak, yet surely she can never,
With such a stake in Heaven, fail or falter.

She knows that when the mighty angels raise
Chorus in Heaven, one little silver tone
Is hers for ever; that one little praise,
One little happy voice is all her own.

We may not see her sacred crown of honour,
But all the angels flitting to and fro
Pause smiling as they pass—they look upon her
As mother of an angel whom they know.

One whom they left nestled at Mary's feet—
The children's place in Heaven was fully sine;
A little chant to please them, slow and sweet,
Or smiling, strokes their little folded wings;

Or gives them her white lilies, or her beads
To play with;—yet in spite of flower or song,
They often lift a wistful look that pleads,
And asks her why their mother stays so long?

Then our dear Queen makes answer she will call
Her very soon; meanwhile they are beguiled
To wait and listen while she tells them all,
A story of her Jesus as a child.

Ah, saints in Heaven may pray with earnest will
And pity for their weak and erring brothers;
Yet there is prayer in Heaven more tender still,
The little children pleading for their mothers.

ADLAIDE PROCTOR.

Lindsay, Ont.

Mr. F. Stewart is our duly appointed Agent for Ingersoll and neighborhood.

Mr. C. Donovan, Printer, is our duly appointed Agent for Hamilton and vicinity.

Mr. A. Lamond is our Agent for York River.

Mr. P. Doyle, Arcade, is our duly appointed Agent for Toronto.

The place to get your Spring Clothing care fully repaired and splendidly cleaned for the coming Spring is at the Broadway Tailoring Shop, 52 St. John Street, and now is the proper time to have your old clothing made new.

THE HISTORY OF A RING.—Yesterday afternoon two young French Canadian lads were going about from one jewellery store to another endeavoring to sell a ring. In the course of their rambles they came to Messrs. Savage & Lyman's jewellery store and their offered it for sale. The clerk to whom it was shown, at once perceived that its value was considerable. The ring itself was plain thick gold, but in it was set a very fine diamond worth about \$200. Finding so valuable a piece of property in the hands of two lads apparently in such poor circumstances, the surmise immediately was that the ring had been stolen. Detective Lafon was at once sent for, and the boys were taken to the Central Station where a strict interrogation elicited the following facts. Some fifteen years ago an elder brother of these two lads, was out upon the ice opposite Longueuil gathering bits of wood. As he was bending over he saw something glisten down in the ice, and a little digging brought the ring to light. Evidently neither he nor his parents could have had any idea of the value of the ring for from that day to this it has remained in the family, which always has been poor. The original finder died four years ago. The lads after telling their story offered to bring witnesses to prove its truth, and they were allowed to do so the ring remaining in the possession of Lafon. They soon after returned in company with Dr. Larocque, Mayor of Longueuil, who confirmed their tale. The jewel was then committed to Deputy Chief Tetu's keeping. In looking it over he discovered the following inscription inside it. "Presented to W. G. Mack, as a token of respect by the Camerons." Mr. W. G. Mack was formerly a distinguished advocate in this city, lately he has resided at Brampton Falls in the Eastern Townships, whither a letter was at once despatched to him. The ring possesses some historical interest. The 26th Cameronian Regiment was stationed in Montreal during the Gavazzi riots in 1853, and a number of the officers and men were indicted for murder for having fired upon the mob. Mr. Mack appeared as one of the counsel for the defence, and it was probably for his services at that time that this ring was given.

FUNERAL OF LT. GEN. WYNDHAM.—The funeral of Lieut. Gen. Sir Chas. A. Wyndham, K.C.B., took place this afternoon, attended with

all the military honors due to a deceased officer of his rank. The funeral ceremony was begun in the Garrison Church, Gosford street, where the remains of the deceased have lain since they arrived here on Thursday from Florida.—Witness, 12 inst.

On Saturday morning Wm. Workman, Esq. was again re-elected, by acclamation, Mayor of this city. We are sure this will be satisfactory to all classes of our fellow citizens.

LOVE AND DEATH.—Last spring during the stay of H. M. 69th Regiment in Montreal, a girl about 16 years of age, named Lucy H. fell in love with private Geo. Potter, and when the regiment went to Quebec, the confiding girl followed shortly afterwards, and got a place as servant at one of the hotels in the ancient capital, where she could occasionally meet her lover. Affairs went on very quietly till about two weeks ago when Potter applied to purchase his discharge, when, it is said, his captain refused his recommendation, without which he could not procure it. A few days afterwards Potter asked and obtained two days' leave of absence, and with his sweetheart returned to Montreal, and took up his quarters at the residence, in the Quebec suburbs, of his intended mother-in-law, where he remained over his leave several days, preparatory to getting married and crossing the lines to the United States. Unhappily for Potter, he was arrested last Friday, by Sergt. James, of the "Lock-Out Party," and sent to Quebec to be court-martialled, while the young woman, Lucy H., was arrested for aiding a soldier to desert. Her trial here will take place to-morrow.—Mont. Witness.

KINGSTON, Feb. 12.—A telegram was received last night from Napanee to arrest a man named Simpson on a charge of forgery. He was arrested at the British American Hotel and held till the arrival of Mr. Allan, Chief Magistrate of Napanee, into whose charge he was given. Mr. Simpson, through an agent, has been selling washing-machines brought from the country; and according to his statement, one of his agents named Parson has given him in return to machines sold, several promissory notes with names of respectable farmers to them, which notes have turned out to be forgeries.

The Perthburgh Review of the 4th inst. says:—"The Montreal Witness is a fairweather friend. Witness its last number is well nigh full of Mr. Chiqui and his doings in Montreal. Not long ago when Chiqui's troubles pressed hard on him, the Witness was the busiest in circulating suspiciously that him and would occasionally decline to receive his dictations. Now however when his star is in the ascendant the Witness cannot say too much to extol him. It used to give Chiqui many a bitter day by a statement when his cause was low, now he should be in the arms of Lord Chesterfield, that he does not need its patronage."

REV. RIVAN.—The following extract from instructions given to the Hon. Mr. McDougall by the Secretary of State for the Province, certainly indicates an intention on the part of the Canadian Government of dealing with consideration with the inhabitants of Winnipeg:—

1. That all their civil and religious liberties will be sacredly respected.

2. That all their properties, rights, and privileges (every kind, as enjoyed under the Government of the Hudson's Bay Company, will be continued.

3. That in granting titles to land now occupied by the settlers, the most liberal policy will be pursued.

4. That the present tariff of customs duties will be continued for two years from the 1st of January next, except in the case of spirituous liquors, as further in the Order-in-Council above alluded to.

5. That in forming your Council the Governor-General will see that not only the Hudson's Bay Company, but the other classes of the residents are fully represented.

6. That your Council will have the power to establish municipal self government at once, and in such manner as they may think most beneficial to the country.

7. That the country will be governed, as in the past by British law, and according to the spirit of British justice.

8. That the present government is to be considered as merely provisional and temporary, and that the Government of Canada will be prepared to submit a measure to Parliament, granting a liberal constitution, as soon as you, as Governor, and your Council, have had the opportunity of reporting fully on the wants and requirements of the Territory.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Pictou, Rev Mr. Leloir \$2; Hastings, M. Gormely 1; Charlottetown P. E. I. H. D. Brennan 5; Gaspe, Rev P. S. Guérin 2; Granby, O. Collins 3; Amherstburg, Rev W. Fennerty 2; Ronholm, M. Moran 1; Charlottetown, P. E. I., Rev A. McDonald 3 75; Osgesuncung, P. E. I., Rev J. E. McDonald 3; Warden P. Mahood 2; Sandwich, A. E. Satter 2; Brechin W. McDonald 1; Egerton J. Begley 2; Ralston P. O'Leary 2; Sweetburg, P. Butler 2; Goldfield, M. Quinn 2; Ob. A. J. Longue 2; Richmond L. Demery 3; Newmarket, P. O. Foley 2; Owen Sound, G. Spencer 2; Quebec, S. Connelley 2; Alexandria, D. P. McDonald 1; West Farley, Y. U. S. N. McDurdy 3; Bonaventure, Dr. De Boncheville 2; Athely, J. Taheny 2; J. Healey 2; R. Kenn dy 6; Barrie, M. Kenney 2; A. Gunn 7 50; Mrs. McShane 1 50; Chatham, N. B. W. O'Rourke 1; Iroquoia, P. W. White 2; St. John, N. B. F. Collins 4; Port Louis, J. Fian 2; Milton T. Backett 2; Eganville, L. Corlier 2; Egglefield, M. McGrath 2; Seely Bay, A. McCardie 2; Brudenell, R. J. McGormac 2; Toronto, M. Scollard 3; Park Hill, Miss M. O'Levin 2; Ottawa, R. Ryan 2; Marysville, P. Le 2; Aprio, P. Lofine 4; Vankleek Hill, D. Healey 3; Dickinson's Landing, T. F. Shields 1; North Gower, J. Kennedy 2; Melrose, J. Dineen 2; Hawkebury Mills, 1; Hochelaga, Mrs. Aylwin 2; St. Laurent, P. King 6; Little Robes, W. O'Connor 1.

Per Rev J. S. O'Connor Alexandria, G. O'Brien 2; J. McDonald 2.

Per W. Oshibish Gorwall, F. McLeod Glenaville, 2; Oapt J. McDonald 3; D. McMillan 6; A. McDonald 3.

Per J. Egan London, Self, 2; J. Milne 2.

Per Rev J. J. Schmitz Formosa, Self, 4; B. J. De ward 4; J. Seide, W. Ikeron, 2.

Per J. Harris, Guelph, Mrs. Keavany, 2.

Per J. O'Brien Inverness, P. Brown 2 50; J. B. Rousseau 1 50; T. Devany 1 50; J. Gorman 1 50; J. Quinn 1; L. Murphy, 1 48; B. St. Pierre 7 50; D. Kennedy 2.

Per S. Levesque St. Eugene, J. Maloney 1 50; T. Houghton 1 50.

Per J. Dissette, T. Regan Orlilla, 2.

Per P. McDonald, Onslow, Self, 2; J. Beehan, 2.

Per O. Fraser, Brockville, P. Fitzpatrick, 2.

Per J. J. Landy, K. Delane Bradford, 4.

Per P. Doyle, G. Darling, Woodbridge, 1.

Married.

On Wednesday, 9th inst., at the Bishop's Palace, by the Rev. Father Trudeau, O. M. I., Mr. Jos. Dupuis, to Miss Alphonsine, only daughter of Mr. Seraphin St. Oge, of this city.

Died.

In Ireland, on the 13th Jan., Andrew McTucker, M.D., of Castlereagh, Co. Roscommon, and formerly of Montreal.—R.I.P.

In Ireland, at his brother's residence, the Rev. Monsignor McTucker, V. G., P. P. Boyle. The deceased was much regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives in the Counties of Roscommon, Mayo, and Galway.—R.I.P.

A GOOD PRACTICE.—The old time habit of muzzling criminals offenders still exist with many other additions in that order of Britain's colonies Newfoundland. A local paper reports the case in the usual matter of a boy, John Bird, an old offender, was convicted on his own confession of stealing four pieces of pork from on board Barque "Leid" Mine, at E. Dufferin, near Exeter four months' imprisonment with hard labour, and to be once whipped,—20 lashes.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Feb. 12, 1870.

Flour—Pollards, \$2 20 to \$2 25; Middlings \$2 65 to \$2 75; Fine \$3 00 to \$3 10; Super., No. 2 \$3 40 to \$3 45; Superior \$4 10 \$0 00; Fancy \$4 15 to \$4 20; Extra \$4 35 to \$4 45; Superior Extra \$5 to \$5 00; Bag Flour, \$2 10 to \$2 17 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per bbl. of 200 lbs.—\$4 15 to 4 20. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$0 90 to \$0 95.

Asbes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 40 to \$5 45; Seconds, \$4 70 to \$4 75; Thirds, \$0 00 to 4 00.—First Pears, 0 00 to 0 75.

Pork per cwt. of 100 lbs.—Mess., 25 00 to 25 50; Prime Mess \$00 00; Prime, \$00 60 to 00 00.

Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 00c to 00c—good per choice Western bringing 15c to 17c.

Cheeses, per lb.—13 to 15c.

Lard, per lb.—15c.

Butter, per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0 00 to \$0 48.

Pease, per 60 lbs.—\$0 93.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Feb. 11, 1870.

Flour country, per quintal s. d. s. d.
Oatmeal, do 11 0 to 11 6

Indian Meal, do 7 6 to 8 0
Rye-Flour, do 0 0 to 0 0

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 3 to 1 5
Do, salt do (inferior) 0 10 to 0 11

Cheese, do 0 0 to 0 0

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry (old), per couple 10 0 to 17 6
Do (young), do 0 0 to 0 0

Geese, do 6 0 to 10 0
Ducks, do 4 0 to 6 0

Fowls (wild), do 0 0 to 0 0
Chickens, do 3 0 to 4 0

Pigeons (tame), do 1 0 to 1 6
Partridges, do 3 9 to 4 6

Hares, do 1 6 to 2 6
Rabbits (live), do 0 0 to 0 0

Woodcock, do 8 0 to 0 0
Snipe, do 0 0 to 0 0

Plover, do 0 0 to 0 0

MEATS.

Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 6
Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8

Mutton, do 0 5 to 0 6
Lamb, do 0 5 to 0 6

Veal, per lb 0 6 to 0 7
Beef, per 100 lbs \$5 00 to 8 0

Pork, fresh do \$9 00 to 10 00

GRAIN.

Wheat, per minot 00 0 to 00 0
Barley, do (new) 2 6 to 2 9

Peas, do 3 0 to 3 6
Oats, do 1 6 to 1 8

Buckwheat, do 2 3 to 2 6
Indian Corn, do 2 6 to 3 0

Rye, do 0 0 to 0 0
P. R. Seed, do 7 3 to 7 6

Timothy, do 12 6 to 13 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Potatoes per bag 3 9 to 4 6
Turnips do 0 0 to 0 0

Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 0 0
Maple Syrup per gallon 0 0 to 0 0

Honey 0 0 to 0 0
Lard, per lb 0 11 to 1 0

Eggs, fresh, per dozen 1 3 to 1 8
Haddock, do 0 3 to 0 4

Manila Sugar, per lb 0 5 to 0 6
Apples, per barrel \$3 50 to \$5 00

Hay, per 100 bundles, \$2 50 to \$3 00
Straw \$2 00 to \$3 00

WANTED.

A person of steady habits, well acquainted with business, about to travel in Europe, offers his services to any one desiring Office, Conveyance, P. C. or other business done there. References furnished. Address, P. O. Box 304, Quebec, P. Q.

TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman Catholic Separate School Pictou, Ont. Applicants to address to

JOSEPH RICHMOND,

WANTED.

A good Male Teacher, with First-Class Certificate, for School Section No. 10, in the Township of Lancaster. A Catholic preferred. Must be well recommended. Salary liberal. Applr, enclosing Testimonials, to D. J. MacLachlan, or John O'Kavanagh, Trustees North Lancaster via Glenora Post Office, Glenora, Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED for the Roman Catholic Separate School at Lindsay, a Head Master. One holding a First Class Normal School certificate preferred. Applications, with Testimonials, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until first of January next.

JOHN KNOWLSON,

TEACHER WANTED.

A School Master, with an elementary diploma; to teach the English language. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM HART, SEC. TREAS.

St. Catharines,

Co. Two Mountains,