

The love that the Republican party in the United States bear to Irishmen is well exemplified in the following article, quoted by the *Irish American* from the *Chicago Post*, of a late date, a leading Republican journal, and the stout advocate of the claims of the North to hold the South in subjection. We commend this article, or rather our extracts from it, to the careful perusal of Irishmen and Catholics, together with the severe, but well merited strictures thereupon, of the *New York Irish American*.

The *Chicago Post* meets the argument that to confer political equality on the negroes, will be to give them social equality, and will lead to the inter-marriage of whites with blacks, by the following ribald abuse of Irishmen and Catholics:—

Teddy O'Flaherty votes. He has not been in the country six months. But he has been through Dan O'Hara's court. He is naturalized. Terence O'Manus swore for him that he had been five years in the United States; that he was a gentleman of good moral character, and Dan O'Hara knew that he was a Democrat. And so he was naturalized of course.

He has hair on his teeth. He never knew an hour in civilized society. He never stepped on anything more solid than a dirt floor all his life until he stood on the deck of an emigrant ship. He is a born savage—as brutal a ruffian as an untamed Indian of the North American tribes. Of course he can't read. He can't write. All books to him are sealed. He only believes in the priest; and the priest is only a little less a barbarian than he. 'Be Jesus, I'm a Dimmercat!' is his shibboleth. Breaking heads for opinion's sake is his practice. The born criminal and pauper of the civilized world, and withal the innocent victim of the statecraft of England, and of the priestcraft of Rome—a wronged, abused, and pitiful spectacle of a man capable of better things, pushed straight to hell by that abomination against common sense called the Catholic religion, and that outrage upon political decency falsely known as American Democracy—what else does he know? To compare him with an intelligent freedman would be an insult to the latter.

Do American women run after Teddy O'Flaherty? Are they in haste to marry him? Oh, father of a beautiful daughter, are you afraid that she will break away from your love and kindness and make Teddy a companion? Yet how much less danger of her marrying a nigger! The black man, if he has been at all favoured by the chances that slavery afforded, is the superior of Teddy in the things which women value, but his color is against him, and so Cuffy and Paddy are equal—the first having the most civilization; the latter being the whitest.

Now, marriage is not a thing of the law, save and except as the law directs how it shall be celebrated. If a decent woman wants to marry Teddy O'Flaherty, the law takes no cognizance of her low desire. If she wants to marry a nigger, the law is equally dumb. When then, you can point out to us that the race of Americans is in danger of deterioration by the admixture of the O'Flaherty blood, we shall be ready to believe that it is danger of deterioration by the admixture of nigger blood. Putting colour aside, what is there to choose between Teddy and Cuffy?

The country has survived the Irish emigration, the worst with which any other country was ever afflicted. The Irish fill our prisons, our poor-houses, our reform schools, our hospitals, our eleemosynary and reformatory institutions of all sorts. Search a convict or a pauper, and the chances are that you will find the skin of an Irish Catholic at the same time, an Irish Catholic made a criminal or a pauper by the priest and politician who have deceived him and kept him in ignorance in a word a savage as he was born. He has not thus far deteriorated the American blood. Why then fear that with these obstacles of race and color in the way, the nigger will accomplish that in which the Irish have failed.

Beh! This appeal to the fear of the populace that we must have a civil war, this country, like Mexico, is ruled by a mixed race. Is only the gabble of racists who want to perpetrate injustice under cover of a popular prejudice. Mexico was not so ruined either. The priests, bishops, monks, nuns, operating upon the Catholic laity did the job for that unhappy republic. Just as Catholicism, which is despotism, goes out, Mexico rises. The danger of miscegenation, white with black, is, then, as remote as that of Teddy O'Flaherty will succeed in making his way by marriage into the American families by whom he is abhorred. We have been acquainted with Teddy a long time. He has dug numerous canals, made many railroads, fought many a fight, voted the democratic ticket, been in many a jail and pauper house, and he has all the while been priest ridden. The fat, sleek, ruddy gilled liar and scoundrel (consciously such) who have been about him have kept him in ignorance, robbed him of his peace, and given him, after many sprinklings of holy water what they call passports to heaven; but he is Teddy O'Flaherty yet; and it was disposed to marry, there's Bridget—Bridget only. Miscegenation is not for him.

The above extracts no doubt truly express the sentiments which the great majority of the Northern and Republican party in the United States entertain towards Irishmen and all Catholics. The *New York Irish American* thus happily replies to them:—

We believe, in the worst period of the frenzy of Know Nothingism, a fouler tirade of abuse than the foregoing ever found its way into print. The miserable bound who indicted it, and the equally wretched idiot who gave it circulation forget how short a time it is since they were yelling with delight around Mulligan and his Teddy O'Flaherty, who in the South West, stood between them and the victorious march of the Confederates, even as Mesager and Corcoran and Shields, with their Irish legions, checked their advance at the North while Massachusetts could not find enough of her own sons with pluck or patriotism sufficient to recruit her ranks, and had to send out her agents to buy, steal or kidnap the Southern negroes, who, by special favor, at Washington, were allowed to be counted as her quota. 'Deteriorate the American blood,' indeed! Does the fool-mind of scribbler imagine that the world is as stupid and short of memory as he shows himself to be, or that people do not recollect the declaration of the Massachusetts Commission on the medical statistics of the census, which showed that the native population of New England had become so deteriorated from 'vice and money-grubbing, that, in two or three generations the race would vanish from the earth, if it had not been for the admixture of new, healthy blood brought into the country by the foreign-born emigrants? Or does this canting hypocrite forget that when the State of Rhode Island instituted a similar investigation, the revelations they made were of so horrifying a nature that they had to be suppressed, and the Commission abolished, lest the civilized world should get hold of them, and cry out against the cant and humbug which made New England a whitened sepulchre?

The Republicans complain that the Irish are antagonistic to them, and will not even examine into their principles; but while their organs indulge in such language as we have quoted above, they can expect nothing but hostility from all who have either the blood or the feelings of manhood in them. The party that could tolerate such a rag as this *Chicago Post* as their mouthpiece, would give us neither friendship nor fair play if they had the power, as they evidently have the will, to crush us, out of sheer bigotry and fanatical hate.

OBITUARY

The mortal remains of the Rev. Walter Barret, Secretary to his Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, whose death was chronicled in the *True Witness* of the 18th ult., were interred on last Monday, the 14th ult., in the Catholic Church of Williamstown, with all the sad pomp and magnificence which the "Spouse of Christ" shows to those whose bodies have been the temple of the Holy Ghost.

The deceased Rev. gentleman was in his thirty-fourth year; and the very day of his death, counted but eighteen short months from the day upon which, for the first time, he had the unspeakable happiness of offering up the Adorable Sacrifice of the Mass.

Of him well may it be said: "Consummatus in brevi expletur tempora multa," for never did young priest, in the first fervor of his Ordination, exert himself more, or more ardently long for the glory of his God and the salvation of his fellow-men.

For some years the lamented deceased had been engaged in temporal affairs, in which he was most successful, securing a respectable independence, and endearing himself to all with whom he came in contact. In early youth, the fondest, the holiest desire of his heart was to consecrate himself to the service of the altar; but circumstances not permitting it then, it was only a few years since, his pious heart was filled with unutterable joy at seeing a possibility of realising the holy aspirations of days gone by.

Introduced to the present venerable Bishop of Kingston, whom, to know is to love, he was received with the greatest kindness, and every thing done to second his generous and laudable desires. Having completed his philosophy in Regiopolis, His Lordship gave him the "Soutane" and made him reside with himself in his palace.

Though exceedingly delicate, often very ill, he made such excellent use of his time, that His Lordship, long before the usual theological term had expired, was pleased to confer upon him the sacred order of the Priesthood; and to show his high appreciation of his many sterling qualities, decided on ordaining him in his own parish church, St. Mary's, Williamstown.

No doubt on that, to him the happiest day of his life, he looked forward to a long career of usefulness; but God had disposed otherwise, and but one short year and a half have rolled by since that fair summer morning, when having cheerfully made the sacrifice of the world, its pleasures and its joys, he perfected it by the sacrifice of his young life, remitting, with most Christian and edifying resignation, his soul into the hands of Him who created it.

The solemn mass for the dead was offered for him the morning of his interment by his Lordship, assisted by the Rev. Vicar General Hay, as high priest, the Rev. Fathers Lynch and McDonald being deacon and subdeacon.

The church was draped in deepest mourning, the grand and side altars, communion table, pulpit and windows being covered: while from the ceiling and columns supporting the gallery, hung ample and most graceful festoons of white and black cloth.

Immediately before the gate of the Sanctuary was placed the body enclosed in a beautiful metallic case and surmounted by numbers of waxen tapers. Immediately before the *Litania*, his Lordship addressed the congregation, speaking in eloquent and most feeling terms of the honored dead. At the conclusion of the service, the body was lowered into the grave at the Gospel side of the large Altar, when the face was exposed, many being desirous to look for the last time on him in death, whom they had loved so much in life. He is gone! Peace to his ashes; may he rest in peace! Never did a nobler heart warm the human breast; never was there a more charitable, more unselfish, or more honorable man; and certainly never was priest more beloved by all who knew him, or whose memory could be held in higher benediction.

In him the Church has lost a most devoted son; the Bishop a good and faithful priest; and the writer of this most imperfect tribute to his hallowed memory, a dear, a cherished friend, almost the last link that still binds him to a world of sorrow. Requiem eternam dona ei Domine. Amen.

Williamstown, Dec. 20, 1868.

A REAL CHRISTIAN.—In our Protestant exchange we find the following notice of one lately deceased, who though walking amongst the humble ones of earth takes, we doubt not, a high place in the celestial ranks. The first extract is from the *Herald*, the other from the *Montreal Witness*:—

'SHE DID WHAT SHE COULD.'—The death of Mrs. Dennis Downey of St. Antoine street, is announced. Deceased was one of those charitable persons who were willing to divide, nay, do more than that, her all with the poor. Although only the wife of a fruit dealer, and that in a small way, her acts of kindness have found for her a place among the charitable ones of Montreal. Many is the orphan who, without her kindly shelter, would have been cast upon the cold charity of the city, and of such seldom was her house destitute. The new-borns were specially favoured by her, and the Christmas dinner of St. Patrick's Asylum was always supplied with good things from her generous hand.

TRUE CHARITY.—An obituary appears in our columns to day of Mrs. Dennis Downey, whose good qualities should be generally known. Her means were scanty, but nevertheless she was always willing to divide with the poor. Her donation to the Orphans of St. Patrick's Asylum, in the shape of good cheer at Christmas, was equal to that of persons whose means far exceeded hers; and her donations were rarely without an orphan or two. Indeed her acts of kindness even to the "Newborns" will not be forgotten by them. She on one occasion gave

a donation in the shape of apples to their festival, and she was always kind in bestowing more value to them for their "copper," than to those better circumstances. One of the boys transgressed so far as to steal a lobster from her when she occupied a store in McGill street, being caught by a passer-by and given in charge to Mrs. Downey, with a suggestion that she should give him to a policeman, she answered, "God knows the whose child he is, and I will not send him to gaol, but I will give him the lobster and two apples if he promises not to steal again." She took the boy in a motherly manner, by the hand, after he had promised, and said, should you be tempted to steal again, come to me and I will give you rather than that you should steal.

115 Wickenden Street, Providence, R. I.
Dec. 22nd, 1868.

My Dear Sir,—Both your letters of 19th ult., also your telegram from Albany are to hand, saying that, as a deputation from the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of Montreal, you called at my address at Albany, but could not find me; and adding, that your excellent and patriotic Society were most anxious to have me visit Montreal, and deliver an address for the Irish inhabitants of that city.

In answer I beg to offer your Society the expression of my deep-felt gratitude for their generous opinion of me, and request you to accept for yourself my special thanks for the handsome manner in which you conveyed to me the ardent desire of my devoted countrymen in the Canadian Dominion to see and hear me.

I fear that the public journals have colored to too highly my character, and so lauded my poor efforts to assist good men in the cause of our oppressed, loved native land that the patriots of Montreal will be disappointed by my presence amongst them. They are, however, I am apt to think, considerate enough to take the will for the deed.

"I give thee all, I can no more,
The poor the offering be,
My heart and tongue is all the store,
That I can bring to thee."

I have had several pressing invitations from other parts of the Dominion. To these I have forwarded my answer, conveying the expression of my wish and disposition to visit them as soon as possible. From many parts of this Glorious Republic warm letters have reached this address, and I have been adjusting the probable time I could attend to them in such order as not to disappoint any, whilst I should take care not to exhaust myself by long intermediate journeys.

As you went to so much trouble to secure my presence for the evening of January the 14th at your Concert in the St. Patrick's Hall, I can not withhold my compliance with the wish of your excellent Society, and shall therefore—God permitting—be with you. I am to lecture here on Monday the 11th of January—subject: "Mixed Education, and the Coming Council of the Church at Rome." In order to be with you I am compelled to adjourn several appointments in New England—I could not refuse your urgent invitation. In fact, the call of your Society, being unanimous, is, in my mind tantamount to a command.

I leave to yourselves to make arrangements for my reception on arrival.

For your flattering opinions of my poor talents, I am thoroughly grateful; and again expressing my thanks, believe me to remain your devoted servant.

MARTIN A. O'BRENNAN.

We have received the Almanac for 1869 of the Royal Insurance Company. This is a very useful compilation, very handsomely printed in colors.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE FIRE-MARSHALS AND THE CHIEF OF THE FIRE-BRIGADE.—Mismanagement and cross-purposes seem to cling to the unfortunate Fire-marshalship. It appears even to be doubtful what shall be considered as being a fire, and what is not. The giving of an alarm, or the presence of the firemen, should be held to establish the fact. Be this as it may, the Fire-marshals declare that a fire broke out in the Seminary on the 8th of November, and they claim \$1000 as the fee for investigation. But neither the Superior of the Seminary nor the Insurance Company nor yet did the Chief of the Fire Department, ever become aware of such a fire having occurred. It seems however, that a servant, after lighting the gas, threw down the match, which, falling amongst some rubbish, set it on fire. This fire, such as it was, the Fire-marshals investigated, and declared that it caused damage. Now the law requires that, before the Fire-marshal can claim his fee, he shall obtain a certificate from the Chief of the Fire brigade certifying that an investigation has been made. The Chief, having refused to sign a certificate in the present instance, on the ground that he had not been made aware that the investigation had taken place, the Fire-marshals sue him for damages incurred in the withholding of their fee of ten dollars. This case is apparently to be made a test one, to settle the question, whether the Chief, under the law as it now stands, is bound to sign the Fire-marshal's certificate. As to the fire in the Seminary, it seems to have been a most trifling affair;—but so would most fires prove, if fortunately they were stamped out like this one was. Many trifling fires have occurred lately, and yet there is little or no doubt that they were originated by an incendiary. But there seems to be a "misgiving link" as between the Chief and the Fire-marshals, whereby the former should be provided by the latter with sufficient evidence that an investigation has been held. As it is, the Chief cannot speak of his own knowledge, and refuses to sign to a fact of which he may know nothing but by hearsay. *Montreal Witness.*

A CHILD FROZEN TO DEATH.—A woman named Margaret McDonald, residing at the Tanneries, on Thursday morning brought in a child, 14 days old, to be christened. While coming along St. Joseph street, she observed that the child was rather cold. She went into the Obhollez Square Police Station, and on taking the clothes off the child it was found to be dead. An inquest was held by Mr. Coroner Jones, and a verdict of 'Died from the inclemency of the weather' returned.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Andrew Thompson plumber and gas fitter, residing at the corner of Vire and St. George street, retired to bed Saturday morning about five o'clock, after spending the week in drinking and dancing. About seven o'clock, he awoke and asked his wife for a cup of tea. She got the tea ready, but, hearing him breathe heavily, thought he was asleep. A few minutes afterwards, not hearing any noise, she approached the bed, and found her husband was dead. An inquest was held by Mr. Coroner Jones, and a verdict of 'nervous proplexy' returned by the jury. Thompson was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and four small children in extremely indigent circumstances.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning while the snow trains were proceeding westward, the body of a man was found lying on the track, two miles this side of the Lachine Junction. They backed to the junction with the body, and at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon brought it to the Bonaventure station where an inquest was opened by Mr. Coroner Jones. The jury viewed the body and found that death ensued from injuries to the head. The body was not recognized, and how deceased came to his death is not known. The body was removed to the Roman Catholic dead house for identification. In the meantime the Coroner adjourned the inquest until this (Saturday) morning, in order to obtain further information as to how deceased came on the track. From his dress he appears to be a French Canadian; about thirty years of age; comfortably dressed; with his capuchin over his head and a fur victrola around his neck.

We have several times alluded to the case of Guimette, the Athabaska farmer, who is charged with firing his house and burning his wife and two children, so as to be free to marry a girl residing in the same parish, and it now appears that the evidence adduced at the coroner's inquest was of such a strong circumstantial character that the authorities have committed him for trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench. The counsel engaged on both sides have, in the meantime, agreed to suppress the preliminary evidence so as to create no prejudice in the minds of the jury.

THE WHELAN CASE.—Toronto, Dec. 24.—As previously announced, Whelan was brought before the Court of Queen's Bench to day, with an argument for an appeal to the Court of Error and Appeal was heard. In answer to Justice Ritchie, J. H. Cameron stated the cause of appeal, and said that the Attorney-General had given his consent as to the legal point raised to *modus operandi* of the appeal and argued at some length. Mr. Cameron also applied for a writ of Habeas Corpus to bring the prisoner up on the first day of the meeting of the Court of Error and Appeal. The writ was granted, and accordingly the Chief Justice gave a further respite until the 1st of February, that being the first day of the term and first after the sitting of the Court of Error and Appeal on which the Court of Queen's Bench can make a return. The points raised in the appeal are a *fiat* from the Attorney-General, and the validity of the recent judgment confirming the sentence, Mr. Cameron holding that it is contrary to practice and some recent decisions.

SANDFIELD'S ECONOMY WHITTLING TO A FINE POINT.—Considerable discussion was raised last night in the House says the *Globe* on the discovery of the fact that salaries of officers in the Educational Department were actually much larger than stated in the estimates, the difference being set down to contingencies and special accounts. Mr. Wood promised to amend his estimates at a future state. Objection was made to the vote of \$1,800 for printing the *Journal of Education*; and Mr. Wood made a very poor defence of that remarkable publication. Mr. McColl, of Norfolk, said that in his former capacity of Postmaster he had great difficulty in inducing School Trustees to take the *Journal* out of his office. Mr. Sandfield MacDonald came to the rescue by stating that the *Journal* would henceforth be printed at the Government office, and would be economically got up. This was a very poor excuse for an utterly unnecessary and even mischievous publication. If it is not needed it is no excuse to say that it is cheap. We hope that at a future stage some member will move to strike out the item. We fancy that no member would like to be called upon to defend the *Journal of Education* before his constituents.

We notice that Mr. Howland, pending the completion of the official mansion, has \$2,500 a year allowed him for rent. Sir Narcis Bellu, though he be a Knight, is living quietly, as St. Paul once said, in his own hired house, and is charging the public nothing for his lodgings. Our Lieutenant Governor is therefore, certainly not one of the Quebec officials to whom the censure of wasteful expenditure should be applied. *Montreal Herald.*

At the Recorder's Court in London on Wednesday, John Cooper, a soldier of the 69th regiment was arraigned for forcible entry into a house and a trivial theft. He pleaded not guilty, and the jury, after being out five hours, returned into court, 'not agreed'—ten being for acquittal. They were about being discharged, when Cooper, who is a reckless character, pleaded 'guilty' for the purpose of staying in gaol all winter. Another plea for ball and chain or a tread mill.

Thomas Oddy, formerly of Whitby, was shot by a detective, in a low saloon in Chicago last week. The detective, it appears, had a warrant for his arrest, but Oddy refused to go with him. Some of Oddy's companions interfered to rescue him, and thus the fatal shooting.

Births.

In this City on Sunday, the 27th December, the wife of Mr. John Hoolahan, of a son.

In this city on the 21th ult., the wife of Francis Green, of a daughter.

Died.

In this city, on the 23 instant, Annie beloved daughter of Mr. Bernard Taussey, aged 2 years and 3 months.

In this city, on the 26th ult., Catherine Hardigan, the beloved wife of Denis Downey, aged 59 years—May her soul rest in peace.

At Alexandria, Glengarry, on Tuesday, the 8th December Angus Ohisholm, aged 36 years: he has left a wife and a son 3 years of age to mourn his loss. He was Brother-in-law to the Rev Dr. Ohisholm, Perth, Ont.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Dec. 28, 1868.
Flour—Pollards, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Middlings \$4 00 to \$4 10; Fine, \$4 30 to \$4 40; Super. No. 2 \$4 55 to \$4 65; Superfine \$4 95 to \$5 00; Pastry \$5 10 to \$5 15; Extra, \$5 30 to \$5 50; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0 00; Bag Flour, \$2 45 to \$2 50 per 100 lbs.
Cattle per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$6 20 to 0 00.
Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1 14 to \$1 16.
Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$1 20 to \$1 30.
Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 40 to \$5 50 Seconds, \$4 70 to \$4 80; Thirds, \$4 20 to 0 00.—First Pearls, 5 60.
Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 23 25 to 23 50;—Prime Mess \$00 00; Prime, \$13 00 to 13 25.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Dec 28, 1868.
Flour, country, per quintal, 14 6 to 15 0
Indian Meal, do 10 0 to 10 0
Peas, do 6 3 to 6 0
Oats, do 3 0 to 3 0
Butter, fresh, per lb 1 3 to 1 4
Lard, do 1 00 to 1 2
Potatoes per bag 2 3 to 2 6
Onions, per mino 6 0 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 3 0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 1 3 to 1 3
Hay, per 100 bundles, \$10 0 to \$13
Straw \$2 00 to \$3



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place on MONDAY EVENING next, 4th instant, at Eight o'clock precisely.

By Order,
P. J. COYLE, Rec.-Sec.

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, Lanaster; Mrs A. Leclair, do; Mrs Wm McPherson, do; Mrs Duncan McDonald, Williamstown.
Williamstown, Oct. 28 1868. 3-12

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec. In the Superior Court, District of Montreal. In the matter of JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL, an Insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of March next, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said act and its amendments.
JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL.
By M. GARAUULT, Atty ad litem.
Montreal, Dec 28, 1868. 2m21

WANTED.

FOR the Municipality of St. Sylvester, a School Mistress, with a diploma for elementary school in the English language.
Apply to M. LESSARD, Secret.-Tres.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Thomas Moylin, who left Summer Hill, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, on the 20th Sept. 1867, and sailed from Liverpool, on Board the *Moravian Steamship* for Canada. Any information of him will be thankfully received by William or Thomas Moylin, G. W. R. R., London, Ont.

WANTED TO BUY,

A COPY OF KEATING'S HISTORY OF IRELAND, 10th edition.
ALSO,
SIR WILLIAM PETTYS DOWN SURVEY, Edited by Sir Thomas Larcom.

Apply at this Office.
Montreal, Dec. 9th, 1868.

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.

FRANCOIS FORD, Secretary.
Roman C. S. School
Prescott, Ont. Dec. 1st 1868.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Wanted for R. C. separate School, Lindsay, to e on his duties in 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. C. 4 16
Lindsay 20th Nov. 1868.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the R. C. Separate School of Brockville, a Male Teacher, holding a first class certificate, to enter on duty on first of January next. Apply, with references, and stating salary to the undersigned.
JOHN O'BRIEN, Priest.
Brockville, 15th Dec. 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 any time prior to 1st. November. Would prefer a Catholic Separate school, and can be well recommended. A liberal salary required. Address: P. B. Teacher, office of this paper Sept. 17.

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, \$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 first Thursday of July.