

In the year 1846, the present Pope was elected. Then the whole world applauded him, and none more so than those who have since turned out to be his most treacherous foes. But there was a party of revolution in the state, who undertook to bring out changes which would put them into power. Victor Emmanuel was completely in the hands of this party, from the day of his accession. A prominent man of this party was Garibaldi. He gathered round him a band of desperate men, and during the absence of the Pope, held high revel in Rome, along with Massini. But France had thought it her duty to come to the assistance of the Pope, and an expedition was fitted out for Rome. Then Louis Napoleon was raised to the head of the French Empire. The result was Garibaldi was defeated and obliged to flee the country. The party action, as it was called, was thus checked, and Louis Napoleon continued to hold them in check. Just then the whole world was horrified with attempts to assassinate the Emperor of France, and when one of the would be assassins was condemned to death, he told the Emperor that, unless, he made friends with the party of action, he would be hunted down, and in time some one would succeed in securing his death. From that time Napoleon seemed to be more friendly with the revolutionary party. Soon the intentions of that party became manifest. They collected an army of 60,000 men, and, without the least pretext, marched into the territory of Rome. It turned out since that this was done with the full approval of the Emperor of France, although there were French troops in Rome all the time; but they were not in a position to be called into use, and even the French Ambassador at Rome was absent at the time: In September, 1864, came the Convention, when an agreement was entered into between Victor Emmanuel, the Pope, and Napoleon, by which Napoleon agreed to withdraw all his troops from Rome in two years. At the time the French soldiers were about to leave Rome, the Pope, issued his invitation to all his bishops to meet him at Rome seven months afterwards. It was predicted that that meeting could never be held, and that the Pope, before that time would be compelled to leave Rome. But that prediction was falsified by the event. Then Garibaldi came out, and made appeals to the people throughout the south of Italy, and gathered in Contributions and volunteers. France saw all this, and remonstrated; but the thing went on, and the Italian Government sent down 40,000 men. Then there came a stern message from France, and Garibaldi was arrested, and sent to Caprera, from which place he issued letters to his followers. The Papal army then numbered about 13,000 men. Garibaldi easily escaped from Caprera, by his departure, in fact, was connived at. The news of his escape was sent to Paris, and Napoleon sent troops to Rome at once; but the Italian Government secretly assisted Garibaldi. After referring more in detail to the campaign of that year, the lecturer proceeded to speak of the temporal power of the Pope. It might be overthrown now, but it would rise up again. But there was one fact that should be remembered—every attempt to overthrow the Catholic Church had failed. She is as vigorous now as ever. Again, the Pope of Rome is the Head of this Church. Millions of people obey his authority and follow his advice. He has a great power. This chief must either be a sovereign or a subject. If he is a subject he owes a subject's duty; he is bound to uphold the temporal interests of sovereign and uphold his policy. Would any sovereign of Europe allow any other country to have 200,000 bayonets distributed throughout it? Yet the Pope has a power equal to those 200,000 bayonets. Therefore Louis Napoleon will not allow Victor Emmanuel to have the Pope as his subject, neither will Prussia nor England herself allow it. The Pope must be independent; he must stand aloof from all the other monarchs.

The Rt. Rev. gentleman concluded by thanking the audience for their kind attention, and exhorted them all to obey the Holy Father, not merely as a spiritual, but as a temporal ruler. He resumed his seat amid enthusiastic cheers. Rev. Father O'Farrell expressed his pleasure at having heard so able an exposition of the temporal power of the Pope, and expressed the gratitude which they all felt towards the distinguished prelate for his kindness in again appearing before them.

The subjoined communication did not reach us last week, until the paper was just going to press. This explains its non-appearance in our last issue:—

ALEXANDRIA, GLENGARRY, ONT.,
Nov. 9, 1868.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

DEAR SIR—At a large and influential meeting of the Catholic Parishioners of Alexandria, convened in the Brick School House here, after Mass on Sunday, 1st instant, to take into consideration the subject of a communication from a correspondent residing in this village, and calling himself "A Catholic," which appeared in the *Cornwall Freeholder* of the 23rd ult.; Major Allan Williams was called to the chair, and Colin D. Chisholm, Esq., was elected Secretary, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Donald McMillan, M.D., and seconded by John McGillis, of Kenyon, That whereas a certain correspondent styling himself "A Catholic," has recently, through the columns of the *Cornwall Freeholder*, maliciously assailed our Parish Priest and Religion, in an unbecoming manner;

Be it therefore resolved, that we the Catholic Highlanders of the parish of Alexandria, spurn with contempt such base and malicious attack, and consider it as dangerous to the well-being of Religion and Society.

Moved by Angus McDougald, of Kenyon, seconded by Donald McPhee, of Alexandria, That we the Catholics of this Parish consider this slanderous attack upon our Parish Priest, as the production of a low and ill cultivated mind, void of decency and honor, and unworthy of the name of a

Catholic, or of any party claiming any pretensions to respectability, or standing in Society.

Moved by Theodore Chisholm, of Lochiel, seconded by Archibald McDougald, of Lancaster,

That we the Catholic Highlanders of this Parish repudiate as false and calumnious the statement of the said correspondent, in which he says that "petty tyranny to an unheard of extent has been practiced upon them in this parish;" and we hereby feel it to be our bounden duty to express ourselves as always contented to live in the Faith of our Fathers, and to submit to the voice of our Church; (saying and expecting your correspondent), and that such remarks were unwarrantable and groundless.

Moved by John A. Williams, seconded by George Harrison,

That the Catholics of this Parish have always lived on amicable terms with their Protestant fellow-citizens, and would rejoice in the perpetuation of the like friendly feeling in the future; and that it is the opinion of this meeting that the object in view by the correspondent of the *Freeholder*, was to enkindle the flames of religious discord among the people of this country, for purposes discreditable to any gentleman.

Moved by John R. McDonald, of Lancaster, seconded by Duncan McDonald, of Kenyon,

That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the Editor of the *Cornwall Freeholder*, desiring him to publish the same in his next issue as the unanimous wish of the Catholics of this Parish, in order to contradict the scurrilous remarks above referred to of his Catholic correspondent.

A. WILLIAMS,
Chairman.
C. D. CHISHOLM,
Secretary.

MR. EDITOR.—The above quoted Resolutions speak for themselves; their language is unmistakable, and clearly establishes the fact of the attachment to the Faith of their ancestors, and the love and veneration for the sacred character of their Clergy, which still animate the breasts of the Catholic Highlanders of this Parish of Alexandria; and, I may safely add, of the whole country of Glengarry.

That an odd renegade, or bad Catholic, may be found amongst them, as amongst all other communities, ought not to be wondered at. We all know that there was a traitor detected even in the Apostolic College itself! and if we, unhappily, have only too much reason to believe in the existence of a Judas amongst us; that is not our fault most assuredly, although we are sorely mortified by the reflection, that we are to some extent accountable for being thus misrepresented in the columns of the *Cornwall Freeholder*, and elsewhere!

The insertion, in your next impression, of the above noted "Resolutions," will, Mr. Editor, I feel confident, have the good effect of proving conclusively to the minds of your readers who know us not, that although we Catholic Highlanders of Glengarry may sometimes allow ourselves to be imposed upon by crafty and designing individuals, for the furtherance of their own selfish ends; nevertheless, that we are still, heart and soul, attached to the Religion of our Forefathers; and that we shall ever hold ourselves in readiness to defend her rights and Clergy, by whomsoever attacked!

Your obedient servant,

OBSERVER.

ORDINATIONS.—The following Orders were conferred on Sunday, 8th inst., by His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal:—

Deacon—Rev. M. Dugas, of the Diocese of Montreal.

Sub-Deacons—Messrs. Corbeille, Bonin, Colley and Mainville.

Minor Orders—M. Paul.

On the same occasion His Lordship administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to some forty persons.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Toronto, at Osgoode Hall, on the 1st inst., after a protracted illness which she bore with pious resignation to the will of God, and fortified by the rights of our holy religion, Elizabeth Jones, the beloved wife of John Molloy, Esquire, and mother-in-law of Wm. Palmer, Esquire, J.P., of this city, aged 82 years.—*Requiescat in pace.*

THE LATE VICAR GENERAL MIGNEAULT.—We have the pain of learning the death of one of the most venerable patriarchs of our clergy the Rev. P. M. Migneault, Vicar General of the Diocese of New York, and Priest, Apostolic Missionary, and formerly Cure of Chambly. Though he only took orders at 28, the deceased had in 1863 reached the fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood, and died aged 84 years.

Made. Langevin, mother of his Lordship the Bishop of Rimouski, and of the Hon. Secretary of State, died yesterday morning in this city, aged sixty eight years.—*Quebec Telegram Nov. 9th.*

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.

A number of German emigrants have returned from the Western States to Toronto after a short sojourn there. They intend to settle in the vicinity of Ottawa and proceeded thither by the Grand Trunk Railway.

REPORT BY THE HEALTH OFFICER.

The following report was submitted by Mr. Flynn to the Health Committee:—

Owing to the great amount of work done, I can only briefly refer to the most important sanitary subjects.

Last year, I was obliged to complain of the numerous obstacles I had to contend with, caused by persons endeavouring to defeat our efforts. This resisting feeling, I am happy to say, has entirely vanished, and has been succeeded in every grade of society, by a readiness to comply with the rules of our sanitary By-Laws. This help from the public enabled us to advance more rapidly with the work this year, in the same measure as it had retarded our advances last year.

Wooden shafts leading from the upper storeys of houses for the conveying away of water, kitchen refuse &c., are very detrimental to health. In warm weather the wood shrinks and the substance thrown in escape at the openings and remain on the ground beneath, poisoning the surrounding air. Even if what is thrown in were conveyed to the termination, owing to imperfect drainage, it remains there causing the month of the shaft continually to emit noxious gases which render impure the atmosphere of the neighbourhood. Many houses receive no air but what is p. ised in these shafts &c from their being situated in yards.

The depositing of refuse, such as the entrails of animals, night soil, rotten fish, &c., on public streets has been greatly practised, causing considerable expense in their removal. These substances have caused great risk to health, as they had to remain until putrefaction would be conveyed to the station and a person, sent to remove the same.

A detail of what has been done in the three City Wards would be considered an exaggeration, and perhaps the statements would be refused credence. The yards are generally small, and water closets are built two and often three stories high, receiving little or no attention for long periods. Now in factories, stores, &c where there are so many people employed, and where water closets are entirely neglected, what a state must they be in? In these Wards we caused sewers to be made, new water closets erected, and old ones to be cleaned that had not been touched for years.

The swamp at the lower end of Luignan street is drained. I often called attention to this plague spot last year, and its condition also received publicity through the press, as well as by the numerous deaths which probably resulted from its offensive state.

The swamp in Seigneurs street is drained which was the source of so much complaint. This swamp was in a disagreeable state, as it is surrounded by houses and was made a receptacle for offal, &c. The old creek running from Eleanor street to Duquesne mills is filled and in some places drained. This creek at the corner of M'Gord and Seminary streets was sufficient to propagate disease in any locality.

The pond beyond the Wellington bridge between St. Patrick street and the canal, which the neighbours petitioned against, is also drained.

There are many cellars throughout the city continually filled with water for want of street drainage. There is one in a bad state in Chenneville street, opposite the old Protestant burying ground which overflows and gives rise to a putrid stream which runs along the sidewalk to LaGauchetiere street. This cellar is a great evil in the neighbourhood.

I visited houses occupied by mendicants, and discovered that considerable evil was occasioned by these poor people heaping together fragments of all kinds of food, and allowing them to remain until they were altogether unfit for use. In such cases I directed the attention of the inmates to the injury likely to follow from such neglect.

The urinal at the Victoria Square is a great nuisance on account of its being used for purposes for which it was not intended. If retained it will require special attention in future.

Rag and bone shops continue to be a great evil to the city. These I have spoken of in my reports of last year.

The Soap and Candle Factories have been kept as cleanly as could be expected this year. And also the butcheries, with very few exceptions.

The lot of land between Barrie and William Streets is drained. The state of this place will be remembered by the Health Committee and members of the Sanitary Association who paid it a visit last year. It will be seen by the length of time it took to have the condition of this lot rectified, notwithstanding my urging exertions, what patience and perseverance my duties require.

The creek running from Logan's farm to Bourgoins' tannery, and from thence across Visitation and Panet streets to Papineau Road is in a bad state as it receives the contents of many privies in its course, and as the passage is impeded in Visitation Street by the tunnel being higher than the bed of the creek, causing a constant pool of stagnant water in the vicinity of the tannery. It may be imagined how much those living in the neighbourhood suffer from this creek.

The deposit grounds at each end of the city for the reception of dead animals filth, offal, &c., have been very beneficial to the public. These places are constantly kept in perfect order. Any person desiring to make a personal examination is invited to do so. To prevent bad odours and pernicious exhalations lime and sulphate of iron have been gratuitously distributed, the same as last year.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I can conscientiously say that I have done all in my power to perform the duties of the Sanitary Department, as strictly and faithfully as I possibly could.

I have the honour, &c

R. FLYNN,
Sub-Chief of Police.

Montreal Nov. 4, 1868.

PROGRESS OF LINDSAY.

Lindsay continues to make progress. The energy and enterprise which in a few short months evoked brick blocks out of smoking ruins in 1861, continues to animate our people in 1868. The population of the Town is now 3,000; and we can boast a large number of fine stores, with heavier stock, and more prosperous trade than towns with nearly double the population. This year the town has made substantial advancement, and the improvements have been marked and satisfactory.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL, a fine brick structure, now in course of erection. It is beautifully and centrally situated on the corner of Lindsay and Russell streets. The dimensions are as follows:—40 x 60 feet; two stories high; the first 14 feet between the floors, second, 13 feet, each in the clear. The foundation is composed of Boboaygon stone in rubble masonry, two feet thick; two courses of rock-faced wall in front and north elevations, and capped with a cut stone plinth eight inches thick. The walls are of white brick, fifteen inches thick laid in English bond. The appearance of the building will be much relieved by pilasters and a front projection two feet ten inches by twelve feet eight inches, which will be surmounted by a belfry, the sides of which will be closed in with Venetian frame work, and the roof covered with tin. The great matter of proper ventilation has received much attention. There will be two flues in each side, and each end, four inches from the chimneys flues, and eight inches in flues with registers. Hot air registers will also be supplied. The first floor, entered by the front door, will be devoted to the boys; the girls will occupy the second floor, entrance from Russell street. Both departments will be furnished with hard wood chairs and desks of the best style, along with Black-boards, Globes, Maps, &c. Indeed the inside arrangements throughout will exhibit all the modern improvements and conveniences possessed by the best educational institutions of a similar character in the Dominion. For this happy result, the Trustees are a good deal indebted for useful hints and suggestions, kindly offered them by the Officers of the Educational Department, Toronto, and the principal of the Normal School.

It is expected that the premises will be ready for occupation after the holidays. The contractor is Mr. B. H. Junr., Ltd.; Mr. William Duffie is Architect and Superintendent; and the character of the work reflects much credit on both gentlemen. The building will cost \$4,000.

The Trustees, Messrs. John Kennedy, chairman, John Knowlson, A. Cadotte, C. L. Baker, Thomas Spratt, and George Gregory, deserve the thanks of their constituents for the satisfactory manner in which they have discharged the onerous duties connected with this important work. They have acted through out in the most painstaking and businesslike way, and the result cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to the taxpayers. It is but fair to add that the Rev. M. Stafford, parish priest, has given valuable assistance to the Trustees, and with characteristic energy he has urged the work on, so that in a few weeks he will see completed a building which will not only be creditable to the good taste and enterprise of our Roman Catholic neighbors, but an ornament to the town.—*Lindsay Canadian Post.*

FILTERING IN THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.—In the course of the proceedings on Monday Mr. Mc Kellar called attention to the fact that some parties were filtering the pen knives and stationary belonging to members, and hoped some one would be instructed to keep a sharp look out. Hon. Mr. Macdonald said the matter would be attended to. Mr. Blake said the stock allowed us is very small, and little filtering is necessary to exhaust it. (Laughter)

The inhabitants of the parishes of Chateaugay, St. Constant, St. Isidore, etc., in the counties of Chateaugay and Laprairie have forwarded a remarkable petition to the Government. They complain that the Ojibway Indians do not keep up the main road leading from the river to the back settlements that the ditches are equally neglected; that they will not cultivate their land and that when they (the petitioners) purchase wood from the Indians the chiefs intervene, will not allow them to carry it away, and cite them before the courts for infraction of the laws. Hence it follows that they cannot bring heavy loads to the Montreal and other markets that their farms are occasionally overflooded, and agricultural progress greatly retarded. They consequently urge the Government to remove the Iroquois to another reserve put their present one in the market or else emancipate them and allow them to sell their lands themselves.—*Gazette.*

THE GREEN AND THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.—Much inconvenience has been experienced by the fire alarm operators in consequence of the erratic habits of geese at Point St. Charles at this season of the year, when these insane birds take wing (probably out of sheer joy at the thought of being eaten at Christmas) and regardless of the interests of the locality throw themselves against the fire alarm telegraph wires in fact go clean through them, and cause them to become so hopelessly entangled that the circuit is completely broken, and Point St. Charles isolated. On Sunday one of the fire alarm operators was engaged from 9 a. m. till 1.30 p.m. in arranging the wire in this locality. On Saturday night there were two fires in the city but no account of the entangled state of the wires the men at Point St. Charles could not be called out and if there had been a fire there no alarm could have been given in the city. When it is considered what a large amount of valuable property there is in this neighbourhood it is to be hoped that the people of Point St. Charles will either cook their geese or cut their wings otherwise they will be considered as wild geese and treated accordingly.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—The young man Brannelle who went missing from near St. Hyacinthe lately has not gone to the United States as was reported. His mother received a letter signed in his name and dated from West Brantree but this has been proved to be a forgery. Search is still being made for the boy.

HALIFAX, Nov. 11.—The principal subject of discussion in political circles and among citizens generally is the letter of Mr. Howe. While many support him in the course he has pursued still a very large number strongly condemn him and the feeling in the country is decidedly against his policy. Hundreds cry out that he has sold himself, and think in penning the letter he published a few days ago, he has sealed his fate and is looked on as a traitor with the mass of the people in Nova Scotia. A day or two ago a communication was published from one who signed himself "Justitia," and in this morning's *Chronicle* Mr. Howe has another letter which he concludes by saying: "The matter then stands thus: Those who expect to get repaid by sending resolutions across the water can try that experiment. I, for the reason I have given, have no faith in that policy and decline to recommend it. While this experiment is being tried I shall test the sincerity of the Canadians if they are sincere we shall have something to fall back upon should the Local Government fail; and if they are not, we shall be no worse off when the fact has been ascertained." The *Chronicle* has a long article strongly condemnatory of Mr. Howe's policy. The letter says the *Chronicle*, of Mr. Howe, was not unexpected by the initiated. For more than three months Mr. Howe had been given aid and comfort to the enemy, what its effects will soon be on the country, we have no doubt a blast of indignation will sweep from one end of Nova Scotia to the other, and the anti-Confederation feeling will be increased ten-fold instead of weakened. The Unionists are jubilant, and the act is intensely indignant.

Birth

At No. 62 Elizabeth Street, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. Daniel Crowley, of a son.

Died,

In this city, on the 16th instant, Margaret Kennedy, aged 19 years and 7 months, niece of Mr. Michael Delaney.

In this city, on the 13th instant, Oliver Riddell, aged 38 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Nov. 14, 1868.
Flour—Pollards, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Middlings \$4.00 4.15; Fine, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Super. No. 2 \$4.85 to 4.90; Superfine \$5.15 \$5.40; Fancy \$5.50 to \$5.65; Extra, \$6.00 to \$6.25; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2.50 to \$2.55 per 100 lbs.
Cattle per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$6.20 to \$6.25.
Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.18 to \$1.20.
Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$1.15 to \$1.20.
Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.70 to \$5.77 Seconds, \$4.77 to \$4.85; Thirds, \$4.40 to .00.—First Pearls, 5.50.
Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 23.75 to 24.00;—Prime Mess \$17.00; Prime, \$16.00 to 16.25

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Nov. 14, 1868.
Flour, country, per quintal, a d. s. d.
Indian Meal, do. 18 0 to 18 6
Peas, do. 9 6 to 10 0
Oats, do. 6 3 to 7 0
Butter, fresh, per l. 2 6 to 2 9
Lard, salt do. 1 3 to 1 8
Potatoes per bag 0 10 to 1 00
Onions, per mino 6 0 to 6 3
Lard, per lb 7 6 to 10 0
Beef, per lb 0 7 to 0 8
Pork, do. 0 4 to 0 9
Mutton do. 0 7 to 0 8
Lamb, per quarter 2 6 to 5 0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 1 0 to 1 1
Hay, per 100 bundles, \$8.00 to \$10
Straw \$5.00 to \$7.00

A storekeeper in Bowmanville found a few days ago in a firkin of butter a stone weighing 84 lbs. This beats the Mount Forest experimenter who put in potatoes but unlike that individual the name of the person who sold the firkin is known.

St. John N. B., Nov. 9.—Scarlet fever of the most malignant type has broken out among the French population near Shediac, a large number of children have died and the consternation is general. Death generally takes place six hours after the first attack, and very few recover.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
District of Montreal.

In the matter of LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS dit BELAIR, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader,

Insolvent.

ANDREW B. STEWART,
Official Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that said Insolvent by the undersigned, his Attorneys ad litem, will, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of the Month of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight, at half-past Ten of the Clock in the forenoon, make application to the said Court, sitting at Montreal in the said District, for the confirmation of the deed of composition and discharge to him granted by his creditors, and now filed at the office of the said Court.

LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS dit BELAIR.

By his Attorneys,
LEBLAND & CASSIDY,
Advocates.
Montreal, 19th October, 1868. 2m-11

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.

No. 577.
In the matter of JOSEPH U. ROY, fil, Trader of L'Acadie, District of Iberville,

Insolvent.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors according to law, and that on Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of said deed.

JOSEPH H. ROY, fil.

By his Attorneys ad litem,
T & C. DE LORIMIER.
Montreal, 16th September, 1868. 2m-7

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of LOUIS LANGEVIN an Insolvent. The creditors of the above named Insolvent are notified to meet at my own domicile in the parish of St. Antoine, in the district of Montreal, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth of November, 1868, at the hour of two o'clock p.m., for the public examination of the insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

LOUIS LANGEVIN.
St. Antoine, 12th November, 1868. 2w14

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. Gadois, do; Mrs. A. Fraser, Fraserfield; Mrs. D. McDonald, Martinstown; Mrs. James McPherson, Lancaster; Mrs. A. Leclair, do; Mrs. Wm. McPherson, do; Mrs. Duncan McDonald, Williamstown.

3.12.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ALICE McMAHON, from the Parish of Killintren in Ireland, now residing at Hanwell, Middlesex, London, desires to hear from her relatives in Canada. Her brother, Owen McMahon, and her sister Mary resided with Mrs. Ellen Hart, in Quebec. Her brother Patrick was at Kingston. Her father, John McMahon, may be dead. Her brother Francis, and her sisters Catherine, Bridget, and Anne, are scattered. The intelligence should be sent to the Rev. John Curtis, S.J., Upper Gardiner Street, Dublin, Ireland or to Ursuline Convent, Quebec.

WANTED.

A SCHOOLMASTER to teach in the English language, with an Elementary Diploma. Salary from thirty to thirty-five pounds per annum. School year ten months.

For further particulars apply to,
WILLIAM HART, Sec.-Treas.,
St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, P.Q.
October 2, 1868. 1m-8

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.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the R. O. S. Separate School of the Town of Pictou, Ont., a Male Teacher holding a first-class certificate (well recommended), engagement to commence on the 15th October next. The applicant to state salary, and apply to the REV. M. LALOR, if by letter, pre paid.
Pictou, 9th October, 1868.

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.