

absurd as he pours out a stream of fast flowing nonsense concerning the enormities of Popery, and its dreadful designs against evangelical Christendom. We do not so much blame those unfortunates, but rather those who set them the example. They have the gift of tongues without the judgment. They are perfectly adapted to their audiences.

Having arrived thus far, perhaps it would be worth while to give a little bit of contemporary biography. It is extremely entertaining, or, as some would say, "mighty diverting." Once upon a time there was a bright and shining light of sweet savor in the nostrils of English Methodism. He was called in the flesh the Rev. Punchard Judy, with a vast string of formidable "capitals" after his name. As to the spirit, words could not compass that; it was too sublime for ordinary comprehension. England grew too small for such a genius, so America soon smiled 'neath the light of his brow. He attacked Popery, as soon as he arrived, with relentless animosity. He pursued his unfortunate victim with a full quiver—his every arrow of them—and cried: "Smite, and spare not!"

"As when a Gryphon through the wilderness,
With winged course, o'er bill and moory dale,
Pursues the Arimaspean, who by stealth
Had from his wretched custody purloined
The guarded gold; so eagerly the —"

—not the Fiend—but the Rev. Punchard Judy pursued Popery. Ah! Milton! Milton! little didst thou ever dream of so deft an application of thy text! Moreover, his advent created an immense sensation amongst the elect. Like the winds in the poem, they howled about their pillar and champion:

"magnus com murmure, montis circum claustra,
fremunt."

He was feasted and flattered, favored and fawned upon. The over-awed provincials grew nervous in the presence of the basement Boanerges who carried himself as a mature whale in the midst of paltry minnows. He wanted money, and lo! the "Olympic dust," of which Horace makes mention, was instantly forthcoming.

Aweel—as the Caledonian hath it—this logical and practical exponent of gospel freedom, burst upon the humdrum mediocrity of Montreal lately, and did then and there deliver his god-like head of an intellectual Minerva. The common sense of his harangue, and the existence of the goddess might be legitimately placed in the same domain of mythological fable. But let it pass: comparisons are not to be pushed beyond the point of similitude. The astonishing genius, after magnificently thundering aent the "destinies of empires," the "later creations of the intellect," the "sublime dream of a future, gorgeous (and as substantial, let us suggest) as the entrancing rainbow," the "looking down the generations to come," &c., &c., and all the rest of that exquisite vaticination that makes such orators, spake of heathen ignorance, 'papal superstition' and pagan corruption.

Well, it is true there are a great many "superstitions" in the Catholic Church. She superstitiously held that Christ was God in spite of the pagan elect or their basements. She superstitiously held, against Luther, that religious are not free to violate their vows. She superstitiously avowed the inviolability of the marriage contract, in opposition to the headlong passion of Henry VIII. as she did later with the most puerile monarch of modern times. She superstitiously condemns legalized adultery, called divorce. She likewise most superstitiously holds that Christ did not need the aid of Luther or Calvin, Henry or John Wesley to establish His Church. She superstitiously believes that there is a higher law than mere human enactments, and that, consequently, every civil government is subject to her, so far as the action of such civil government agrees or disagrees with that higher law of which she alone on earth, is the depository. She superstitiously considers that the principles of such men as the Rev. Punchard Judy are answerable for the horrible moral and social anarchy that is destroying modern peoples. No wonder such men complain of "papal superstition; they cannot do otherwise, for what love bath darkness for the light?

Sometimes a little word suggests a great deal. We read that the expression "papal superstition" was followed by "applause." What a commentary on the intelligence and sense of the audience! Years ago, prominent Protestant writers in England and Germany ventured to rebuke the foolish cries about "Popery," "mawkish ignorance," "the Dark Ages" and "papal superstition." Educated men in Europe, however bigoted otherwise, have dropped the unseemly and lying expressions. It is only in Canada, or some such hobbledyhoed dependency,—neither fish, flesh nor fowl as to nationality,—that such outcries are heard. And it is only in such colonies that fellows like Mr. Punchard Judy are tolerated for an instant. They are skilful performers, these mountebanks, where the instruments to be performed upon are ignorance, bigotry and depraved enthusiasm. But enough; they know their master, and their master's chain is long enough to enable him to know them.

J. M. J. G.

Remittances in our next.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The annual concert of this Society took place in St. Patrick's Hall on the 27th ult. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and was appropriately decorated with flags and mottoes. J. E. Mullin, Esq., occupied the chair, and with him, on the platform, we observed Alfred Rimmer, Esq., Vice President of the St. George's Society; A. Robertson, Esq., President of the St. Andrew's Society; D. T. Irish, Esq., Vice President of the New England Society; M. P. Ryan, Esq., M.P.; Edward Murphy, Esq.; E. Spellman, Esq.; T. J. Doherty, Esq.; J. H. Duggan, Esq.; J. J. Coyle, Esq.; Coun. Jordan, &c. As the guests entered the band of the Commis Marchands played 'St. Patrick's Day.' The President then delivered the following address:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—On occasions like the present it is somewhat customary for the presiding officer or chairman, whoever he may be, to say something to you, and as President of the Society this duty devolves on me, in the discharge of which I will endeavour to be as brief as possible, not having the rare faculty of thinking on my legs.

I am quite well aware, however, that this large and intelligent audience have not come here to-night so much for the purpose of hearing anything which I might possibly say as for the cause of charity—the relieving of the widow, the orphan, the sick, and the distressed—as well as for the purpose of hearing the air, music, and songs of our native land, which the Committee of the Society have endeavored, as far as possible, to prepare for your entertainment here this evening.

I will, ladies and gentlemen, with your permission, before entering on the regular programme of the evening, endeavour to give you a few facts, or rather say a few words, which may, in some degree, bear on the working of this Society since I have had the honour of holding office in it, now nearly twelve months. Since that time the Society has paid through its treasurer, in discharge of its obligations and in charity, nearly \$9,000, in addition to very considerable amounts subscribed from time to time to meet the more pressing wants of the poor. Thus you see our Society is going on steadily and perseveringly in the good works for which it was established, noiting and harmonising, as far as possible, varieties of opinion amongst Irishmen, and calling forth more fully and effectively, those higher and holier instincts of nature—charity and love of fatherland. It is peculiarly gratifying to this Society to feel and to show that its endeavours have not been in vain in these regards, as your numbers here to-night testify.

Societies, like individuals, who do much in the course of their labours, will do, I had almost said, some things of necessity which some people may not approve of, and some things which others may find fault with; but it is a satisfaction for this society to know that this good and evil report, through time and change, the old St. Patrick's Society has still your confidence—still holds its place in the hearts, feelings, and affections of the people of Montreal, irrespective of class, country, or origin, as is evidenced here to-night in the crowded hall—this large and intelligent audience. You will be particularly pleased to know that this society stands in a better position to-day, financially, and in point of numbers, than at any time since its organization, being the proprietor of little less than \$3,000 in moveable property, to which \$5,000 paid-up stock in this magnificent monument of Irish patriotism, perseverance and industry—the St. Patrick's Hall—and I may justly and truthfully say the origin of which, and in a great measure the accomplishment of this noble undertaking is due to this society and to the praiseworthy efforts of my predecessor in office, assisted, however, most nobly and generously by our fellow-citizens of all classes and origins.

Now let me say a word generally in reference to these, our National Societies. There is a disposition on the part of a few individuals and an inconsiderate portion of the press, to find fault with these, our national societies, on the ground that they do little or no good, but on the contrary do harm by taking away our thoughts, feelings and affections from the land of our adoption. These cold-hearted philosophers say that in order to be good subjects and good citizens we must forget the land of our birth. No man is worth knowing while living, or honoring when dead, who has not had this love of country deeply implanted in his nature. Hear what 'the poet of all circles, and the idol of his own,' our own loved Moore says speaking of country:

Remember then, 'ere while there's life in this heart,
'I shall never forget thee, all love as thou art.
More dear in thy sorrows, thy gloom and thy showers,

Then the rest of the world in its sunniest hours.
Wert thou all that I wish thee, glorious and free,
First flower of the earth and first gem of the sea,
I might hail thee with wonder, with blyssful brow,
But oh, could I love thee more deeply than now.

Can it be supposed for a moment, because an American loves the name of Washington, or the German loves the land of his fathers, or a Scotchman loves the heath and the thistle, or the Frenchman loves la belle France, for an Englishman loves Merrie England, that one or other of these are unworthy our esteem and regard, and surely, surely you will not believe an Irishman is a less worthy citizen or subject, because he loves the green fields of his youth. At this time, and in this place, before this somewhat mixed audience, and before many of the representatives of our national societies, I would like to say a word with respect to the position of Irishmen in this country.

I have heard it stated often and repeatedly that it is not in the nature and habits of Irishmen to be contented; that even in this country they are dissatisfied. Nothing is more unwarrantable or unfounded than this assertion. I state it here publicly and boldly, because I know it to be the truth, that the Irish men of this country are contented, in an eminent degree. In this free country, where every man has and holds equal rights, under the law as well as in the administration of the law; in this country, where every Irishman feels and knows that he has equal rights and privileges with every other man, and where he feels that if he is not successful in the race and run of life, it is his own fault. If discontent prevails here in any degree, it is not because Irishmen are dissatisfied with the laws of government of this country, but because Irishmen, true to their nature, cannot forget the land and the people they left behind them, and which they feel, by comparison, are not equally well governed with the people of this country. But I am glad to see that great endeavours are being made by the wisest heads and the honest hearts of England, such as the Brights and Gladstones, to ameliorate and make better the condition of Ireland. (Cheers.)

I trust and hope their endeavors will not be in vain, and that the time is not far distant when we shall have the pleasure of seeing our country—as we would all love to see her—great, contented, and happy. Let me, ladies and gentlemen, before sitting down, tender the thanks of this Society to those gentlemen who have aided us so much, and who rendered such substantial aid in forwarding to their destination, through the past year, the deserving poor recommended by this Society. I would particularly mention Mr. Brydges and the officials of the Grand Trunk, Mr. Malloy, of the Canadian Island Navigation Company, and Mr. J. H. Daley, Emigrant Agent; also, Mrs. Ryan and the other ladies who have done so much to make this concert a success, and who are now waiting at the refreshment tables to make your acquaintance. To them the best thanks of the Society is due.

The programme was then proceeded with. The singing of all those who took part was excellent.

ACADEMY OF THE LADIES OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, OTTAWA.

Yesterday evening the young ladies who attend the Academy of the Sisters of 'La Congregation de Notre Dame,' on O'Connor-st, of this city gave a grand 'fete,' in presence of his Lordship the Bishop, Rev. Messrs. Dandurand, Collins, Pallier, and many other clergymen of the city, besides his Worship the Mayor and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who by their frequent applause testified the great satisfaction afforded them, and the deep interest they take in this young but flourishing educational institution, which has lately been introduced in our midst.

We would scarcely believe that in the short period those ladies have been in the city they could have succeeded in training their pupils to such a perfection in elocution, English and French composition, and vocal and instrumental music, of which they gave such convincing proofs on the occasion which, we believe, was their first attempt in public.

The programme was not too long, but well selected to test the abilities of these young ladies in their different roles.

An overture was played on the piano in good style—giving proof of careful and correct training on the piano forte.

A prologue and tribute of gratitude, in French, followed, by young ladies whose names we could not ascertain.

Then came some vocal music, in which the whole force of the pupils was tested, which for sweetness of harmony could scarcely be excelled.

Miss Cousins then recited a poem as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late venerable Mother Bourgeois, under whose wise counsels and judicious management the houses of the Congregation of Notre Dame in Canada have arrived at their present state of prosperity. This was a master-piece of composition, full of pathos and well delivered, which took the audience by storm.

Next, Misses Kimber, Pellant and Cotton acted and sang their different parts in a piece entitled, 'A little scene of the 17th century,' and in very fine style. Miss Kimber's singing is remarkably fine, as all those can testify who have ever heard her.

These were followed by several other pieces of elocution and vocal music, among which was admirably sang 'Bonsoir.'

The proceedings closed with an address from the young ladies to his Lordship the Bishop, thanking him for deigning to assist at their first humble *fete en famille*, and hoping it was only the commencement of such happy reunions.

His Lordship (in French) replied in a very pathetic and forcible address, thanking the children for their kind address, and the good Sisters of the Congregation for the immense good they had operated since their arrival in Ottawa, and for the very pleasant, useful and instructive programme they had prepared for this enlightened auditory. Hoping they would persevere in their mission of usefulness and prepare the youth of this age for the important roles they had to act in the future. That there was a large sphere open here for all their efforts in the way of educating the youth of this country in a solid, religious, useful training, whose good example on society would be of incalculable advantage, as by the examples of so many ladies composing this vast assembly, who received those lessons of virtue and learning under the guidance of these good Sisters in other parts of this country.

His Lordship then called on Father Collins to address a few remarks in English, the Institution being under his immediate direction, as it was to his exertions mainly they owed their presence in the city.

Rev. Mr. Collins then, in a few words, thanked the young ladies for the great treat they had afforded those present on the occasion, and hoped they would repeat such scenes frequently under the sanction of the ladies of their teachers, and persevere to the end of the year, when they would all once more have the pleasure of seeing them receive the crown of reward for their good conduct and progress in their different classes.—[Ottawa Times.]

The following facts, related by Dr. Carpenter, reveal a hideous state of affairs in Montreal:—

Dr. Carpenter then made a communication 'On some of the features of the Montreal Mortality Returns for 1868.' He said all the remarks just made applied with even greater force to the cruelty shown to man's life in neglecting the sanitary condition of the city. Every child had a right to be born and to live. The last proposition did not seem to be believed in Montreal. Here they seemed to try to kill children, and the wonder is not that so many died but that so many lived. Estimating the population of Montreal at 128,000, the average number of deaths per thousand was as follows:—

1864—45
1865—38
1866—32
1867—32
1868—40

Roston, with its immense Irish and immigration elements, showed only 23 simply because sanitary laws were faithfully executed. London, the largest and most crowded city in the world, 25. Liverpool, although the most unhealthy of all English cities, 36.

Between the ages of five and twelve the death rates here are remarkably low, from the simple fact that all were killed off before reaching that age. A relative average of 18 adults to 43 children die through out the year. The proportion was awful, and, as a standing fact, was a frightful commentary on the sanitary condition of the city. In every year the most unhealthy month among adults was April. More children died in 1868 than in 1867. In the second week of March the number of deaths among children doubled that of the first, doubtless because of the poisonous arising from the melting snow. In September the weekly death rates among children were 87, 84 and 109, and then with the advent of cold weather they went down with a bound to 44. It had been said that the practice among Roman Catholics of taking their children to be baptized immediately after birth caused a large number of deaths by exposure to cold. But the lower averages of the winter months proved this to be untrue. In England there were 18 cases of sickness to one of death; here two children out of five died, so that it was impossible to offer an analogy. The lecturer offered a large number of statistics, and condemned the filthy yards and bad drainage of the city as direct causes of its unhealthiness.

Dr. Girdwood coincided with Dr. Carpenter. He showed how the obnoxiousness of the lower part of the city rushed upwards through the city in the form

of impure air, and escaped at every opportunity through the vents.

Mr. G. Stephens, as a member of the Health Committee, spoke of the efforts of the Council to introduce and carry out proper sanitary laws. He condemned the system of wooden drains now so much adopted in houses. The brick sewers in the streets were also badly constructed, and seemed, in reality, meant to stand as short a time as possible.

Dr. Dawson closed the debate with a few pertinent remarks, and the meeting adjourned.

ST. ANNE'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this society, held in St. Anne's Church, on the 31st ult., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—(ex officio)—Rev. J. Brown.
1st Vice-President—M. Farmer, Esq.
2nd do—J. Sheridan, Esq.
Secretary—T. Mathews, Esq.
Treasurer—J. D. Kennedy, Esq.
Executive Committee—Messrs. P. Desmond, W. O'Meara, M. Burke, T. Price, J. Harding, M. Crow, C. Howley, M. L'Etion, J. Lynch, M. Conway, T. Phelan and T. Keefe.
Vigilance Committee—Messrs. H. Gavia, L. Murtagh, W. Bergin, P. Crow, J. Shea, L. McDonnell, E. McCarthy and J. Crow.
Grand Marshal—Mr. T. Kannon.

Weekly Report of the Saint Bridget's Refuge, ending Saturday the 30th inst:—

Males	612
Females	234
	856
English	83
Irish	664
Scotch	39
F. Canadians	66
	856

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE.—Statement for week ending 30th January, 1869:—Number of permanent inmates.—Males, 35; females, 26; boys, 3; girls, 1. Total, 65. Number of night lodgings given in the Night Refuge:—Males, 244; females, 17; boys, 14; girls, 9. Total, 284. Number of quarters of soup and extra meals distributed: Night Refuge poor, 854; out-door poor, 278. Total, 1,132.

A NEW DRY GOODS FIRM.—On the 20th of March next, the new dry goods firm of Brown, Claggett & McCarrill will open the large store 453 Notre Dame Street. The members of this firm have for many years been connected with the dry goods business, and thoroughly understand all its details. Their numerous friends in the city will, we have no doubt, be glad to hear of their commencing business under such favorable circumstances. The fact of their being related to some of the leading silk, velvet, and poplin manufacturers of the United Kingdom, will enable the new firm to hold out inducements such as are seldom offered to the public. They intend making a specialty of silks, velvets, Irish poplins, mantles, and shawls, and they will also keep a large assortment of first class dry goods. We take this opportunity of wishing the new firm success.

The following should have appeared in remittances published in our last issue:—Per Rev J S O'Connor, Alexandria, G.O'Brien, 18 3rd. Con. Kenyon, \$2.

PROTECTION FOR CLERGYMEN—DUTY ON MARRIED COUPLES.—Some of the Canadian clergymen near the border line are beginning to protest against the unfair competition to which they are subjected in the marriage business. By taking a trip to the United States a couple can be united for the low price of one dollar, with a prospect of cheap divorce in case they cannot agree together; here it costs four dollars, with no prospect of divorce except by the expensive mode of an Act of Parliament. No wonder there is a rush to the other side for an article which can be obtained at so low a cost and disposed of without trouble when it becomes a nuisance. We think our clergymen deserve some protection in the matter and therefore suggest that a customs duty of five dollars be imposed on all Canadians getting married in the States and then returning to this country. If the husband fails to pay, let the wife be seized and sold at the regular customs sales with the other baggage then disposed of. There is no legal reason why this should not be done, for he who marries in the United States brings back with him property that was not his before, and all such property may be justly made liable to custom dues. Let it be tried.—[Hamilton Times.]

A SUPPOSED MONTREAL BARQUE ABANDONED.—The Red Riding Hood, from Pooahow reports having, December 31, in 43 N., 22 W., boarded a waterlogged barque, 500 tons, about; had evidently been abandoned a long time. The concluding letters of her name, though very indistinct, were '—per Montreal.' Found no one on board, the hatches and bulkheads gone, and poop galled. Her hull was painted black with broad white streak and black ports, cut-water gone, jibboom by the cap, foremast by the cap fore and main yards over end, main and mizen topmasts standing, and wire rigging. Judging from the appearance of the starboard bow, had evidently been in collision.

KINGSTON JANUARY 28.—Mr. Small, late manager of the Royal Canadian Bank in this city, together with one of the clerks, was arrested yesterday, at the instance of the Bank, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. This arose out of the cashing of a draft of the late manager, for which there were no funds.

GANANQUE, J.N. 26.—Yesterday John Smith from St. John's Island, came to Ganancque with a load of hay and sold it about four p.m. He remained in town till about nine o'clock, when he left for home intoxicated. It appears he got off the usual line of road and drove into an opening in the river, near Redhorse light-house. He was discovered about twelve o'clock lying dead on his sleigh. It is supposed he perished from exposure, being only partly in the water. Both horses were drowned. Deceased leaves a wife and four children.

HALIFAX JAN. 30.—The council for the organization of the Repeal League was to meet at night. The *Chronicle*, in an article on the League, says:—'Our Appeal to England may fail. If it should what then? Appeal again? No. Declare war? No. But tell the people honestly we succumb to force. We cannot resist. We are as bitterly opposed to Union now as ever before, and wait but our chance to overthrow it.'

Birth.

In this city, on the 30th January, Mrs. Thomas McNally of a Daughter.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, possessing the best of references, is desirous of obtaining a Situation as Governess. Teaches French and music, with a good knowledge of English. Can take charge of an Organ and Choir, having had long experience in that line. Address 'Teacher True Witness Office, Montreal.'

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 2 1869:

Flour—Pollards, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Middlings \$3 75 to \$4 00; Fine \$4 17 to \$4 25; Super. No. 2 \$4 45 to \$4 50; Superfine \$5 00 to \$5 05; Fancy \$5 00 to \$5 00; Extra, \$5 25 to \$5 40; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0 00; Bag Flour, \$2 40 to \$2 42 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs.—\$6 20 to 0 00. Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.—U. O. Spring, \$1 16 to \$1 18. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$1 20 to \$1 25. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 55 to \$5 60 Seconds, \$4 70 to \$0 00; Thirds, \$4 25 to 0 00.—First Pearls, 5 42. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 28 00 to 28 50;—Prime Mess \$00 00; Prime, \$00 00 to 00 00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Feb. 2, 1869.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, country, per quintal,	13	3	14	0
Indian Meal, do	10	0	10	6
Peas, do.	6	0	6	3
Oats, do.	3	0	3	0
Butter, fresh, per l	1	3	1	6
Lard, salt, do	10	0	10	1
Potatoes per bag	2	3	2	6
Onions, per mino	6	6	6	6
Leaf, per lb	0	8	0	11
Pork, do	0	4	0	8
Mutton do	0	5	0	6
Lamb, per quarter	2	6	2	0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	1	3	1	3
Hay, per 100 bundles,	\$10	0	\$13	
Straw	\$5	00	\$9	

ST. DENIS ACADEMY.

CHARITABLE SOIREE.

GIVEN BY

THE CHILDREN OF MARY,

FOR

THE BENEFIT OF POOR SCHOOLS,

ON

THURSDAY EVENING 4th FEBRUARY.

TICKETS—50 CENTS.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

SOIREE

In behalf of the

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION,

Under the Patronage of the

VERY REV. ADMINISTRATOR OF THE DIOCESE

and the Presidency of

HIS HONOR THE MAYOR OF MONTREAL,

In the Academic Hall of

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

ON

SHROVE TUESDAY, 9th FEB., 1869.

Music by the Pupils of St. Mary's College.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

In Pantomime by the Deaf and Dum Pupils.

Music.
Prayer.
The Wolf and the Stork
Sketch of Maternal Love.
Odeur du Freyebuts—Weber.
The Aue and the Cat.
Abraham and Isaac.
Odeur de la Dame Blanche—Boieldieu.
Examination of the Deaf and Dumb Pupils.
The Cat and the old Rat
Odeur du Comte Ory—Rossini.
The Prodigal Son.
The Miser and the Apo.
Music.

PART II.

By the pupils of St. Mary's College.

Drama: The Sick in Imagination.

Speech by his Hon. THE MAYOR.

Admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, and representation to commence at 8 o'clock p.m.

Tickets for sale at the principal Bookstores.

WANTED.

FOR the Municipality of St. Sylvester, a School Mistress, with a diploma for elementary school in the English language.

Apply to

M LESARD

Secret-Tres.

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.'

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Thomas Moylin, who left Summer Hill, N-nagh, 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.

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 of September, and ends on the 1st of July.