

SWINDLING.—We deem it our duty to warn our readers against a dodge to cheat credulous people out of their money, which is being pretty extensively carried on in Canada by a firm or company of swindlers in the U. States, doing business under the name of H. W. Winthrop & Co., of Jersey City, New Jersey. The *modus operandi* is this:—

The intended dupe receives by Post, a printed Circular, unpaid, informing him that in the hands of the said H. W. Winthrop & Co., there is lying addressed to him, a box or parcel containing some valuable property, which will be forwarded to him upon the receipt, by mail, of the sum of \$2.50 addressed to subscribers at P. O. Box 95, Information Bureau, Jersey City, New Jersey; failing in which, after a certain number of days have elapsed, the box or parcel will be sold to defray expenses. Numbers of these swindling Circulars have been sent to, and received by residents in both U. and L. Canada, and it is to be feared that some have been silly enough to forward to the "Bureau of Information" the sum demanded. Of course in such cases they have been done out of their money, and have no means of obtaining redress. We therefore caution our readers against taking out of the Post Office any of these unpaid Circulars, but above all against paying any heed to their contents, should they be rash enough to pay the postage on the worthless and swindling documents. We give below from U. Canada papers some specimens of this artful dodge to cheat simple Canucks out of their money; the first is from the *Brockville Recorder*, the other from the *Ottawa Times*:—

Several of the merchants of this town and numbers in the country, have received printed circulars postage unpaid, informing them that "H. W. Winthrop & Co., P. O. Box 95, Information Bureau, Jersey City, New Jersey," have in their Bureau of Information office a parcel containing "one music box, one pistol, and one time keeper," valued at \$250 on which there are charges amounting to \$2.50, on the receipt of which the box will be forwarded. We need not tell our readers that the above is a notorious swindle. Should any be foolish enough to send the \$2.50 demanded they will find this out to their cost. The police authorities of New Jersey should look after parties sending for letters addressed to H. W. Winthrop & Co. as above. Of course the contents in the imaginary parcel are occasionally varied, although the music box and time piece are noted on several of the letters. *Brockville Recorder*.

A New Swindle.—A number of people in this city, and most likely in other places, have lately received a printed form of announcement from what purports to be Winthrop & Co's Bureau of Information, established in Jersey City, N. J., filled up to suit particular cases, to the effect that goods belonging to the parties to whom such papers are addressed, are lying in the Bureau subject to their order on payment of a certain sum varying from \$2 upwards. One of those we have seen states that a package for Mr. D. L. Ottawa City, contains a box of colored paraffine Christmas candles and sealed envelope which will be forwarded to D. L.'s address on receipt of \$2; otherwise the package will be sold and the balance, if any, be forwarded. We fear that many persons have been victimized by this sort of operation, and therefore caution people against paying attention to them, but be satisfied by paying the postage, which is invariably left unpaid by the Bureau. Had the Bureau been content with moderate earnings the thing might have gone on some time longer, but having overdone the thing by sending too many "notices," the Bureau has spoiled its game in Ottawa, and we hope, in Canada. *Ottawa Times*.

We may add that the same rascally trick has been attempted in Montreal, and has been exposed and denounced by the *Witness*.

MONTREAL, 26th Nov., 1867.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Sir,—I congratulated myself when I left Ireland and arrived in this my adopted country, that, whatever annoyances I might have to endure or difficulties to encounter, I had, thanks to Providence, escaped the persecutions of the "Souper." I now find, however, that I had prematurely arrived at an erroneous conclusion, and a short residence in Montreal completely dispelled my foolish delusions in that respect.

On several occasions (as on the 5th inst.) when I arrived at my home in the evening, I found in the possession of my children various tracts and papers, handed to them during the day by members of the "Souper" confraternity.

Now, as some of these precious documents attempt to prove that my innocuous little ones are already practising idolatry, and hold up to their reprobation my wicked and sinful conduct in educating them in such a damnable doctrine, I think that every Catholic father should indignantly protest against the insidious efforts of these mercenaries to disseminate their heretical opinions, which are calculated to disturb the harmony and peace of his household, and demand from the public authorities that the indiscriminate distribution of their detestable publications be restricted.

Our city abounds in many nuisances, but there is not one existing in it more offensive to me than the presence of "tracts" in my house; and I beg to inquire from you whether there is any law, Municipal or otherwise, by which I can protect my children from the vile attempts of these audacious "Souper" to pollute their minds and subvert their faith.

Yours, &c.,

A CATHOLIC FATHER.

There is no such law. Indeed, Protestants claim for themselves—as of the essence of their religious liberties—the right to thrust their always mendacious, and often obscene, attacks upon the Catholic religion, and all that Catholics hold sacred, into the hands of Catholic children of both sexes; and when, as in Spain, the exercise of this pretended right is denied them; when the law vindicates the sanctity of the Catholic household, and protects the Catholic home against the intrusion of the unclean "Souper," the cry of "religious persecution" is raised, and

Exeter Hall echoes with the long protracted wail of the disappointed fanatic.

And yet, by the law of nature, the Catholic parent has the same rights—nay, lies under the same obligations—to protect his children against the poison of Protestant tracts, as has or does the Protestant parent to protect his children against the infamous wiles of the enemy of Christianity, and the immoral pamphlets which are very frequently circulated through our streets by the agents of New York houses of infamy.—How would the Protestant father act towards the *Colporteur* thrusting such pernicious literature into the hands of his children? This is a question any one can answer for himself; and as the Protestant parent would deal with the vendor of obscene poison to his children, so should the Catholic parent deal with the *Souper* who brings Protestant tracts to his door.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

My Dear Sir,—I have seen with very much delight, in the issue of the TRUE WITNESS of the 1st of November, that the organization of "a battalion of Papal Zouaves for the defence of the Sovereign Pontiff" is about to take place in the cities and rural districts of Lower Canada. This is indeed a step in the right direction; a step worthy of the Catholic ancestry, tradition history and instincts of the French speaking population of Canada. I have not the smallest doubt that, amongst a people so intensely Catholic, and naturally so chivalrous, no difficulty will present itself in furnishing the required number of volunteers for a cause at once so glorious and religious. Nay, it appears to me a priori, the difficulty will be to select from the number who will offer their services. I lived long enough with Lower Canadians to feel convinced of their devotion to the Holy Father; and of their firmness and spirit of sacrifice in the pursuit of a religious end. I am therefore quite sure there will be no difficulty in mustering, amongst them, material for the proposed battalion. Nor do I hesitate to say, that, if needs be, that battalion will do honor to the holy cause in which it engages, and to the Catholic country in which it originated. And what more glorious cause can engage a Catholic mind, a Catholic heart, a Catholic hand than the cause of the Papacy! for it is the cause of humanity, of civilization, of God? Take away the Papacy from eighteen hundred years of history—and what remains? falsehood, treachery, paganism, discord and degradation! The Papacy has been the source of light, or rather it has reflected on the world that "true light that enlighteneth every man that cometh into this world." Take away that light, and the world is enveloped in more than Egyptian darkness. Oh! what Catholic can contemplate the past and behold the deeds of grand enterprise originating with and promoted by the Popes, and not wonder at the trial of one of the greatest of the successors of St. Peter! Where are the heroes called to fight the battle of the Lord by the thrilling eloquence of St. Bernard, commissioned by a Pope to arouse the chivalry of Europe against the Koran, Mahomedanism, and barbarism? Are the ages of faith passed away forever? Is there no sympathy in Catholic society for the Pope in the day when he stands alone (as it were) fighting for the cause of faith, morals and the ultimate salvation of souls and civil society. No the ages of faith shall not have passed away until time is swallowed up in eternity—and millions—nay hundreds of millions of souls sympathize with and pray for our good Holy Father. Even I cannot reproach the age for want of Catholic chivalry. Recent events are conclusive as to the spirit of the Catholic world. The 29th June last is more than an encyclopedia of writing on the devotion of the Catholic world to its august head; and the deeds of valor performed by the Papal army during the last few weeks have few—if any—parallels in history. Who would not be emulous to follow in the footsteps of those heroes of our day, who offer their lives as the purchase from the false ideas and Machiavelianism of modern governments of the Pope's temporal authority? An authority which, to the mind of every Catholic, is necessary to the preservation of civilization and the tranquility of Catholic consciences. An authority therefore necessary to the well being of every nation and country in the civilized world. Alas! however we, being the creatures of circumstances, cannot all go to the Eternal City and draw a sword in behalf of the noblest idea for which ever man fought or fell! Many of us are deprived necessarily of this high honor and holy avocation. Yet we can, one and all of us Catholics, show by some substantial act our willingness to aid the good, say the best cause that ever man engaged in. As for myself, I have very little of this world's good; yet, with great good will, am I prepared to reduce myself much lower on the scale of poverty to aid any movement that may tend to secure our Holy Father in his Temporal Power. I would willingly, at any moment, auction off my little library and other small assets, I now possess, to promote the great cause. And in this I am quite sure. I am not alone in this Dominion of Canada. We Catholics in British N. America number over 1,500,000—we are on the whole, pretty well to do—surely then between us, we are able to do something for the Holy Father. One thing we can do—by our exertions in his behalf—we will bring consolation to his warm, generous heart, and, by our example, stimulate others to follow in our footsteps. The *Courier de St. Hyacinthe* has thrown out an intimation that fills my heart with joy; and, as I am sure, it will be heartily responded to by the Catholics of Lower Canada; so am I sure that, that Catholics shall be furnished out of our means with every necessary to make it efficient and to reflect on Canada the greatest glory and the highest honor. As I presume the battalion in question will be chiefly composed of French Canadians, I would ask—What are my countrymen, the ever faithful and devoted Irish of the Dominion about? Well I think I hear a cry from one end of this vast

country to the other responsively assuring me—"We are ready." I am sure you are, my countrymen. My heart tells me you are. Are you then prepared to join your French Canadian co-religionists in their battalion, or are you about to make up one of your own? You tell me you are ready for either alternative. Of one thing I am certain, you will open your purse-strings and with the characteristic generosity of our race—you will contribute freely of your means in behalf of the Holy Father. He loves you, he appreciates you. He knows the history of your sufferings, and of your never dying Faith! and when did your people ever reject love—or when has it been ever given you that you did not return it with all the warmth of your warm hearts? No one has ever loved you more truly, devotedly, sincerely than Pius IX. This is enough!

I feel, dear Sir, that my enthusiasm has caused me to forget that I was addressing you alone, however, I hope this remark will procure me the pardon of those who may see these lines.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

JOHN (CANON) WOODS, P.P.
St. Peter's Dartmouth N.S.,
5th November, 1867.

STE. THERESE NOV. 8. 1867.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—Knowing the deep interest you take in our religious houses of education, I take the liberty of asking a corner in your Catholic journal, to inform your numerous readers of the manner in which the feast of St. Charles Borromeo, the patron Saint of this house, was celebrated on last Monday at the Seminary of Ste. Therese. This feast is one doubly dear to the elites, first: because it recalls to their minds, the many virtues of, and excites their devotion towards, the great confessor, under whose special protection it has pleased the founder of this institution to place this community; secondly, because they feel that they are performing an agreeable duty in paying this tribute of gratitude and veneration, to the memory of their benefactor, the generous and zealous founder, the late Rev. Chas. Ducharme, whose name is venerated by all who knew him, for his many Christian virtues.

On Monday morning a solemn High Mass, at which the parents of many scholars and other friends of the institution assisted, was celebrated in the Chapel of the Seminary, which had been most tastefully decorated for the occasion. The music, instrumental and vocal, was executed with that efficiency for which the choir of Ste. Therese is deservedly renowned. During the forenoon an immense pile of pine-boughs, steeped in tar, intended for a bon-fire, was erected by the scholars in the middle of one of their play grounds. The activity and good will with which each one worked at the erection of the pile, showed their earnest desire of procuring pleasure to the many clergymen and other friends who were present.

The bon fire completed, the scholars proceeded to the refectory, where a sumptuous dinner awaited them. Having done ample justice to the good things which were spread before them, they next went to one of their recreation rooms, which was neatly ornamented with evergreens, to assist at a *seance* given by the Academy of St. Charles, a society composed of some scholars of the higher classes, for improvement in debate and oratory. The subject was one of much interest to the scholars, namely: "Is the reading of public journals beneficial to students in a college?" The subject was well discussed, by the gentlemen who participated, showing much talent and careful study, their opinions being given with precision and to the point. The debate ended, a grand March from the opera of Faust, was executed in fine style by four pupils on the pianos. The Director, Mr. Aubry, then announced, that there would be benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the Chapel at six o'clock. At the appointed time the pupils assembled in the Chapel, from whence, after benediction, they proceeded with a large crowd of spectators, to where the bon-fire was erected. Forming in an immense circle around the column, towering to the height of fifty feet, they commenced to sing, whilst the torch was being applied to the base of the pile. The flames spreading rapidly, the enthusiasm became general, and amid the light of the college, the firing of rockets, &c. the music of the band, and the singing of the boys, the scene was charming. The fire burning low, the scholars retired to rest their wearied limbs, thus ending one of the pleasantest feasts of the scholastic year. Apologizing for the space I have taken in your valuable journal, I remain yours, &c.,

A SPECTATOR.

AN APPEAL TO THE CATHOLICS OF LOWER CANADA.—*Le Nouveau Monde* of this city publishes the following appeal from a military man to the citizens of Canada:—

"CANADIAN CATHOLICS, if you so desire, in a few weeks three hundred of you will be in the Pontifical Zouaves, on the road to the Eternal City. These three hundred men will not forget that they are Canadians and Catholics and that, like their sires, they will know, when need be, how to shed their blood in a holy cause."

"Several hundred persons in France each now support a Pontifical Zouave and some persons singly contribute to the maintenance of several. Why should not each Parish in Lower Canada collectively accomplish what is now effected by some persons in France?"

"A Canadian Papal soldier has been wounded! Let three hundred replace him. Canadians do you wish it?"

"THIRTY VOLUNTEERS"

FACTS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF PARLIAMENT.—St. John N. B., Nov. 22. The undersigned appointed a committee to secure the publication of resolutions adopted at a full meeting of the St. John, N. B. press held to day, to discuss the proposed postage on newspapers, and respectfully request the press of Canada to give insertion to the conclusions arrived at as follows:—

1st. That the press being a prominent means of enlightening and educating the people, it is unwise to circumscribe the sphere of its influence by the imposition of a tax, which must in most cases have this effect and which belong now in the Maritime Provinces would be the more severely felt, especially in the rural districts, and would be appealed to

as an evidence of the injurious effect of Confederation.

2nd. That the principle of exempting the press from postage on the ground of its being a means of promoting education and diffusing scientific and general knowledge is now recognized in the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

3rd. That the imposition of newspaper postage would involve additional labor, risk and expense on the part of publishers to an extent at least equal to the amount of revenue derived from this source, and would therefore place in additional burdens on a class of persons who pay their fair share of taxation otherwise.

4th. That the collection of newspaper postage if made effective and accompanied by proper checks, and registered surveillance over the publisher's issue lists, must involve so much additional expenditure on the part of the Post Office as would tend materially to decrease the revenue derived from this source.

5th. That as the carrying of newspapers imposes very little expense on the Post Office Department in addition to what is incurred by the carrying of letters, all other legitimate means of raising a revenue should, for this and other reasons already stated, be exhausted before this mode of doing so should be adopted.

6th. That the representatives of New Brunswick in Parliament, who concur in the sentiments expressed in these resolutions, be respectfully requested to use their influence to prevent the imposition of newspaper postage. The other journals published in our Province have been communicated with by telegraph, and their concurrence in the above resolution has been received.

EDWARD WILLIS,
St. John N.B.
JOHN LIVINGSTON,
St. John Telegraph Committee

PRICE OF FIREWOOD.—The present high price of firewood is a matter of serious moment to those who have been unable, or have neglected, to provide their winter's supply before this. The sudden set in of cold weather has enabled the holders to make another rise on a price that was already more than usually high. But it is not only in the price that those who are from necessity compelled to buy in small quantities will suffer. There is a class of small dealers who buy from the bargemen, and retail the wood at the same price per cord that they pay for it themselves. That profit—and it is very handsome one we are told—consists in the difference of the measurement. Before the wood is sold it is corded over afresh and by an adroit method of packing, five cords as it was bought can be made to do the duty of six. It is precisely the class of people who can the least afford it that have to bear the heavy addition to their burdens thus imposed upon them. With the short supply now on the lower wharfs, the prospect of an early closing of the navigation and the many purchasers seeking for small lots of wood, these parties have things pretty much their own way and the poorer class of purchasers, especially if they are women, are cheated in the most bartered manner.

Those parties who are accustomed to buy large quantities of cord-wood, or those who buy to have it corded in their own yards, are well able to take care of themselves. But it is not so with the thousands of poor people, who are compelled to buy a cord or two of wood at a time, and to whom it is of importance to obtain honest measure. We do not know why the long promised Re-law of the Corporation on this subject is so tardy in making its appearance. It certainly is much needed, and if its provisions are such as to secure faithful measurement to those who have to buy in small lots, it will prove a boon to a large number of people. *Montreal Gazette*.

From all parts of the country west of Montreal, we hear accounts of the low state of the water in the rivers and streams that empty into the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. In front of the city we are told the St. Lawrence is lower than it was at the same period in 1865. There is now a difficulty, from this cause, of obtaining a sufficient supply of water in the Lachine canal; the authorities have had to resort to the very inconvenient step of limiting the quantity used by the mills and factories on the line of the canal; and we are given to understand that there is no expectation that by water power these establishments will be enabled to work up to their full capacity during the coming winter. *Montreal Gazette*.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—An unfortunate man named William Mitchell, who has lived in Perth for a number of years, died last Friday under melancholy circumstances. It appears he had been in the habit of sleeping in out-buildings; and on Thursday night, which proved to be extremely cold, he found his way into Mr. Alex. McLaren's stable where he was discovered next morning in a dying state, the result of exposure. Despite the most careful attention he lingered only a few hours. He had occupied a respectable position as banker's clerk; and had been abstained from the intoxicating cup, his career would have terminated in a manner much less melancholy.

Died,

At Allumette Island, during the last week, (of Group) Christopher James, aged two years and fifteen days, and Bridget Anne, aged three years six months, children of John Lynch, Esq., J. P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 19, 1867.

Flour—Pollards, nominal \$5.25; Middlings, \$6.00 \$6.20; Fine, \$6.40 to \$6.50; Super., No. 2 \$6.75 to \$6.80; Superfine nominal \$7.00; Fancy \$7.35 to \$7.45; Extra, \$7.75 to \$7.85; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3.35 to \$3.45 per 100 lbs. (1-meal per brl. of 200 lbs.)—\$5.90 to \$6.15. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.52 to \$1.53; Peas per 66 lbs.—00c. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 38c to 00c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 68c to 72c. Rye per 56 lbs.—\$0.00 to \$0.00. Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$0.95 to \$0.98. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.15 to \$5.17 Seconds, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Thirds, \$4.40 to \$4.50.—First Pearls, \$5.90 to \$6.00. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$18.25 to \$19.25;—Prime Mess, \$16.25; Prime, \$15.00 to \$20.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Nov. 19, 1867

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, country, per quintal,	20	0	00	0
Oatmeal, do	14	0	10	0
Indian Meal, do	12	0	12	6
Wheat, per min.,	0	0	0	0
Barley, do,	3	0	0	3
Peas, do,	4	9	0	5
Oats, do,	2	3	0	2
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1	0	1	4
Do, salt do	0	8	0	10
Beans, small white, per min	0	0	0	0
Potatoes per bag	3	9	0	4
Onions, per minot,	3	9	0	4
Lard, per lb	0	8	0	9
Pork, per lb	0	4	0	9
Beef, do	0	5	0	6
Mutton do	0	5	0	6
Lamb, per quarter	2	6	0	4
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0	11	0	1
Hay, per 100 bundles,	\$6.00	to	\$7.50	
Straw	\$4.00	to	\$6.00	
Beef, per 100 lbs,	\$4.00	to	\$7.00	
Pork, fresh, do	\$5.50	to	\$6.50	

A PUBLIC BENEFIT.—Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness, and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brings bloom to the eye, bloom to the complexion, and plumpness to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word "Devins," all others are useless.

Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place on MONDAY EVENING 2nd December.

A full attendance requested.

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock, Sharp.

By Order,
P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

It has been established, by the best medical authority, that one half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea. The Montreal Tea Company have imported a supply of Teas that can be warranted pure, and free from poisonous substances, in boxes of 10, 15, 20 and 25 lbs., and upwards.

BLACK TEA.

Common Congou, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c. 50c; Fine Flavored New Season do, 55c.; Excellent Full Flavored do, 65 and 75c. Sound Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavored do, 60c.; Very Fine do, 75c.; Japan, Good, 50c.; Very Good, 55c., Finest 75c.

GREEN TEA.

Twankay Common, 38c.; Fine do, 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 15c.; Superfine and very Choice \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 35c.; Extra Superfine do., \$1.

A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the Importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quality and purity considered.

All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs., sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tea Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal.

3m

MONTH OF NOVEMBER,

PURGATORY OPENED,

To the Piety of the Faithful,

OR THE

MONTH OF NOVEMBER,

Consecrated to the Relief of the Souls in Purgatory.

PRICE, THIRTY CENTS.

For sale by,

D. & J. SADLER & CO.

Montreal.

OXY-HYDROGEN STEREOSCOPIC

FOR

DISSOLVING VIEWS.

THIS is the largest and most powerful instrument of this kind in the city, and I have a large assortment of Historic (both American and European), Scriptural, Astronomical, Moral and Humorous Views, and also Statuary at my command, with a short description to each.

Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabbath Schools Festivals Bazaar, Private Parties &c., either in this city or elsewhere.

Address—

B. F. SALTZLY.

No. 1 Bleury Street.

Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of OOTAYE J. HERBERT, Baker, of the City of Montreal, P.Q.

Insolvent

The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act in me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU,

Official Assignee.

Montreal, 12th November 1867.

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Collection of very valuable and rare Catholic Books, the works of English Catholic writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and mostly printed in Flanders. The books now offered for sale are with very few exceptions, perfect and in splendid condition, and form such a collection as is very rarely to be met with even in England, and in this country has probably never been offered before.

For particulars apply at the Office of this paper where the books may be seen.

WANTED,

FOR the Separate School of Prescott, a MALE TEACHER, holding a first-class Certificate. Testimonials as to moral character required.

Address by letter (post-paid) stating salary, to the Rev. E. P. Roche, P.P., Prescott, Ontario.

JOHN FORD,

Sec.-Treas., R. O. S. S.

November 14, 1867.

WANTED,

A LADY to Teach the Separate School at Arthur Village, and take care of a small school. Apply to the Rev. Dr. Maurice, Arthur Village, Co. Wellington, Ontario.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,

KINGSTON, O. W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. 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 a 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.