

icated, as under the empire of Satan. They believe that impurity is a sin, and that the obscene representations given in the theatres of Italy, at this hour, and under the eyes of the authorities, with the express view of perverting the morals of youth, should be held in execration. These, and many other things that Italians believe, constitute the superstitions of Rome, from which they are so anxious to deliver the poor benighted Italians they have taken under their protection.

There are doubtless, among those unfortunate Italians, a few dupes, who have been received or perverted by the emissaries of secret societies; whose faith is no longer in accordance with that of the Catholic Church; but they are mere exceptions; the bulk of the people remain faithful to their religion. Hence they are looked upon by Liberals, as unbelievers, as they do not admit the Gospel according to free-thinkers.

But our correspondent, so zealous, so eager, in denouncing the necessity of "a religion which shall deliver the people equally from superstition and unbelief," is rather dilatory in pointing out this blessed religion which is to bring this result, object of so sanguine hopes. One would think that it is ready made, quite at hand. Illusion! He confesses, with an admirable simplicity, that heretofore, the attempts that have been made have entirely failed, without even insinuating the means by which those stubborn Catholic Italians might be converted, and without allowing to transpire the least hopes of success. Speaking of the work that has been carried on, he says:—

"These agencies have had diverse and sometimes conflicting methods, so that the simplicity of the Gospel has been marred by the divisions and controversies of its representatives. Thus, there are the Wesleyan missions, the Vando's missions, largely sustained by the Free Church of Scotland, the Independent or Free Italian Churches, which, of late, have been supplemented by American funds, and the Churches modelled after the Plymouth Brethren; and evangelical religion is presented under a diversity, almost a contrariety of forms, and with new names and issues, to a people who have been branded, to regard the Church as an indivisible unit."

And this is all he has to say! . . . Is it candid enough to confess that nothing has been done, and implicitly admit that nothing can be done! Why our amiable correspondent might have spared himself the trouble of giving this piece of news to the world; it is long since we were perfectly aware of what he takes so much pains to tell us. We know what to think of Protestant missions to Catholics. The experiment has often been tried, and invariably with the same result. These missions can sometimes, when carried on among Catholics, corrupt them in their morals, make of them infidels, but nothing more. And how could it be otherwise? What can Protestantism substitute in the place of the truths which it teaches them to reject. Nothing. Protestantism is a mere negation, it affirms nothing. *Nemo dat quod non habet.*

It is no doubt these considerations, so striking, which induced, a few years ago, a very sensible and distinguished dignitary of the Protestant Church, in Canada, to warn his ministers to let Catholics alone; telling them that all their efforts of proselytism would either be useless, or end in depriving them of their faith without being in their power to grant them anything in return; and that their unseasonable zeal, in consequence, would have no other result but to make of their converts the unhappy victims of the most disastrous scepticism.

Since it is a fact altogether logical, and acknowledged by honest Protestants themselves, that Protestant missions to Catholics are not only barren, but also mischievous, what means all this great fuss about the generous efforts made with the view of giving religion to Italians? In order to have an exact comprehension of the thing, the reader must compel liberals to lay aside their hypocrisy, and call things after their name. Now, with these gentry, *convert* means pervert; religion means infidelity. When they speak of converting Italians, it must be understood that they intend to deprive them of the true faith; when they speak of giving them a "religion which shall deliver them from superstition and unbelief," it means that they intend to make them reject every christian truth; make of them infidels in the true sense of the word.

This being understood, are not liberals too modest when they admit that Protestantism is not fit for the task they have undertaken in Italy, that the *Soupers* who are at work must despair? On the contrary, Protestantism is eminently fit for that task; it is the most powerful agent to achieve it. If Italians, having been unfaithful to their God, have called upon their country the curse of Heaven; if, in punishment of their sins, they deserve to be deprived of their faith, then will the Soupers succeed in giving them religion, viz., that of liberals. Then will Italians receive the Gospel according to Free-Thinkers, according to Achilli, Gavazzi, and Goriabdi; then instead of having their children baptised in the name of the three persons of the Blessed Trinity, they shall have them baptised in the glorious name of the latter. Then Liberals will rejoice, and exult, and shout: We have at last given religion to Italy! Then there will be grand meetings of thanksgiving at Exeter Hall.

But if Italians do not deserve to be thus visited; if the present crisis be a mere trial for them, then will the other alternative of Protestant missions to Catholics take place. Italians will, with their natural jocosity and wit, turn sneering at the Soupers, and tell them: But, gentlemen, do try to come to an understanding among yourselves, with regard to your creed, before attempting to convert others; and if you can not succeed, we would advise you to direct

your steps towards another land, for instance, towards the United States, England, Scotland, or Germany, where, according to Protestant evidence, infidelity is every day gaining ground.

PAROCHUS.

A MARE'S NEST.—A Mr. Delaunay, Professor of something, but of what we are not informed, has, so we are told in a newspaper paragraph, spent five years in the Catacombs of Rome—a very unpleasant residence, it this statement is to be accepted literally; and in the course of his long subterranean residence, he has made the important discovery which he now publishes to the world, that the inscriptions, and monuments of the said catacombs, "prove the entire negation of every dogma essentially Tridentine for several centuries of the Christian era."

Vague as is this assertion, yet accepted in the sense which it was probably intended to bear, we may for the sake of argument, admit its truth, and ask—what then? For the question is—What dogmas are "essentially Tridentine," or taught for the first time, and exclusively by the Council of Trent? Dogmas, or doctrines taught or held in the Latin Church before that Council, or taught and held by the Greek Schismatic Church, or by any other of the Oriental religious communities are not "essentially Trentine" dogmas.

Now it so happens that every dogma of the Roman Catholic Church which any of the evangelical Protestant sects deny, are held by the schismatic Greeks, and by all the Eastern sects. The latter could not have taken them from the Council of Trent, whose authority they repudiated, and therefore the inference is inevitable that the dogmas to which our evangelical friends take exception are older than the Council of Trent have been held from time immemorial by communities separated from the Western Church, and are therefore not "essentially Trentine" doctrines, but dogmas common to the entire Christian world before the epoch of the so-called Reformation.

Professor Delaunay, before he can deal a blow to Romanism, must show that there is held by Papists some one dogma, not held before the Council of Trent and not held by any of the religious communities separated from the Western Church, for of such a dogma only can the quality of "essentially Trentine" be logically predicated.

#### NEW AND IMPROVED PROSPECTUS OF THE MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE, C.E.

Our readers and the public in general will learn with pleasure the important modifications which have been introduced by one of our excellent houses of education in its programme of studies.

Under its new and able Superior—the Rev. J. B. Primeau, the directors of the Masson College, have come to the conclusion of abandoning the classical education of the students.

An establishment entirely devoted to a first class of commercial education, whose sole end and aim will be to produce business men in every sense of the word, recommendable by their special studies as well as by a certain amount of literary and philosophical knowledge, should be hailed with joy and pride by commercial men, bankers, office bearers, mechanics, in a word, by all true Canadians.

No doubt, this new grand commercial scheme will give the arts, industry and commerce a new impetus. No doubt, it will reinstate in honor and credit the numerous and beautiful careers which it offers to youth in general; consequently, it will give a death blow to that social cancer—the crowding of the liberal profession under whose tyrannical grasp Lower Canada is so long and so much suffering.

The Superior of the Masson College has, in a series of sound articles, proved that a greater amount of well being is to be derived from the commercial professions than that which a classical education promises to realize, to this there are no possible objections. He has besides demonstrated that the new commercial course should give to the mental faculties of youth of Canada a sufficient degree of culture to enable them to taste the pure joys of study, also to exercise with distinction almost all the social functions together with a great number of the public offices.

This new Commercial College must certainly become popular; first, on account of the strong theoretical and practical education which it will give, and secondly, because under the *surveillance* of the priests which is still the surest of the habits of the pupils will enjoy a true safeguard.

The Directors of the Masson College are determined to give gratuitously a handsome pamphlet which will contain a perfect and demonstrative exposition of the new prospectus of the College to all those who wish to become more intimately acquainted with it.

The new commercial course comprises three sections which are combined in such a manner as to form a complete course either united or separated; so, according to the advancement and pecuniary resources of the youth it can be sufficiently studied so as to assure very good positions after one, two or three years.

N.B.—The business class may be immediately followed by every pupil who has received elsewhere some notions of grammar and arithmetic, and with ordinary talents and application, seven or eight months sojourn in the Masson College will capacitate him for holding a position in any office.

With such a prospectus the success of a commercial institution is no longer doubtful.—*Com.*

#### VISIT OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. DR. HORAN, BISHOP OF KINGSTON TO EMILY.

On Thursday the 18th inst., the reverend Bishop of Kingston paid a visit to the Mission of Emily for the purpose of administering the Sacrament of Confirmation. For several weeks previous to this auspicious event, the zealous and indefatigable pastor of the Mission—the Rev. B. Coyle—has laboured hard in instructing the candidates for confirmation in the Christian Doctrine, and more particularly in elucidating the nature of the blessings which they were about

to receive, in that they were to be enrolled as soldiers of Christ. The readiness with which they were capable of answering the most intricate questions in the catechism, their neat and tidy appearance, and the solemnity with which they approached the Lord's Table prior to the imposition of hands, clearly indicates that the labours of the good pastor to whose spiritual charge they are fortunately confided was prolific of the happiest results. His Lordship, who officiated at the celebration of the divine mysteries of the Mass, was attended by the Rev. J. Farrelly of Lindsay, the Rev. Pastor of the Mission, and the Very Rev. O. Kelly of Peterborough. The Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, assistant priest, Brock, also laboured hard in the confessional during the preceding day, and until a late hour this forenoon. At the close of the Mass, his Lordship addressed the assembled congregation in his usual happy style, in explanation of the sacrament which they were about to receive. He exhorted them to prove by the purity of their lives, that they were indeed true soldiers of the cross, and they would be faithful to Christ even unto death. The happy candidates for Confirmation, to the number of 157, then proceeded in the most orderly manner towards the altar railing when the Sacrament was administered. In the evening an influential deputation waited on his Lordship at the residence of the Rev. B. Coyle, with the following address which was read on behalf of the congregation by Michael LeHane, Esq. J. P.

To his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, &c., &c.

May it please your Lordship.—We the undersigned Roman Catholic inhabitants of the Mission of Emily, in your Lordship's diocese, humbly beg in behalf of this congregation, to offer to you our most hearty and cordial welcome to this Mission; together with the solemn assurance of our devotion, attachment and obedience to your Lordship as our chief spiritual father in the church in this diocese, and our most faithful political guardian.

We are aware that to your Lordship, is mainly due the merit of obtaining for the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada, the constitutional right of a Separate School education for their children, thereby placing this question beyond the reach of sectarian bigotry and intolerance.

Confident therefore of your Lordship's solicitude, to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of all under your spiritual jurisdiction, and your earnest desire for the repose of the souls of the faithful departed; we humbly beg in the name of the living and dead children of your Lordship in this mission of the Church of Christ, that amongst the several blessings you have this day conferred upon us, your Lordship will deign to consecrate our graveyard in this mission.

We would respectfully remind you that it has been thirty five years in use, that it is substantially fenced, and contains two acres of ground. And in requital we devoutly pray the spirit of the Holy Ghost may sanctify your Lordship's labours, and at the hour of your death may crown you in everlasting glory.

Dated at Downeyville, July 18th, 1867.

M. LeHane, J. P. Wm. LeHane J. P. John Scully, Dennis Donohue, Bartholomew Downey, Edmund Pigott, James Kelly, J. P. Denis Scully, and 40 others.

His Lordship, who received the deputation very cordially, replied to the address verbally, in the course of which he promised compliance with the request embodied therein. He also took occasion to offer a few words of advice touching their duties as citizens, in a political sense. The deputation then thanked his Lordship and withdrew, highly gratified with the pleasing interview. Thus passed off a day which will be long remembered in Emily.—*Canadian Freeman.*

DEATH OF A RELIGIOUS.—It becomes our sad duty to inform our readers, that the community of Loretto has suffered a severe loss in the demise of one of its most virtuous and accomplished members, Sister Mary, of the Sacred Heart. Her death occurred at Loretto Convent, Niagara Falls, on Tuesday evening the 23rd ult., precisely six months after her profession. She went from Toronto to the Convent at the Falls in the beginning of July, with the intention of spending the vacation there; and hoping that the change of air would recruit her health which had been rather precarious. After her arrival at the latter place her health continued to decline till she calmly resigned her spirit into the hands of her Divine Redeemer whom she had loved and served so well. She was a daughter of Daniel O'Neil, Esq., of Paris, and one of three sisters who joined the same religious community; but Sister Mary, of the Sacred Heart, was the first of the three summoned to receive that everlasting reward promised to those who renounce the false pleasures of this world for the sake of their crucified Redeemer.—*Canadian Freeman.*

The Lachine Regatta came off with great success on Saturday afternoon.

It is stated in a letter received by Mr. J. H. Daley, Emigrant Agent from the Government Office at Quebec, that the East End Emigration Society, London, England intend to send out here by the steamer Thames, which will arrive about the 19th inst., 150 mechanics for the Dominion. Those who want workmen may apply to J. H. Daley.

Q. J. Brydges, managing director of the Grand Trunk, is on a tour of inspection over the Western section of the road.

Twenty thousand Sneider Rifles are on their way from England to this Province.

The steamship *Belgian* sailed from Quebec for England, on Monday, with the 7th Royal Fusiliers.

The troop ship *Simoon* has reached Quebec from Malta, with the 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery on board, to relieve the 10th Brigade.

The City Council of Kingston have voted \$1,000 to rent the Crystal Palace for the Provincial Exhibition.

QUEBEC 23rd July.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec has been pleased to make the following appointments: namely: Philippe Jolicoeur Esquire, Queen's Counsel to be Assistant Provincial Secretary for the Province of Quebec.

Henry Hopper Miles, Esquire, to be Recording Clerk of the Council of Public Instruction.

THE ISSUING OF THE WRITS.—The Ottawa Times of yesterday says:—The statement generally circulated by the press that the writs were to have been issued on the 3rd inst. was started entirely without authority. We believe it is the desire of the Government to bring on the elections as soon as possible, and that the writs will be issued concurrently by the General Government and the Local Governments of the three Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia in a few days. Those who demanded an immediate issue of the writs, after the going into effect of the Queen's proclamation, entirely lost sight of the fact that the General and the Local Governments had to act in concert in this matter, in obedience to the provisions of the Union Act, and when it is remembered how much business preliminary to the issue of the writs had necessarily to be transacted, the surprise might be that the several Governments are ready at this early day to act together, rather than that this important duty has been so long delayed.

MILITARY BUILDINGS.—We understand that it is contemplated to add an additional story to each wing of the new garrison hospital now occupied by the invalids of the Royal Artillery. It is also intended to build a library and reading room for the same corps. Tenders for these, as well as for a quartermaster's office and store room, and for a blacksmith's shop, have been called for. The work is expected to be commenced in a week or two.—*Toronto Globe.*

THE MARMORA IRON MINES.—We learn that ten vessels freighted with iron ore from the Marmora mines leave Cobourg to-day, for ports on the south of Lake Ontario. The ore will be smelted on its arrival at Pittsburgh. We also hear that it is intended by the Grand Trunk to build smelting works at Oxbourg for the purpose of supplying the rolling mills in this city with iron for rails.—*Toronto Globe.*

KILLED BY BULLS.—On Saturday last, the parish of St. Germain was the scene of an horrible tragedy. Two furious bulls belonging to Mr. Bernabo Laine dit Lebon, were fighting in a field some distance from the house. Mr. Laine went out for the purpose of separating them. Both animals immediately flew at him, he was horribly mutilated and tearing him almost naked on the spot. He was picked up by a person passing in a vehicle some distance off, and removed to his dwelling, where he died in the course of five hours under the most horrible suffering.—*Quebec News.*

MANUFACTURES.—Our Sherbrooke friends had a meeting there last week, presided over by Col. Pomroy at which Mr. Heneker explained that Col. A. G. Brady, from Connecticut, U. S., had called on him and offered to invest \$40,000 in a cotton factory in Sherbrooke, if \$60,000 additional could be raised on the country for the same purpose. The meeting was unanimously of opinion that the amount should be raised, and a committee was appointed to confer with Col. Brady on the subject, and take steps for raising the necessary stock. Having met the Colonel after the meeting broke up, they with him visited the various water powers on the Magog. The Sherbrooke Gazette says: The old paper mill was thought the most eligible on the whole, which can be obtained of the Lead Company on favorable terms. It is proposed to erect a mill of 75 looms, about say 5,000 spindles, costing about \$75,000, including site, water power, building and machinery, the balance being for working capital. The water power and three acres of land can be had for \$6,000 in stock in the Company, which certainly is on as good terms as any one could desire.

QUICK TRAVELLING.—A gentleman from Prince Edward Island who took passage in the steamship "Cuba" at Cork on Sunday afternoon the 7th, left in the cars for Picton yesterday morning, and would arrive in Charlotte on the evening, thus accomplishing the whole distance from Cork to Charlottetown via Picton in a trifle over seven days!—*British Colonist.*

MADAM MASSON.—The correspondent of the *Minerve* writes that on the 10th ult., the Canadian residents in Paris assisted at the funeral services of Madame Wilfred Masson, nee Anne Caroline McKeezie, who died there on the 4th ult. She was very ill when she left this city to try the effects of a milder climate. Her remains were interred in the beautiful cemetery of Pere L. Chaise.

The Toronto General Hospital has been obliged to close its doors, owing to deficiency of funds. This is certainly, to say the least, not creditable to the capital of Ontario.—*News.*

The papers state that Charlottetown, P. E. I., market has been well supplied with fine fresh salmon, taken in St. Peter's Bay during the past five weeks. So plentiful has been the supply that numbers of these fish have been disposed of at 51. currency per lb.

The stores of Hazard, and Mr. Frezer, at St. Enoch P. E. I., were destroyed by fire on the 26th inst. The moulders of St. John city, and those of the Parish of Portland, N. B., are on a strike. In some of the foundries they have already quit work, and in others they have given notice of a resolution to do so in a few days unless their demands be complied with—an increase of 25c. per day to their present rate of wages. There is a Moulder's Union in St. John.

Halifax papers very justly complain that flour is now between two and three dollars per barrel cheaper than it was some months since, but as yet there is scarcely any perceptible diminution in the price of the baker's loaf. When the advance in flour took place the bakers, very justly, raised the price of bread, and now that flour has materially declined, by the same rule they should reduce their prices.

Mr. Kennedy, the Scottish vocalist has had a series of the most successful concerts in St. John, N. B. His reception was very flattering.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Winchester, J. Deane \$12 U.S. currency; Orms town, P. McGaffey \$150; St. Martin, Rev. Mr. Blythe, \$4; St. Constant, Rev. Mr. Boudry, \$3; Young's Point, J. Kearney, \$1; Toronto J. P. McDonnell, \$2; Lachine, J. O'Flaherty, \$5; Osheslona, M. Sweeney \$2; Belleville J. Flannery \$2; St. Hyacinthe, B. Pinyne, \$2; Prescott D. Kelly, \$2; St. Anicet, P. O'Brien \$1; Niagara, George Green, \$6; Toronto J. Scanlan, \$2; Terrebonne Masson College \$15; Lindsay D. Malor, \$6; Boucherville Mrs. De Lervy \$2; St. Lambert, J. McVey \$2; St. Andrews, F. McRae, \$2; Narrows, M. Mooney \$2; Westport, M. Murphy, \$1; Quebec, P. Ahera, \$1; R. Beahan \$2.50; R. M. Dwyer \$2.50; M. A. Heare, \$2.50; J. Deland, \$2; J. Brennan, \$2; Oba McDonald, \$2.50; J. Reid, \$2; Mrs. Murphy, \$2; J. Leonard, \$2; T. Delaney \$1.50; E. Oahli, \$2; Rev. Mr. Darocher, \$5; W. St. John, \$2.50; W. Lilly, \$4. Per P. Anononon Peterborough—W. McCarthy, Norwood, \$2; P. Burns, Trenton \$2. Per H. O. Trainor St. Mary's, P. Berrigan, \$1. Per W. Featherston, Ingersoll, self, \$2; P. Kirwan, \$2; J. R. Ryan, \$2. Per A. B. McIntosh, Chatham, for self and others, \$13.39. Per J. McGuire, Cobourg, J. Hutton, \$2.

#### Birth.

In this city on the 14th ult., the wife of Mr. T. O. Collins, of a daughter.

#### Married.

On the 29th ult. at St. Columba of Silvery, by the Rev. Mr. Connolly, Mr. Thomas P. Feenan, to Miss Elizabeth M. Bogue, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Bogue, Esq.

#### Died.

At Portland, on the 6th inst., John Shannon, grocer, aged 42 years. May his soul rest in peace.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Aug. 6, 1867.

Flour—Pollards, nominal \$5.00; Middlings, \$5.50; \$5.75; Fine, \$6.25 to \$6.50; Super., No. 2 \$6.95 to \$7.05; Superfine nominal \$7.00; Fancy \$7.50 to \$7.75; Extra, \$8.00 to \$8.50; Superior Extra \$9 to \$10.00; Bag Flour, \$3.50 to \$3.72 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per bbl. of 200 lbs.—\$5.75 to \$5.95. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. O. Spring, \$1.55 to \$1.60. Peas per 60 lbs.—77c. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 40c to 41c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 65c to 70c. Rye per 56 lbs.—85c. Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$0.72 to \$0.75. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.55 to \$5.60 Seconds, \$5.10 to \$5.15; Thirds, \$4.50 to 0.00.—First Pearls, \$7.45 to \$8.00. Pork per bbl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$18.75 to \$19.—Prime Mess, \$15.50; Prime, \$15 to \$20.00.

#### MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Aug. 6, 1867.

	a. d.	s. d.
Flour, country, per quintal, . . . . .	20	0 to 20
Oatmeal, do . . . . .	0	0 to 0
Indian Meal, do . . . . .	11	0 to 00
Wheat, per min., . . . . .	0	0 to 0
Barley, do, . . . . .	0	0 to 0
Peas, do, . . . . .	5	0 to 5
Oats, do, . . . . .	3	0 to 2
Butter, fresh, per lb. . . . .	1	0 to 1
Do, salt do, . . . . .	0	0 to 0
Beans, small white, per min . . . . .	0	0 to 0
Potatoes per bag, . . . . .	3	0 to 4
Onions, per minot, . . . . .	0	0 to 0
Lard, per lb . . . . .	0	8 to 9
Beef, per lb . . . . .	0	5 to 0 9
Pork, do . . . . .	0	5 to 0 9
Mutton do . . . . .	0	6 to 0 7
Lamb, per quarter . . . . .	4	0 to 6
Eggs, fresh, per dozen . . . . .	0	6 to 0 6
Hay, per 100 bundles, . . . . .	\$8.00	to \$10.50
Straw . . . . .	\$3.00	to \$4.50
Beef, per 100 lbs, . . . . .	\$7.00	to \$9.00
Pork, fresh, do . . . . .	\$7.50	to \$8.00

#### NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

LIFE OF ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA. By Father Servas Dirk. Cloth, \$1.12.  
THREE PHASES OF CHRISTIAN LOVE. By Lady Herbert. Cloth, \$1.12.  
THE BEAUTIES OF FAITH, OR POWER OF MARY'S PATRONAGE. Cloth, \$1.50.  
SHORT MEDITATIONS, OR GOOD THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. By Rev. Theodore Neethers. Cloth, \$1.50.  
CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; OR, THE CATECHISM IN EXAMPLES. Compiled by the Christian Brothers. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. Volume I. contains Examples on the Apostles' Creed. Cloth, 60 cents.  
CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; OR, THE CATECHISM IN EXAMPLES. Volume II, illustrating the Commandments of God and of the Church. Compiled by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. Cloth, 75 cents.  
CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; OR, THE CATECHISM IN EXAMPLES. Volume III, illustrating the Sacraments. Compiled by the Christian Brothers. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 75 cents.  
Each of the above volumes is complete in itself. They are admirably adapted for premiums.  
CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; OR, THE CATECHISM IN EXAMPLES. Compiled by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. The three volumes complete in one, comprising Examples illustrating the Apostles' Creed, the Commandments of God and of the Church, the Sacraments, &c., &c. A large volume of nearly 900 pages. Cloth, \$2.00.  
THE PATH WHICH LED A PROTESTANT LAWYER TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. By Peter H. Barnett. Cloth, \$1.50.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

The undersigned have just published their SCHOOL BOOK LIST for 1867.

It contains the names of the principal School Books published and used in the Dominion and the United States.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,  
Montreal, C.E.

#### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of REYI BERNARD, of St. Hyacinthe, Insolvent.

The creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18 St. Sacramento St., in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the twelfth day of August, next, at four o'clock p.m. for the public examination of the insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

T. SAUVAGEAU,  
Official Assignee.

Montreal, 24th July, 1867.

FRANCIS GREENE,  
PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER,  
54 ST. JOHN STREET,  
Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Streets,  
MONTREAL.

#### WANTED,

BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation as principal or assistant in an English Commercial and Mathematical School.

Address, A. K.,  
TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

#### WANTED,

A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER who has had five years experience in that profession, and who holds a Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal School, wants a situation.  
Address with particulars to,  
TEACHER  
538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

#### 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 healthful 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.

T. R. H. S.  
Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance).  
Use of Library during stay, \$20.  
The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July.