

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 3.—Despatches from Bayonne confirm the report, that the Carlist leader, Reda, with his command has fled into France, having been closely pursued by the Spanish Government forces. The French troops stationed on the Spanish frontier disarm and intern all Carlists who escape into France.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.—General du Temple, deputy for Ille and Villafue, has addressed a letter to Figaro, stating several facts which the Chamber a few days ago refused to hear. Upon the day, not the eve, nor the morrow, but upon the day our troops marched forth from Rome came our first defeat, Weisenberg. In that battle we lost the same number of men as left the Eternal City. The day on which the last French soldier departed from Civita Vecchia witnessed our last real battle, Reichskofen. The 4th of September, 1870, the day on which the Napoleonic dynasty crumbled into dust, was the tenth anniversary of the 4th of September, 1860, when Napoleon the Third, fearing rather Orsini shells than the anger of God, negotiated with Cavour the unity of Italy and the fall of the Papacy. The day on which the Italians appeared before the walls of Rome, the Prussians marched on Paris, and a complete investment of the two cities was made upon the same day. In direct contrast to these facts, the day on which the Official Journal announced to France that the National Assembly called upon the nation to offer up public prayers for suppression of the revolution, a telegram announced to France that an unknown man (Ducatel)—his name was not known until the following day—had appeared upon the walls of Paris and cried "Enter." In eight days afterwards, while public prayers were being offered in the church of St. Louis, Versailles, by the National Assembly and the Chief of the Executive, a telegram from Gen. McMahon announced the complete defeat of the insurrectionists, and the last incendiary flames arose from Pere la Chaise as the last prayers of the Assembly arose to heaven. During those eight days the soldiers exhibited the greatest valour and unexampled conduct. Not a fault was committed, not a point left untaken in the perilous encounter in the streets. Have we not reason to regret our reliance on human ability rather than on the power of God?

At his reception on March 15, M. Thiers said: "He would not resort to a plebiscite, but he was not afraid of a direct appeal to the people. The Bonapartists he was not afraid of; he was sure that they could not muster a million and a half of votes. The revolutionists were actually cowed. The country was prosperous and happy, and only too glad of the continuance of the present regime. The relations with Prussia and Italy were most satisfactory; if he were only let alone all would be well." Some one having asked a question about the army, M. Thiers declared that its condition and feelings were all that could be desired. "The army," he said, "is not Bonapartist. I, who live in the midst of camps, know exactly what the soldier feels."

The Government which "divides Frenchmen the least" has now had its year of trial.—Twelve months ago M. Thiers could hardly say that he and the Assembly were stronger than the Commune and its sections. In April, 1871, the trained bands of the capital actually marched upon Versailles, and, though they were repulsed, it required six weeks of desperate fighting to establish the supremacy of the National Administration. In fact, it was only in the month of June that M. Thiers succeeded to undisputed power, and in the interval he has contrived to fill the public Treasury, to maintain the public credit, to liquidate a large amount of the indemnity, and to accelerate in proportion the departure of the Germans from France. He has re-organized the French Army, replenished the French arsenals, and raised the country once more to the level of its ancient pretensions. Of course, it "goes without saying" that in doing all this he must have kept himself capable of doing it—in other words, that he must have maintained himself in power. Yet that, at first sight, is about the most marvellous feature of the whole case, for he is without a party—almost without a friend. Nevertheless, France is still the Republic which M. Thiers found her after the downfall of the Empire, and M. Thiers is still the President of that Republic, the Chief of the Executive Power, the Ruler of the Assembly, and, in plain terms, the absolute head of the whole nation. He has outlived all the other characters of the great drama of the war, and remains, to say the least, as strong and as irresponsibly as he was in the first days of his appointment. It would scarcely be too much to add that he and his "Republic"—whatever it may mean—are now as great a power in the eyes of Europe as Louis Napoleon and the Empire were twenty years ago.

The interpretation of this political mystery is simple, though it is not to be found immediately in M. Thiers' own words. The Republic—that is to say, the form of Government which M. Thiers administers under that designation—does not live only by virtue of dividing Frenchmen the least, but by dint of dividing them effectually. The people of France, so far as they are politicians at all, are distributed among four factions, one of which was the Comte de Chambord, another the Duc d'Anjou, a third the Empire, and a fourth the Commune. Nobody wants M. Thiers, but, as M. Thiers keeps out all four factions together, each faction acquiesces in its own exclusion in consideration of a similar penalty inflicted on the other three. The merit of the President in the eyes of the Communists is that he holds Monarchists of all shades at a distance, just as his value in the opinion of Legitimists or Orleansists is that he stands in the way of the Bonapartists and the Commune. In all political contests the "Outs" and the "Ins" are naturally at daggers drawn,

but in France, thanks to M. Thiers, there are no "Ins." All are "Outs" together, while M. Thiers himself is considered not so much the possessor of power as the holder of the stakes. Some day these stakes will be once more played for, and in the meantime France wears the appearance of political unity. The President and his Republic, provisional or anomalous as they may be, could not be superseded, except for the advantage of one of the four organized factions, and that result the other three would not endure. So M. Thiers, without a single sworn follower at his back, both reigns and governs, and to such good purpose that the late conquerors of France have already taken alarm at her unexpected and menacing recovery.

It is not to be dissembled that the Germans have reason for their uneasiness. Prince Bismarck's calculations have either been falsified or verified beyond his measure—whichever way we like to put it. He argued persistently that the French would never acquiesce in their defeat, but would prepare for their revenge at the earliest opportunity, and so, for the better security of Germany against attack, he demanded the surrender of two frontier Provinces and the payment of a prodigious fine. His reckoning was accurate in one respect, but inaccurate in another. He formed a perfectly correct estimate of French temper, but not so of French elasticity and resources. France is clearly re-asserting herself and her pretensions, and, thanks to M. Thiers, is doing so successfully, in spite of all the concerned impediments.—Times.

From all parts of France I receive, from those best qualified to judge, the same reports, and the proceedings of the Conseils-Generaux, which, in spite of their not being allowed to mix in politics, are more Radical every time they meet, all go to attest the same thing.—While this is the case in the Provinces a very opposite tendency may be observed in Paris, and the relations of the Capital, if Capital it may still be called, towards the rest of the country have changed so completely during the last two years that it is impossible for any one studying the political condition of France to arrive at a correct apprehension of them until they have considered this subject in all its bearings and appreciated the influence which these altered relations must necessarily have upon the future destinies of the country. This is the more important because the Radical party—who are congratulating themselves, and rightly, on the spread of Radicalism and Socialism in the Provinces—entirely ignore this change, and M. Gambetta makes a grave mistake when he says that it is false "to represent one part of France as foreign to another." "No," says the Democratic leader, "it is always the same spirit, everywhere homogeneous and everywhere the same, which animates, which inflames, and which unites all parties in France, and in the name of Republican interests I salute the moral unity of the country." The fact is that the longer one lives in France, and the more closely one watches the forces by which it is moved, the more clearly does one perceive that it is really two countries—Paris and the Provinces—and that the divergence of sentiment and of interest is increasing daily, and must continue to increase so long as the seat of Government remains elsewhere than in the Capital. To prove that this is so, one has only to go back a few years to perceive the influence of Paris on the Provinces, and to compare it with its influence now. In every great political movement the country blindly followed the Capital. When the Republic was proclaimed in 1848 the country at once followed suit, and proclaimed a Republic; when in 1852 it proclaimed the Empire, the country accepted the Empire. On the 4th of September, the force of habit and the prestige which the seat of Government must always possess, even when revolutions are made against it, insured the consent of the Provinces to the change; but from that moment this influence ceased. The Government moved to Bordeaux, and the elections in the country in February were in direct opposition to those of Paris, the former sending a large majority of Conservatives to the Chamber, and the latter 43 Radicals, all more or less advanced. Since then the tide has been steadily turning; the Provinces are becoming more Democratic, Paris more Conservative. Formerly it was the country that desired the return of the Emperor; now Paris is the stronghold of Imperialism, and travellers coming here and staying a few days, who go away believing a restoration of the Empire is imminent because a few Boulevard shopkeepers lament its passing days, would form a very different impression if they made a tour in the Provinces, especially those of the South of France. A complete reaction has occurred in the country districts against Empire or Monarchy in any form that is not known under the name of Republic, but they have no more idea what this word means than M. Gambetta or any other of their political instructors. They are all the more easily persuaded that it implies unknown blessings; and the village schoolmaster, apothecary, and lawyer hold out bright hopes of freedom from taxation, and the increase of property by dividing equally those estates which are above regulation size. If there were a Dissolution to-morrow, there can be little doubt that a large majority, pledged to support the present President and the Republic, would be returned, not because they fulfil by any means the sanguine political anticipations of the masses, but because possessing the magic name is a step in the right direction, and because M. Thiers cannot last for ever. In Paris, on the other hand, I believe that the next elections will be Imperialist or Monarchical.—Times Paris Cor.

SPAIN. London, May 3.—Advices received in this city by mail from Spain state that the priests are endeavouring to make the insurrection in that country a religious war. The Government has called upon the inhabitants of Barcelona to deliver up all the arms they have in their possession.

ITALY. The Italian Government, sure of the attitude of the French, will not be alarmed at a discussion which France will only consent to under pressure, and so long as the idea of interfering in behalf of the Temporal Power of the Pope is abandoned in France, there is no reason why the good feeling of the two countries should not continue undisturbed. The Italians are perfectly well aware that the one European influence which alone they have to fear in this respect is the Catholic party in France, and their measures to prevent any such interference are taken beforehand. They have given the French Government to understand that, although in their opinion the Temporal Power of the Pope is a thing of the past, yet the personal sentiment which they entertain for the present Pontiff and the peculiar conditions by which he is surrounded have decided the Italian Government not merely to permit his power to continue undisturbed over the limited area upon which it is exercised, but even to protect him. But they have made it equally clear that in the event of his death, his successor is not to enter into the enjoyment of the same rights, and must submit to be shown absolutely of

the Temporalities. The programme of Italy, is—the Bishops in their pulpits, the King on his throne, the soldiers under their flag; but that no foreign Government has the right to impose, even upon a suburb of 2,000 inhabitants, the domination of the clergy. Considering the position the late Emperor always took in the Italian question, the autocratic manner in which he imposed his will on his Royal cousin, and the tendency which he always manifested to play into the hands of the Clerical party in France whenever he was not playing into those of the Communists, it is not difficult to perceive why, of all the solutions which are in prospect for the government of the French nation, the restoration of the Empire would be the most unpopular with the Italians. The return of Henri V. would, I think inspire less mistrust. It is, then, the present wish of the Italian Government that the Pope should remain in Rome. They do not consider it likely, even if he abandoned it, that he would take refuge in France, as the Cardinals, who would have to accompany him, might object to taking up their permanent residence in a country where, to paraphrase the sentiment in *Madagas*, "l'assassinier en Archeveque, ce n'est pas tuer un homme, c'est craser un principe."—Times.

NAPLES, May 3.—The eruption of Vesuvius is entirely ceased, and the inhabitants of the villages which were threatened with destruction have returned to their homes.

A hurricane of terrible violence has swept over the devastated country, greatly damaging the villages and remaining crops.

The Archbishop of Palermo has placed the church of St. Dominic under an interdict, for having celebrated a funeral service for Mazzini, a proceeding which sorely irritated the Freethinkers. Mazzini desired not to be reconciled with the Church, yet his infidel followers suppose our churches are to be placed at their disposal to be dishonoured.

GERMANY. Berlin, April 11.—Ever since the conclusion of peace with France, the German workmen have been at war with their masters. Strike has succeeded strike, and agitation been rife in every quarter.—There is scarcely one manufacturing town which has not felt the effects of the convulsion. To carry through this powerful movement the most extensive combinations were formed among the workmen.—In some instances all the tradesmen of a place bound themselves to support one particular trade while on strike; in others the members of one trade in different places formed a league to enable their friends in one locality to commence the attack.—Such was the strength gained by this web of blended alliances, that strikes were prolonged for months, and negotiations carried on with the most eminent masters, not as with superiors, but as with equals, who had quite as much to lose as their adversaries, or even more. Throughout the tone of the workmen was quiet, though resolute and uncompromising, and as the movement was by far the most comprehensive of the kind ever witnessed in Germany so it was the most successful.

The Strikes were directed by improvised committees, whose members mostly belonged to one of the various Socialistic societies. These societies themselves are not particularly favoured by the workmen of this country, and at the highest estimate count only from 150,000 to 200,000 devotees. As they, moreover, are divided into three parties, each intent upon realizing the socialistic ideal in their own way, and anything but on friendly terms with the others, it had been hoped that their influence upon the mass of the working classes would not be very material for some time to come. The Strikes of 1871 have destroyed this fond illusion. Whether the German Socialists, under the orders of Liebknecht and Bebel, rally round the International, and regard a Republic as the necessary preliminary to Communism; whether, with Herr Meude, they call upon the Government to confiscate all capital and become the only employer, or whether, following the lead of the versatile Herr von Schweitzer, they offer to befriend the authorities if permitted to coerce the middle classes in a hundred minor particulars, since absolute confiscation is impossible—all these divisions have been unanimous in supporting the Strikes of the working classes, and, as a rule, have succeeded in conducting them according to their own special views. To effect this did not give them much trouble; they only required to depute a small number of their men to the meetings of the malcontents, with orders to harangue them in the usual phraseology of their class. By long theoretical occupation with the subject, by superior intelligence, and the enthusiastic ardour of their convictions, these deputies managed to usurp the direction of hundreds of thousands, who were either ignorant of the ulterior purposes of the sect or else directly opposed to them.—Times Cor.

SOME MORE REMAINS.—The practical historian, as well as the antiquary, will be interested in the following recent developments about De Soto's expedition, if they chance to be true. Hickman county, in Tennessee, is very rich in remains of the unknown race which the red men drove from the Valley of the Mississippi to the far south. Crumbling fortifications have been found there, and the old burial mounds have yielded to spades and picks, quaintly carved axes and idols and household wares. A few days since a discovery of remarkable interest was made near the junction of the Piney and Duck Rivers in the county in question. A grave, supposed to be that of an Indian, was opened, and, if the apparently credible report can be relied upon, turned out to be the sepulchre of one of De Soto's men. The skeleton was armed with a crumbling copper helmet and breast plate, and by its side lay a mass of rust in the precise shape of an old Spanish musket. On one of the stones which formed the rude coffin was cut a cross, with the letters "B D 1540" while underneath was an inscription which, as well as it could be deciphered, ran thus: "Bernard Diaz 24th Dec: 1539 Regu. Quoer monorian gra alim. ceto. coner. . . ." This stone and one or two copper bullets were brought from the grave, and are now preserved at the house of a Mr. Whitson, a well known resident of the county. If the discovery is a real one, it goes far to settle the vexed question as to the whereabouts of Hernan De Soto from the early part of 1539, when he left Florida, to 1541, when he found the Mississippi and his grave.—New Haven Register.

SOMETHING ABOUT YOURSELF.—Supposing your age to be fifteen or thereabouts, you can figure you up to a dot. You have 167 bones and muscles; your heart is five inches in length and three inches in diameter; it beats 70 times per minute, 4,200 per hour, 109,800 per day, and 36,772,200 per year. At each beat but a little over two ounces of blood is thrown out of it, and each day it throws out and discharges about seven tons of that wonderful fluid. Your lungs will contain about a gallon of air, and you inhale about 24,000 gallons per day. The aggregate surface of the air cells of your lungs, suppose them to be spread out, is 20,000 square inches. The weight of your brain is three pounds; when you are a man it will be eight ounces more. Your nerves exceed 10,000,000 in number. Your skin is composed of three layers, and varies from one-fourth to one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The area of your skin is about 1,700 inches, and you are subjected to an atmospheric pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch. Each square inch of your skin contains 3,500 sweating tubes, or perspiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a drain tube one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length in the entire surface of your body of 201,165 feet, or a little ditch for the drainage of your body almost forty miles long.

HOW GIRLS MAY BE HEALTHY.—Let a girl, during the years from 12 to 18, spend but one hour daily in mental labor, taking up one study at a time, walk another hour, labor at some agreeable employment three or four hours, read an hour, sleep all she wants during the night, but never take daytime "snaps" eat plain, nourishing food, mostly bread or boiled beef, and every day indulge in all the fun and frolic which her youthful spirits can devise, and she will become healthy, happy and intelligent.—Then, from 18 to 21 she may attend college, and will find herself better able to carry off the prizes than the girls who have been always at school. But she will not have developed wiry, muscular strength equal to the young men of her own age, because nature has forbidden it. A girl is provided from birth with more adipose tissue than a boy, not as some suppose to keep her warm, but to render her muscles more juicy, soft and yielding than his. The investigations of some anatomists have also proved that her body contains a much greater number of nerves and that her arterial system on approaching womanhood becomes more largely developed than his. I, therefore, cannot at all agree with the writer who says, "We see no way out of this difficulty but to commence with the cradle, and educate girls as nearly like boys as possible."

MASTODON REMAINS.—A farmer in the town of Mount Hope, Orange county, N. Y., digging recently in a swamp on his premises, exhumed from the mud, about eight feet below the surface, a number of bones which, from their size and formation, are supposed to be those of a mastodon. There are two ribs nearly five feet long, and two sections of vertebrae six inches wide. What would give strength to the supposition that the bones are a portion of the skeleton of one of those old-time monsters, in the absence of other proof, is the fact that several discoveries of mastodon remains have been made in this county during the past thirty or forty years. In 1841, an entire skeleton was exhumed, in the vicinity of Scotchtown, from a marl pit. Its tusks were over five feet in length, and with the head-bones weighed nearly 600 pounds. It was found near the surface, lying at an angle of about forty-five degrees head uppermost. Previous to this, portions of over twenty skeletons of mastodons had been found in the Walkkill Valley. One of these was the monster that for years was the wonder of visitors at Peale's Museum, in New York city. There is in a Boston museum the complete skeleton of a mastodon, which was exhumed near Newburg, only a few years ago. One was found in a swamp in Sussex county, N. J., fifteen years ago; a farmer, taking an exposed part off it to be a stump, hooked his oxen to it and broke off the tusks, which led to its discovery.—Scientific American.

THE APPLE AS A DIET.—The importance of apples as food has not hitherto been sufficiently estimated or understood. Besides contributing a large proportion of sugar, mullage, and other nutritious compounds in the form of food, they contain such a fine combination of vegetable acids, extractive substances and aromatic principles as to act powerfully in the capacity of reffingivants, tonics and antiseptics; and when freely used at the season of ripeness, by rural laborers and others, probably maintain and strengthen the power of productive labor.—Lieber.

FISH MANURES.—These are available near the sea coast only, where they furnish an important source of fertility, which should not be neglected. The flesh of fish acts with great energy in hastening the growth of plants. It decomposes rapidly, and should be at once ploughed under, or made into a well-covered compost heap.

OSAGE WOOD.—This is a very healthy dish for children, and may be made quickly, by having a saucepan of boiling water ready. Put in a little salt. As it boils drop the oatmeal in with one hand, stirring gently with the other. Boil it well, and keep stirring, as it burns very easily. Pour it into a basin, and in a few minutes it becomes firm. Eat with cold milk, or sugar and butter. It can be made stiff or thin, just as a person fancies.

BLACK-WALNUT STRAIN.—To impart to common pine the color of black-walnut, the following composition may be used: One quarter of a pound of common beeswax, to one half a gallon of turpentine. If found too thin, add beeswax; if too light in color, add asphaltum, though that must be done with caution, as a very little will make a great difference in the shade, and black-walnut is not what its name implies, but rather a rich dark brown. Varnishing is not essential, as the wax gives a good gloss.

EARLY PLANTING.—We have practiced sowing peas and beans and planting potatoes just as soon as the ground was free from frost in the spring, and we have experimented, keeping dates, by again sowing and planting after plowing and re-plowing the ground, leaving it up loose to warm in the sun for from eight to twelve days, and we find our record gives the mature product nearly at the same date. The main advantage of early sowing peas, beans, potatoes, or other hardy plants, is that they will not be liable to injury, and so the work of spring is advanced.—We advise early plowing and stirring of the soil whenever it is in a suitable condition, but incline to the belief that it is quite as well or better to keep back the seeds until there is warmth enough in the soil to cause them at once to germinate. We think one great cause of blame laid upon seed dealers arises from the soil not being in a suitable condition to meet the immediate wants to produce germination.—Cleveland Herald.

TRAPPING BOXES FOR FOWLS.—Shipping poultry in traps is dangerous to the health, limbs, and life of the inmates. To avoid this danger, the American Agriculturist gives an excellent plan for a box or cage, from which we gather the following: The box should be of light lumber, planed on the inside, and well put together. Size 18 to 20 inches each way. Instead of lattice on one side, cut a hole in the box five or six inches square, cover this with woven wire nailed on the outside. The whole side may be used as a door, and fastened to the box by nails, screws, hinges and hasps, as the shipper may think best. On one side of the window, inside, fasten the feed-cup, and on the other, the water-cup. A hand-hole should be made in the centre of the top of the box sufficiently large to admit the fingers of a large hand; grain may be dropped through this hole, in case the package should be delayed along the route. The water-holder may be a common junk bottle, inverted in a small tin cup and securely fastened, the bottle with wire, and the cup with nails, to the side of the door. Fowls thus shipped, it is said, will go from one part of the country to another with but little risk of injury.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Montreal, January 26, 1872. Sir.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the superior working qualities of the *Lawlor Family Sewing Machine*. It runs very light, makes a most beautiful Lock Stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric, is simple and remarkably easy to understand. F. E. CLARK, 77 Cathcart Street.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Montreal, January 24, 1872. Sir.—Having thoroughly tested the working qualities of the *Lawlor Family Sewing Machine*, I am happy to inform you that it is, in my estimation, more suitable than the *Florence* or any other high price Machines that I have ever used, for general Family use. MRS. J. A. WILKES, 759 St. Catherine Street.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Montreal, 24th January, 1872. Sir.—It affords me much pleasure in recommending your *Family Lock Stitch Sewing Machine*. I say that yours is the simplest and easiest to manage, and makes as neat and uniform Sewing as the most expensive Machines.

MRS. H. BAYLIS, 24 St. Monique Street, Montreal, 15 March, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Montreal, February 1st, 1872. Sir.—In answer to your inquiry about the working qualities of the *Lawlor Family Sewing Machine*, I have the pleasure of informing you that it works exceedingly uniformly; its stitches are excellent and heavy material, and it is light and easy to operate. Finally, I am satisfied in recommending it as the machine required for family purposes. MRS. GUSTAVE R. FABRE, No. 27 Berri Street.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Montreal, January 24, 1872. Sir.—Having used the *Lawlor Family Sewing Machine* for the last ten months, I beg to state that we are perfectly satisfied with its working qualities. It is remarkably light, very easily managed, and makes a most beautiful and neat stitch on the finest as well as the heaviest material. A. MASSON, of Messrs D. Masson & Co., 406 Dorchester Street.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Montreal, 30th January, 1872. Sir.—I am happy to inform you that the *Lawlor Family Sewing Machine* works to our satisfaction. Mrs. Brown prefers it to the most expensive Sewing Machines for Family use. R. G. BROWN, Of Messrs. Brown & Claggett, 26 St. Francis de Sales Street.

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NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for Act to incorporate the "Canada Guarantee and Investment Association." Montreal 23rd February, 1872.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street, Toronto, Ont.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is under the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City. Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with.

The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-ventilated playgrounds and the ever-expanding acres from great Ontario, all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" whatever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire.

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of the students committed to their care. The system of government is mild and paternal, yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline. No student will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory; students of all denominations are admitted. The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends in the beginning of July.

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SECOND CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music. FIRST CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining (with drill on vocal elements), Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS. Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography, Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

FIRST CLASS. Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, Synonyms, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition will be taught. TERMS:

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| BROTHER ARNOLD, Director. | |

Toronto, March 1, 1872.