

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Lyons Journal, a violent anti-Prussian newspaper, rails at the Versailles Government on account of the position taken by Count de Remusat on his recent correspondence with Herr Von Arnim on the subject of the maltreatment of Germans. The Journal is very bitter against Remusat on account of his promise that energetic measures shall be taken to protect German citizens from outrage.

President Thiers to-day received a deputation of citizens from Dijon, who came to complain of the tyrannical conduct of Prussian troops in the occupation of that city, and to urge Government to hasten their withdrawal from the city and department. The Prussians are charged, among other things, with wantonly imprisoning 125 citizens who forgot to deliver up their arms in accordance with orders of the military commandant. The deputation was informed that the complaint would be brought to the attention of General Manteuffel.

The statement that France has consented to the striking out of Article 3 in the Customs treaty with Germany, is confirmed.

The sentence of Rochefort has been commuted from imprisonment for life to banishment from French territory.

A manifesto from the ex-Emperor Napoleon, on the subject of the French political situation, is about to be published.

Thiers has notified Earl Granville that that the commercial treaty between France and England terminates at the beginning of 1872.

Secret agents of Napoleon, who have been intriguing for the restoration of the Emperor, have been arrested.

GREAT CENTRAL ARSENAL FOR FRANCE.—The town of Bourges is destined to become the military centre of France, and the question of creating a line of defence, the principal points of which will be Avallon, Chagny, and Autun, is being discussed. A central arsenal will be established at Bourges, where very extensive fortifications will be constructed.

AN INCIDENT OF THE LATE WAR.—General Chanzy's recently published work on the Franco-Prussian war discloses the following curious facts:—Many readers will remember the hopes that were raised in the minds of sympathisers with the defenders of France, in October and November last, by the exploits of General D'Aurelles in the neighborhood of Orleans. It now appears that an incautious German operation, under General Von der Tann, exposed a corps of some 20,000 Bavarians and Prussians to an attack by the Army of the Loire, 110,000 strong. The two armies met at Coulmiers, on the 9th of November, and the Germans got completely beaten. "They owned themselves that if they had been pursued, every one of them, from the General to the last camp follower, would inevitably have been taken prisoner. Having marched all night to come into action, they had to march till the next night to get away from it; and it was with stupefaction they discovered on the 10th that General D'Aurelles was not attempting to come after them." They were still more stupefied when—having met the Duke of Mecklenburg coming to their support, on the 12th, at Toury, and being then prepared to make a stand against the victorious French—they received instructions from Versailles, by telegraph, to turn off immediately north-west of Dreux, in order to stop another French army which was supposed to be marching straight on Versailles from Argenton and Laigle. This was a mistake of General Moltke; there was no such army as that he imagined to be marching by Dreux. The strategic result was the road to Paris was left wide open to D'Aurelles, who by that time had more than 20,000 men in position. Of this fact and of the imminent danger in which they were themselves placed the Germans were so well aware that on the 4th of November the King's baggage was packed and in jourgons, ready to leave Versailles at a moment's notice; if a sign of motion had been shown by D'Aurelles, the whole German army would have been in full retreat, that night or the next day, and Paris would have been saved. On the 16th the baggage was unpacked, and the siege was thenceforward carried on to its bitter end.

A COMMUNIST DIES A CHRISTIAN.—The Paris journals state, on good authority, that Vermorel, the Communist leader, died a good Christian. Before receiving absolution from a Jesuit Father, who attended him in his last moments, he desired to make a public retraction in the presence of the gendarmes and the Sisters of Charity. The following are the words: "I repudiate the detestable errors contained in my works and in the newspapers which I edited, and I ask of God, seeing my repentance, to forgive me for having committed these errors." Vermorel belonged to a pious family in the neighborhood of Villefranche, near Lyons; intended for the priesthood, his mother had placed him in a Jesuit school. Thus, though in life he had forsaken the principles of his youth, in death he returned to the faith and practices he had learned from the Jesuit Fathers. Had he received a godless education in a secular school, what would the death of such a man have been?

SPAIN.

MADRID, October 6.—The Malcampo Ministry was definitively constituted yesterday. Olasaga and Alvarez having declined to serve, the Foreign and Interior portfolios have been tendered to Santa Iusa and Perras respectively. Meantime, pending their acceptance, Admiral Malcampo himself will administer the affairs of the Foreign and Interior Departments.

The semi-official statement of the policy of the new Ministry is made public to-day. It announces that measures of economy, inaugurated under Zorilla, will be persevered in. The salaries of the civil list will be reduced, and

other proper measures adopted in furtherance of the ideas of the Progressist party for the welfare of Spain.

The Democrats everywhere made demonstrations in favor of Zorilla. Twenty-two Governments of Provinces have tendered their resignations.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—THE IRISH COLLEGE AT ROME.—The French papers state that the English Government have addressed a "somewhat dry" note to the Italians with respect to their alleged intention of taking possession of the Irish College. If this be true, France is not the only power which finds it necessary to speak up for its fellow-countrymen.

THE DUKE OF GENOA.—If the authority of the Capitale were worth anything, which it is not, we should have to believe that M. Rattazzi is meditating a startling coup for neutralizing any dangers to Italy from the side of France. The alleged project is nothing less than that of obtaining the throne for an Italian Prince, the young Tommaso, Duke of Genoa. M. Rattazzi is constantly in Paris, and Victor Emmanuel at Turin, and it is alleged that an active correspondence in cypher is going on between them over the heads of the Ministers. This is very possible, for the confidential relations between the King and M. Rattazzi are well known, but that these communications have reference to so insane a project no proof has yet been offered. And when the Capitale adds that M. Thiers is concerned in the intrigue, an additional air of improbability is thrown about the whole story.

THE REVOLUTION IN ROME.—The Italian Government have been acting on Napoleon III's well known principle, and have expelled from Rome a Catholic and a Revolutionist, a Frenchman and a Prussian. The French Catholic is M. de Maguelonne, correspondent of the Univers, the Prussian revolutionist is M. Scheffer, sculptor, and mortal enemy of the Jesuits; which it was that the Government really wished to get rid of, and which was sacrificed as a pendant to the other, does not appear. The Siecle declares that M. de Remusat consented to the expulsion of M. de Maguelonne, it having been urged that M. Petrucci della Gattina was sent out of France for less violent language. The particular violence however of which M. de Maguelonne is alleged to have been guilty is not quoted; but one cannot help admitting that his long and intimate acquaintance with Rome and its population, taken together with his relations to the Paris press, may have made his continued presence in Rome somewhat inconvenient to its actual masters. The Revolutionary party is evidently feeling the pressure of the real public opinion of Rome, and is urging the Government to suppress the "Society for Catholic Interests." This society is composed of Romans of all ranks, and presided over by the Prince of Compagnano, and everybody knows, or ought to know, that its principles restrict it to open and constitutional methods of action. Yet its suppression is loudly demanded, and a petition to that effect is being hawked about for signatures, on the pretext that the International has been suppressed at Naples. A Society for the preservation of Catholic Interests is of course quite as dangerous. The Opinions takes the same line. No sooner has it established itself at Rome, than it discovers that the law of the Guarantees was only a political expedient for smoothing over the annexation, and proposes as necessary measures the imprisonment of preachers such as P. Curei, P. Tommasi, and others, and the forcible prohibition of all Novenas and Triduanos.

The Italian Government has determined that no Professor of the University of Rome will be permitted to continue the exercise of his functions without taking the oath of allegiance to Italy. The oath has been tendered upon this basis.

ROME.—The Roman correspondent of the London Tablet writing on Sept. 9, says:—The existing distress amongst the working classes in Rome which is severe enough from other causes connected with the political situation, has been greatly aggravated by the avaricious conduct of the lodging-house keepers, and proprietors of small tenements. Taking advantage of the increased demand for accommodation occasioned by the transfer of the capital, they have doubled and trebled, and in some cases even quadrupled their rents, and thus raised the cost of living to a figure that presses with cruel hardship on the working class.

The International is causing uneasiness to the Italian authorities here. Ricciotti Garibaldi has been here for one day only; he has seen all the chiefs of the movement, and has gone on to Naples, at present the headquarters of the conspiracy. More than one of the foreign ambassadors are alarmed at what is going on, and have made strong remonstrances, amounting almost to threats, about the danger to their respective countries from the volcano that Italy is fast becoming. The most pressing of these remonstrances comes, as I am led to believe, from Austria. She is in fact assuming an attitude towards Italy that shows the Gaston interview has done its work. It is a thousand pities for France that her present unsettled state has had the effect of throwing Austria so much into the arms of Prussia. Prince Bismarck knows that Europe is growing colder every day towards the North German Empire; nay, is feeling nervous tremors about its overwhelming power and ambition. He has sought about for an ally, and has found one, it would seem, in Austria; but not without conditions. I am assured that Austria has made the settlement of Italy a sine qua non with Prussia, and has provided against any possible preponderance which a future intervention on behalf of the Pope might secure to France. Francis Joseph I. has engaged, it is affirmed, to guarantee the Pope against any possible contingency, and at the same time has given Italy to understand that should she find herself unequal to the task of maintaining order in Rome and protecting

the Pope, that she (Austria) will lend to Italy effectual aid in the matter. The incendiary fires throughout Italy, in the Campagna Romana and even in Rome itself, continue to break out with such persistence, and on so large a scale, as to give strong evidence of the agency of the International. Garibaldi senior has written one of his characteristic letters, in which he makes no secret of his sympathy with the Association. Mazzini is expected in Rome in a day or two, and the meetings of the International will commence on the 15th, so as immediately to precede those of the Working Men's Associations throughout Italy. There are fears of very serious disturbances on the 20th of this month. In their Cabinet Councils at the Palazzo Braschi, Ministers are said to be deliberating how to save the monarchy. They know however that the monarchy is doomed. None know better than the King himself. He still refuses to come to the Rome which he has acquired, forgetful of the precept Roman quam uictus es, hanc omnia. All the argument used to persuade his majesty do but aggravate his reluctance to take possession of his vineyard. He will not open the Parliament which is to re-assemble in November.

The only persons who will really benefit in the end by the expropriations of religious houses that are in progress—are the speculative Jews. They will buy in the cheapest market, that is of the Government, and sell in the dearest, that is at their own price; and if things go on as they do at present the sons of Israel will in time become the proprietors of Rome and of Italy. They already own most of the newspapers, especially those which pay. The proprietor of the Liberta is a Jew, Arbid by name; so is he of the Opinione lately established here, Dina is his name. The Corriere di Milano also belongs to a Jew, and so do several others of the Italian journals.

INCREASED TAXATION.—The Roman correspondent of the Scotsman, remarking on the increased taxation to which the Romans are subjected under the Italian usurpation, says:

Of course, we are patriotically delighted at the "realization of the aspirations of centuries," at the proclamation of Rome capital of Italy; but "there's n'er a rose without a thorn," and when we look over the list of this world's goods pronounced taxable by the national Government, our hair fairly stands on end. Listen! Land, income, grinding, flour-tax, stamp and register tax, wine, spirits, flour and meal tax, tax on insurance, on mortgages, on shooting licenses, on weights and measures, on mining contracts, on chambers of commerce and art, on cards, on lottery winnings, on licenses, on salt, tobacco, and powder; on markets and fairs, on dogs, on passports, on school, college, and university examinations; on carriages, servants, railroad and steamer tickets; on theatres, on shop-fronts, on bones, on skins, on houses of ill-fame, on employes salaries, on every imaginable edible or drinkable, salt water included; on building materials, on the forced loan, on the importation of corpses—i. e., on the return home from foreign countries of a defunct Italian. Add to this bill the war tenth, the "additional centurics" which the province or the commune may impose for local purposes; add the conscription, which is a tax on blood; and tell me, kind Britons, whether you don't feel disposed to lend us for a season your incomparable Gladstone, who never seems to know what to do with your surplus income, and seems always puzzled to know which is the next tax to be done away with!

The New Orleans Bee makes the statement that among the sisters of charity now in that city are a sister of Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, and a cousin of John C. Breckenridge.

The pastor of St. John's church, Louisville has fitted up a commodious dwelling for the Sisters of Charity teaching his female parochial school, near the church. This he has done in order that these good religious may be spared the inconveniences consequent on being obliged to come from a distance in all sorts of weather to perform their functions.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PATENT EYE CUPS.

SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS, CHRONIC SORE EYES CURED, and all diseases of the eye successfully treated, "cure guaranteed," by the greatest invention of the age, DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT EYE CUPS.

The value of the celebrated and well known Patent Eye Cups for the restoration of Sight, breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 6,000 testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1,000 of our best physicians in their practice.

The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as Mayor Ellis, of Dayton, Ohio, writes, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age. Certificates of cures performed by the application of Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Patent Ivory and Lignum Vita Eye Cups.

Reader please notice the permanent cure of Dr. Alex. B. Wyeth of Atchison, Washington Co. Pa. wrote to a friend of his on August 16th, 1871, nearly one year after his first certificate:

"The certificate of mine you see published by Dr. J. Ball & Co. of New York with Mealy, Irwin, Dotkin & Boyd. Certificate certified before Judge Birch is not only my Certificate but emphatically true to the letter.

"I wrote this letter with the Right Eye closed using the left Eye that was blind, and further more there is a Lady in my neighborhood who by using the Patent Cups was relieved of the necessity of using glasses, altogether her Sight was perfectly restored.

"In short the Patent Eye Cups act on most correct Physiological Principles and that is simply a System of Dry Cupping particularly adopted by the constructors of the Eye Cups for rounding up the Cornea of the Eye which always becomes flat as age approaches or that condition of the Eye in which it becomes necessary to use Glasses. They also meet the necessities in the treatment of many of the diseases of the Eye and Optic Nerve that can not be reached by any other means.

"Yours Truly,
"DR. ALEX. R. WYETH."

BLOOMING VALLEY, PA., Sept. 4th, '71.
DR. J. BALL & CO., Opticians:

Gents.—I received your Patent Eye Cups by the hand of Mr. Roubush. After testing the efficacy of the Cups for two weeks, I am satisfied that they are what they purport to be. After wearing glasses for 19 years for reading and writing, I can now see to read any print in your pamphlet without my

spectacles. I can therefore recommend the Patent Eye Cups.

Very respectfully yours,
REV. J. SPOONER,
Blooming Valley, Crawford Co., Pa.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. W. P. Martin, Bolton, S. C., a worthy Minister of the Church. It was addressed to the Editor of the Working Christian, Charleston, S. C. He says: "Bro. Gaines,—I write this without my spectacles I am using Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Eye Cups. They are the very thing for the Eyes, I first saw the account of them in the Working Christian."

"FRONT, Mich, July 17, 1871.

"Dr. J. BALL & Co.—Gentlemen:—It is with pleasure that I am able to inform you of my success with the Patent Eye Cups I have been slow in my operations but work on a sure plan.

"People are afraid of being humbugged; but I have convinced them of reality. The Patent Eye Cups are a perfect success. They have restored, my Son's Eye Sight, who was Blind in his right Eye, since he was a lad, the Optic Nerve was injured, after applying your Patent a few times, he can read with that Eye unassisted; he can shoot as many Birds from the Cherry Tree with his right Eye that was blind as any other Person.

"I have applied the Patent Eye Cups with my Optic attachments to two Persons Eyes who are near Sighted, their Sight is improving at an astonishing rate.

"My old Eyes of 14 years standing are perfectly restored.

"Many Blessings on the Inventors of the Patent Eye Cups for the Great Good they have done to suffering humanity.

"I remain,
"Most Respectfully,
"REV. ISAAC MORTON."

CAMBORO, C. W., June 13th, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & CO.—Gentlemen:—It has been a long time since I wrote to you. I have waited to see what effect the Eye Cups you sent me last January would have upon my eyes. I can truly say the effect produced upon my eyes is truly astonishing. Before using the Eye Cups, a printed sheet was like a dirty blank paper to my naked eyes, but now I can see to read without glasses any print with apparent ease. The glasses I was compelled to use before I applied the Eye Cups was of the greatest magnifying power to enable me to read or write, but now I have laid them aside and can read diamond print, and write without them. My sight is restored as in youth.

A young lady, the daughter of my tenant, which I have on my place, was afflicted very badly with near-sightedness, brought on by inflammation. She came to me to have the Eye Cups applied to her eyes, and, strange to say, after a few applications, (for reading) the book was removed from six inches focus to nine inches focus, and she can see objects at a distance distinctly, a thing she could not do before.

The Patent Eye Cups are the greatest invention of the age.

May heaven bless and preserve you for many years, for the benefit you may confer on suffering humanity.

Yours most truly,
ISAAC BOWMAN,
Camboro, Haldimand Co., C. W.

Copy of certificate received from Claysville, Washington County, Pa., Sept. 20th, 1871:

DR. J. BALL & CO.—Gentlemen:—I have now thoroughly tested and proved the Patent Eye Cups; they are the *non plus ultra* of all treatments of impaired vision, from advanced life and other causes, and are an invariable cure of Myopia and Near Sight. I have in the last few days entirely cured several cases of both acute, and what is called chronic inflammation. These had tried every known and available species of treatment without the slightest benefit, but on the contrary, detrimental, and great expense.

My mother, an old lady of sixty-four years, is an enthusiastic advocate of the Cups. Three months since she could not read a letter, or letters as large as her thumb, as she sometimes expressed herself. Certain it is, that her eyes were unusually old, and worn beyond her age to such an extent that she could not read the heading of the New York Tribune without her glasses. You may judge, therefore, the effect of the Cups, when I inform you that she can now read every portion of the Tribune, even the small diamond type, without her glasses. She now habitually reads her Testament, ordinary print, without her glasses. You can imagine her pleasure.

The business is beginning to assume something like form and shape. I have inquiries from all directions, and often great distances, in regard to the nature of the Cups. Whenever I go with them they create intense excitement. But a few words are necessary to enlist an attentive audience everywhere: that people can be found. I was at our fair last Tuesday, 27th inst., and I can safely say that I myself, or rather the Eye Cups, were no mean portion of the attractions of the occasion. I sold and effected future sales liberally. They will make money, and make it fast, too. No small catch-penny affair, but a superb, No. 1, tip-top business, that promises, so far as I can see, to be life-long.

I am, very truly yours,
HORACE B. DURANT, M. D.

Reader, these are a few certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee that your old and diseased eyes can be made new; spectacles discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless.

All persons wishing for full particulars, certificates of cures, prices, etc., will please send their address to us, and we will send our treatise on the eye, of forty-four pages, free by return of mail.

Write to
DR. J. BALL & CO.,
No. 91 Liberty Street,
New York City, N. Y.

P. O. Box 957
Agents wanted for every County in the United States and the Dominion of Canada not yet disposed of.

"A Wonder of Medical Science." may well be applied to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. It is nearly half a century since this remarkable remedy was introduced to the public, and yet the immediate and enviable reputation which it gained by its wonderful cures of coughs, colds, whooping cough, sore throat, influenza, consumption, and all bronchial complaints, is to this day fully sustained.

From—observations under the Microscope of the blood of patients using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, taken from time to time, positive proof has been obtained of the steady removal of diseased and dead blood particles and the substitution of vitalized discs, so necessary to the construction of healthy muscle.

Parson's Purgative Pills.—Best family physic; Sheridan's Country Condition Powders for horses.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT.

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homoeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby

still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, COUGHS, COLDS, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS.

will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all Dealers in Medicine.

"Troches," so called, sold by the ounce, are a poor imitation and nothing like Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which are sold only in boxes with fac-simile of the proprietors,

JOHN I. BROWN & SON,
on outside wrapper of box, and private government stamp attached to each box.

This care in putting up the Troches is important as a security to the purchaser in order to be sure of obtaining the genuine Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH, MONTREAL,
August 5th, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:
Sir,—On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favour of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, but having recently tested the working qualities of the "Family Singer," manufactured by you, we feel justified in stating that yours is superior for both family and manufacturing purposes.

SISTER GATHIE,
MONTREAL, April 23, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:
DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiry about the working qualities of your Family Singer Sewing Machines, which we have in constant operation on shirts, we beg to say that they are, in every respect, perfectly satisfactory and we consider them superior to any American Machine, and consequently take much pleasure in recommending them as the most perfect, useful and durable Machines now offered to the public.

Most respectfully,
J. R. MEAD & Co.,
Shirt Manufacturers,
381 Notre Dame St

ALABAMA CLAIMS.—We are informed that the most persistent and unyielding of the private citizens who have claims against the British Government are Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass., the manufacturers of medicines. They will consent to nothing less than that their demand for medicines destroyed by the British pirates shall be paid in gold and in dollars to the last cent. They are emboldened by the fact that the destruction of their goods by the English in China and elsewhere (for where are not that troublesome nation trampling upon somebody?) have hitherto been paid in full, and they now say that they shall be. They however propose this compromise:—Give us Canada and we will call it even, because we can then send our remedies there without duty.—Washington News. 146

PROGRAMME OF TUITION
IN THE
LYCEUM OF VARENNES.

PREPARATORY COURSE.
French and English Reading, Mental Arithmetic, Writing.

FIRST YEAR.
The Elements of French and those of English Grammar. Sacred History, Reading in French and in English, Arithmetic, Epistolary Art, Writing, Vocal Music, Geography.

SECOND YEAR.
Syntax of French Grammar and Syntax of English Grammar. History of Canada (French Dominion), Arithmetic (all the Commercial Rules), Book-Keeping by Single Entry, Writing, French and English Reading, Translation of English into French, Vocal Music, Geography.

THIRD YEAR.
Exercises on all the parts of French Grammar and of English Grammar. Translation of English into French and French into English, Book-Keeping by Double Entry, The Principles of Literature and Composition, Notions on the English Constitution and that of this country, Notions of Agriculture, Notions of Algebra and Geometry, History of Canada (English Dominion), Vocal Music, Geography.

Tuition in English is on the same footing as in French.
Book-Keeping in all its branches is taught by an Accountant well versed in all commercial transactions.

The utmost care is bestowed on the morals and health of Pupils.
Should a number of Pupils desire to learn Instrumental Music, Drawing, etc., a Professor will be given to them; but Pupils will have to pay extra for that particular teaching.

N. B.—Pupils before passing to the second or third year of the Course, will have to stand an examination and prove that they have made satisfactory progress.

Pupils may either be boarders or half-boarders (the latter going out of the House only for their meals), at the following rates:

Boarders.....\$80.00
Half-Boarders.....10.00

The children of the Parish of Varennes standing in an exceptional position with regard to the Establishment, their parents will have to come to an understanding with the Director of the College. Pupils will find in the house the Books and all the other school requisites, at current prices.

Religious teaching forms part of tuition in each class.

F. X. SAURIOL, Ptre,
Director.
VARENNES, 15th August, 1871.