PORRIGN INTELLIGENCE f income trappered his 2001-word can a first along

The state of health of Cardinal Antonelli source of serious apprehension. He has not been out of his room for some time past, and is growing weaker daily. The Holy Esther wisited him soles. days sgo, and the Cardinal appeared to have some what improved in health after the vielt; but he has again returned to his former condition.

Beputican Manuerro.—Bargarona, September 22.—A despatch to the Times says a manifesto of the

advanced Republicans, signed im Paris by Senors Sorilla and Salmeron, has been cimulated throughout Spain. Its most important provisions, are the renewal of the Constitution of 1863, with the suppression of clauses relative to monarchy and equality of religious.

A telegram from Rome to the Universannounces that Mgr. Giacomo, the titular Nespolitan bishop, who lately gave such offence to the Valican by taking his seat as a member of the Italian Senate, has Just written a letter of submission to the Pope. One of the pecularities of the illness from which

Cardinal Antonnelli is suffering is the inability to sweat. All sudorifics have failed, and this one of relieving the acute rheumatism by which he is attacked is rendered unavailable. Very little hopes is

entertained of saving his life. THE FRENCH CENSUS.—The French Quinquennial Census will be taken on the 1st of January next, the Minister of the Interior has requested the local authorities to arrange for the necessary outlay. The attention now being directed to the very slow increase of population will give this Census much general interest. M. Leonce de Lavergue has just drawn some melancholy conclusions from the vital statistics of 1873, recently published: The excess of births over deaths was only 101,776, and in twentyfive Departments the deaths exceeded the births. In 1872 the excess of births was 172,936 which was thought to betoken a new departure. Normnady shows a considerable decrease of population, but Brittany, on the other hand, a marked increase

THE JESUITS IN SCIENCE.-Father Scheiner, Professor of Mathematics at Ingoldstadt, observed the spots" on the sun in 1611, and proved in a work, published in 1610, that the retina is the organ of sight, and that the humors only serve to refract on the optic nerve. He invented photography. Father Grimaldi discovered the inflection of light described in his "Physicomathesis de Lemnine Coloribus et Iride," etc.; Published 1655. Sir Isaac Newton acknowledges his indebtedness to Grimaldi's work for his first notions on the subject. When it was found that the dome of St Peter's, owing to its immense weight, threatened to crush the piers supporting it, a Jesuit was employed, in an age famous for its architects, to devise plans for strengthening the supports. Another member of the order drained the Pontine Marshes.

By order of Dr. Falk the Alt-Catholics of Breslau have been authorised to use Corpus Christi Church as joint property. By this new act of spollation 20,000 Catholics are robbed of a Church which is exclusively their own as the Cathedral of Canterbury belongs to the Church of England. And what use do these apostates make of our churches? When they claimed and received the large Church at Niesse, they had at first refused to accept another church which the Catholics had offered them because it was too small for them. Sincethen the worshippers attending the Church of the Cross have carefully been counted Sunday after Sunday, and were found never to amount to more than 30, so that the smallest chapel would be large enough for them. On the Assumption feast the Alt-Catholics of Wies-baden had neither High Mass nor singing, or organ playing in the parish church; at the Low Mass only 24 persons were present six of whom

were lookers-on. -SEIZURE OF CARDINAL CULLEN'S TITULAR CHURCH. On Tuesday, the 22nd of August, the Giunta Liquidadministrator of the Spanish religious institutes in Bome, and consigned to him by a formal legal act the possession of the convent and premises, and the rights of patronage over the church and the Bramante chapel, as belonging to the Spanish Crewn. The Minor Observants remain for the present in occupation of the convent with charge

of the church.-Roman Correspondent of the Tablet. THE CATHOLIC ASSEMBLY AT BORDEAUX .- A grand Catholic Congress has been held at Bordeaux Speaking of it, the Liberte remarks on the growth of a generation which does not affirm that the Christian social order rests on a divine foundation absolutely irreconcilable with the tendencies called modern. His Grace the Archbishop of Bordeaux delivered the opening address, in the course of which he repudiated energetically every suggestion implying that there was the shadow of difference the solemn homage of filial submission. Commenting on the proceedings the Univers observes that from beginning to end every word uttered went to Catholics rendering obedience to lawful authority, but also that modified form of Gallicanism called Liberal Catholicism, since the Supreme Pontiff, There can be no possible fear for the future of France while so many of her children are faithful!

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO LYONS .- M. Gambetta's organ the Republique Francaise, compli-ments the Marshal on his resolution of visiting the second city in France, which has been the object of the bitterest calumnies on the part of the Reactionnaires. The first condition, it says, of the Government and country is to know well all parts; and the districts decried as Pays Rouges—Lyons, Mar-sellies, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Montpellier, Grenoble, and Dijon—are the great industrial and intellectual centres which produce, wine and silk, and which are the focus of activity and education. It cautions the Marshal against attempts to give a false colour-ing to what he will see, and advises him to rely on his own observation to pierce through the mist of official fictions, and to put himself in communication with the elected representatives of the population. The Municipality of Lyons, on the recommendation of a committee, has voted only 30,000f for the reof a committee has voted only so, out the recognition of Marshal MacMahon, instead of the recognition of the

story about Blamarck and Moltkey During the war General de Cissey (who has just cossed to be French Minister of War) was a prisoner, and while he was in captivity his wife became fatally ill. Her serious condition was made known to him by General you,
Mantevire 1: De Cissey, therefore, entrested to be
allowed to go to his wife, and, pledged, his, word to roturn as quickly as possible to the German town assigned for his detention. The request was referred to Bismarck and Moltke, but was refused by them; and the General had to endure the blitter sorrow of being separated from his wife at the time of her death of do notefind much difficulty. in crediting this story after the statement amade by the Kanburgh Review in the article on "The 1470 Chancellors "(It is there told how Bismarnk persuaded the German Parliament to vote; a large sum of money by way of compensating the dispossessed Hanoverian Princes. When he had got the money, he proposed certain conditions to King George, which he absolutely refused, and still refuses, to accept. Ten years have based since the King Jost his throne, but Bismarck, still keeps firm hold of the money, and uses the interest upon it—in itself a very large sum—to purchase the support a very large sum-to purchase the support of the German Press; in other words to bribe. That is tolerably sharp practice, and if the Russian Chancellor Gortschakoff had been guilty of it, instead of the German Chancellor, the London papers would have spoken out pretty plainly.

THE CHURCH AND THE STATE.—The issue of the pre-

sent struggle between the Church and State, is thus pictured by Prof. Hergenrother in the last chapter of his new work, "The Catholic Church and the Christian State":—The Catholic Church may perish, not indeed throughout the whole earth, but, in individual lands, as happened in North Africa and in the East; the kingdom of God may be taken from certains nations and bestowed upon others more worthy of it ; but the Catholics of Germany have not as yet proved themselves an unworthy people; they are not as yet enervated as were those nations; they may still hope for a better future. . . . In that land in which the Catholic Church ceases to exist, the Christian State in these days ceases to exist also. If the Church is uprooted, all Christianity falls with her; for in her alone Christianity remains firm and undivided, a Divine institution standing forth real and visible before the world. But let not those who destroy the Christian State think that with it they will destroy the Catholic Church. She will outlive their efforts, their sophistries, and their falsehood; and as once, when the civilisation of the ancient world was swept away by the barbarians, she gave a new life to Europe, so again, when Liberalism and Socialism, the unwelcome and disowned but most true son and heir of Liberalism, have done their evil work, she will awaken once more to life the Christian State, and bring back society from the Paganism to which it has sunk to the religion of the Cross. Then no longer will it be thought the highest wisdom to look on the State as a mere work of man resting on physical force alone, and to shut out religion as a hostile influence till it be used in some political extremity. Then at last the Catholic Church, so long despised, gainsaid, calumniated, while she has no cause to blush for the past, will be triumphantly justified in the present, and in the future a glorious field wil be thrown open to her, when, in her and through her, the world is once more subdued by her Head and Defender as King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

THE EASTERN WAR.

A Belgrade despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says the proclamation of Prince Milan, as King of Servis, is enthusiastically received by the population. It is believed that the Prince and his ministers will disayow the act, because of the strong diplomatic pressure exercised by the powers, particularly Russis, when proclaiming royalty. The Servian army also declared the abolition of the Seratrice, represented by Cavaller Massotti, the score- vian Constitution, and conferring absolute authority tary, took possession of the Church and Convent on Prince Milan. The Servian Government have of S. Pletro in Montorio, the church of the title of recalled soldiers of the reserve and wounded from Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin. Intimathe front. The plague has broken out among the tion was then given to the Minor Observants who Turks before Alexinatz. They are compelled to serve the church and occupy the convent that they change their positions every three days and complete.—Catholic Standard.

were dissolved as a religious corporation. Afterwards Cavalier Masotti went to Signor Vilches, the dent of the Times at Vienna, discussing the prospects of a prolongation of the armisti e, says :- 'On the Turkish side all is now likely to go right. A Mohammedan religious festival opportunely occurring at this time, will make an extension of armistice appear almost like a religious duty. England having explained her proposal of autonomy for the insurgent provinces meant control merely of local affairs, Austria has withdrawn the proposals which the made independently, because they coincided with the spirit and intention of the English proposals. A Reuter's telegram from Belgrade says preparations have been made to enable Tchernayeff's army to carry on war for a long period if an armistice is not concluded at the expiration of the present truce. Volunteers and contributions of money continue to arrive from Russia. The Standard's Belgrade correspondent says a great war demonstration was made on Saturday on the occasion between their faith and that preached by Christ. of the presentation to a legion of Russian cavalry of Mgr. de Segur, a tower of light to the Catholic a banner sent to Servia from Moscow. Prince cause gave assurances of profound love of the mem- Milan and the Bishop of Belgrade took part in the bers of the congress towards the Sovereign Pontiff, ceremony. If the 10,000 Russians who have now and in the name of all present, addressed to Rome arrived are like these volunteers the Turks will arrived are like these volunteers the Turks will have to meet a fee different from that they have hitherto encountered. Those men started for the front on Sunday morning. The Russian general, reject with horror all suspicion of sympathy with whose name cannot be reveiled, commands the what is dubbed Catholic Liberalism. The Defense, writing on the same subject, says;—"Not only is Gallicanism proper repudiated by us, and by all feeted not a single Servian will remain in the chief Catholics rendering abadiance to lawful antibution. command. Le Nord publishes a despatch from Constantinople giving the following points of England's proposed—basis—for negotiations of peace:— Liberal Catholicism, since the Supreme Pontiff, infallible physician of our souls, has condemned it as a most pernicious error. This nation, which Protestantism has not been able to vanquish, nor even to dwell in dominantly, will remain to the end firmly attached to the truth, for it is the truth, and not modern notions of liberty, that will save and deliver our France." We may remark that a brief was read from his Holiness. It was addressed sion of the armistics vet. The English hasis brief was read from his Holiness. It was addressed sion of the armistice yet. The English basis to the Bishop of Hebron (in partibus), to the Count for pacification will fall through. The Rusches and it contained the Apostolic Benediction. cost. The truce, which ends at midnight, will be followed by the immediate resumption of hostilities. The Committee of the Servian Skuptschina have approved of the proclamation of Milan as King, and call on government to co-operate. A special from Nisch to the Times reports the Servians attacked the Turkish outposts at the bridge below Trujan on Friday. The Turks replied with artillery, and after an hours firing the Servians withdrew. A Cettings special to the Times states that . Montenegrins , are preparing for active operations in the direction of Seaslap. A special despatch to the Standard from Zavosira declares the Turks will resume the offensive on Monday. A despatch from Vienna to the Times explains that a difficulty has arisen because the Porte, before granting the prolongation of the armistice, desires the Powers to give their opinions in regard to its peace propositions. The Powers, on the other hand, persist in demanding the con-clusion of the armistice irrespective of this condition, because as they have from the commencement insisted that an armistice was indispensable, they consider it would be derogatory to admit any sort of compromise on the subject. The Powers salso intend this attitude as a concession to Russia, she

Powers become more pressing Some of them have to grant an armistice would lead to a suspension of their diplomatic relations. A Times Berlin despatch says:—"It is expected that to gain time for negotia-tions, Russian will stop the daspatch of soldiers to Servia: when Turkey will no longer object to grant a prolonged armistice. If Russia continues to permit the exodus of froops, the Porte will still allow the continuance of the present trues for an additional continuance of the present true for a present true fo tional ten days, which, as it would reach ito the dommencement of the rainy season; would practidally terminate the war." Adespatch to the Times from Paris says: "According to news received here it is believed that Turkey will agree to prolong the armistice without any fixed date." The Golos and of the situation. "The Russian official Gazette form-sily contradicts some alarmist reports, according to the situation of the same alarmist reports. which the Czar is about to return to Petersburg because of threatened implications The Abenda Post of Vienns, 1(official), speaking of the prospects of peace, says . "It is confirmed from authoritative sources that all the great powers have come to an agreement regarding the conditions of peace to be proposed to the Porte. The programme drawn up by the British Cabinet will form the basis of the proposals. Steps will now be taken without delay, at Constantinople, to obtain the Porte's acceptance of these conditions, and as the latter has already in principle signified its readiness to meet loyally the wishes of the European powers, so far as is compatible with the interests of the Turkish Empire, there cannot now be much doubt that they will soon be concluded." Tchernaveff telegraphs to Prince Milan that the Turks have withdrawn from before Alexinatz; Abdul Kerim Pashs remaining with only 15,000 men. The Servian General, Cholak Antich, reports that twenty Turkish battalions are stationed before Javov. The Turks are also concentrating in large numbers on the Drina. M. Ristics, Servian Minister of Affairs. has sent a fresh note to the foreign representatives here, notifying them of three more violations of the truce by the Turks and says they attacked Servians on Tuesday at Dikava, on Friday at Jagochtitza, and occupied Bouyouklia, a Servian island in the the Drina, on Friday. M. Ristics also announces that no effect will be given to the army's proclamations of Prince Milan as King, which he says was merely a solemn protest against the Turkish conditions of peace.

Religion and Art.

As you curve the bend of the Seine, there you have before you on a vast projection, or rather imminence, the lovely chapel of our Lady of Good Help, with its beautiful facades and near it, the emblem of man's redemption, an immense cross, gilt and shining in the sun's rays, overtopping the graves, a silent but eloquent pleader with the living. And as the traveller hurries off, as he has visited this levely home in which Mary so delights in hearing petitions he will not fail to think of the chaste and elaborate altars; the demure and stately statues in wood, which support the pulpit, with open volumes, and tell, silently it you will, but pointedly that who would speak well of Mary and her glories, of her Son and his divine perfections, must first study long, drink deeply and often from the inspired volume of the sacred text and the writings of the fathers of the Church. How all these decorations in stained glass, with the most intricate devices, those little statues, hidden in the miniature pillars that project from the confessionals, those old style inscriptions about the walls, how all these things recall the days when patient monks prepared the illuminated page, when Christian artists thought themselves happy when allowed to place one of the chef d'œuvrss even in the least frequented, the most unseen part of our old cathedrals? How true for Pugin, the great architect to say that so far as he was concerned, the churches of the Middle Ages, and their almost inspired construction sufficed to tell him that the God worshipped in such temples must be the true One, and His Christ the true Saviour of the world; the Church He founded. the one which could give mortal intellects the power to conceive a work or works that ages alone could

A Valuable Invention—A Man Lies Down in a Fire.

The faculty of remaining in the water for a greater or less period of time, which has been enjoy-en by mankind ever since the existence of the element itself, seems likely to be extended to fire, in the event of a fire-proof dress, the invention of a Swedish officer, Captain Ablstrom, and which has come triumphant out of every trial, proving ultimately successful. At a recent experiment in Silesia four heaps, consisting of logs of wood, were arranged in the form of a square, well covered with shavings and saturated with petroleum. They were then set light to, and speedily became a mass of flames. Into this fiery furnace, the glowing heat of which kept the spectators at a respectful distance, stepped Captain Ahlstrom, clad in his fire-proof dress. He moved freely about in the restricted space-some 4ft square—formed by the heaps, leaning from time to time quite unconcernedly against the blazing piles, and, finally, taking his seat upon one of the heaps, glowing with intense heat, he reclined there with as much nonchalance as though it had been a sofa, He remained thirty minutes in the flames without suffering in the smallest degree from the heat. Next day an experiment was made in the Hohenzollern mine, with the view of seeing whether the apparatus would avail in the explosion of fire-damp or any analogous accident. The principal of the gymna-sium, who volunteered to test it personally, descended into a space which had been shut off from the rest of the mine and filled with gas, and remained there for twenty minutes without experiencing the slighest inconvenience from the poisonous atmosphere. Captain Abletrom has sold his invention to Prussia for 50,006 marks.

Useful Rules For Servants.

A good character is valuable to every one, but especially to servants, for it is their bread. Engage yourself cautiously, but stay long in one place, for long service shows worth, as quitting a good place through passion is folly, which is always

repented of when too late.

Never undertake any place for which you are not qualified; for pretending to do what you do not understand exposes yourself to blame, and deceives those whom you serve.

Adhere to the truth, for falsehood is detestable. and he that tells one lie must tell many more to conceal it.

Be strictly nonest, for it is shameful to be unworthy of the trath.

Be modest in your behaviour; it becomes your station, and is pleasing to your superiors.

Never gossip about the affairs of the family you

belong to, for that is treachery; and creates mischief. Keep their secrets but have none of your Prefer a peaceable life, with moderate wages, to

great advantages with irregularity.

Save your money, for that will help you in sickness or old age. Be not expensive in dress,

nor think of marrying too soon.

Be careful of your master's property, for wastefulness is a great single to the control of th Never swear, for that is sin without an excuse, ing triumphal poles, fireworks, illuminations, and having throughout the negotiations, determinedly substance to the poor.

BISMARCK'S CONSCIENCE.—A correspondent writes:

or which the present suspension of hostilities has kindness gains the love of all.

A Paris paper, the Solid, has been telling a hard

only to be poor, for a rolling stone gathers no moss. tolerably plainly intimated that the Porte's refusal: | Above allithings take care with whom you associate, for persons are generally the worse or the

better for the company they keep.

When out of place, be careful where you lodge.

Never go out on your own business without the snowledge of the family, lest in your absence you! should be wanted; for leave is light, and returning punctually at the appointed time is a proof of obe-dience and sobilety.

If you are dissatisfied in your place, mention your

punctually at the appointed time is a proof of one punctually at the appointed time is a proof of older the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the distin fournal de St. Petersburg both take a peaceful view i place you served." Above all be diothed with the of Righteonsness... Be faithful unto death, that ye may receive the crown of life:

dennifer (na) college ed to long life reg

M. Quad relates this :- "You see this hose don't you?" called out a woman about forty years of age, as she drove up to a Grand River Avenue blacksmith-shop yesterday.

The smith came out, and replied that his sight

was good.

"I want a shoe on that hind foot right to once," she continued, and she jumped down and had the horse almost out of the old waggon before the smith reached the curbstone. She led the heast into the shop, sat down on the bench, and prepared to take a smoke, and as the blacksmith took down a shoe she observed:

"No fooling, now. I want the shoe to stick to that foot for a whole year. "You can't impose on me 'cause I'm a woman."

After the hoof had been prepared, the horse suddenly became restive, dancing around and bother-ing the shoer so that he could not proceed. "You don't seem to have had any experience with

horses," remarked the woman, as she rose up and laid her pipe aside. "I know this beast from Dan'l to Besheba, and you just git back a little." The smith retreated a few feet, and the woman caught the horse by the bits, gave him a two-hun-

dred-pound kick in the ribs, and yelled: "Whoa! Charles Henry, git around there; stand over and take that—and this—and some more Now come up and toe the mark !"

Charles Henry kicked the anvil off the block as she kicked his ribs, but she kicked the hardest, and when the horse shoer stuck his head into the shop, the horse was half over a bench, but as quiet as a

"Now purceed," said the woman, as she picked up her pipe. "When a hoss goes to fooling around me and aching for a row, he's laying up sorrow for his gray hairs."

EPPE'S COCOA.-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING.-" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.-Sold only in Packets labelled-"James Errs & Co., Homocopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London.

CALLAHAN & CO.,

GENERAL JOB PRINTERS.

No. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE,

(Under "TRUE WITNESS" Office),

All orders promptly attended to.

\$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. \$5 TO

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, of Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and and estimates showing cost of advertising.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine PROVINCE OF QUEERC, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. | for Lower Canada.

The Twelfth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six PRESENT:

The Honorable Justice RAINVILLE.

LA COMPAGNIE DE PRET & CREDIT FON-CIERS," a body politic and duly incorporated according to law and in the Statutes in force in this Province, doing business and having its place of business at Montreal, in the District of Montreal, residence Plaintiff;

Plaintiff;
DAME EUGENIE LENOIR, heretofore of the City and District of Montreal, wife, separated as to property, of ARTHURE. VALOIS, Esquire, Advocate, Heretofore of the same place, and the said Arthur, E. Valois, party to these presents for the purpose of authorizing his said wife, the said Eugenie Lenoir and Arthur E. Valois, now absent from the Province of Que-

bec and also of the Dominion of Canada.

To Jefendants.

To Jefendants. pentier, Esquire, of Counsel for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of Noel Roy, one of the sworn Bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of sum-mons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendants, by an advertisement to be tylice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "Notional," and twice in the English lan-guage, in the newspaper of the said city, called Tue True Witness," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer, the demand of the Plaintiff, within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and to auswer to sitch demand within the i period saforesaid, the isaid

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

out so dred leather the Tueir. Their

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS is their abase of overfibles

This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un

met with the ground training the what of the Lank of

Upper Canada, has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fall to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacions building of the Bank-now adapted to educational purposes the ample and well-devised play grounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" what ever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desirer of low with he

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country.
With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christ ian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of th 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 merals 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

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments-Primary and Commercial

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, Fire Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music

FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining 1th drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Polite ness, 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, Grammac Composition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, 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, Fractical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elecution, 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 Board and Tution, per month, \$12 00

Half Boarders, 7 00 PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ... 4 00 1st Class. " 5 00

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ... 6 00 1st Class, 1st Class, 6 00

Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance.

No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted

Illness or dismissal. Extra Charges. Drawing, Music, Piano and Violin.

Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

For further particulars apply at the Institute,
BROTHER ARNOLD,

Director

Toronto, March 1, 1872.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

CHARTERED IN 1866. ---:0:-

UNIVERSITY COURSE.

THE COLLEGE OF O'TTAWA, under the direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthy localities of the City. The play grounds are vast, and so the stu-dents have ample room for healthy out-door exer-cise. The addition of a new wing, now completed, will enable the Directors to receive henceforth three hundred Boarders and afford them every desirable accommodation. The College of Ottawa offers every facility for the speedy and thorough acquisition of the knowledge of English and French, the two languages of the Capital. ... The students largely represent the English and French populations of Ottawa and the adjoining Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and therefore the culture of each language is carefully attended to. The programme of studies comprises :- 1 10 1 . manual.

1st-Commercial Course. 2nd—Civil Engineering Course. 3rd-Classical Course.

The degrees of "BA" and "MA" are conferred after due examination. The scholastic year is divided into two Terms of five months each. At the close of each Term reports are forwarded to Parents. The annual vacation begins on the last Wednesday of June and ends 1st September.

, i farour ogs foræste**rFEES**hy. c

Tuition and Board, Medical Attendance, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending,

per Term.

Day Scholars per Term.

Drawing and Vocal Music entail no extra charge.

the beam a read amEXTRAS.

Music Lessons on the Plano per Term.... Use of Piano per Term 5,00
Use of Library per Term 2,50
The Students who wish to enter the College
Band make special arrangements with its Superintendent 100 lane 100 years of the College Band make special arrangements with its Superintendent 100 lane 100 years of the College Band make special arrangements with its Superintendent 100 lane 100 years of the College Band make special arrangements with its Superintendent 100 lane 100 l

Plaintiff, will be permitted to proceed to trial and tendent sold tend

.....