

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 24.—Count Ven Arnim, the German Ambassador to France, has arrived in this city. It is reported that the Count is instructed by his Government to assure M. Thiers that the recent alarming reports relative to the relations between France and Germany are groundless.

PARIS, April 23.—A number of persons were arrested in Bayonne near the Spanish border, while en route to join the insurrection in Spain. The captives, however, escaped. Troops have been sent in pursuit of them. Nothing is known of the movements of Don Carlos.

PARIS, April 26.—The trials of persons charged with murdering of hostages in the prison of La Roquette during the reign of the Commune have terminated, and their sentences have been pronounced. The woman Gavon, who was the principal actor in this tragedy, has been sentenced to death, and thirty other persons connected with the crime have been sentenced to imprisonment for various terms.

SPAIN.

It is believed that the struggle about to take place between the Government and the Carlists will be a severe one. The number of insurgents now in the field is estimated at 10,000. The wife of Don Carlos accompanies her husband in his campaign, and has resolved to share whatever dangers he may meet in his movements. The arrest of Don Alfonso at Marseilles, a few days since, was the result of a pre-arranged plan of the Carlists to divert attention from their leader.

Many members of the Carlist Junta have been arrested. The Carlist bands are increasing. The Carlists in Navarre are retreating, to cover the entry of Don Carlos.

MADRID, April 24.—A royal proclamation has been issued declaring the provinces of Marovo, Lerida and Biscay in a state of siege. It is stated the Carlist bands in those provinces decline to risk an engagement with the government forces in the open field, but harass the troops sent against them by marches, counter-marches and ambushes. Contrary accounts received by the Minister of War declare that some of the bands have been dispersed and that others are rapidly retreating before the government troops who are in close pursuit of them.

MADRID, April 26.—There is a vast increase in the number of Carlist Bands throughout the kingdom. Fifteen thousand persons are now engaged in insurrection against the Government. A royal proclamation has been issued, declaring many places in a state of siege. The Government refuses to give to the press any information relative either to its own or to the Carlists' movements. There is a great demand from the provinces, where the Carlists are most active, for troops to drive out the disturbers.

ITALY.

M. Fournier, the French Ambassador accredited to Italy, has been received by King Victor Emmanuel in Rome. He was presented in the State apartments of the Quirinal. M. Fournier's language on the occasion is represented as "courteous and friendly." He said that the President of the French Republic, together with the great majority of the French nation, had no other wish than to remain on the best of terms with the Italian nation. The King, no doubt, thought there was very little evidence confirmatory of this view furnished by the late debate in the French Assembly on the subject of the Temporal Power, but he affected to be very much satisfied with the glib declarations of the diplomatic representative of his "Provisional Majesty" M. Thiers; and thanked M. Fournier in the warmest terms.

Before 1860, Italy was divided into seven different courts, ministries, and diplomatic bodies. The expenses of all these governments was about 500 million francs per annum; and the taxes amounted to about the same. These seven states had together a debt of about two thousand five hundred millions. Ten years after, united Italy, with the expenses of only one court, and ministry and diplomatic service, had a debt of seven thousand millions; and this, although there had come into the public treasury the sum of more than nine thousand millions in nine years—from the sale of Church property, the tobacco monopoly, the alienation of railways and other sources—and what has Italy received in return? The glory of Lissa and Custoza, and an army and navy disorganized, and in the administrative department chaos, and demoralization without precedent.

ROME.—INTERVIEW OF THE PRUSSIAN AMBASSADOR WITH HIS HOLINESS.—The Union continues to keep on the coming struggle and the approaching further dismemberment of France by Italy and Prussia. Italy, says the Roman correspondent of the Legationist organ, is aiming as fast as she can, and it is the opinion of Italian officers that they will commence a campaign in May. The correspondent writes thus of Count d'Arnim: "It is difficult to imagine anything more arrogant than the air of this diplomat on entering the hall of the Vatican. When he reached the throne-room he stopped, and quietly taking out his eyeglass began to survey the various persons of the Court. He then studied the ceiling, like a traveller in a museum; his face assumed a mocking expression, and he endeavored to hide his shame under his effrontery. At ten minutes past eleven the Count entered the Pope's apartments and remained there nearly an hour. On leaving he affected a careless air, but it was remarked that he was more dashed than when he entered. From this 'redness' and some words afterwards uttered by the Pontiff, the correspondent of the Union concludes that Count d'Arnim had made an unsuccessful attempt to wash his hands—or rather the hands of Prince Bismarck."

NEW CATHOLIC PAPER.—A French daily Catholic paper, entitled *le Catholique de Rome*, has just appeared. It is intended to neutralize the effect of the bad papers already published in French, and circulating amongst foreign visitors, and beyond the limits of the peninsula. All the Catholic papers hitherto published at Rome are in Italian, and though they do an immense amount of good in unmasking falsehood and error, their influence is, of course, confined to those who understand the language.

MAZZINI.—I have just seen, as I was passing along the Corso, a funeral procession in honour of Joseph Mazzini. An enormous crowd of sight-seers stood on either side of the Corso and of the streets leading to the Capitol. The procession was composed of the associations of working-men, the clubs, the Freemasons, &c., headed by three bands of music: there were not less than 5,000 or 7,000 persons. Forty-two flags, draped with black, the last being that of the United States, preceded the different bodies. On a car, drawn by four white horses, was a statue of Italy crowning the bust of Mazzini. On either side of the car men dressed in mourning carried standards, on which were inscribed the names of the "Martyrs of Italy"; that is to say, of the following assassins:—Agostino Milano, Pisicane, Orsini, Monti, Tognetti, Giudetta Arzuffi, Manara, Ugo Bassi, &c. Twenty-five women in mourning followed.—*Cor. of Tablet.*

NAPLES, April 26.—The eruption of Vesuvius is increasing in violence. Two hundred persons have been burned by the lava. Flames burst from the earth under the feet of the inhabitants. Torre del Greco is in danger. The people are flying from the town. Temporary provision is made for them by the authorities.

A fresh crater opened in Vesuvius to-day. Ashes and lava threaten the villages on the mountain side, and the inhabitants are escaping. Thousands are encamped in the fields. The scene is grand and

terrible beyond description. The flames at times shoot up to a great height and masses of rock are ejected with earthquake shocks.

SWITZERLAND.

CATHOLIC AWAKENING IN SWITZERLAND.—At the recent elections in Argovie, the anti-Catholic party has received an unexpected check, as what are by our opponents called Ultramontane candidates have been elected in all the Catholic constituencies, with one solitary exception. The Catholics of Soleure, too, are preparing to take an active part in political matters, and expect, if not actually successful, to show themselves a powerful minority. In the Valais the Association of Pius IX. is making rapid progress. Quite recently the Catholic school-teachers of the latter canton have followed the example of their brethren in Fribourg, and formed a Cantonal Educational Society, in order the more effectually to oppose the secular dogmatists.

GERMANY.

The nature of the alliance between Germany and Italy has been expounded in a speech at Milan by the ex-Consul-General of Prussia in the presence of the actual Consul-General of Germany. "Nature," he said, "has made the Germans and the Italians different in character, and almost opposite to each other in many respects; but the spirit of modern history has re-united them. They will remain united; they will stand hand in hand throughout the whole duration of the new epoch of the history of the world on which we have entered—an epoch which has been inaugurated by the fall of the temporal power of the Pope, and which will lead to the fall of his spiritual and ecclesiastical power." As an interpretation of the real meaning and tendency of the ruling revolutionary policy, Mr. Schramm's rhetoric has a certain value; as a prophecy it is worth simply nothing. Mr. Schramm is not the first individual who has mistaken the basis on which the Pope's spiritual power rests.

Metz is having fresh fortifications added to it, and is just being provided with a lot of guns scarcely inferior to the celebrated monster domesticated on Mont Valerien during the siege. Belfort and the other French fortresses still occupied by the Germans are placed in a state of defence, which indicates an apprehension that they may have to be defended before the stipulated term of surrender arrives.

THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND BISMARCK.—Intoxicated with his triumphs in France, Bismarck now finds himself face to face with what he no doubt considers but a feeble opponent, namely the Catholic Church. He is not the only one who measures a divine institution by human laws, and no doubt judges of the resistance our religion is likely to make to his high hand conduct by the fact that the head of the Church is a prisoner in his own capital. The Catholic Bishops of Germany are shortly to meet to determine on the necessary steps for the protection of their flocks. No one can foresee what is in store for the Catholics of Germany. They may have to suffer greater persecution than any they have yet endured, and Bismarck may gain an apparent triumph over them, but the higher his ambition rises the greater will be the ultimate fall of this man of iron; for much as he may despise the action of the Church he will find that in opposing her his feet are but clay.

NO POPERY IN GERMANY.—The Prussian Government is busy following up its new war against Catholic institutions. Not content with attacking schools and priests, it has now turned its attention to clubs and laymen. Already the Casino of Oppeln, the Hall of the Catholic Popular Association of Grottkau Falkenberg, that of Schurgast and the Casino of Falkenberg have been closed by the authorities. These casinos are simple clubs, without any political character, and having in general attached to them a reading room and library. The principal meetings are held once a week. The Casino at Oppeln had just been open three weeks, and the three meetings held in it had consisted of a concert, an evening meeting, and a lecture on materialism.

The German authorities have prohibited a mission which was to have been given by the Jesuits at Oppeln.

A telegram from Berlin says that the German Catholic Bishops will assemble in April to concert a common attitude towards the Government.

A STORY ABOUT JERUSALEM.

Jerusalem was a holy city. For many hundred years it was the most sacred place in the entire world. When other nations worshipped idols, the people of Jerusalem paid worship to the true God. Their temple was consecrated by God himself. They were bound to keep the same ten commandments which we must keep if we wish to go to Heaven. Now Jerusalem was very dear to God. Our Blessed Lord wept over it when he foresaw its destruction. Even now there is only one holier city than Jerusalem, and that, you know, is the city of Rome. Jerusalem contains the Holy Sepulchre and many other holy relics of our Lord's Passion. It was in this city that our Lord wept when he was going to die for us.

Now there is a pious legend which claims to give the reason why Jerusalem was set apart to be God's chosen city. We cannot say positively whether it is true or not, but, at least, it is a very ancient tradition. Then, too, it is so beautiful that it will do you good to know it. This is the story:—

Long before any houses were built, there were two brothers, who were farmers and owned the land. One was married and had several children, whilst the other remained single. They cultivated together this field, which they had inherited from their mother. When harvest time came, the brothers bound their sheaves together, and, collecting them into two equal heaps, left them on the ground. During the night the unmarried brother thought himself: "My brother has a wife and family to support, and is it just that my portion of the products of the field should be as large as his? Let me see! I will arise, and taking from my half a few sheaves, I will add them secretly to his, that thus it may not be within his power to refuse them." Immediately the good thought was put into execution. That same night the other brother addressed his wife in the following manner: "My brother is young, and living without a companion—thus no one to assist him in his labors or console him in his fatigues. It is therefore unjust that we should take from the field the same amount of corn; let us, then, unknown to him, add a certain number of sheaves to his half, that thus it will be impossible for him to refuse them." This pious couple immediately did as they had proposed. Next morning each of the two brothers was astonished to find, on entering the field, that the two heaps were exactly the same. Neither of them being able to account for such a prodigy, they continued to act in the same manner for several nights. But as each added to the portion of the other the same number of sheaves, the two heaps continued equal, till one night arriving together, each bearing his bundle of sheaves, the mystery was cleared. This pious and touching action made Jerusalem sacred in the sight of God. When He brought the Jews from slavery into Egypt, He would not allow them to build their temple anywhere but in this holy place.

Can we not learn a lesson from this? When God looks down upon the earth now, do you not think that some places are more pleasing to Him than others? Surely, it must be so. Our own homes then, might become very dear to God. You know how this can be done. If we love Him, and try to be good, we will make our houses pleasing to God, and call down His blessing upon them. Let us not forget this. Let us try to live as if we remembered God, and remembered, too, that every good action makes us more pleasing to Him.—*The Catholic.*

RULES FOR TABLE ETIQUETTE.—True politeness has its origin in Christian charity and kindness, and all standard rules of etiquette were founded for the greater convenience and happiness of the members of society. Although the reasons may not be obvious at first sight, they exist, and will be apparent on careful consideration:

1. Do not keep others waiting for you, either at the beginning or close of the meal.
2. Do not sip soup from the tip, but from the side of the spoon.
3. Be careful not to drop or spill anything on the table-cloth.
4. Keep your plate neat; do not heap all sorts of food on it at once.
5. In passing your plate to be re-helped, retain the knife and fork.
6. When asked for a dish, do not shove, but hand it.
7. While drinking, do not look around.
8. Instruct the servant to hand the soup at the left side, so that it may be received by the right hand.
9. Do not drink your tea or coffee without first removing the teaspoon from the cup to the saucer.
10. Break your bread into small pieces, and rest them on your plate while spreading the butter.
11. Do not eat too fast; besides giving one the appearance of greed, it is not healthy.
12. If you find anything unpleasant in your food, put it aside as quickly as possible, without drawing the attention of others to it.
13. Do not open the lips, or make any unnecessary noise in chewing.
14. Do not touch the head.
15. Do not rest the elbow on the table.
16. Do not speak with the mouth full.
17. Brush the table neatly before bringing on the dessert.
18. Be thoughtful and attentive to the wants of those about you.
19. Converse on pleasant subjects with those sitting near you.
20. Do not say anything not intended for all present to hear.
21. Leave your plate with the knife and fork lying parallel, the handles pointed to the right.
22. Never leave the table before others, without asking the lady or gentleman who presides to excuse you.

MAMMOTH CAVE IN CENTRE COUNTY.—A correspondent of the *Bellefonte Republican* furnishes that paper with the following:—A cave, equal, if not superior to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, was discovered a few days since in the borough of Milesburg, in this county, on the property of Mr. John Swyres, and known as the "Lime Kill Lots." Mr. Swyres had been engaged in burning lime for a number of years, but for a time has suspended operations. A few weeks ago he commenced work again, with the intention of furnishing lime to farmers and others. In opening the quarry he discovered this cave, which is at the mouth sufficiently large to admit a large sized man. When once in, it presents to the explorer sights the most magnificent and delightfully beautiful. Several departments are presented to the eye, filled with the rarest specimens. The rooms are numerous and large, but as yet particulars cannot be given. Directly under this cave is another, supposed to be much larger and richer in its queer and Indian-like specimens. A few more days' work will enable the explorers to tell the extent of both caves. We believe no Indian or other skeletons have as yet been found; but many specimens of different variety and formation have been taken out by several persons, a sample of which can be seen at this office, or at the Curtis House, in Centre City. As this is so near the place where the "Bald Eagle Nest" has been located by the historian, we would not be surprised to hear that this cave, or rather these caves, contain hundreds of Indian skeletons, the bones of these noble red men who were so highly honored as to have "Bald Eagle" for their chief.

GUARD AGAINST VULGAR LANGUAGE.—There is as much connection between the words and the thoughts as there is between the thoughts and actions. The latter is only the expression of the former, but they have a power to react upon the soul and leave the stain of corruption there. A young man who allows himself to use one vulgar or profane word, has not only shown that there is a foul spot upon his mind, but by the appearance of that word he extends that spot and inflames it till, by indulgence, it will pollute and ruin the soul. Be as careful of your words as of your thoughts. If you can control the tongue that no improper words are pronounced by it, you will soon be able to control the mind, and save it from corruption. You extinguish the fire by smothering it or by preventing bad thoughts from bursting into language. Never utter a word anywhere which you are ashamed to speak in the presence of the most refined female or the most religious man. Try this practice a little while, and you will soon have command of yourself.

MAN'S FRIENDS.—Man has three kinds of friends on earth; but, for the most part, he does not know them well till the time when he is called from this world in order to give account of his conduct. The first of these friends, wealth and possessions, remain behind; the second, his relations, accompany him only to the grave; the third, his work of faith and labor of love, follow him into eternity, even to the throne of God, where they will be recompensed, according to his works, and even the cup of cold water which is given to one who thirsts will not be unrewarded. How thoughtless, then, does the man net who does not concern himself in the least degree about such true friends!

"Do good on earth, for all thy words of love, Like friends, will follow thee to realms above."

PRIORITARY FOWLS.—A writer who is evidently well posted on the "chicken question," says that it is a well-conceded fact that there is great advantage in improving stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. A thorough, progressive farmer aims to secure and propagate these. If we examine the various reports, we will learn that poultry is a great interest in this country, and to secure the most profit on this species of farm stock, our farmers should obtain improved varieties. Instead of bringing to market long-legged, small-bodied chickens, weighing, say two pounds, they should supply our markets with a stock weighing four or six pounds, and these should be sold by weight. The little, lank, scrawny chickens that many of our farmers have now, and which furnish eggs about the size of pigeon's eggs, should give place to chickens laying eggs weighing twice as much, and we should soon be rid of the degenerate race of fowls and small eggs now brought to market. With the same feed and better care, the farmer might realize more than double what he now does for his chickens, and more for his eggs. Few realize the profit on a good stock of fowls. The produce of one hen will pay for your newspaper; or half a dozen will pay for your tea and coffee—and so on.

RHEUMATISM IN SHEEP.—This disease consists in a peculiar inflammation of the muscles of the body, very frequently causing considerable pain when they are called into action. It is usually caused by exposure to cold, and sometimes shifts from one foot to another, occasionally degenerating into a slow or chronic form, and attacking the sinews, ligaments and joints, as well as the muscles. The neck and loins are the parts most frequently attacked, either separately or combined. The former affection causes the head to be carried in a bent position, and the latter produces considerable stiffness and weakness of the loins. The treatment should consist in removing the animal to a comfortable place, giving

an active purgative, such as two ounces of epsom salts, dissolved in warm water, with a drachm of ginger and half an ounce of spirits of nitrous ether. A stimulant, such as hartshorn and oil, or codliver oil, should be well rubbed over the affected part; and if the disease assumes a chronic form, a seison should be inserted near the part.

FOXES AS SHEEP-HEADERS.—The Stockton (California) *Republican* vouches for the following story:—"People often wonder at the remarkable instinct displayed by well-trained shepherd dogs, but what will they say when we tell them of a band of sheep that is guarded by foxes alone. The story seems improbable, but of its truth we have the most un-doubted proof. On Whisky Hill, four miles from Milton, may be seen, almost any day, a large flock of sheep herded by foxes. These guardians of the little lams are three in number—one a grey fox and the other two of the species known as the red fox. In point of intelligence, these novel shepherds are said to greatly surpass the best trained shepherd dogs. They perform their work well, and from morning till night are ever on the alert. The grey one seems to control, and in a great measure, direct the actions of the other two. A gentleman informs us that he saw the grey fox pursue and attack a dog that had seized a lamb and was making off with it. The contest was short and sharp, and resulted in the dog dropping the lamb and beating a hasty retreat. The fox picked up the apparently uninjured lamb and carried it back to the flock."

BONE-MEAL FOR COWS.—Hon. Harris Lewis of the Farmers' Club to whom was referred the inquiry made a few weeks ago about cows eating rubbish, replied by letter, saying that bone-meal was needed. It might be fed to them in small quantities, like salt, or if two hundred pounds per acre should be spread on the pasture, it would furnish the cows with bone material for a life-time. On sandy land, gypsum would have a similar effect; one hundred pounds per acre was the right quantity.

EARLY LAMBS for the butcher must have warm, dry quarters, and the ewes must be well fed. Nothing is better than clover hay and bran, with say half a pound of grain per day. Roots, of course, would be a great help. Water regularly. The lambs should have a place, into which they can run through a small opening, separate from the ewes, and be fed in a small trough all the corn meal and bran they will eat.

TO MAKE OMENT.—Take three eggs well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk; salt and pepper; put butter the size of an egg into the frying pan, and when it becomes hot pour on the batter. Watch the pan to prevent it from burning.

CREAM OF TARTAR CAKES.—One pint of milk, one ounce of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, or salaratus; rub the butter in the flour, add the cream of tartar; dissolve the salaratus in the milk and add it to the flour; roll out the dough, cut it in cakes and bake them on tins in a moderately hot oven.

CHEAP SEALING-WAX.—The following recipe furnishes a cheap sealing-wax useful for many purposes: Melt together two pounds of common beeswax, six ounces of turpentine and two ounces of olive oil; add six ounces of red lead, boil a little, and stir, until it is almost cold; then cast it into cold water and make it up into rolls or cakes.

A small potato, with the end cut squarely off, is the best arrangement we know of for applying brick-dust to knives, as it keeps it about the right moisture, while the juice of the potato assists in removing stains from the surface. A better polish can be obtained by this method than any other and with less labor.

At a school in Green county, Iowa, the scholars caught a skunk and put it in the schoolmaster's desk, thinking she would smell a mice and give them a holiday. She wasn't one of that kind. She took a spring clothes pin, fastened it on her nose, and went on with the exercises, and let the scholars enjoy the perfume.

"Won't Do It Again."—Teacher (in loud tones).—"What is your name?"
"John Wells, sir."
"How old are you, John Wells?"
"Twelve years old, sir."
"Now, John, tell me who made this great and glorious universe?"
"Don't know, sir."
"What, twelve years old, and don't know who made this great and noble sphere?" Jas. Smith, go and get me a whip!"

The brich was brought and held over the trembling boy. In thundering tones the rigid disciplinarian demanded:

"New tell me who made this great world we live in."

In tearful voice Johnny answered, "I did it sir, but I won't do it again."

A love-sick swain on West thus gave vent to his pent up feelings in a serenade to his lady love:

"Oh, Polly, poke your night-cap out,
And listen to my sighs;
My heart it beats a rub-a-dub,
And my eyes—oh how they cryes!
Then haste, dear Polly, haste away—
Day down, and time it flies,
The stars are going out, my love,
And the sun—oh see, it rises!"

M. BROWN-SQUARED experimented upon the stiffened arm of an executed criminal, by injecting warm blood into it; the muscles regained their contractility and their nerves their irritability. As the cutting off the blood is paralysis of nerve element, so a deficiency of blood is a cause of degeneration of nerve element. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites will cause the formation of healthy blood, and consequently increase nervous power, induce vital activity in debilitated constitutions, and tone all the organs dependent for health on muscular or nervous strength.

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS.—Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses. 33

MONTREAL, January 26, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor:
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.

MONTREAL, January 24, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor:
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, most 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.

MONTREAL, 24th January, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor:
Sir,—It affords me much pleasure in recommending your *Family Lock Stitch Sewing Machine*. I have used American made Machines and candidly 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:
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; it sews equally well in either light or 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.

MONTREAL, February 1st, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor:
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.,
400 Dorchester Street.

MONTREAL, January 24, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor:
Sir,—I have been using the *Lawlor Family Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine* for about two years, and I like it very much. It runs remarkably easy, and makes a very neat stitch, alike on both sides of the material, and works equally well in either heavy or light Goods.

MRS. JOSEPH WALKER,
18 University Street.

MONTREAL, 30th January, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor:
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 & Chappell,
26 St. Francis de Sales Street.

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 Guarantees 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-devised playgrounds, and the ever-refreshing breezes 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 "a 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.

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, 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:

Board and Tuition, 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, " " 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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
IN the matter of CHARLES CADIEUX, Joiner and Carpenter, of Montreal.

The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to sit at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 97, St. Jacques Street, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday the 18th day of April, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a.m., for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee.

MONTREAL, April 3rd, 1872.