

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

So many difficulties have been raised respecting the double responsibility of the Emperor and the Ministers, that the article embodying the latter has been, it is said, postponed by the Senate for further consideration. We trust that the majority will offer no serious opposition on this point, as we cannot imagine that any practical incoherence is likely to arise from what is doubtless an inconsistency in theory. If the Senate should on this ground reject the concession of Ministerial responsibility, they will have satisfaction of rendering sterile the germ of future constitutional reforms, for the sake of a little immediate logical completeness. Here, fortunately, we are not so logical, and this is not the way in which we have built up the British Constitution. And as regards the dependence of the Ministers upon the Emperor, we see no reason why it should not be understood in the sense that he has the same right to dismiss them that is possessed by every constitutional monarch.

The Committee of the French Senate is continuing its examination of the recent Senatus-Consultum, and is not expected to make its report for some days. The Emperor, who has been slightly indisposed, has postponed his visit to Chalons until Saturday. An amnesty has been accorded by the Emperor to several persons convicted of Press offences.

According to the latest intelligence there is a difference of opinion in the committee-room of the Senate. They disagree over Article 2, which tends to establish Ministerial responsibility. M. Rouland moved its rejection, as in contradiction with the *pledicate* of 1851, which explicitly concentrates all responsibility on the Emperor's head. It is said this evening that the Report will not be ready so soon as was expected, and that the general discussion will not begin till the 25th. It seems probable, however, that an effort will be made to get the vote taken before the 30th inst.

The *Journal Officiel* has commenced the publication of nominations in the Legion of Honour on the occasion of the Emperor's fête. Eleven promotions are made to the rank of commander, 33 to that of officer, and 232 appointments as knight, all on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The Emperor is slightly indisposed. His Majesty held, nevertheless, yesterday evening a reception, at which a large number of Senators were present. M. Devienne will probably be appointed reporter upon the *Senatus Consultum*. In to-day's sitting of the Committee an amendment, brought forward by Count de Sartiges, was examined. This amendment proposes that in case the Senate should reject a Bill adopted by the Legislative Body, a mixed Committee of Senators and Deputies should be formed to settle the points in dispute.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The Emperor has signed several decrees granting an amnesty to certain persons convicted of press offences and political misdemeanours.

M. Devienne has been selected by the Commission of the Senate to draw up their report on the *Senatus Consultum*.

The *Constitutionnel* of this morning, asserts that the project of empowering the Councils *Généraux* to elect henceforth the members of the Senate has not met with the approval of the majority of the Commission.

The press of the city regard the recent amnesty decrees of the Emperor as an abandonment of past policy and a pledge for the future.

The funeral Marshal Niel takes place to-day, Paris, August 18.—The Emperor to day presided at a council of Ministers. His health is much improved.

Prince Napoleon will attend the ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the Suez Canal.

The Senatorial Committee and the Council of Ministers have come to an understanding on all points of the *Senatus Consultum*.

PARIS August 20.—The Prince Imperial has returned from the camp of Chalons. The Emperor and the Prince Imperial depart on Monday next for the East.

In the Senate the discussion of the *Senatus Consultum* will commence on the 30th of August. The articles relating to the responsibility of the Ministers has not been altered in any respect by the committee.

The French authorities have arrested twelve Carlist leaders who were attempting to cross the frontier into Spain.

Information has been received from the City of Mexico that two Frenchmen and a Belgian, all partisans of the late Emperor Maximilian, have been arrested there, implicated in the conspiracy against the life of President Juarez. It is stated that the American Minister at Mexico refused to intercede for them.

PARIS, August 21.—The Press says that a *Senatus Consultum* is in preparation, granting autonomy and greater liberties to the colonies.

The official news of the amnesty to French exiles has been received with unequivocal demonstrations of gratitude and sympathy toward Napoleon and the Government. Felix Peati has taken advantage of the proclamation and returned to Paris.

The Emperor and Prince Imperial have arrived at Lyons on their way to the East.

The Senate will meet to-morrow to hear the report of the Committee on *Senatus Consultum*.

SPAIN.

MADRID Aug 6.—A band of Carlists has appeared in Catalonia, but has been dispersed by the Government troops, the line of the insurgents being killed in the encounter. M. Waisweller, the representative of Messrs. de Rothschild, has had frequent and long interviews with General Prim and Señor Ardanza, the Minister of Finance.

It is ascertained that several priests have joined the bands in Leon. Moreover, three priests were arrested and imprisoned this morning in Madrid. In consequence of the participation of the clergy in the attempted rising Señor Zorilla the Minister of Justice has issued a decree ordering the Bishops to publish immediately circulars recommending the priests to obey the laws, and withdrawing the power to preach and hear confessions from those who are hostile to the present regime.

Aug 8.—Mr. Forbes, of Boston, who it is reported has been instructed by the United States' Government to propose to purchase the island of Cuba, has had interviews with General Prim and Marshal Sarzano, having been presented to them by the American Minister. His proposals have not been accepted at present but the negotiations continue. The Carlist movement has been checked during the last few days

by the energy of the authorities but it is still believed here that a more important attempt at a rising will be made shortly. The *Imparcial* announces that several tax collectors have recently been assassinated, and that the taxes only come in slowly, causing considerable embarrassment to the Treasury.

Aug 9.—In consequence of a fresh Carlist conspiracy being discovered in Madrid numerous persons have been arrested, among whom are 17 gendarmes, 40 Burgos 30 persons and several canons of the Church have also been taken into custody. Balanzuel, the leader of the Carlist band in Leon, has been shot, by order of the sergeant who had arrested him.

MADRID, August 24.—Dissensions among the Ministry are increasing. Admiral Topete threatened to resign if Zorilla persists in severity towards bishops. The Republicans have petitioned the Government for better food and better quarters for the Carlist prisoners.

Although, according to official accounts, the Carlist movement in Spain has been effectually suppressed, it is certain that outbreaks have occurred in numerous places; and the entry into Catalonia of a chief named Zetartus, at the head of 500 men, is just reported. Other bands are expected to present themselves and in the meantime General Prim has evinced his sense of the importance of the crisis by postponing, if not abandoning, his intended visit to Vichy. A considerable number of priests have taken active service in the Carlist bands. Many have been taken prisoners, and several shot. The general state of the country is unsatisfactory. General Prim is said to contemplate offering the Spanish Crown to the King of Portugal.

ITALY.

In Italy there seems to be a calm after the great Parliamentary storm. You were too much engaged with your own affairs in England to attend to the colossal scandal of the tobacco inquiry, the attempted assassination of Major Lobbia, and all the innumerable incidents which varied and enlivened that monstrous imbroglio. Without attempting to decide who was most in the right or least in the wrong, we may content ourselves with deploring that so very discreditably an affair should ever have occurred to lower the reputation of the Italian Parliament and people. When nearly everybody had called almost everybody else a thief or a liar, the committee after long and tempestuous discussions, declared that there were no grounds for proceeding against any deputies, and that all were honourable men. But there had been so much dirt thrown that a good deal of it must stick. The violence of the Radical and Papal papers has become so great, their attacks upon the King so outrageous, and their instigations to rebellion so audacious, that the Minister of Justice has addressed a circular to the tribunals, enjoining seizures and severe repression when the law shall be violated, so as to justify such measures.—Times

The *Bien Public* asserts that it has been resolved at Florence to concentrate the troops from the camp at Capua on the southern frontier of the Pontifical States, and those from the camp of Pisa on its northern frontier, ostensibly to ensure the Council from aggression, and to convince Europe that Italy is capable by herself of doing all that is necessary, but in reality with the further hope of embracing any opportunity for a *coup de main* which may be furnished by political changes at Paris. We doubt, whether such a project could be carried into effect in the face of the remonstrances which it would be sure to provoke from France. The Government and above all the Legislature, are not likely to be blind to the ulterior intentions which it would cover.

Rome, Aug. 6. The heat has been something inconceivable during the last fortnight, Fahrenheit standing through the coolest part of the night and in a shady balcony, at 89. Your readers may imagine what it was at mid-day and the sun has lately taken an orange tint from the accumulation of vapour on the horizon and the odour, or frog has generally obscured the mountain outlines. A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Albano at 4 P.M. on Wednesday last and many of the inhabitants took alarm and went into the country to sleep. The health of the city is very good notwithstanding the heat, but the municipality have very wisely prohibited the Lago or inundation of the Piazza Navona for fear of the exhalations and on Sunday the fairs of the Fer Agosto, or August holidays, a fête took place in the Villa Borghese in place of the Lago. Carrot races and athletic sports were held in the amphitheatre and Madame Polivien went up in a balloon with great success accompanied by two amateurs, who describe the sunset as seen from an altitude of 2,000 feet as one of the most sublime sights that can be imagined. The balloon came down at the Ave Maria near Ponte Mammolo.—Our London Tablet.

Just after I sent my last letter twelve Garibaldians were arrested and expelled from Rome. There are still an immense number of foreign agents attempting to create a movement, but unless some change takes place in France, they will have their labour for nothing. There is literally no sympathy now with the revolution here. Even the moderate Romans, the professed admirers of the Piedmontese kingdom, refuse to aid a cause which they know to be committed to a republic of the most anarchical kind, as soon as the shadow of monarchy can be dispensed with. Politics are at a comparative stand-still in Florence since the inquest, and all the deputies have gone to the baths or to their professional seats. Victor Emmanuel was reported to be going to Paris, but the official papers contradict it.—*ib*.

The cause of the Venerable Jean Baptiste de la Salle, founder of the Christian Brethren, will come before the Congregation of Rites in May next. Cardinal Pitra is the *rappporteur* of the cause, which excites great interest in France. A miraculous cure is said to have taken place at the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, at St. Onofrio, last month, by the intercession of the Korean martyrs. Two religious cured were Mdlle. Catherine d'Heland, sister of Geo. d'Heland, the first martyr of Castelldardo, and cousin of Bernard de Quatrebarbes, who fell at Monte Ronondo.—*ib*.

The feast of the Founder of the Jesuits was observed on Saturday with great solemnity at the Gesù. The masses were celebrated from a very early hour at the tomb of the saint by nearly all the cardinals and prelates in Rome, as well as by the Father General, who, your readers will be glad to know, is looking remarkably well, and carries his jubbies, which took place nearly at the same time as the Pope's, as vigorously as does the Holy Father.—*ib*.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 8.—In a full sitting held by the Hungarian Delegation yesterday, Herr Potovray asked the Government for information respecting the frontier dispute with Roumania. Herr von Orizy, in the name of the Government, replied that no violation of the frontier had been committed by Hungary. The Roumanian Government, however, was sending 280 men, together with 12 pieces of artillery, to the frontier—a proceeding which, under given circumstances, would be met by the Hungarian Government with the requisite energetic action. The Delegation afterwards agreed to all the estimates of the Foreign Office. This is considered as a vote of confidence in Count Benst's foreign policy. A Ministerial decree, bearing the joint signatures of the Minister of Public Worship and the Minister of Justice, which has been published this morning, directs that in cases where Bishops shall sentence priests to be detained in clerical penitentiaries, such sentences shall only be valid when voluntarily submitted to by the condemned person. Another ordinance extends the provisions of the above decree to members of religious orders of both sexes. In all cases a strict control is enjoined as to the extent and locality of the confinement which may have been prescribed.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—A messenger has arrived from Alexandria with the reply of the Viceroy

of Egypt to the Sultan's note. It was received by the Grand Vizier, who communicated its contents to the Sultan. Lemaiz Pasha gives ample assurance of his loyalty.

ON THE STUDY OF THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE

The love of Nature's works is an ingredient in the compound man infused at the creation of the kind.

Among the subjects that have attracted the attention of our great writers, the beauties of Nature stand pre-eminently. That was a subject which they delighted to describe and to meditate upon, because every object in nature presents beauties of such incomparable worth as to delight and fascinate every rational creature. And in proportion as they, in contemplating Nature, were able to discern some of the causes and effects so also were they the more rapturously entertained with that beautiful study of Nature's works. No wonder, for, if a feeling of stupendous awe seizes the poor husbandman who beholds the deep serenity of the azure heavens at mid-day, and at eve sends his eyes on those shining orbs which guide the mariner on the pathless ocean and the forlorn traveller in the desert,—if these create in him sensations of the loftiest kind, how much more may we expect to find them in those who have made Nature's beauties their special study, and have penetrated so far into her secrets as to investigate the laws of the planetary and the terrestrial worlds?

Hence it was that Thompson, Cowper, Scott, Pope, and other writers of celebrity were so sensitive to the beauties of Nature, which are scattered around us in such profusion, especially at this lovely season, and consequently they describe them with such inimitable accuracy. As we all know that the beauties which exist in Nature are indispensable, we will endeavour to show a few of the advantages to be derived from their study. In the first place, the study of the beauties of Nature makes us contemplate our omnipotent Creator in His wonderful works; for who is not filled with a sense of the wisdom, the omnipotence the immensity of that great and infinite Being, when he beholds that admirable order and disposition of parts which pervade every object in creation, and which contribute both to our comfort and amusement? For instance, when we gaze upon the simplest flower that adorns the garden or the meadow, and examine its beautiful and simple structure, we are insensibly led to meditate upon its Maker, and the more so when we view its beautiful adaptation of parts,—its little tubes which receive the air and the moisture of the earth, both of which are necessary to its vital existence. The beauties of Nature are wonderfully exhibited in rural scenery, and particularly where the hand of man has been excluded; for there often the trees grow in such wild luxuriance as to impress the beholder with an idea of the sublime.

Yes, the forest, the mountain, the smooth stream, or the raging ocean, the serene atmosphere, the gentle breeze,—all combine to make us contemplate our beneficent Creator at whose fiat they sprang into existence, and presented themselves as objects of our admiration and delight. And what greater advantage or benefit can man derive from the study of Nature's production than some faint idea of his God who is so noble, so desirable, and so lovely, even in the least of His works? Again: the study of the beauties of Nature purifies our feelings, and affords us a continual and a refined source of amusement. It purifies our feelings, by withdrawing them to objects of such lofty consideration, and causes us to subject our mere animal desires to those of a more refined nature; and thus it draws our attention from things that are gross to those that are beautiful and good. It recreates our minds; for we cannot become acquainted with Nature's beauties, unless by observation; and since we cannot make observation without the object being present to our view, we are consequently necessitated to seek it out, whether it be the flowery lawn, the green meadow, or the forest glade. We are therefore obliged to walk abroad; and while we do so we enjoy perhaps the perfume of the herbs and flowers; we feel our whole frame invigorated, and our spirits quite buoyant. We hear the singing of birds, the sound of a waterfall, the murmuring brook, and perhaps the lowing of cattle. Now all these tend to recreate man for whom only they were made; should man, therefore, pass over as trivial Nature's beauties, and deem them unworthy of his attention? To do so would be to stifle one of those finer feelings which the Almighty has implanted in the heart of each of His beloved creatures, and which He expects will rather be allowed to expand, than to be nipped off in the blossom.

Thus, then, the study of the beauties of Nature draws the heart away from sinful pleasures to the material beauty, and from thence to the moral, and causes man to be delighted with virtue; for no one who sees a flower, or the meadows clothed in their green robes, or the trees covered with their rich foliage can deny that they have beauties to captivate the senses, and to draw the mind from evil. How noble, then, and laudable it is to study the source of these pleasing effects which tend to make us better Christians, and to cheer and console us amidst the sorrows and misfortunes of life? These, then are a few of the many advantages which appear to us to arise from the study of the beauties of Nature, and are worthy of consideration and attention.

J. H.

July, 1861.

The American papers say that Canada has received an accession to the number of its fancy bankers in the person of one Mr Stokes, formerly cashier of the banking house of T. F. Morris & Co., New York. After Mr Stokes was found to have cut his connection with the above bankers, the latter discovered that Stokes had retained about \$50,000 of their funds, which rendered a suspension of their bank inevitable. After arriving in Canada, it is stated, the defaulting Stokes sent a letter to the Messrs Morris informing them that he had lost his money in unsuccessful stock jobbing speculations in Wall street.

Michigan is the third sheep growing State in the Union. She has 2,882,176; Illinois, 2,739,431; Iowa, 2,591,379.

A peep into the dressing rooms of our fashionables, would disclose the fact that among all the perfumes of the day Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is most in vogue in the best society. Among the jewel cases and other paraphernalia of the toilet of beauty would be seen the well known bottle with its gayly tinted floral label which long since took the place of the slim facon of Rhieland. Unfortunately the German chemists being unable to rival Murray & Lanman's celebrated article in this market with any brand of Eau de Cologne have introduced vile counterfeits of the Florida Water and it is therefore requisite for purchasers to ask for Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp who are the sole proprietors of the genuine article.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

MEDICINES THAT LENGTHEN LIFE.—The average length of human life would be greatly extended if the present large use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla could be made universal in diseases arising from impure blood and scrofulous humors. Medicines that have the positive property of curing disease and the negative quality of being perfectly harmless, are rare. Bristol's Sarsaparilla is one of them. It would be

almost impossible to produce a case of scrofula, or any other ulcerous or eruptive disorder, that could not be controlled by this all-healing vegetable alternative, and equally impossible to name an instance in which it has operated deleteriously on the feeblest of patients. It is sold in bottles of 100 and 200 Pills. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

A DISEASE WITH A HUNDRED SYMPTOMS.—Such is dyspepsia. It may be said to simulate almost every other complaint. Hot flushes and violent palpitations of the heart which seem to indicate serious difficulty in the vital organs are often caused solely by indigestion. A single dose of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills will in that case be sure to afford relief. In fact they are always a safe and useful medicine as they tend to reduce febrile action of every kind without weakening the bodily powers. In all ailments of the stomach the liver and the bowels are more or less affected either sympathetically or directly and upon these three organs the Pills operate most beneficially.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

CIRCULAR.

MONTRÉAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioner Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, FERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Orders and remittances respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioner Street opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868. 12m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. No. 1065.

In the matter of James McMillan, James Carson, and David McMillan, all of the City of Montreal, Wholesale Merchants, Importers, Copartners, trading as such at Montreal aforesaid under the name of McMillan & Carson, and also individually, Insolvents.

The undersigned hereby give notice that they have deposited at the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in their favor by their creditors, and that on Monday the Twenty seventh day of September next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the said deed of discharge.

Montreal, 20th July, 1869. M. MILLAN & CARSON, Co-partners.

JAMES McMILLAN, } Individually. JAMES CARSON, } DAVID McMILLAN, } By T. & O. DELORMIER, their Attorneys ad litem. 2m50

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. No. 769.

In the matter of Walter Manning of the city of Montreal, Trader.

The undersigned hereby give notice, that he will apply to this Court, for a discharge under said Act, on Monday the twenty seventh day of September next, sitting the said Court, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard.

Montreal 20th July 1869. WALTER MANNING, By T. & O. DELORMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. 2m50

PROVINCE OF CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT FOR Dist. of Montreal. LOWER CANADA.

In the matter of ANTHONY WALSH and MATTHEW H. WALSH, as well as co-partners, as personally and individually, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvents, as well as co-partners as personally and individually, will apply, by the undersigned their attorneys, to the said Court sitting in and for the said District, on the nineteenth day of October next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, for their discharge under the provisions of the said Insolvent Act.

Montreal, 10th August, 1869. ANTHONY WALSH, MATTHEW H. WALSH, as co-partners and individually, by LEBLANC & CASSIDY, their Attorneys ad litem. 2 53

Province of Quebec, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of MARCOU & HENDERSON, of the City of Montreal, Hatters and Furriers, Insolvents.

On the Seventeenth day of November next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. MARCOU & HENDERSON, By J. N. MONGEON, Their Attorney. 2m2

A TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the School of St. Joseph de Wakefield a Male Teacher, holding a Second Class Diploma Application, stating terms: to be made to the Rev. O. Gay, P.P., North Wakefield, County of Ottawa, P.Q. N. Wakefield, 2nd August, 1869. 5-53

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, OTTAWA.

THE COLLEGE OF ST. JOSEPH'S, conducted by the Oblates, O. M. J., will re-open, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY OF SEPTEMBER, and it is hoped that those intending to enter will be punctual at the commencement of the Scholastic Term, that all may be able to commence their classes at the same time. The location of this spacious building, which is beautiful situation is well known to those who have ever had the pleasure of visiting its hallowed walls, surpassed by few in this part of Canada.

It is beautifully situated on a lofty eminence overlooking the surrounding districts and distant valleys, with a fine view of the Capital of our new Dominion. The view from the College is most pleasing, especially towards the Parliament Buildings, which, for magnificence and grandeur, are equalled by very few, except those in England. It is hoped that these good self-devoted Fathers, whose whole time is in a special manner, devoted to instructing those placed under their care will meet with universal encouragement on the part of the public. Particular attention is paid to the moral training and good health of the students, which are essentially necessary for the basis of a sound education. Every facility is given to the young student of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language, together with the English, for the acquirement of these, every opportunity is afforded at all times under the watchful guidance of their professors. It is enough to say that the Rev. Father Tabaret will be Superior of the College, whose ever-lasting desire is for the good of those placed under his protection to impart to them the good seeds which will spring up and produce a hundredfold. Any information regarding the rules, the terms, or other matters relating to the College, can be had on application to the Rev. Father Martin, Manager. Ottawa, August, 1869.

JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL.

The re-opening of the Classes of the Jacques Cartier Model School will take place on

WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST OF SEPT. NEXT.

Children are admitted to it from 5 to 16 years of age. This school, as is known, is under the direction of the Jacques Cartier Normal School. The course of studies is composed of two divisions. The first is wholly elementary. The children begin reading in both languages, writing and calculations.

The second comprises a course of three years. First Year.—Reading, Roots, Etymology, and Rudiments of Grammar in both languages; Rudiments of Arithmetic; Mental Calculations.

Second Year.—Grammar, Arithmetic and Calculation, continued; Translation from English to French, and vice versa; Initiatory Geography.

Third Year.—Study of both languages continued to the rudiments of Composition, Book-keeping, rudiments of Algebra and of Geometry, Sacred History, and History of Canada.

In all the classes religious instructions under the direction of the Principal. Lessons on the Sciences and Natural History.

TERMS: 3 TO 10 SHILLINGS. 2w2

BOARDING SCHOOL

AND ACADEMY OF THE GREY SISTERS.

The Grey Sisters of the City of Ottawa beg to inform the public that they have purchased the building heretofore known as the "Revere House" on Rideau street, to which they intend transferring their Boarding School at the beginning of their school term—1st September next.

From that date the plan of instruction for young Ladies, placed under the care of the Grey Sisters of Ottawa, will be as follows:

1st. The Academy at the Convent on Bolton street will be devoted to elementary instruction as well as the higher branches in English and French—with due regard to usefulness and social accomplishments, for Day Scholars only.

2nd. The instruction at the Academy, Wellington street, known as St. Mary's Academy, will be the same as at the Academy in the Convent, and for Day Scholars only.

3rd. Complete course for Boarders and Day Scholars at the new institution, Rideau street, known as Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur. In this last establishment young ladies can have separate rooms if such be the wish of their parents. The non-Catholic pupils will be allowed to attend service in their respective churches on Sundays, and will not be required to attend the religious instructions of the institution.

The purchase of this spacious building, whose fine situation is well known to the public, was made with a view of meeting the encouragement they have received on the part of the public as affording greater space, and better guarantees of health for the still increasing number of the pupils. The health, discipline, the domestic education, and general instruction of the pupils will be, in the future, as in the past, the object of the Grey Sisters, who avail themselves of this opportunity to thank the public for the confidence and interest which it has continually extended to them.

Any further information regarding the rules, the terms, the order of studies, and other matters relating to the Boarding School and Academy will be given on application at the Convent, Bolton street. The Classes will be Opened on THURSDAY, the 12th of AUGUST, at Ten o'clock. Ottawa, July, 1869. 2m49.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA, ONT.

THE cheapest Educational Institution in Central Canada. A complete course of Classical and Commercial Training, as well English as French taught. Music and Fine Arts form extra charges. The classes will open on Wednesday the first of September.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition \$100 per annum, payable half yearly in advance in Bankable Funds. Books and Stationery, Washing, Bed and Bedding may be had at the College—charges extra. Ottawa, August 9 h. 1869.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

of the CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W.

The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Work. SCHOLASTIC YEAR, 10 1/2 MONTHS.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition in the English and French Languages, \$4.00 Music, 2.00 Drawing and Painting, 1.00 Bed and Bedding, 1.00 Washing, 1.00 Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents. No deduction for pupils removed before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness. Payments must be made invariably in advance. Reduction made for Sisters. Classes RE-OPEN on FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. Williamstown, Aug. 15th 1869.