In 1790, not a hundred years ago, at the sack of Ismail, the Bussians were as atrocious towards the Turks as the latter are towards the Servians; and Suwarrow put 3,000 persons to death, as a lecture to

his soldiers in the art of massacre.

How Tubker was to be Carved a Century and a HALF Ago. The dismemberment of Turkey, which now for the second or third time in this century, seems imminent, is by no means an original Russian to Spain, Algiers to Portugal and Tripoli to France, the Azow country and the Crimea to Russia, and to place the Duke of Gottorp as Emperor in Constantinople. Under the Empress Catharine, Romanzoff wrested Azow and the Crimea from the Sultan Abdul Hamid, who was compelled to cede both territories to Russia by the treaty of Kutjuk Kainardje; France, by right of conquest, holds Algeria, and the Negropont is in the territory of Greece ; but Moslem rule is still supreme in the other places, for which, more than one hundred and fifty years ago, owners were to be provided among the European rulers by divine right.

CRIME IN SICILY -London Times says :- " The report of the Commission of Inquiry into the state of Sicily continues to be published in fragments, and shows the existance of a social condition in some parts of the island which justifies any representations that have been made to you in past years. 'As to crimes of blood,' says the report, it is clear that a preventive police has little to do. A man offended by another, meets him on the road, draws his revolver and kills him. He stations himself behind a wall or at the foot of an orange tree, with a sporting gun, and when he sees his enemy approaching, at five paces distance, plants a bullet in his head; or he has a dispute with his enemy in a sulphur mine. a wine shop, or on the road, and after a moment of quarreling plunges a dagger into his heart. What can a preventive police do in such cases? In Sicily these crimes are more numerous than in other parts of the Kingdom. Sicily approaches nearer to the burning sands of Nubia than other parts of Europe. In Sicily there is hot blood, imperious violence; to to carry and use arms is more than instinct—it is a passion; the highlander will settle his affairs himself. and believes that he cannot trust the satisfaction of his vengeance to the law. His own arm must hasten it, and sometimes, even worse, it is the arm of others. A man in a respectable condition is reproved by the director of an asylum for removing his daughter before the time established by the regulations. Enough. Two assassins are hired to murder him. A respectable youth in Monreale has a quarrel with another of the same age, and they come to blows. The father of one rushes into the street with a revolver—the father and brother of the other do the same; shots are fired, and three persons are wounded. In Palazzo Adriano the Syndic refuses to give a certificate of morality to a man. On the following evening the man watches him, and, seeing him seated outside his door, shoots him dead. Every one carries arms, the permesso is scarcely ever refused, and the influence of the Mafia is sufficient to compel such concessions. 'Gen. Casanova says that young gentlemen carry the revolver in their pockets when they go to a ball, and the Captain of the Carbineers in Trapani declares that the revolver is carried by persons in the Casini, in theatres, and at the lectures in the Lyceum. At Canicatti youths of fifteen years of age carry these dangerous arms. In such districts, therefore, law has no force; every one is a law to himself, and existing regulations supply every one with the easy means of gratifying vengeance."

Ex-Sultan Murad V. died on the 7th of October

in the Palace of Tchiragan, in Constantinople, to which he had been consigned on his deposition. He was born on the 21st October 1840, and was educated in Paris. Great hopes were at one time entertained that his accession to the throne would mark a new era in Turkish history. into the ways of profligacy and dissipation, and returned to Constantinople with his system shattered and his mind enfeebled. His habits of intoxication while occupying the Throne finally caused his retirement by the Council of Ministers on the 31st

of August last, after a reign of three months. All the houses in Buenos Ayres, a city of 250,000 inhabitants, are built of brick. Alike each floor and the roof, which is flat, are supported by joists of hard wood, about the same distance apart as in this country. Across these are laid rails of the same (three and a half inches by one and a half inches), and the space between these is bridged over by thin bricks thirteen and a half inches long. Another layer of bricks is then laid, and generally on this a layer of tiles. The roof is exactly the same, but has a slope of one in thirty or thirty-five. Then the doors and windows have no boxes, but simple frames, which are set up on building the walls and built in, and there is no lathing, nor wainscot, nor skirting of the bottom of the walls. All the wood is of the hard and hardish kind, the doors and windows, and shutters, of cedar, slow to

The sad fate of the Emperor Maximillian is recalled by the pitiable condition of his widow. The shock of her husband's cruel execution after the collapse of that empire which the third Napoleon tried to set up for him in Mexico seems to have permanently deprived the Princess Carlotta of reason. She has been confined and tended all these years as a private lunatic in the Castle of Lecken, and though occasional glimpses of intelligence have seemed to encourage the hopes of her relatives that time would heal her sorrow, there is now no longer any prospect of curing her mental malady. The paroxysms manifested a year ago have disappeared, but she is as helpless as an infant. A few days ago the poor Princess wandered beyond the Castle bounds in the absence of her attendants and various gentle devices were tried to entice her back. Like fair Ophelia in the play, her delight is in flowers. Her puzzled attendants strewed flowers here and there along the path to the castle, and she went on picking them up until she had unsuspectingly wandered back to the chateau.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.—There are some reasons for expecting that Bismarck will sympathize with Gortschakoff, says the New York Bulletin. The course of the two Chancellors has run very much in the same line for the last twelve years. One has been an enthusiast for the union of the Sclavic peoples; the other for the unification of Germany; and with kindred aims they have, during all the complications of European politics, constantly played into each other's hands. The principle "one good turn deserves another" has, almost without excep-tion, regulated their relations. Prussia in 1863 won the gratitude of Russia by siding with her, as against all the other Powers, in the settlement of the Polish insurrection. When, in turn, Bismarck desired to swallow the Duchies, the Emperor of Russia return. ed this favour by ceding his claims to the Grand? Duchy of Oldenburg a In Prussia's struggle with Austria in 1866, Bismarck had no difficulty in win Austria in 1866, Bismarck had no difficulty in windown and in turn Bussia redition of the whole fleet of iron-clads now in Besiks Bay to the Golden-Horn. To provide for such an emergian for such an

ground that Prussia had no interests of her over in pose this course Efficient's policy will be the occupa-the East, and could always back those of her ally. How of Egypt's This course is rendered imperative-This be it remembered, was but tem years ago Im- ly necessary by the vital importance to Great Britain This be it remembered, was but ten years ago. Immediately, following this, Bismarck, took pains to of the Suez Canal. Egypt would fall an easy prey select his own, land was and gives him to the pains to conspicuously, patronize, Bismarck, speaking through his chief rorgan, the Norgan, the Norgan, the Norgan, the command of the British troops in selecting take lime to examine the country, and see for himself and some the country, and see for himself and some the country, and see for himself and some the country, and see for himself and select his own, land was all the privilege of stopping select his own, land was all the privilege of stopping the privilege of stopping and some prominent. The sovereignty of the land and agents will take lime to conspicuously, patronize, Bismarck, speaking the some as the royal princes land, boundaries, confined for the exploring of the land. The command of the British troops in purchase is made the amount paid for the exploring the Cast has been assigned to Major Gen. Sir Chast taken out of the first payment on the ment of the Sclaves was perfectly legitimate." All Herald correspondent save the public declaration of the same as the royal princes.

His ticket is good for sixty days, and gives him the privilege of stopping will the privilege of stopping and some prominent. Egypt would fall an easy prey the list ticket is good for sixty days, and gives him the privilege of stopping will the privilege of stopping and some prominent. The select his own, land was gelect his own, land with the privilege of stopping will the privilege of stopping will the privilege of stopping will take lime to stopping the privilege of stopping will take lime to stopping the privilege of stopping will the privilege of stopping will take lime to stopping the privilege of stopping will the mutual hatred of Austria, which to Russia is the great obstacle in her way to Constantinople, and to Germany is the object of coveted annexation.

A NEW PLAGUE IN EGYPT -A letter from Alex andria, Aug. 27, says:—A new calamity now en-gages the attention of all Egyptians even more than the financial decrees of the Khediye or the refusal of the Government to accept the judgments of the New Courts. It seems that many of the cavalry. horses that have returned from Abyssinia in the last two months came with a most malignant disease upon them. The doctors pronounce it a kind of typhoid fever. It is most infectious and terribly rapid in its progress, death resulting in many cases in a few hours. It is stated, and on good authority that the Government, instead of isolating the infected animals, sold them all at very low prices to the fellaheen. Thus they have been distributed throughout the country, and in the neighbourhood of Calzo alone several hundred horses are already reported dead. A well informed correspondent thus describes in the Delta the effect of this epidemic in one of the busiest districts :- "It is ravaging now among the horses, mules, and, donkeys of our district most furiously, and many villages are named where not one horse has escaped the disease. It is to be feared that this calamity will interfere very disagreeably with our work, as the cartmen will be short of horses, and the donkeys to carry seed and cotton to the stations will be very scarce. The Government is alone to blame that the disease has spread so quickly over the country, selling everywhere for a napoleon or a pound the sick cavalry horses returned from Abyssinia, instead of isolating

FEDUALISM IN GERMANY .- Serious if not alarming news comes from Lippe-Detmold, the people of which thriving principality are said to be on the eve of a revolution. The Prince, like our own William the Conqueror, loves the tall game as if he were their father, and one of his favourite stags having escaped from the royal park, His Serene Highness has strictly forbidden each and all of his loyal subjects to kill it. Meanwhile the stag has already dangerously wounded several persons, and otherwise displayed tendencies of a decidedly vicious character. The animal cannot be caught, must not be hurt, and means mischief. Such is the political situation of Lippe-Detmold. Appeal to the Emperor is out of the question for by the Articles of Confederation the Prince has the absolute right of regulating the internal affairs of his dominions. With foreign politics he must not meddle; but into domestic politics he may jutroduce as much confusion as to his "Transparency" shall seem good. Possibly the Lippe-Detmolders may evolve a completely new theory on the subject of local self-government out of the circumstances.—English Paper.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The article in Friday's Times, which stated that nothing that can justify fears of British participation in the war, and that England is not either called upon by the text of the treaties or by moral obligation to interfere, was unquestionably an official communication. Saturday's despatches neccessitates a serious modification of the previous views in regard to the Eastern question. By the confession of the Times Vienna correspondent, he was mistaken about the powers which had declared their acceptance of the six month's armistice. Nei-ther Austria, France nor Italy had notified their adhesion to that proposal, though none had objected. England alone, therefore, took formal action in its favor. The effect of this is that all the powers, except England remain in a position to urge the Porte to concede the Russian demands. On the other hand, it seems certain that Russia has not the support of either Germany or Austria in the contemplated movement against Bulgaria. The announcement that the Czarwitch will visit the Courts at Vienna, Berlin and London seems to indicate that Russia is hesitating to act separately. Anyhow, the mission of Colonel Detashkoff, the Czar's adjutant, to the Emperor of Austria fared no better than that of General Suwarakoff, and the weight of evidence seems to show that the other powers have, like England taken up an expectant attitude in face of Russia's warlike preparations; for we have also the contradiction of a Russo Italian alliance from several quarters, including an inspired Reuter despatch from Rome, which says :- Contrary to rumor, Italy up to the present maintains an attitude of reserve Bismarck is still at Varzin, the Emperor of Austria and Count Andrassy are at Pesth, and the Russian Court at Livadia. At Belgrade it is declared that the Czar's return to St. Petersburg will be the signal for the entry of the Russian army into Bulgaria. A special despatch from Vienna to the Standard says two large clubs of the Constitutional party in the Austrian Reichstrath, a club of the Left and a club of the Progressionists, held a sitting on Friday on the questions to be put to Ministers respecting the attitude of the Government upon the Eastern question. The majority of both clubs declared against any intervention, occupation, or annexation whatever. Some objections as to the competency of the Reichstrath in foreign affairs: hitherto reserved to the deliberation of Austro-Hungarian delegation, were overruled. In the Servian camp, according to the Times Vienna ccrrespondent, the idea of peace is scouted. Fighting: continues before Saitschar. The Servians under General Doctoroff, General Tchernayeff's new chief of staff, are endeavoring to drive the Turks from their position there. The Servians considerably outnumber the Turks, but have not effected anything yet: A New York Herald London special says the policy of England with regard to Turkey is now disclosed. At a meeting of the British Cabinet on Thursday night it was resolved that the invasion of Turkey by the Russians shall be a signal for the occupation of Constantinople by 80,000 men, and the movement of the whole fleet of iron-clads now in Besika Bay to

ment of the Schares was perfectly legitimate." All Herald correspondent says the public declaration of this in pursuance of the promises of Gen. Manteunel. la policy of abstention is but as maste, eassumed for now nor the second war agreement in the second war in the second war in the peace of Utrecht, in the early part of the last century, a plan was then published for the last century, a plan was then published for placing the Turkish Empire under the power of Christian potentates." It was in effect to extend the dominion of the German Emperor to the mouth of the Danube, including the provinces to the Balkan; to give Cyprus to Sardinia, Rhodes and Balkan; to give Cyprus to Sardinia, Rhodes and Aleppo to the Netherlands, Crete and Smyrna to England, the Negropont (Euboa) to Prussia, would not aligned the Emperor of the affectionate greeting the Emperor of the affectionate greeting the Emperor of the Side of the promises of Gen, Manteuffel. In policy of abstention its but an in self; assumed for the present, and a policy that will prove equally the present, and a policy that will prove equally the present, and a policy that will prove equally the present, and a policy that will prove equally the present, and a policy that will prove equally the present, and a policy that will prove equally the present, and a policy that will prove equally. In the present, and a policy that will prove equally the present and a policy that will prove equally the present, and a policy that the present, and a policy that will prove equally the present, and a policy that will prove equally the present, and a policy that will prove equally the present, and a policy that will prove equally the present, and a policy that will prove equally the present, and a policy that will prove equally the present, and a policy that will prove equally the present, and a policy that the present, and a policy that will prove equally the present and apolicy that will prove equally the present and apolicy that the present and apolicy that will prove equally the present and policy that the present applied to the present and apolicy that the present applied to the presen ated the neutralization of the Black Sen against the possible consquences of which she was guaranteed by the passive assent of Germany. These facts illustrate the close affinity that has long existed between Russia and Prussia. It is comented by a mutual hatred of Austria, which to Russia is the close of Austria, which to Russia is the close affinity that has long existed be any of them have abated their preferations. article concludes as follows :- " The least sanguine view is at present the safest. We shall do wisely in believing there is not yet any such concert or understanding between the powers as may insure Europe against the worst: consequences of war between Turkey and Russia." Dervish Pasha has evacuated Montenegro. The levy en masse which he recently ordered in Albania proved fruitless, only three hundred men responding. Intelligence received here at Vienna, states that the Russian War Minister has ordered the concentration of ten army corps. The Grand Duke Michael Nicolaj-witch, a brother of the Czar, will take command, and it is said his staff has already been formed. The Pesther, Lloyd says pence, even now, is still possible but war between Turkey and Russia, which cannot remain localized, is probable. Friday's article in head of the family or some competent reliable the London Times, and the statement that England neighbor should come out first, examine a few of was averse to rendering military assistance to the the best localities and select the land before mov-Porte have produced considerable impression at ing the family for final settlement. Constantinople. It is certain that after the Sultan has received General Ignatieff, the Russian am- ficial as well as interesting to your thousands of bassador, there will be fresh deliberations at the readers, I am,

LANDS AND HOMES.

ta, ta,

WHO SHOULD GO WEST.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR. SIR,-Perhaps you are not aware that there are a very large number of your readers who are considerably interested in the above subject, and, who look forward with more or less eagerness for reliable information about the West.

I have received over one thousand letters from people in Canada—many of whom are your readers -making enquiry about the advantages and inducements offered to intending settlers in the Western States, some of these letters I have answered. but as it is impossible for me to answer all of them separately and give your people all the information they desire, I hope you will allow me to do so through the medium of the "TRUE WITNESS."

Having but recently returned from an extended tour through Canada, and, having had considerable experience as a surveyor through Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, I presume to believe, that I am capable of giving my countrymen

CONSIDERABLE INFORMATION

and a little advice on this important subject. Almost the first question asked by the intending immigrant is, "how much money ought a man have to go West?? The other enquiries most frequently made are, "Is your country a wild unsettled region? Do you have the fever and ague there? Have you a mild climate? How is the land selected? What are the general terms of sale? Can you buy improved farms? Which is the best time to

go, etc., etc., with your permission I will endeavor to answer these questions in their regular order-and as brief-

ly as their nature will permit.

The amount of capital a man should have in order to make a fair start on land in the West, will in a great measure depend upon the amount of GRIT ENERGY AND PERSEVERANCE.

in the man. One man might come West with \$5. 000 capital and lose itall in five years, while another -a hard working economical industrious man may commence with \$1,000 or even less and in the same period be far advanced on the road to independ-

This much I can say, however, from practical actual experience that a very large proportion of our wealthy and most extensive farmers, are menwho commenced here on a pre-emption or govern-ment homestead ten fifteen or perhaps twenty years

ago with from \$500 to \$1,000 capital.

Any man, therefore, who has \$500 capital, and is willing to rough it for a year or two, who is not afraid work and has a solid determination to make a home for his family, can and will undoubtedly better his condition by coming West. . I would not advise

MECHANICS OR LABOURERS

to come West to look for employment, without sufficient means to open up a farm.

The Western country—or at least that part of it where the major portion of the immigrants are settling,-is not half as wild looking and is much better settled than many sections of Ontario from Montreal to Ottawa:

The reasons are, 1st the settlements are along the Railways, 2nd nearly all the land is thoroughly adapted to cultivation, and 3rdly there is more immigration to, and more lands improved, in one year in the West than there is in that part of Canada spoken of in any ten years since the Country was discovered...itte The regard to

THE FEVER AND AGUE

I would say that like all the Western states we have some malarial diseases in Missouri, but, like in them, it is entirely confined to the low river bottoms. or wet marshy regions which are generally located or wet marshy regions which Mississippi the Ohio, the Wabash, and other large streams.

In South West Missouri where the most of the Irish Canadians are settling the surface of the Country is about 1200 feet above the sea level, and consists of high gentle rolling land, about equally divided between timber and prairie, and consequently does not possess any of the qualities of a malarial breeding country so characteristic of South Western Illinois and other fever and ague regions.

In regard to the climate it is evident that

being located so nearly, equidistant between the extremes of heat and cold, possess superior advantages to the farmer and stock raiser than the more

northerly or more southerly states...
From, the first of September, to Christmas, and often far into, January, we have what is very appropriately termed "Indian summer."

The spring opens early, giving farmers plenty of The spring opens can, street time to put in their crops

The soil is generally of a sandy limestone loam, with a dry surface easily cultivated, and the roads—without artificial improvements—are always in good.

ploning ticket at the General Hand former, and let-ters of introduction to all local hand agents, starts out to examine the country, and see for himself and

town, church etc., are sold at from \$4 to \$16 per

ten miles of either of four 'fallway market towns, and within the same radius of either of two Catholic churches, in an Irish settlement, for, from S15 to S25 per acre, according to location, quality of land, extent, and character of improvements, etc. The proper season for going West and making a beginning on a farm, will depend to a certain extent, on the amount of capital possessed by the im-

migrant. A man with \$2,000 or more, may find the fall of the year the most suitable, as by moving then he will have ample time to build his house, buy his team and stock, and otherwise make ready for a good beginning in the spring.

The man with smaller capital, who may have an opportunity of adding to it through the winter, may find the months of February and March the best time for moving, but perhaps, the best general advice to all would be, "Come when you are ready."

In Conclusion of I would suggest to all who can: afford it, that the

Hoping these few suggestions may prove bene-

Respectfully yours,
M. O'DOWD, 25 S. 4th st., Saint Louis, Mo.

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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal

of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Adeline Legault dit Derloriers, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Toussaint Meloche, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice,

Plaintiff; VS. Toussaint Meloche, Trader, of the City and District

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause the eighteenth day of October, instant.

Montreal, 18th October, 1876. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

No. 2175. In the SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

District of Montreal. Dame Susan Agar, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Theophilus Dillon, of the same place, Gentleman, duly authorized to ester en justice,

Plaintiff :

The said James Theophilus Dillor,

Defendant. The said Plaintiff has this day instituted an action en separation de biens against her said husband. : Montreal, 18th October, 1876. JUDAH, WURTELE & BRANCHAUD,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. No. 2216. Dame Eudosie Jodoin, wife, commune en biens, of Charles Henri Alex. Guimond, of the City and District of Montreal, Accountant, duly author-

ized to ester en justice for the purposes of these presents, Plaintiff:

 $\mathbb{R}^{n}(\mathcal{F}_{n}) = \{(\mathcal{V}_{n})_{i}\}$ in all givs. The said Charles Henri Alex. Guimond,

Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been this day issued in this cause. Montreal, 19th October, 1876. LACOSTE & GLOBENSKY,

11-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, of the City of Montreal, Chemists' Assistant, will apply to the Legislature of Quebec at its next Session for authorization to

dergoing the requirements of the "Quebec Phar- For Blackwood and 3 Reviews...13 00 "

macy Act.

Solicitor for said

11-5

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Henrietta Hyman, wife tof Jacob Ollendorff, of the Oity of Hyman, wife of Jacob Ollendorff, of the Oity of clubs of four or more persons. Thus four copies Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Trader, has of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one

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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 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 atrons desire.

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BROTHER ARNOLD,

Toronto, March 1, 1872.

D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE,

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