THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S."

There are three illustrations in the October number of *Lippincott's Magazine*, two by English artists, to Anthony Trollope's novel, "The Vicar of Bullhampton," and one by Mr. E. B. Bensell to the story of "The Lonely Ones." Of these Mr. Bensell's is decidedly the best. The figures are full of character and expression, and the drawing is one of the finest that Mr. Bensell has yet produced. The engraving has been admirably done by Mr. Lauderbach, and the picture does great credit to the magazine.

We quote the following paper, by Karl Blind, on "The Democratic Movement in France":—

"There we have again the fickle French—that volatile set!" many a steady-going man will have exclaimed with ruffled temper at the issue of the late elections.

When, in February, 1848, they founded a republic in less than three days, they were pronounced a race of foolhardy go-aheads. When, a few years later, they allowed themselves to be trampled down in that fatal December raid, it was said they had got the government which they deserved. When they bore for years the Caesarian incubus, people shrugged their shoulders contemptuously at such spiritless patience. When a cry of insurrection now comes at last from all the great towns—aye, from the agricultural districts themselves—some men feel vexed and peevish at the sudden shock their favorite notions have received; and they fall back upon the old stock-in-trade, saying:—"Why, you can never know what the French will do next."

Let us, however, take a glance at the situation.

A variety of causes has contributed to promote the present democratic resurrection. Within the last ten years France has been surrounded with a circle of fire. Contrary to Louis Napoleon's original plan, a united Italy was formed by the Garibaldian initiative. The very failure of Italian democracy before Rome rebounded upon the Imperial system; it was too much for the French people to be thrice made "the soldier of the Pope." On the other side of the ocean the French ruler meant to found a "Latin empire" and to aid in the ruin of the Anglo-Saxon republic of the North. Instead of this he was ignominiously driven out from Mexico, and this defeat, combined with the triumph of the United States, at once lowered his military prestige and gave an impetus to the ideas which are embodied in the American Constitution.

Neither was that which happened in Germany calculated to render the position of Louis Napoleon more comfortable. The "Chauvinist" party were offended by the unexpected rearing up of a rival military power, and by the insufficiency, as they considered it, of the concession made in the Luxembourg quarter. The Democrats felt it as a sting that "liberty as in Austria" and in other South-German States should have taken the start of the France of 1792, 1830 and 1848. Meantime, England's popular forces were brought up in the Reform movement; the earnest determination and the joyous tumult of those popular strivings could not but awaken an echo in the French nation. Then Spain—despised Spain—suddenly rose in revolution, driving out a dynasty with as much ease as if a mere spider's web had had to be brushed away.

South, north, east, west, on this and on the other side of the ocean, France found herself morally outflanked. It was more than could be brooked. The spell under which an awe-stricken people had lain so long began to dissolve.

A half-hearted attempt at conciliation, made by the decrees for the better treatment of the public press and for the restoration of something like a right of meeting, turned out a blow to the government cause itself. It is a fact little known that, before those decrees, there were but two or three organs of the Democratic party in all the French provinces! whilst, since those decrees, about one hundred and fifty have sprung up, well nigh all more fiery in their tone than the Parisian journals of the Republican party, except the *Reveil* and the *Rappel*, which represent two sections of exiles. In this phenomenon the real difficulty of the Napoleonic government may be perceived. It cannot live any longer exclusively on the December traditions, and all concessions only undermine its existence. As to the third possible course—a warlike diversion—people in the French capital say, "On the day when that shall be attempted Paris will die."

I here come to the army, upon whose attitude so much depends. It is difficult to learn anything about the spirit which pervades it, for the rule of passive obedience and silent execution is enforced with the utmost rigidity. The French army is not like the Spanish, which has so frequently fought out the political struggles of the country. It is not like the English, whose officers are bound up with society, and whose every member, down to the private, is responsible before the ordinary law. It is not even like the Prussian army, with its civic *landwehr* element, which sometimes shows strong political leanings, as it did in 1849, when it was unwillingly led against the Baden revolution, or in 1866, when it had to be driven to the task set to it by government. The French army is differently constructed. It generally moves like clockwork. The man in power sees it in motion at his will. Had the National Assembly assumed the chief military command in 1851, as some of its more furseeing members then proposed, it would have been as easy to arrest the President as it was afterwards easy for the President to arrest the leading members.

The intercourse between the private or non-commissioned officers and the popular classes the present Government has endeavored to stop as much as possible. The mass of officers, from reasons well known in France, do not see much of society; they have therefore few opportunities of forming their political views. It is different with the more sedate officers who occupy the rank of colonel. They frequent the society of the higher middle class, and before them opinions are freely given, as they are considered bound not to divulge what they have heard. In times of great crisis they thus learn much, and discreetly wait to see how matters turn. Thus the colonel, together with the non-commissioned officers, have the bulk of the army practically in hand. The generals, who have little direct intercourse with the mass of the subordinates, count not for so much whenever an attempt is to be made to gain over the army to this or that side.

The non-commissioned officers stand nearest to the lower middle and working class, the colonels to the higher *bourgeoisie*. When the latter observe that the very *bourgeoisie*—generally so timorous and anxious before all for the preservation of order—has made up its mind to go against the government, there is a great chance of defection in the military ranks in favor of the popular cause.

But it is only on the day of real action that the results of this silent, occult conversion are seen. At present we have scarcely any guiding facts to go by, except that towards the end of the Mexican war there was a mutiny in several crack regiments that were to be sent across the ocean; and that quite recently Marshal Niel issued an order converting Sunday into a day of soldierly practice; in other words, keeping the privates and non-commissioned officers away from contact with the people on the day when the latter have their outing.

But how will it be possible to prevent such communication for any length of time, when the very reorganization of the army, as lately decreed, tends to turn every citizen into a trooper?

The military establishment of France now consists of nearly one million four hundred thousand men. This, too, is one of the grievances of the people which may have found its vent in the recent votes. France is being soldiered out of the very marrow of its life, and it does not relish it. The average size of its men has constantly diminished within the last eighty years. The effects of the great Napoleonic wars are visible even now in the slow progress of the population.

There are other causes, difficult to treat upon, which operate against an increase. England proper has nearly doubled its population within the last fifty years, in spite of a considerable emigration. France, with no emigration worth speaking of, has in the same period not increased one-third. The number of births has, moreover, diminished to such an extent that a French statistician of note declared the time not to be distant when, if things did not alter in this respect, the births would no longer suffice to cover the losses by death! And under such circumstances a reorganization of the army has been devised which takes away all the able-bodied men, without exception, in the very prime of life, compelling them for years to celibacy! Must not the youth of France, men and women, rebel against such a system?

It would lead too far to enter deeply into the causes of dissatisfaction connected with the financial affairs of the country. The new system of loans introduced under Louis Napoleon has, it is true, enabled large masses of the people to make small investments; and this has frequently been considered a guarantee of continued government influence. But the very circumstance of the vast distribution of those investments is, on the other hand, a guarantee to the holders for repayment under any government. As to the financial administration of the present *regime*, which has been hitherto practically irresponsible, the figures are simply appalling.

Already in 1855, Baron Richemont, who reported in the name of the Committee on the Budget, complained of the State expenses being "double that which they had been under the First Empire!" The active State property had vastly decreased under Napoleon III, through the sale of railways, of State domains, and of possessions formerly held by the Orleans family, as well as by extraordinary clearings of wood in the State forests. Nevertheless, the extensive budgets annually fixed were year by year found to have been enormously exceeded. The surplus of receipts, shown by ministerial legerdemain, like a mirage not only vanished regularly into thin air, but one day the head of the State had actually to sit down and to indite a letter to the public, in which a deficit of ten hundred millions of francs was acknowledged, which nobody knew how to account for. It was a strange pecuniary sickness that had suddenly broken out in the State body. M. Fould was called in as a doctor, and temporary relief seemed to be afforded. At least, that was what the friends of Government asserted.

The revelations concerning the financial administration of the "Imperial Commission," which acts as an irresponsible communal council for Paris, are probably fresh in the memory of some readers. They came out in the Corps Legislatif. M. Haussmann himself, the great reconstructor of the capital, had to make his confession. It was such a scandal that persons who might have been expected to hold together like burrs, began to indulge in mutual recriminations. The affair was smothered with difficulty.

Since then the republican press has agitated another financial point. Invidious comparisons were drawn between the salary of American Presidents and the civil list which Louis Napoleon had decreed to himself after he had converted his Presidentship into an imperial tenure of power. The French civil list is at present the highest in the world. Under Louis Philippe it was twelve millions of francs. Under Louis Napoleon it is nominally twenty-five millions, not counting the dotations of the imperial princes and princesses. In reality, the civil list of the Emperor's own person is reckoned to amount to some forty or forty-two millions of francs through the receipts from various domains attached to the Crown. Yet a few years ago the civil list was supposed to be charged with a debt of eighty millions of francs!

Now, in juxtaposition to the twenty-five or rather forty-two millions of francs which the Emperor receives annually, the democratic critics placed the "ridiculously small sum" of ninety-two thousand five hundred francs which are an American President's yearly salary. And it was said that France must certainly be able to "pay for her glory," seeing that in eighteen years she had contrived to pay to Louis Napoleon four hundred and fifty millions, or, more correctly speaking, seven hundred and fifty-six millions of francs.

For the sake of even greater impression, the calculation above alluded to has been so worked out as to show the receipts of the Emperor by day, hour, and even minute. The effect on a people who had been told by the present ruler himself that he was "a *parvenu*," and to whom he was often described by his agents as "the Peasant's Emperor" or "the Workingman's Friend," may be easily imagined.

If France had a regular system of popular education, the result of the recent elections would no doubt have been an overwhelming defeat of Government. It is a telling fact that the "Map of the State of Public Instruction," which was drawn up a few years ago, and which indicates, by shades more or less dark, the intellectual condition of the different departments, should actually be a reliable guide for estimating the political forces of the Empire and those of the Opposition. Where education stands lowest, there the ruling power marshals most adherents. Where education stands highest, the adherents of Government are few and far between.

The departments in which the people are most instructed are those situated towards the German, Belgian, and Swiss frontiers, as well as the Department of the Seine, where the capital exercises its influence. In Alsace and Lorraine the state of public instruction is most satisfactory. It is worst in the ancient Bretagne. In the departments situated towards Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland only from two to nine per cent. of the married people were unable to sign their names. In other parts of France, from sixty to seventy-five per cent. were unable to accomplish that simple feat. It is, however, not difficult to understand that a great mass of people should be thus crippled in education. The aggregate sum spent on public instruction does not reach the expenses for the Court. Some years ago there were marked in the State budget six millions of francs for public instruction; five millions of francs more were added by the departments; eleven millions five hundred thousand by the communes: the school fees brought in nine millions more. Total, thirty-one millions five hundred thousand francs, against about forty-two millions spent for the Court.

The six millions contributed by the State for public instruction stood out in strange relief against the four hundred and sixty-three millions spent for the war-forces on sea and land. Hence a Liberal paper, parodying a Napoleonic phrase, could utter, with regard to the coincidence between the strength of the opposition and the state of education in the various departments, the bitter but perfectly true taunt—*L'Empire c'est l'Ignorance!*

For the upshot—some incurable pessimists may perhaps say the "downshot"—of this new French movement we will probably not have to wait long. A mighty change is hovering in the air. There may be short and sharp shocks and counter-shocks for a little while, but the great issue cannot be long delayed. That which occurred a few months ago at Paris, at Bordeaux, at Nantes, at Marseilles was a mere prelude—of little importance in itself, yet a sign and symptom. Great catastrophes are often preceded by vague tumults.

I believe it will be well for those who take an interest in vast European problems of statesmanship to study closely the condition of affairs which has grown up of late in France under the Bonapartean State edifice, and the upheaving forces of which are already visible from intermittent exertions. The electrical flashes which shot across the atmosphere of Spain in the summer of 1868 were scarcely understood abroad. Yet they meant the subsequent great event of September. The sheet of fire which now breaks occasionally through the dark political sky in France is clearly a harbinger of coming storms. The "France of the future" traces already words of doom in lurid streaks. Friend and foe may strain their eyes to read the coming sentence.

From T. C. De Leon's article entitled "The French Fever," we take the following on the comparative traits of American and foreign women:—

American women are confessedly as pretty, as bright, and as pure as any the societies of the world know. When foreigners meet good specimens abroad they invariably award them the palm; seen at home, they combine the *aplomb* of the English woman with the nameless grace and vivacity of the French. As a rule, they err neither on the side of the *use* frippery of the continental, nor of the overstarched propriety of a certain class of British female. And the reason is simple enough. Their minds, their characters—and very often their manners even—are natural. Their development is the result of natural causes with few unwholesome restrictions. Why, then, when they go abroad—why, in the name of all the gods!—do they become such servile imitators of what is so far beneath them?

Perhaps when they travel—and of late it has become as necessary to the American as to the Bedouin to fold his tent—they must imitate. But then why they do not choose the purer models of a not too pure society that they only see from the outside, must puzzle one who thinks a moment on the subject.

The whole aim and struggle of the French woman's life is good taste. She is rarely a prude, seldom a *bel esprit;* she may be neither over-brilliant nor too straight-laced; but she is at equal pains to hide her moral as her mental deficiencies, and she makes war to the knife on the *demi-monde!* In dress, in carriage, in style she strives to be its very antipodes. Why is it, then, that the proper American woman will transfer into her circle those very objectionable features that even the lax French woman would unhesitatingly reject?—that, while the latter walks demurely through the streets of Paris in the gravest of dresses and drives in the plainest of wrappings, the former shows on the Avenue and in the Park in a costume that would inevitably excite comment, if not insult, in the best governed city of Europe?

GENERALITIES.

Sale of a Virginia Estate.

From the Fredericksburg Herald, Sept. 13.

"Arkindale," one of the finest estates in Virginia, lying along the Potomac river, in Stafford county, and containing 2358 acres, was sold by Messrs. Taylor, Suttle & Conway, at public auction, in Alexandria, on Friday last. Mrs. A. M. Fitzhugh was the purchaser, at $21 per acre. This property, together with the Richland estate, about 1500 acres, and a flouring mill, were purchased by the late Charles Warren of Mrs. Fitzhugh, in 1855, for $67,000, of which $21,000 was paid at the time, giving a bond for $46,000. In 1859 the Richland property and flouring mill were sold under a decree of the court for between $26,000 and $27,000, being rebought by Mrs. Fitzhugh. It was sold on Friday under a decree of the Circuit Court, in the suit of A. M. Fitzhugh vs. Mary Ann Warren and others.

A Curious Bank Lock.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror, Sept. 6.

One door of the vault of the Rochester Bank, which burglars unsuccessfully attempted to rob on the night of the 1st, has a very curious lock. It was invented and made thirty-five years ago by Charles Dennett, one of the first directors of the Rochester Bank, who was a very ingenious mechanic. It is said there is not another lock in the world like it. When an attempt was made to rob the bank in 1843, this lock was twice charged with powder and exploded, yet it did not give way, and it is in as good condition now as when made. A correspondent says:—

"Many years since a locksmith came from New York to this place to sell, if possible, a bank lock, and he laughed at this specimen of a countryman's skill, which he assured the cashier he could pick in half an hour. He was promised that the bank would buy one of his locks if he could do so. The bolt was thrown out with the door open, to give him every facility, and the key placed in his hand. He took his own time, and after several hours' hard work, without any progress, he concluded to go home, taking his own lock with him."

The Alaska Property Holders.

From the Alaska Times, July 30.

Much excitement and uneasiness have existed among our citizens for some time, owing to the fact being known that the General commanding the Department had received orders to take possession of, and hold, for the use of the United States, all property within this Territory not private individual property at or before the time of the cession of this Territory to the United States by Russia. With the exception of some seventeen buildings, the title to all the real property of citizens in the entire Territory is derived from the administrators of the Russian American Company. It is further rumored that officials high in position at Washington have declared that the Russian-American Company "were not private individuals" within the terms of the treaty, and that it should therefore have been turned over to the United States; but as it was not, it should now be taken on behalf of the United States.

The Virginia Drouth.

The oldest inhabitant has scarcely a recollection of any period when the drouth was so great or prolonged. The summer has passed, and one month of autumn nearly has followed, and a section of country hundreds of miles in extent has been visited by few refreshing showers. Vegetation, usually so luxuriant, has withered and died, the parched earth has refused to yield grain for man or grass for beast, springs have dried up, river bottoms are empty, and everywhere a cry goes up for water. Cities never before without an abundant supply of the priceless fluid have been put on short rations. The arid sands of Africa can be but little more parched than have been some sections of Virginia and North Carolina. In those sections most severely visited much suffering must prevail or be alleviated by kindness. While we write lowering clouds portend rain, and we may confidently anticipate copious showers. Denied abundant rains and a very luxuriant vegetation, the entire South has been blessed with health unparalleled. The law of compensation is here seen in force and beauty.—*Norfolk Herald, Sept. 15.*

The Great Sussex Fire.

We published a week ago an account of a terrible fire raging in the pine forests and swamps of Worcester county, Md., and Sussex county, in this State. The Sussex *Journal*, of the 11th inst., has the following additional particulars:—

"Some weeks ago a fire broke out in the Cypress swamps lying in the centre of the lower part of this county and Worcester county, Md. The surface of this swamp is composed of a light illuvial soil of fungus growth which when dry is highly combustible, and is from one to four feet deep. This chaffy surface has been burning about three weeks, extending about six miles in width. The progress of the fire is not rapid, but as the surface of the ground is burning, of course forests and fences, houses, and barns, corn fields and pasture meet the same fate when they stand in the way. It is impossible to tell how great the loss is of life and property at this writing, or to form any calculation as to the final result: nothing but a flood of rain can stay its progress. Several families who lived on the edges and high portions of the swamps have not been heard from. Mr. W. J. Caisey, Curtis Jacobs, Mrs. Hearn, and many others have been seriously damaged. It was estimated that one million bushels of huckleberries grew in the swamp last year. We can say to the lovers of this fruit, next year the crop will be far short of one hundred bushels. The fire is raging from the Pocomoke, near Show Hill, to Dagsborough, in this county. Ditching has been resorted to in some places for the purpose of saving houses and barns, but such a body of fire at a time when the earth is parched and dry is really terrible."

Cost of Victualling a Club.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

"A correspondent sends us some particulars in support of the view that the cost of victualling the whole of a club, including, perhaps, seventy servants, falls on the members who use the club for refreshment. 'I do not happen,' he says, 'to have a club account beside me which is of later date than 1865; but this makes no difference. In any club balance-sheet, set forth as it should be, one can see the facts. Here is the balance-sheet of the Reform Club, prepared in 1865 for the preceding year. The refreshments consumed in the club cost as follows:—Provisions, £9112; wine, beer, spirits, and soda water, £4946; total, £14,058. The food and the drink consumed by the seventy servants of the club are comprised in these sums, which are met as follows by moneys received from members of the club for refreshments, namely:—For provisions, £7784; for wine, beer, spirits, soda water, £5599; total, £13,383; which leaves a deficiency of £675 on the whole account, or about 5 per cent. It is rarely that a club can get over that 5 per cent. Sometimes, even, it is more than 5 per cent. There is an incessant waste in clubs, which is utterly beyond control, and the prices of provisions are increased by percentages which it is vain to investigate. If these two sources of loss could be got rid of, as they are in a hotel, in a restaurant, or in a club where the manager is also proprietor, then the two ends would meet. As it is, the theory of all clubs is that they should meet, and as a matter of fact they very nearly do so.'"

The Boston Coliseum.

This immense structure, minus a large part of its roof and a portion of its ends, presents a sad appearance still, the workmen engaged in repairing the damages, with a view to rendering the building complete again, making slow progress. The ruins occasioned by the late gale are piled up by the cord, but the work of repair has commenced. Probably three weeks will elapse before the Coliseum will be restored to its original shape. The amount of labor to be performed is large, and necessarily slow under ordinary circumstances. The appearance of the building is decidedly a gloomy one, and is in strange contrast with the days when its great interior was filled with inspiring song; and even the surroundings partake of the same general air of desolation.—*Boston Traveller.*

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MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, No. 5 S. MERRICK Street (late Mrs. M. S. Mitchell's). The Fall Term of this School will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 22. Miss AGNES IRWIN, Principal. 9 3 fmw 8t

MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO ANnounce that she will open on MONDAY, September 20th, at No. 2023 DE LANCEY Place, a School for the education of a limited number of Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at No. 243 S. EIGHTH Street, between the hours of 9 and 2. 9 2tf

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to

C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,

8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE.—Miss E. T. BROWN desires to announce that she will open on TUESDAY, September 21, at No. 4035 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, the late Residence of the Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., a school for Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at the school, on and after Wednesday, September 15. 9 11 12t

SINGING ACADEMY, No. 812 ARCH Street, Second Story Front.—The undersigned having secured the above central location, is engaged in fitting it up for class instruction in the Rudiments of Singing, Vocalization, Glee, and Madrigal Singing. Full particulars in a few days. Private Lessons as usual.

A. R. TAYLOR,

9 11 2w No. 1307 FILBERT Street.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at

MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,

MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,

6 28 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

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Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18tf

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The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,

With Ten Assistant Teachers.

From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance.

French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.

By order of the Trustees,

GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS,

8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

"THE HILL" SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS! At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.

The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address

REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M. Principal.

REFERENCES:

REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.

HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.

ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf3m

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.

T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part the Third National Bank Building, will reopen h s School on MONDAY, tember 13.

The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat ervisi of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.

The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.

Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 2tf

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