

the industrious habits of the monks, leading as they did to the destructive custom of palimpsesting, rendered their very friends themselves, their most deadly enemies. And herein perhaps is the inconsistency of our adversaries most strikingly apparent. That whereas, perhaps at no single period of Christian history were more books, bibles and historical records destroyed than in the "awakening of the human mind from lethargy and enslavement" called the Reformation; when thousands of Monasteries and Abbeys which dotted England, Scotland and continental Europe were destroyed with their splendid libraries—still that vandal destruction of books must forthwith be called an "awakening from lethargy," whilst the poor silent ages that had worked so unceasingly in their production must be blamed as "lethargic and enslaved," because the perishable records of human learning have not been able "to run the gauntlet" of Protestant vandalism and Puritan fanaticism.

The second difficulty puts us between the horns of a dilemma. Although these materials are scarce they are still too numerous and [to coin a word] *category* [sic] uninteresting for popular reading.

Were our Chief Superintendent to devote some little time to the study of these *Dark Ages*, we feel certain that it would be attended with the most beneficial effects; that even if this study did not *radically alter*, it would at least *materially modify*, his opinions concerning them; and perhaps nothing would tend more thereto than an attentive perusal of the epistolary correspondence of the good monks. These good men appear therein to uncover so ingeniously the most secret springs of their actions, and to converse so unreservedly that whosoever stumbles upon one of their letters obtains at a glance with photographic accuracy, an insight into the most minute workings of their souls. A letter we accidentally met with the other day, would in our mind serve as a most polished model for the most earnest modern Bibliophilist. In fact we doubt whether the enlightened and unenslaved Dr. Ryerson could advocate the cause of the Bible with half the eloquence. Listen to the good brother, and be not deceived. It is but Prior Geoffrey—a *lazy, ignorant, lethargic, enslaved monk of the Dark Ages*—who is writing to Peter Mangot, somewhere about the 1170, and not the officious, learned, and enlightened Chief Superintendent against Padre Bruyere on Separate Schools in the year of grace 1859. The good brother's letter is sufficiently long, seeing that it had to be written on parchment, and in "black letter," but we will inflict only so much upon our readers as serves our purpose.

After saluting thus to his beloved and friend Peter Mangot—brother Geoffrey wishes health and perseverance in the work begun. Towards the end of his letter he says:—

"A monastery without a library is like a castle without an armory. Our library is our armory. Thence it is that we bring forth the sentences of the *Dine law*, like sharp arrows, to attack the enemy. Thence we take the armor of righteousness, the helmet of salvation, the shield of faith and the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God. See to it therefore that in your armory of defence that which is the great defence of all defences is not wanting. That defence is the Holy Bible, wherein is contained the right rule of life and manners. There each sex and every age finds what is profitable. There spiritual infancy finds that where with it may grow—youth that which may strengthen it,—age that which may support it—a blessed hand which ministers to all, whereby it may be saved. If therefore you have taken care to provide the arms for this warfare, you will have nothing to do, but to say to him—Take these arms and thy shield, and arise to my help. *Reverend! and take care that the Bible, which no monastery should be without, is bought!*"

Could the Methodist Doctor equal this? We would advise him by a pious plagiarism to assimilate it into his next official report, substituting "Common Schools" for "Monastery."

SACRDO.

CANDID ADMISSION.—The *N. Y. World* of the 24th instant, has the following severe remarks upon the imbecility and dishonesty of the Federal authorities:—

"The nation is in the most eventful crisis of its history. On the prompt patriotism of the loyal North, on the moral courage and foresight of its rulers, hangs all our destinies, hangs the existence of the republic. The Union to-day is not worth a farthing's insurance, unless within the next fifty days the three hundred thousand men called for by the President rush to arms, unless the President himself appreciates in all its instant peril and all its momentous consequences the exigency of the hour. The best army which the world has ever seen, splendidly equipped, thoroughly trained, well officered, and ably led, has been, at Richmond, outnumbered, checked, and driven back. Another year of desperate fighting is all but inevitable. We have been outnumbered and overborne. It is of no use to blink the fact. The Secretary may conceal it as long as he is able. It has held the ends of the telegraph in its possession. It has guarded the routes to and from Fortress Monroe. It has suppressed the despatches which it gave full and reliable information. It promised to communicate the truth, good or evil, to the public whenever it was sure of the facts. Its cabinet officers used falsehoods or statements which suppressed and prevented the truth to be transmitted over the country, and with facts in their possession which the people had a right to know, they have regaled us with rosy fictions which every private and truthful report from the seat of war, now at last arrived by messenger and mail, pronounces a deceit and sham! This is no time for needless reminiscences. We incupate no one. We blame no one. We mention not a single name. We do not seek to turn the gathering wrath of the people upon any single head. But none are without blame. Does even the President think that the people will not feel insulted that he thought their patriotism—their undiluting determination, never less persistent and unalterable than in the face of an unexpected disaster—a less safe reliance in the hour of our need, less likely to justify his call for three hundred thousand men, less likely to fill up the ranks than a round robin signed by a dozen Governors?"

OF WHAT IS THE "HOST" COMPOSED?—Catholics should never be too proud to learn, even from an enemy; and the following information as to the nature of the "Host" in the *Romish Church*, and as to its component parts, will, we trust, prove to our readers as valuable as it must be novel. Our informant is the Montreal correspondent of an Upper Canadian Protestant journal, the *Dumfries Reformer*, who was also a witness of the Procession of the *Fete Dieu*, and who thus describes what he saw:—

"Nearly all the procession carried their prayer books or beads in their hands. . . . Near to the rear came the prodigy of the day's events, viz., the 'Host,' composed of Bishop Boerge's Co-adjutor—the Bishop himself being at present on a visit to the Pope—bearing with both hands, directly in front of himself a glittering sceptre coronating vividly in the sun's rays to every movement it underwent."

It is wonderful indeed where our Protestant critics of things Catholic, pick up their information, so varied and so accurate. Now we will wager a ten cent piece, that there is not a Romanist who was aware, before he learnt it from our "intelligent correspondent," that the "Host" is composed of a Bishop's Co-adjutor bearing a sceptre in both hands! How then can Romanists—poor ignorant devils—presume to call in question the right and competence of Protestants to criticise, sit in judgment, and pronounce sentence upon the doctrines and discipline of the Catholic Church.

PIC-NIC OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The Grand Annual Pic-Nic of the St. Patrick's Society took place last week, and was, as usual, a grand success. From an early hour in the morning, the gates of the Victoria Gardens were besieged by a host of pleasure-seekers, anxious to enjoy themselves, and to patronize the praiseworthy object for which the pic-nic was organised. The arrangements for the day's proceedings were perfect, and every one felt satisfied with the manner in which the programme was carried out. Several competitors entered on the lists for the various games and athletic exercises, and in every instance the contest was a most spirited one. The prize dancing was, however, the favorite amusement of the day; and the very efficient and competent committee, appointed to adjudicate on the merits of the competitors, found it extremely difficult to declare who really deserved the prize, where every one displayed so much agility. The amount of the proceeds is to be devoted to the erection of a St. Patrick's Hall, a design which we hope soon to see fully realised.

The St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society

intend holding their Annual Pic-Nic on the 23rd instant. We understand that the games—many of which will be entirely new, and never introduced before—will be highly interesting and amusing.

THE ANNUAL CELEBRATION AT MONT ST. MARIE.  
(Communicated.)

At a seasonable hour in the forenoon of last Monday, we attended, on invitation, the literary and artistic exercises closing the yearly studies pursued at the educational establishment of Mont St. Marie. This institution is, as most of our readers know, conducted by the devoted Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame—the worthy daughters of the saintly Margaret Bourgeois.

The performances were ushered in by a musical overture, of which, as of a polylogue, that immediately initiated them, we are unable to speak, having entered only when the latter was concluding. This loss we greedily compensated by our strict attention to a series of interesting chemical experiments performed by the young ladies, students of the Academy, to the wonder and delight of a numerous and highly intellectual audience. After a very inspiring march had been played on several pianos by twelve of the pupils, another polylogue, in English, composed in the sweetest metres, and couched in the most delicate and expressive language, was carried on by Misses Harkin, Hudon, Demers, McGinnis, Dubois, and Keegan. The subject was "Flowers, their pre-eminence,"—one most appropriately chosen, considering the fair ones who were to discuss it. When Miss Harkin had pronounced, with admirable distinctness and soothing intonation, the suitable introduction to the piece, the merits of the Rose, Tulip, Lily, Violet and Shamrock were respectively canvassed. At one time, the pre-eminence seemed about to be given to the last named, and though this pleased us much for more than one reason, yet we had preferred if the Shamrock had not been classed amongst the "flowers." All the friends of the Shamrock will be of our wish, especially when they hear that the Rose took the precedence—a decision which was confirmed by the merited crowning of its rosy representative, Miss Hudon. We must not forget to felicitate the gentle speakers on the perfect exactness with which they expressed themselves in English—all of them, even those whose names were indicated that the English was not their mother tongue.

Two excellent musical treats now followed; one, both vocal and instrumental, a Piano, Harp, and Harmonium accompaniment; the other—an overture executed upon three Pianos by Misses Benoit, Z. Frechette, Dubois, Joachim, Brannels and Demers; the solos in the former were most happily rendered by the Misses Dubois, Hudon, Joachim, and Harkin. Both here, and during the other harmonious performances that in the course of the morning greeted the ears of the well-discerning and highly appreciating auditory, the most satisfactory training was clearly apparent in the young lady pupils engaged. They touched the various instruments with consummate ease and perfect grace; whilst their voices displayed such richness and facility as plainly betokened that, to the valuable gifts of nature they had united efforts of practice in the finest of the Fine Arts. The twelve that, at once, performed on the many pianos, keeping the most perfect time—an art so difficult of acquisition for young musicians, particularly when executing together, and an art for proving attainment in which this combined action is had—the unaffected, yet artistic sweep given to, and the finished, ecstatic tones elicited from, Harp and Piano by the Misses Benoit, Brannels, and Dubois; the vocal deliveries of the two last mentioned, and especially of the last, in the prominent part she took in the Sacred Melody, all evidenced the truth of what we have just advanced.

But before we were wooed by one-half this music,

the most important piece of the programme was given us in a well sustained historical conversation. As these last words intimate, this composition had no pretensions; yet as to dramatic effect, from its style, substance, and delivery, no more perfect success could have been secured from the most elaborate of scenic representations. It was an animated interchange between the Great Queens of history—Blanche of Castille, Isabella of Spain, Catherine of Russia, Christina of Sweden, Elizabeth of England, Mary of Scotland, Maria Theresa of Austria, and lastly, we believe, one of the Medici—who were each charmingly personated by the Misses Core, Z. Frechette, Coffy, Michand, Hudon, Davidson, Choquette, and Benoit, each assisted by as many beautiful little girls, displaying the National colors of their respective Sovereigns. The language of colloquy was French, as was met, that being the language of the Court. A stranger, we must apologise for not being able to precise all the names of the gentle performers to the personages which they represented; but the queenly bearing of the generous Isabella, (Miss Frechette) the majestic demeanor of the Empress Catherine, the melancholy mien and touchingly pathetic recital of Mary Stuart, (Miss Davidson), the tender amiability of Queen Blanche (Miss Coffy), the energetic devotion of Maria Theresa, the haughty and determined air of Elizabeth (Miss Hudon) were most characteristically given; Miss Hudon, by her humble deportment, when not engaged in a factitious course, showed that the success in the part which she had assumed was owing to art, rather than to nature.

The distribution of premiums which took place during the intervals between the various exercises, seemed but to intensify the interest and sweeten the pleasure produced in the spectators by the musical and literary effusions. The Very Rev. A. F. Truteau Vicar General, and Administrator of the Diocese, conferred the rewards of Conduct, Diligence, and Successful Acquisition with his accustomed benignant smile, which, we thought, was itself a reward to the fair deserving ones. With his usual graciousness, he likewise frequently imparted to the numerous clergy around him, and to the near relatives of the joyous recipients, the same distinguished privilege of bestowing the prizes. Miss Coffy and Miss Choquette, graduating this year, received their diplomas with the highest testimonials of praise. Some six or eight young ladies were objects of honor, comment, and even of applause from the number of crowns, medals, badges and premiums which were awarded them; but as we cannot recall to mind all their names, we must mention none. The faultless gracefulness of all these young ladies' movements was only surpassed by the admirable modesty, which, as after all, the perfection of all true gracefulness. As soon as the youngest musician of the institution had regaled us with the most entrancing strain of harmony that thy fingers can evoke, Miss Coffy in a short address of uncommon merit, returned to her hearers the sincere thanks of her companions and of herself. The address was most felicitously responded to by his reverence the worthy and respected Administrator of this Diocese. The exercises were terminated by the National Anthem.

JONATHAN.

THE REV. MR. RYERSON AND THE TORONTO "GLOBE".—Mr. George Brown is very angry with Dr. Ryerson, and launches out in the following strain of invective against the peccant Chief Superintendent:—

"Because this popular and creditable system of public elementary instruction for Upper Canada has grown up during the incumbency of the present Chief Superintendent of Education, and he has been supposed to be so identified with it as to be pledged to its maintenance, he has been borne with, as perhaps no public official ever was borne with before. In the enjoyment of a salary equal to the judges of the land or the Ministers of the Crown, he has been convicted of appropriating to his own private use the interest of public money to the extent of many thousands of dollars. In an office which should be free from political partisanship as that of the J. J. case on the Bench, he has been the busy political intriguer. The well paid Provincial educationist, and the influence of his official position to promote the sectarian aims of narrow-minded bigots. But all this has been borne with, not altogether unaccountably, indeed, but with a taciturnity which has only tended to encourage further encroachments, until now at length, through the indiscreet freedom of speech of certain clerical allies, the secret has promiscuously slipped out, that the ax has been laid to the root of the tree, and our beautiful and vigorous system of public instruction is destined to be run by the very hands of the political party, respectively associated for its maintenance."

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—The action which was taken by the Toronto Council of Education and Synod at its last Session, shows that the *Common School* system is in danger. Action would have been taken also in the House of Commons last week, and it has been the press of business prevented its being taken up, as the business of the Church Society came on on Friday, and after that the Synod had to retire. It seems, we suppose, too near Sunday for the Clergy to remain longer from their parishes. When it is remembered, however, that at the previous meeting of that Synod it was ordered that a petition should be drawn up to be presented to Parliament for the obtaining of Separate Schools for the Church of England; and that that petition was not drawn up only in consequence of the change of Ministry, we shall see that there is to a great extent a similarity of feeling upon this subject in the two Dioceses. The probability seems to us that all the Dioceses will, through their Synods, petition the House for this change.—*Brantford Courier*.

The recent debate on the Common School system in the Anglican Synod, not only brought out in a clearer light than heretofore the persevering schemes of the High Church clergy to accomplish a separate school system for themselves, but revealed the astounding fact that Dr. Ryerson and a half-dozen in preparation, which Dr. Pulver said, gave them all they wanted. But for the change of Ministry this heavy blow at the educational system of Upper Canada might have been attempted during the past session of Parliament, with all the weight of Ministerial influence, backed by the co-operation of the Romish hierarchy and their ultramontane followers.—*Toronto Globe*.

The *British Standard*, speaking of the school question says:—"The phase which the school question has assumed is this: a certain amount of money is levied for a certain purpose—Educational. Let us take the case of a ratepayer: he is compelled, by force of law, to contribute a certain number of cents on the dollar, fair—reasonable. But does he receive value for money paid? That is the question. Mr. Justice Haggerty—one of the most solid lawyers that ever adorned an Upper Canada bench—has more than once stated to a Grand Jury that the fruits are not in proportion to the expenditure. Let there be a cat-fight, or a dog-fight, or a woman-fight, or any other kind of fight, in one of Toronto's many streets, and there will be, forming a portion of the crowd, some fifty or sixty young vagabonds—the making of good men, perhaps—shouting at the top of their lungs, 'Go it, Molly!' 'Michael, gouge him!' And this is what the tax-payer receives for his money! Rightly or wrongly—correct or incorrect, one thing is evident: that which has been conceded to the Church of Rome, must, if the demand be unanimous, be conceded to the United Church of England and Ireland. And—although unauthorized so to speak—we may safely express the opinion, that the majority of the Church members of the Diocese of Ontario approve of the action taken by the Synod of Toronto."

A CHILD RUN OVER ON THE STREET RAILWAY.—DEATH INSTANTANEOUS.—A melancholy and fatal accident occurred on the City Passenger Railway track in St. Joseph street, near Grey street, about half-past 9 o'clock on Monday morning. A little boy named Adolphe Bigon, six and a half years of age, was going to school, and had left the sidewalk for the purpose of crossing over the street, when seeing a car coming one way, and the Railway car approaching on the other, he turned back, but becoming confused probably, he did not get off the track in time, and we regret to say that, notwithstanding all the efforts of the driver of the car, the poor little fellow was knocked down and the car passed over him, crushing his head in a horrible manner. Dr. W. L. Macdonald, who happened to be close by, saw the accident, and hastened to the spot in order to render assistance, but life was extinct. An inquest was held in the afternoon, when a verdict of accidental death was returned, and the driver of the car was exonerated from all blame.—*Montreal Herald*.

CAGHANAWAGA.—The church of this village was on Saturday morning struck by lightning. The electric fluid entered through the belfry into the main body of the building, where some children were being catechised, but, with the exception of a severe fright, did not injure them; it from there took its course into the sacristy, where it entirely destroyed a quantity of artificial flowers that had been placed there, but beyond this no damage was done.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

MORTALITY.—The report of the interments in the cemeteries for last week shows again a great increase in the rate of mortality, the numbers being as follows:—In the Protestant Burial Ground, 18 adults and 16 infants, and Catholic ditto 81 infants and 10 adults, forming a total of one hundred and twenty-five.—*Id.*

LANCASHIRE AND HOSTILE TARIFFS.—The *London Times* remarks that Lancashire is shocked because India taxes English goods five per cent, but has no remonstrance to make to Canada who she levies on English manufactures five times as much. Canada is rich and India poor, yet India pays the whole of the troops that guard her; Canada leaves England to pay her garrisons. The difficulties of India arise from the mauls; the difficulties of Canada arise from local jealousy and Parliamentary corruption; and Canada, while it strikes English goods with a hostile tariff, hesitates to make any effort toward protecting herself.—*Commerce of America*.

GOLD NEWS.—A correspondent of the *Halifax Chronicle*, writing from Tangier, says that two new leads have just been discovered, promising to be the richest yet. Several new discoveries have also been made at Goldenville or Sherbrooke. One company on the Blue lead has taken out from the surface four tons of quartz, worth \$400, and the whole cost of mining it would not exceed \$20. The washings have been suspended for want of water, and cannot be worked till the autumn; but enough has been done to prove that washing can be profitably conducted during the wet seasons. Four men on the Boulder but obtained about \$200 from two days' washing, and several nuggets worth about \$5 each have been found in the washings lately.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants to Canada at Quebec up to the 30th June, reaches 11,047; to the same period last year it was 9,784—showing an increase of 1,263 for 1862. 3450 were sailed from England; 1218 from Ireland; 1124 from Scotland; 4416 from Norway; 750 from Germany; 94 from Belgium and 26 from Newfoundland. The emigration from Great Britain and Ireland has increased 1824, while the foreign emigration has decreased 571.

Mr. Daly has been elected for Perth by a majority of 823 votes.

The *Port Huron Messenger* makes the following suggestions in view of the short hay crop throughout Canada, in consequence of the recent drought:—Let every spare acre be sowed in oats or Indian corn; if the latter, let it be sown broadcast the same as peas. When up about three inches high, let it have a dressing of plaster twice a week for three weeks. Out when about two feet and a half high, before it begins to ripen and save the same as hay. The fodder will be sold for 100 lbs. per acre, and even sheep, and even be prepared to hay it and to the very, will give a greater yield than any meadow. Oats sown as above, and mowed as mentioned for corn, will also well pay the farmer. By raising fodder in this way, the scarcity of hay need scarcely be felt.

DO GOOD TO OTHERS.

Who by sees others in his daily deeds, Shall find the blessing that his spirit needs: For every flower in earth's nook is thrown, Confirms its fragrant beauty on our own. And if this be true, we doubt it not, That the proprietors of Bryan's Pulmonic Waters must be the recipients of blessings innumerable for the alleviation of the distressing coughs, etc., by this wonderful and extraordinary remedy, only 25 cents a box.

Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, Clark & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co.; S. J. Lyman & Co.; Lamplough & Campbell; and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, July 9th, 1862.

Flour Pollards, \$3 to \$3.40; Middlings, \$3.50 to \$3.80; Fine, \$3.90 to \$4.20; Super, No. 2, \$4.30 to \$4.50; Super, \$4.50 to \$4.65—from American Wheat, \$4.70 to \$4.75; Fancy, \$4.75 to \$4.85; Extra, \$5 to \$5.20; Superior Extra, \$5.25 to \$5.75. Bag Flour, per 112 lbs, \$2.55 to \$2.65. No 1 Canada is \$4.50 to \$4.55 for doubtful parcels, and \$4.60 to \$4.65 for sound fresh ground.

Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs \$4.75, scarce. Wheat per 60 lbs—G C Spring, ex-cnr, none; about, 96c to \$1.03; Western Spring, \$1.05 to \$1.10. Red Winter, \$1.15; Canadian White Winter, dull and nominal, about \$1.15.

Corn per 56 lbs, 48c to 56c. Peas per 60 lbs, 75c to 78c. Sale of a cargo at 79c. Ashes, per 112 lbs, Pote, \$6.65; Inferior, 10 more. Pearls, about \$6.80. The Inspectors inform, us that some makers occasionally send barrels larger than the law allows. Such a barrel has to be condemned, and two new ones furnished, one of which is not full, and subject to a charge of 20 cents for filling. The legal standard is, 20 to 22 inches diameter of head, and 30 to 32 inches length of stave, larger or smaller being condemned by law. The barrels should weigh about 80 lbs.

Pork Mess, \$11.50; Thin Mess, \$9.50 to 10; Prime Mess, \$9.50; Primo, \$9.37 to \$8.50. Hams Smoked, 5c to 6c; Sugar-Cured, canvased do, 7c to 8c; Shoulders, 24c to 31c.

Butter. The market is well supplied; in the lower qualities there is very little doing, and prices have rather a downward tendency; we may quote old Butter, 84c to 10c; medium, 10c to 11c; fine, 12c, to 13c.

Eggs 94c. Lard 74c, to 75c.

Tallow 74c, to 81c.

Canada Coal Oil.—Refined, 25 to 30 cents; dull.—*Montreal Witness*.

PROTESTANTISM IN U. CANADA.—A Stratford paper says:—"A most diabolical attempt was made on the morning of Tuesday last to fire the Roman Catholic Church at Stratford. A quantity of shavings and shingles had been collected and placed under the east side of the building. The fire had just begun to make headway when it was discovered and fortunately extinguished. It is to be hoped the miscreant who attempted such a diabolical act will be brought speedily to justice."

Birth.

On the 7th instant, at the Cottage Ste. Marie de Monnoir, the wife of Lieut. Col. Charles Rolland, of a son.

In this city, on the 5th inst., Mrs. J. Rourke, of a daughter.

Died.

On the morning of the 8th instant, Wm. Stephen, Merchaut, a native of Inverron, Banffshire, Scotland, in the 51st year of his age.

COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT,

NEAR MONTREAL.

1. This Institution is conducted by Religious, priests and brothers, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.

2. It comprises two kinds of teaching: 1st. Primary and Commercial, in a course of four years. This includes reading, writing, grammar and composition, arithmetic, the elements of history, ancient and modern, geography, book-keeping, linear drawing, algebra, geometry, mensuration, the elements of astronomy and of general literature; in a word, every branch of knowledge necessary to fit persons for occupations that do not require a classical education. The French and English languages are taught with equal care. 2nd. Classical studies, such as are usually made in the principal colleges of the country: This course comprises seven years, but pupils who are very assiduous, or endowed with extraordinary ability, may go through it in six or even five years. Nevertheless before a pupil can be promoted to a superior class, he must prove by an oral examination and a written composition, that he is sufficiently acquainted with the various branches taught in the inferior class.

3. No pupil can be admitted to a course exclusively commercial, unless he has first acquired a correct knowledge of those branches usually taught in Primary Education.

4. No one can commence the Latin course until he writes a good hand, and is able to give a grammatical analysis of the parts of speech of his mother tongue.

5. Every pupil coming from another house of education must present a certificate of good conduct, signed by the Superior of that institution.

6. There will be a course of religious instruction suited to the age and intelligence of the pupils.

7. In conformity with the rules of the Institution great care will be taken that the classical instruction is governed by the Catholic spirit, and a careful selection will be made of those authors best adapted to develop that spirit.

VIII. CLASSICAL COURSE.

1st Year—Rudiments of Latin, French Grammar, English Grammar, Sacred History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic.

2nd Year—Latin Syntax, French Grammar, English Grammar, History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy.

3rd Year—Method, Greek Grammar, English and French Exercises, Ancient History, Ecclesiastical History, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy.

4th Year—Latin Versification, Greek, French, and English Exercises, Roman History, Natural History, Algebra.

5th Year—Latin, Greek, French, and English Belles-Lettres, Medieval History, Natural History, Geometry.

6th Year—Rhetoric, Rhetoric, Greek, Latin, French and English Exercises, Modern History, Geometry, Astronomy.

7th Year—Philosophy, Physics, and Chemistry.

IX. TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a-half.

2nd. The terms for board are \$75.

The house furnishes a bedstead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of the shoes or boots, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil.

3rd. By paying a fixed sum of \$24, the House will undertake to furnish all the school necessities, books included.

4th. By paying a fixed sum of \$29 the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take charge of the washing.

5th. The terms for half-board are \$2 per month.

Half-boarders sleep in the House, and are furnished with a bedstead and pallet.

6th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction.

7th. Doctors' Fees and Medicines are of course extra charges.

8th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges.

Instrumental Music \$1.50 per month.

9th. The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be attended to by the Sisters who have charge of the Infirmary.

10th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Treasurer a sum proportionate to what clothing is required.

11th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children.

12th. Each quarter must be paid in advance, in bankable money.

JOS. REZE, President.

WANTED,

AT the COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT a TEACHER of MUSIC, who is capable to instruct on the Piano, and in instrumental music.

Address, stating terms, to the President of the College.

THE PERFUME OF FASHION!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER!

THE cheapest, most delicate and durable of Perfumes distilled from the most fragrant of Tropical Flowers. For the Bath, nervous headaches, faintness, or oppressive heat, it is more refreshing than Cologne or Toilet Vinegar.

For insect bites, the removal of Tan Freckles, Sunburn, &c. Also, as a wash for the Teeth and Gums, and for gentlemen after Shaving, it is better and pleasanter than any preparation extant,—and is justly called the LADIES COMPANION or TOILET REQUISITE.

PRICE 50 CENTS in 4 Pint Bottles.

AGENT:

R. J. DEVINS,

CHEMIST.

Next the Court House, Montreal.

July 10

NOTICE.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1862.