

Cabinet that he intended to issue a proclamation declaring the rebellion at an end, placing the Southern States in the same relations as occupied by them towards the United States before the war, and also granting general amnesty and pardon. It was also said that Secretary Seward endorsed the position of Mr. Lincoln, although not able to be at the Cabinet meeting. Suppose such a proclamation had been made by Lincoln, would it not have been a death blow to the Radical party? They would have been deprived at one blow of the power of reconstructing the South, or of intermeddling in the internal affairs of the States. That party would have dropped dead, and the Union would have been put upon its former basis, except as to the existence of African slavery in the Southern States.

Applying then the time-honored test of "cui bono," to whom did the death of Abe Lincoln profit? we find the hypothesis that his murder was the act of the republicans, strongly confirmed. Then we must remember that the man said to have been the actual murderer of Lincoln was shot, and not arrested, as he easily might have been: and again that the body of the man thus carefully disposed of, was buried in some secret place, known only to two, so that it has never yet been identified as the body of Booth. Why all this mystery? was asked at the time; and since the startling revelations made by Butler, the question Who killed Abe Lincoln? is again pressing for an answer. All is still wrapped in darkness; but we may expect that some revelations may yet be made, which shall startle the world, and transfer the guilt to the shoulders of the radicals who have hitherto laid it upon those of the defeated Southerners.

THE ST. ZEPHYRUS POISONING CASE.—After a long trial the male prisoner Provencier was on Saturday afternoon found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday 3rd of May. The details as elicited were these.

Provencier, the accused, entertained a criminal intercourse with the wife of the deceased Joutas; and the latter died with all the symptoms of poisoning by strychnine about the beginning of last January. A short time before it was evident that an attempt had been made to poison the unhappily Joutas by giving him the drug in whiskey, whilst he was working in the woods with the accused. The first time however, the poison failed; but a few days after the dose was repeated with fatal effect. On the part of the Crown, the criminal intercourse of the prisoner with the woman Joutas was proved: it was also proved that he had bought strychnine from a druggist; that Joutas died from the effects of strychnine; that the deceased did not administer it to himself; and that consequently the prisoner was the guilty party. The evidence—though what is called circumstantial, was most conclusive, and the testimony of the medical men who made the analysis of the deceased's stomach, and its contents could not be controverted. The trial of the woman, said to be Provencier's partner in guilt, commenced on Monday last.

In this horrid case we may be permitted to see the direct consequences of the criminal weakness of the Executive, when, yielding to the whisperings of a maudlin philanthropy they remitted the death sentence upon a man, Berube, convicted a few years ago upon the clearest evidence, of having poisoned his wife with arsenic. Instead of making an example of the wretch, as they should have done by hanging him, the Executive weakly commuted his sentence to imprisonment in the Penitentiary; thus avowing that the fact of the man's guilt was patent, for had it been doubtful, they would have had no excuse for inflicting on him any punishment whatsoever. Thus was the salutary terror inspired by the gallows neutralized: and thus the encouragement of comparative impunity was tendered to other would-be poisoners to carry out their nefarious designs. We hope for the interests of humanity that no maudlin philanthropy may this time be allowed to interfere with the righteous execution of the laws. Had Berube been hung, Joutas would not now in all probability be a corpse, or Provencier be under sentence of death.

We are sometimes tempted to think that, for the crime of poisoning, the punishment of hanging is too mild: that there should be a distinction made between it, and the crime of common murder: and that with much profit to society the institution of the *Chambre Ardente* might be revived for the special benefit of poisoners. Indeed in reading the report of the case lately tried at Sores, we are carried back as it were, to the days of Louis XIV. and of the infamous Brinvilliers and her paramour Sainte-Croix. The latter at all events had the good sense not to wish to marry the vile woman his partner in crime: and whilst the latter used in the morning to administer the poisonous dose to her husband, Sainte-Croix would administer the antidote in the afternoon—fearing that he should, in case of the death of the Marquis be compelled to marry the widow: and thus as Madame de Sevigne tell us, the poor man, more lucky than Joutas, was tossed about—*ballotte*—from one to the other some five or six times: and escaped with his life at last. It was the discovery of these crimes that led to the establishment of the celebrated *Chambre Ardente*: it will be lucky for us in Canada in the days of Victoria, if we, in spite of the clamors and mawkish cant of the philanthropists shall succeed in keeping in force the existing time-honored institution of the gallows for poisoners, and their accomplices.

Subscribers in arrears in Toronto and vicinity will please send in the amounts of their indebtedness to Mr. P. DOYLE, ARCADE, TORONTO, AGENT FOR THE TRUE WITNESS, who is fully authorized to receive all monies due this office and grant receipts for the same.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—March 1867. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The present number commences with an article on the state of the British Army, which does not come up to the requirements of the country. Then we have a metaphysical article headed "Ferrier." Next a very interesting dissertation on the "Hymns of the Populace," whose faults in taste, and doctrine the *Reviewer* is justly severe upon, but whose merits he seems unable to appreciate. Their chief fault is their tendency to engender and encourage spiritual pride amongst the sectaries who indulge in them; but they contain good in this, that they are a practical protest against Calvinism, since they most of them contain earnest invitations in the name of Christ to all sinners to repent and be saved, thus implying that the invitation is addressed to all; that all may, if they will, avail themselves thereof: that none need be damned unless they themselves wilfully and deliberately spurn the offer of salvation freely tendered to all. This is a great improvement on Calvinism, with its "You'll be damned if you do, and you'll be damned if you don't." Next in order comes a review of a new "History of Scotland," followed by an article on "Co-operative Societies," some reminiscences of our old friend Cornelius O'Dowd—the continuation of the story of the "Brownlows," and concluded with a not very profound or brilliant article on "The Ministerial Resolutions." It will be seen that the current number is full of good things, and will well repay perusal.

RITUALISM.—The Government Bishops in England have no desire to risk an appeal to legislative action, but will confine themselves to judicial proceedings against the Ritualists. This is a wise and prudent resolve; for the effect would be not merely ludicrous, but in the highest degree damaging to the Established Protestant Church of England, were a body composed as is the British Parliament, of Catholics, and Protestants, Jews, and avowed disbelievers in all revelation, to be called upon to legislate for, and define its doctrines, ritual and ceremonies. On the other hand, it is pretty certain that, owing to the purposely ambiguous or equivocating language in which the formularies of the Anglican church are couched, the Ritualists and their friends will experience no great difficulty in obtaining judicial warrant for many of their innovations, or to speak more correctly, resuscitations, obnoxious though these are to the low church party, and repugnant to the spirit, and all the traditions of their sect. Still on many points they will be able to claim the letter of the law as on their side, and as justifying their proceedings.

The Kansas Legislature has recognised the right of women to vote, and if the franchise be either a personal right, or a right attached to the possession of property, we see not how their decision can be impugned. It is perfectly in harmony with the modern liberal theories, and is in the last number of the *Westminster Review* strongly recommended to the adoption of the British Legislature. But if women have as good a right to vote and to elect as have the wearers of the bifurcated garment, they by every rule of logic have as good a right to be voted for, and elected. In practice this might occasion some inconvenience both to Parliament and Congress, especially when the body representatives should happen to be young and pretty, and addicted to flirtation. "Undue influences" would be brought to bear upon the male senators we fear.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS.—A statement has been going the rounds of the evangelical press to the effect that the heathen inhabitants of the Feejee islands had revolted against the converted savages; that the latter had triumphed; and had, in the spirit of Christian charity, taken their conquered enemies home with them to be instructed in the Gospel. This looked pretty.

Only unfortunately a new version of the story has been given to the world. From this it would seem that the so-called Christianised islanders, trusting in their superior weapons, and in the acquirements they had picked up from their intercourse with the whites, made a raid upon their non-converted brethren, burned sixty of their villages, and drove thence those of the population whom they did not massacre, as slaves. Thus by an evangelical euphuism is styled—bringing them within reach of Gospel truth.

We do not pretend to determine which of these two statements is the true one; but the second is the more probable.

ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

The Rev. Mr. O'Farrell delivered a lecture in the Mechanic's Hall last evening for the benefit of the Catholic Young Men's Association. The subject was "Catholicity the Civilizer of Nations." There was a pretty fair attendance. The lecturer traced the existence of our present civilization to the efforts of Catholicity in past ages. He gave a brief history of the various religious orders in the Catholic Church, and alluded to their zeal and devotion in the cause of religion. He dwelt at considerable length on Catholicism under Constantine and the first Popes, and proved, to the satisfaction of his auditory, that to their learning and piety may be attributed the present great social and religious results witnessed at the present day. He briefly complimented the good ladies who minister to the wants of the sick, and paid a high compliment to Miss Florence Nightingale, whom he thought, had she been fortified with the Sacraments of the Catholic Church, would have been enabled to effect a greater amount of good than what she accomplished. The entire lecture was a clear and concise history of the

exertions of the various religious communities of the Church of Rome from the establishment of Christianity to the present. The lecturer was frequently applauded, and concluded his remarks, of two hours duration, by announcing that on Wednesday next he would enter more fully on the subject, to which he himself urged all present to attend. The remarks of the reverend gentlemen were highly instructive and listened to with marked attention by the audience, who throughout seemed to appreciate the weight and the worth of his observations.—*Gazette, Wednesday, April 3rd.*

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as agents for the *True Witness* in the undermentioned localities:—

Mr. P. McEvoy for Wolfe Island.
Mr. Timothy Sullivan, for Fergusons Falls and vicinity.
Mr. James McCrue for Barnstow and vicinity.

Alas, there has been a sad decline in public virtue amongst the electors since the Union, which every friend to this country must deplore. In 1840, to attempt to bribe an elector was the greatest insult you could offer him. Of late years, so universal has grown the lust for money, that electors press forward to sell themselves. Our remark does not apply to the old class of freeholders, who are yet true to the principle of honour, and would spurn any overtures to corrupt them; but since the franchise was lowered, so as to include in country villages men who, though dwelling in houses up to the rating qualification in assumed rental, are virtually beggars, there has been created a mass of impoverished and importunate electors who look forward to a con as a legitimate harvest. *Montreal Daily News.*

QUEBEC, April 5.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the coopersage on the corner of Dalhousie and St. James streets, occupied as a store and workshop by Thomas Burns, cooper. The nature of the combustible material on the premises, and the rickety wooden structure, caused the flames to burst forth with fury.

As already stated, Wm. Convey's provision store, and the premises occupied by Mrs. Connelly as a hotel, and the wooden sheds dividing the coopersage from Mr. Armstrong's property, on Bell's Lane, were soon in flames. A strong easterly wind was blowing at the time, and the whole block, including the Quebec Exchange and the Harbour Commissioners' office, and the provision store of J. C. Nolan, on the opposite side, were in imminent danger.

The fire brigade were early on the spot, but, as usual, it was some time before the water arrived. Until it did the efforts of the firemen were fruitless. However, the fire was confined to the ravages it had already made, and was finally extinguished about half-past five. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Mr. Burns is insured in the British American Assurance company for two thousand two hundred dollars. Mr. Convey had a large quantity of provisions in his store. He was not insured, but succeeded in getting nearly the whole of it out; loss will be trifling. Mrs. Connelly is insured for a small amount.

WARNING "NOT ON THE WALL."—The door of the Gas Company's office, yesterday, was quite a source of merit to those who happened to see it. On a half sheet of note paper was the following, in pencil: "The President has taken away the keys of this office." In another hand above was written: "The Secretary gone to the Union," to which some wag parenthetically added "Workhouse." On a panel, in two different hands, was an obituary notice thus: "The funeral of the late Directors will take place on the 15th inst.; the new Directors acting as pall-bearers, preceded by the band of the 100th, playing the 'Rogues' March.' The principal creditors will be present as chief mourners." Later in the evening the obituary announcing the death, from gas-trick fever, was circulated round town on the broadest black edged paper that could be got.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

STARTLING DISCOVERY.—A young lady of the city of Ottawa having been afflicted with a frightful odor for several days, which repulsed her friends, at last discovered in her water-pail a dead mouse. It had been placed there by a mischievous brother. Extraordinary developments have lately been made in regard to the population of ladies' chignons, but this last beats them all.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Died.

In Montreal, on the 7th of April, 1867, John Meagher, aged 55 years, a native of the Parish of Oulough, County Kilkenny, Ireland.
Irish papers please copy.

At West Osgoode, on the 31st ult., in the 67th year of his age, Michael McEvoy, well and deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends. The deceased was formerly a resident of the parish of St. Scholastica, O.E., and a native of the County of Kilkenny, Ireland. He was good Christian, a loving husband, a kind father, and an honest man. May his soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, April 9, 1867
Flour—Pollards, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Middlings, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Fine, \$6.40 to \$6.80; Super., No. 2, \$7.40; \$7.00; Superfine \$8.00 to \$8.25; Fancy \$8.00; \$8.25; Extra, \$9.70 to \$9.90; Superior Extra \$9.90 to \$9.25; Bag Flour, \$3.90 to \$4.00 per 100 lbs.
Wheat per bush. of 60 lb.—Range for U. O. Spring according to samples, \$1.70 to \$1.75.
Peas per 60 lb.—Market dull; the quotation per 60 lb. is about 82c to 84c.
Oats per bush. of 32 lb.—Worth 32c in store.
Barley per 48 lb.—Market dull, at 53c to 57c.
Rye per 56 lb.—Nominal at 80c to 85c.
Corn per 56 lb.—95c asked for Mixed, duty free, but no transactions.
Ashes per 100 lb.—First Pots \$5.80 to \$5.85 Seconds, \$4.95 net; Thirds, \$4.25 net. Pearls, flat, \$7.75 to \$8.00.
Pork per 100 lb.—Market quiet, -Mess, to \$20.00 Prime Mess, \$12.50; Prime, \$13 to \$14.
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lb.—A sale of four carcasses of choice carcasses, to arrive, at \$5.30 bankable funds.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

April 9, 1867
Flour, country, per quintal, 22 0 to 22 6
Oatmeal, do 13 6 to 14 0
Indian Meal, do 0 0 to 11 3
Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0
Barley, do, (new) 2 0 to 2 6
Peas, do, 4 6 to 5 0
Oats, do, 2 3 to 2 8
Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 2 to 1 3
Do, salt, 0 7 to 0 8
Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0
Potatoes per bag 6 0 to 6 3
Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 4 0
Lard, per lb 0 8 to 0 9
Beef, per lb 4 0 to 6 0
Pork, do 5 0 to 6 0
Mutton do 6 0 to 6 7 1/2
Lamb, per do 4 0 to 6 0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 9 0 to 10 0
Hay, per 100 bundles, \$7.00 to \$8.00
Straw \$3.00 to \$5.00
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$6.00 to \$8.00
Pork, fresh, do \$5.50 to \$7.25
Milk Cows, \$25.00 to \$28.00
Hogs, live-weight, \$5.00 to 00.00
Dressed hogs, \$5.50 to \$6.00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The Annual Meeting of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, was held at its office on Tuesday, the 2nd inst.

O. Barthelet, Esq., being called to the Chair, and Mr. Barbeau acting as Secretary, Mr. Mulholland, the President, read the following.

ANNUAL REPORT.

MONTREAL, 2d April, 1867.

To the Honorary Directors of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank:

GENTLEMEN,—The Managing Directors have the satisfaction of meeting the Honorary Directors of this institution on this its twenty-first anniversary, for the purpose of submitting statements of its affairs. The business of the Bank continues prosperous, and your Directors have been able to appropriate and give to Charitable Institutions of this City, out of the profits of the current year, \$4,380. Including this sum, the total amount of donations made within the last ten years is \$46,180.

It has been found expedient to increase the rate of interest, allowed on deposits, from 4 to 5 per cent. On two occasions during the past year your Directors felt the importance of keeping a large portion of the funds so that they could command them on the shortest notice.

On both these occasions quite a number of the Depositors became alarmed about—in the first instance the threatened, and in the next, the actual invasion of the Province by bands of Fenians, who were organized in the United States.

The Bank found its resources ample for both occasions; but in order to be prepared for such emergencies a large portion of the funds of the Bank have to be placed at low rates of interest.

Your Directors feel deeply grateful to the clergy of St. Patrick's and St. Peter's Churches for their judicious efforts in quieting public apprehension as to the perfect strength and safety of the Bank; and they desire in this special manner to return their warmest thanks to them for the trouble which they took in visiting the Bank, and making themselves thoroughly acquainted with its affairs before they advised their people that their money was safer in the Bank than it would be in their own possession, should they withdraw it.

A thorough examination of the Passbooks was commenced on the 28th January, 1867, and has been continued without intermission since that date. There were over 4,000 books in circulation at that time and all have since been examined and registered, except 271. The intention of the Board in making this examination is to guard against a y error in the omission of a deposit—none have been found—and to discover and keep prominently before the Board all deposits that may have remained any length of time unclaimed.

It must be satisfactory to you to be informed, and it is the best evidence your directors can give of the careful management of the affairs of the Bank, that from its commencement, till the present time, its losses on loans do not amount to \$300 and that none of its present loans or investments are either bad or doubtful.

The provisions of the Act of Incorporation require you to day to fill the vacancies in the list of Honorary Directors, occasioned by the lamented deaths of J. B. Smith, Francis Mullins, and Michael O'Meara, Esquires.

This year, the term of office of three of the Managing Directors expires; namely Henry Judah, Henry Mulholland and Henry Starnes, Esqs.

Also that of the Auditors, Messrs. Bristow and Palegrave, and the law requires you to fill these vacancies.

All these gentlemen who now retire are eligible for re-election. Your managing Directors now submit the Balance Sheet and the Auditors Report of the examination of the accounts and assets of the Bank, both of which will, they trust, be found satisfactory.

It will be noticed that the amount due to Depositors at the close of the year, was considerably less than it was at the close of the year previous, but it has increased over \$200,000 since the first of January last and the amount due to Depositors is now greater than it has been at any former period.

The whole respectfully submitted.

HENRY MULHOLLAND,

President.

Statement of affairs of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, the 31st Dec., 1866.

To amount due Depositors \$1,042,757 70
To amount due to minors and others on the Property of the Bank 8,175 54
To amount due to sundry persons not Depositors 11,857 69
To amount of Reserve Fund after paying all expenses and making the Annual Donations to Charitable Institutions 131,977 77
\$1,194,768 70

By City of Montreal, Provincial, and Champlain and St. Lawrence R. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds, \$519,083 67
By Bank Stocks, viz.—La Banque du Peuple, City Bank, Bank of Montreal, Ontario, Commercial and Merchants Bank. 85,999 42
By loans at short dates on indorsed Promissory Notes with the collateral security of bank Stocks and Bonds, such as required by law 372,826 13
By Property occupied by the Bank and Office furniture 24,837 84
By amount due on sale of portion of the above 4,423 66
By deposits on call at 4 per cent and 6 per cent in seven Banks of the City 187,594 98
\$1,194,768 70

E. J. BARBEAU, Actuary.

The total number of Accounts open on the 31st December, 1866, was 3,901, classed as follows:—

Of \$50 and under 1474
From \$50 to \$100 547
From \$100 to 200 652
From 200 to 400 532
From 400 to 800 389
From 800 to 1200 121
From 1200 to 1600 77
From 1600 and upwards 109
3901

The following resolutions were then carried:—

Moved by T. Duncer, Esq., seconded by Patrick Brennan, Esq.:—

That the Report and Statement of the affairs of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, just now read and submitted, are very satisfactory, and that they be received and published.

Moved by J. P. Sexton, Esq., seconded by P. La Mothe, Esq.:—

That the thanks of the Meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the Board of Managing Directors and the Actuary for their services and attention in conducting the affairs of the institution during the past year.

The Times states that Lord Monck will resume the duties of this office, and will return to this country early in the month of June.

Mr. Brown.—The correspondent of the London Evening Advertiser writing from Toronto under date April 1st, says: "Nobody seems to think Mr. Brown has any idea of permanently retiring from public life and he is suspected, whether justly or not time may show, of wishing not to commit himself to any line of things, until he sees which way the cat jumps. A good many people would like to see Mr. Brown Governor of Ontario. They think his valuable financial and governmental abilities would be of the greatest service in that capacity, and while he would always be able to encourage the right sort of policy, he would be taken out of the arena of party politics, in which he always has been, and always will so long as he stays there, somewhat of an extremist. In these statements please find the *on dit* of others, rather than any expression of your correspondent's opinions."

The 1st or Prince of Wales's Rifle Regiment will be armed with the Westley-Richards breech-loader.

We understand that five of the Fenians who were actively engaged at Malton last summer and had charge of most of the arrangements, recently returned there and proceeded to make arrangements for the reception of a large party.—*Montreal Gazette.*

MORMONISM.—One would naturally suppose that the Mormon delusion was so transparent that no sensible person could be led away with it, yet from 5 to 6,000 per annum are induced to leave England and join the Mormon community. Any one who saw the trains passing through Montreal last season, would not but be struck with the splendid physique of the men and women. The seemed intelligent on every matter except Mormonism. They believe Salt Lake City is the direct road to Heaven. It seemed sad that so many who were apparently well treated in a new country like Canada should be the victims of such a delusion.—*Id.*



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in the

BONAVENTURE BUILDING,

On FRIDAY EVENING, the 12th of April.

Members are requested to attend.

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.



ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

A MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION will be held for the adoption of By-laws, in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, Bonaventure Building, on Monday, 15th inst., at half past 7 o'clock P.M.

(By Order.)
R. McSHANE,
Secretary.

BOOKS FOR HOLY WEEK.

THE undersigned have received the HOLY WEEK BOOK, containing the Office of Holy Week, in Latin and English. Large edition, 75 cents.

LECTURES ON THE OFFICES.

Cardinal Wiseman's Lectures on the Offices and Ceremonies of Holy Week. Price 75 cents.
The CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTED, containing the Stations of the Passion and Stations for Holy Thursday. Price 25 cents.

D & J. SABLIER & CO.,
Montreal.

WANTED,

BY a young Lady, provided with a Diploma from the Normal School, capable of teaching both languages, a Situation as TEACHER.
Address, (if by letter post paid) to Sec-Treasurer of Schools, Orsiga Road, St. Sylvester.
St. Sylvester, April 8, 1867.

WANTED.

A MALE TEACHER, with a diploma, to teach an Elementary School. Apply St. Columban, County Two Mountains, Canada East.

WILLIAM HART, Sect.-Treas.

REMOVAL.

KEARNEY & BRO.,
PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS,
TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c.,
HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 675 CRAIG STREET,

TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,
MONTREAL.

JOBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Montreal, April 11, 1867.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } In the Superior Court.
District of Montreal. }

In the matter of JOSEPH BARBEAU as well individually as having been a partner in the firm of VALIN & BARBEAU.

Insolvent.
ON the Seventeenth day of June next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOSEPH BARBEAU,
SARSE/BLD B. NAGLE.
Montreal, 3rd April, 1867. 2m

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS.

KINGSTON O.W.,
Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.
A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS:
Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st 1861.