

as to the possibility, even, of miracles, and therefore as to the truth of the resurrection from the dead, of Our Lord Jesus Christ? As to the condition of the wicked after death? These, and other equally important questions, have of late years been raised, and discussed, not only by many of the laity of the Anglican Church, but by its bishops, and by its most eminent clergy; they lie, as it were, at the very threshold of the Christian life, so that it is impossible to advance one step therein, until they have been disposed of; and yet, when the Pan-Anglican Council shall have met, it will have to shirk, carefully, all these questions; which it confesses itself incompetent to solve; which even the laity, over whom its members pretend to have been placed by God as bishops, or soul-oversers, know that it is incompetent to solve! Surely, beholding such things, profane men will exclaim, "these be but bogus soul-oversers;" and they who affect a scriptural phraseology will turn away muttering to themselves, "they be like the images of the heathen, the work of men's hands; mouths have they, but they speak not—neither is there any breath in their mouths."

What then will these Protestant "soul-oversers" in Pan-Anglican Council do? since they can't do the one thing needful; the one thing useful! Again we quote from the circular of the Archbishop of Canterbury:—

1. 'I propose that at our assembling we should first solemnly seek the blessing of Almighty God on our gathering, by uniting together in the highest act of the Church's worship.'

2. 'After this, brotherly consultation will follow. In these we may consider, together, many practical questions, the settlement of which would tend to the advancement of the kingdom.'

What this "highest act of the church's worship" is, we are not told: we suspect that the celebration of the Lord's Supper is hinted at; but then certainly that can scarce be appropriately called the "highest act of the Anglican worship," which is celebrated, as a general rule, but once a month; and at which even then but a very few members of the denomination deem it obligatory to assist.

With regard to the "brotherly consultations," that are to follow, little need be said, seeing that consultations which lead to no declarations, or definitions are scarce worth the holding; and that the Council is avowedly incompetent to "make declarations or lay down definitions or points of doctrine."

And what then will be the result? This—To bring out into stronger relief, the anomalies, the inconsistencies of Anglicanism, and the incurable radical differences of opinion that obtain amongst its members. As its representatives will be for the most part educated gentlemen, of refined manners, and accustomed to the usages of good society, the Council will of course carry on its deliberations with decorum, so as to avoid scandal; but in spite of the varnish of courtesy, and of honied words, it will, we are convinced be but too apparent, that there can be no Christian unity amongst the members of a Church that has a Dr. Colenso for one of its Bishops, and a Dr. Pusey for one of its teachers.

PROTESTANTISM IN ENGLAND.—We would invite attention to an article from the *Pall Mall Gazette* (Protestant) which will be found on another page, on the state of religious feeling and belief amongst the great majority of the Protestant population of the British Empire.—There can be no doubt of the truthfulness of the representation therein given. It shows that the general characteristic of the Protestant mind on matters of religion, is one of absolute indifference. There is among the mass of the people, it is true, a strong active sentiment of aversion to Catholicity; but with this exception, all other forms of religion are looked upon as all equally doubtful, and all equally useful. Christianity has no longer any hold upon the non-Catholic people of England; it does not influence their acts, and only as a matter of custom does it retain even its place in the popular vocabulary, and that chiefly on the streets, and in the market-places. It is only by their oaths, by the peculiar turn of expression which they impart to their blasphemous, that you can detect that the people who use these oaths, and indulge in this form of blasphemy, must have descended from a Catholic stock. Thus the ordinary invocation of a "God-d—n you," and other invocations of a similar cast, are, as it were, fossils in the modern infidel formation, which show that once, at some remote period, there must have obtained amongst the people of the British Islands, a general practical belief in the existence of a personal God, in the immortality of the soul, and in a state of future rewards and punishments. But these alas! are the only traces of a pre-existing Christianity that are now to be found amongst the masses of the people—the fossils, as it were, of a pre-Protestant world, swept away by the cataclysm of the Reformation. In the words of the *Pall Mall Gazette*—"the invisible world is, no doubt, freely recognised in common conversation by the national oath," and in the profanity with which the ordinary language of the people is profusely garnished; but besides this, there is little or no trace to be found in England of any belief either in God, or Devil.

PROGRESS OF THE REFORMATION IN ITALY.

—The friends of the Italian Reformation are much encouraged by the evident increase of open unchastity in Italy, and the disregard for their oaths displayed by some abandoned men and women, once members of religious Orders, but now living together in a state of concubinage. Amongst these, it is said that a number of former monks and nuns in Sicily, have pre-eminently distinguished themselves by the filthiness of their lives. In this there is of course much reason for hopes. A great door, to use the cant phrase, is evidently being opened in the South of Europe. As the angels that are in heaven rejoice over one sinner that repenteth, so in Exeter Hall, there is giving of thanks and much making of nasal psalmody, over the impure priest, and the frail and the perjured nun.

In Upper Canada there is quite an excitement on the subject of Ritualism, the laity being, as a general rule, strongly opposed to it. So strong does the excitement run, that even our Montreal secular journals devote their columns to a record of its progress; and in the *Herald* of Friday last, there is a long report of a Vestry meeting at Brockville, in which very strong language was used, and very staunch Protestant sentiments were expressed. As far as we have been able to make out the meaning of the business, it seems that the object of the meeting was to cut down, or dock the minister's salary for his ritualistic practices; and one very energetic Protestant protested against paying a minister for "teaching doctrines or ceremonies they did not believe in." Quite right too, according to the Protestant system. Its ministers should teach only those things in which the people do already believe; but had St. Paul and the Apostles pursued a similar course of policy, how would the heathen world have been converted? It seems then as if there was about to be a schism in the ranks of our Anglican friends, since in the Colonies there is no authority, legally or morally, competent to adjudicate or mediate between the contending parties.

The London correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* gives some very interesting and significant details of the manner in which the Protestants of London observe the anniversary of Our Lord's Agony, and bitter death on the Cross.—It would seem from the description, that Protestants look upon the Crucifixion as if it were one of the jolliest things imaginable. In short, would we know in what light Protestantism has taught the masses of Protestant society to regard Christianity, and Him Who for our sakes, and for our salvation, drained the cup of sorrow to the dregs, we have but to read and meditate the following lines from our contemporary:—

London, April 20, 1867.
Yesterday was Good Friday and London made holiday. I don't know how it is in Canada, but here Good Friday is a day of great going out of town; or packing up of baskets or provisions; of gin bottles in gingerbeer bottles; of costermongers donkeys—"mikes" is the family name—largely decorated with gaudy ribbons and much overworked. The river steamboats puff and pant as they bear along, enormous loads of people—some of whom mean to roll down the hill in Greenwhich Park, some to go down to Gravesend for what they imagine is the sea air, some to get to Richmond Park and there to bivouac, some to stroll through Kew Gardens, some to Hampton Court, and I know not what other pleasures resorts. Out on the commons which are still left near London, there are dense gatherings of boys and young men who play quoits, and cricket, and trap ball; and young girls who look on and cheer the prowess of their "young man;" and ginger bread sellers, and the letters of faded donkeys, and archery butts which cannot be hit, and Aunt Sally and all the entertainments of that description which are usually found here when any number of pleasure seekers are gathered together. Then the Crystal Palace takes within its spacious walls and its extensive grounds many thousands of sober pleasure seekers who like to have comfort with their pleasure seeking.

The only exceptions to this anti-Christian, this worse than heathenish, and absolutely devilish mode of celebrating the anniversary of Christ's Crucifixion, are, according to the same correspondent of the *Globe*, to be found amongst the Anglo-Catholics as he calls them, the High Churchmen, or Ritualists. But then these men are by all Protestants looked upon as little better than Romanists, which perhaps accounts for their behaving themselves like Christians.

LIBERTY OF SPEECH.—The following paragraph is conclusive as to the efficacy of republican institutions:—

"H. R. Ives Pollard, editor of the *Richmond Examiner*, announced a lecture at Lynnhurst, Va., on 'The Chivalry of the South,' but Gen. Wilcox issued an order prohibiting its delivery."

For pure unmitigated despotism, commend us to your democratic governments, and above all to that of the United States.

After upwards of two years' illegal imprisonment by *lettre de cachet*, Jeff. Davis has been released on bail, as the scandal was becoming too great, even for the present Government of the United States. It is expected that the released captive will visit Canada.

THE WESTERN NEW YORK CATHOLIC WORLD.—We assure our respected contemporary that we regret the delay in the transmission of the *True Witness* of which he complains; but which we have taken care shall not occur again.

EVANGELICAL AMENITIES.—The Echo, Low

Church, has the following:—
'That idolatrous ceremony of blessing a bell was performed on Sunday by the Roman Catholic Bishop.' Why not call the ceremony "burglary" rather than "idolatrous?" And if the blessing of a bell be "idolatrous," why is not in like manner "idolatrous" to bless a church, or bread, or wine, or any other material object used in the worship of God? The best of the joke is that, but a few days ago, we read in the *Times* an account of the blessing of a bell by the Protestant Bishop of Oxford in England. Was this ceremony also "idolatrous?"

HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV'D FATHER LONERGAN.

At a meeting of the Roman Catholics of Kingston, held at the St. Patrick's Hall on Sunday evening, for the purpose of making arrangements to present the Rev. Father Lonergan with some testimonial prior to his departure for Rome.

Mr. James Davis was appointed Chairman, Mr. Patrick Hart, Treasurer, and Mr. Daniel Macarow, Secretary.

The meeting was a large and influential one, the reverend gentleman being very popular and a great favorite with all classes.

The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, which was to present a most deserving and zealous clergyman with some testimonial of respect and esteem prior to his departure on a trip to Europe for the good of his health.

Moved by Dr. Sullivan, seconded by Thomas Baker, Esq.,

That this meeting of the Roman Catholics of Kingston, desire to express their grateful sense of the many valuable services conferred upon them by the Rev. Mr. Lonergan during his ministry amongst them for the past eight years.

Moved by Daniel Bourke, Esq., seconded by Thomas McKeever, Esq.,

That as a mark of respect and esteem for the Rev. Gentleman, this meeting desires to present him with some testimonial prior to his departure for Rome—and that such testimonial consist of a purse to be subscribed at the present meeting—and for that purpose, that a subscription list be now opened.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A subscription list was then opened, and the handsome sum of Four hundred dollars subscribed by the gentlemen present.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting adjourned until Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock—when the presentation is to take place—and an address presented. The subscription list in the meantime to remain open at the store of Mr. Patrick Hart, Market Square, where all parties wishing to contribute may do so.

D. MACAROW,
Secretary.

—British Whig.

LATE PATRICK MURRAY, Esq.—Patrick Murray, of this town, died on the 5th instant, aged 77 years. Mr. Murray was born in the town of Roscommon, Province of Connaught, Ireland.

He came to Canada in 1818, and settled in Brockville in 1819, being thus one of the earliest settlers of the town.

There were few men better known throughout the Counties of Leeds and Grenville than the late Patrick Murray, Esq. For a long series of years Mr. Murray has carried on the butcher business, as well as farming, and his word was as good as his bond to all who knew him. Mr. Murray was of quiet, retiring manners, consequently never appeared prominently as a public man, but his qualities of heart, and honest straightforward conduct, made him respected and esteemed by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. In his death the Reformers of Leeds have lost one of their oldest and most consistent members.—*Brockville Recorder*, 9th instant.

This is most certainly one of the latest of late Springs, and so constant has been the rain for some time back that little has been done either on farm or garden. This country is literally flowing with water in every direction, and even should the weather now take up some time more to elapse before bottom lands can be seeded. There is in this section, however, a large quantity of high and sandy limestone land which cannot be much affected by almost any quantity of rain, and which wet years answer remarkably well. This can be seen almost immediately after the weather settles.—Owing to the continual rains the St. Lawrence has not been so high for many years as it is now.—*Brockville Monitor*.

QUEBEC, May 20.—One thousand seven hundred and sixty emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec during the week ending 19th inst. Of these 1,358 came by steamer and 400 by sailing vessels. The total number is set down as equal to 1,524 adults. The nationalities were: 317 English; 223 Irish; 342 Scotch; 452 Germans; and the remainder Danes and Norwegians. Destinations:—Eastern Canada, 152; Western Canada, 402; Western States, 721; Eastern States, 249.

GRANT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—District of Joliette.—The Court of Queen's Bench for this district opened on Monday last, the 20th inst. ant.—Judge Lowan presiding. Among the cases is one similar to that which recently took place at Sorel whereby Foxenauer suffered the extreme penalty of the law. The persons to be tried this time are Clement Lafond, and Philomena Gouri and they are charged with causing the death of Isidore Boucher, Philomena Gouri's husband by strychnine. It appears from the evidence taken at the coroner's inquest that in October last Gouri bought some rat poison from Dr. Boulet in Joliette, and that Lafond, the other prisoner, obtained some poison for foxes from another medical gentleman residing in St. Elizabeth. Boucher's intestines were recently submitted to Dr. O'Donnell of this city for examination, and he has drawn up a report said to establish the presence of poison. The prisoners will be defended by Messrs. Oscar Archambault and Chapleau of Montreal, and Mr. Fontaine of Joliette.

It is anticipated that nearly 20,000 Norwegians will pass through Canada this summer.

The Montreal Daily News criticises in the following strong terms the conduct of the Upper Canadian Clear Grits:—

Nothing in the demonstrations of the Reformers in Western Canada strikes an impartial spectator with more surprise than the utter incapacity of the leaders to rise above petty and personal squabbles inherited from the past, and confront the loftier and nobler nationality before them. Well, no sacrifices, no compromises appease these men. Have they not triumphed over Lower Canada and extorted representation by population under another form, but not the less efficaciously? Is this great city with its 140,000 citizens and but three members, not a living proof of the exacting spirit of those liberals who claimed a representative for each 20,000? Has not the phantom of French Canadian domination which inflamed the West vanished like the mist on the hills? Yet, satisfied as Western Reformers are with the fruits of the victory—with their solid phalanx of eighty-two members compared to our sixty-five—they reiterate grievances extinguished and wrongs redressed.

New Paper at Beauharnois.—A new French paper entitled *Courrier de Beauharnois* has just been started in the village of that name. It is going to advocate 'our rights, religious, political, and social,' in concert with its elder brethren of the press. In politics, it is to be free from blind prejudices; and in political discussion, it is to show that moderation and decency which every journal should do that deserves to occupy an honorable position.

RITUALISM TO BE ABANDONED AT KINGSTON.—The deputation named by the congregation of St. George's to wait upon the Bishop, to consult with him on the propriety of doing away with certain recent changes in the mode of celebrating divine service in the Cathedral, met his Lordship on Friday; and to day met to make public the result. Mr. Ross reported that having met the bishop, the deputation stated that they did not wish to discuss the objectionable points on their merits, but merely to state them as being distasteful to the congregation, and asked that they be discontinued. The main points were first, 'the officiating clergymen turning to the east when the creed was being said'; second, 'one of the clergymen facing the table when kneeling'; third, 'some of the congregation bowing at the gloria patri'; fourth, 'the trained responses of the choir'; fifth, singing at a certain part of the Communion service in the middle of a prayer'; sixth, 'chanting the psalms at evening service'; and lastly, 'were any further changes contemplated?' The Bishop stated that he did not turn to the East himself, but that he could not instruct his clergy not to do so; that the trained responses of the choir should cease; and that as regards the chanting of the psalms at evening service, he would ascertain the wishes of the congregation and leave it to them. The other matters, he thought it was the province of the Rector to deal with. He said that he entirely disapproved of Ritualism as practised in England. No further changes, he as them, were contemplated. The deputation expressed themselves satisfied so far as the points conceded were concerned, and it was understood that the remaining objections should be further pressed; and, if not done away with before that time, they should be laid before the synod.—*Kingston News*.

THE CROPS.—Notwithstanding the inclement spring we hear none other than favourable reports of the winter wheat, which gives a fair promise of a good harvest. Seeding in the front has been much delayed by the wet and cold weather, but the last few days have been taken advantage of by the farmers who are now vigorously at work.—*Cobourg Sun*.

Married,

In this city on the 22nd inst., at St. Patrick's Church by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, Mr. Owen Tansey, to Miss Margaret Phillips.

Died,

At Hemmingford, O.E., on the 9th inst., Anne Donegan, wife of Mr. James Kennedy, in her 67th year, a native of the County Meath, Ireland.—*Requiescat in pace*.

At Quebec, on the 25th ult., Catherine Connolly, wife of Mr. Matthew F. Walsh, aged 31 years, 3 months and 15 days.—*Requiescat in pace*.

At Chambly, on Wednesday, 15th inst., Thomas, aged 22 years and 11 months, eldest son of Mr. John Hackett, Postmaster, and grandson of the late Patrick Murray, Esq., of Brockville, O.W., who died on the 5th instant.—*Requiescat in pace*.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

	May 21, 1867	a. d.	s. d.
Flour, country, per quintal	24 6	25 0	0
Oatmeal, do	18 6	20 0	0
Indian Meal, do	11 6	12 0	0
Wheat, per min.	0 0	0 0	0
Barley, do	0 0	0 0	0
Peas, do	5 6	6 0	0
Oats, do	3 9	4 0	0
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1 3	1 6	0
Do, salt do	0 7	0 9	0
Beans, small white, per min	0 10	0 0	0
Potatoes per bag	6 3	7 6	0
Onions, per minot	0 0	0 0	0
Lard, per lb	0 8	0 9	0
Beef, per lb	0 6	0 9	0
Pork, do	0 5	0 7	0
Mutton do	0 5	0 7	0
Lamb, per quarter	5 0	7 6	0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0 8	0 9	0
Hay, per 100 bundles	\$12.00	\$15.00	0
Straw	\$4.00	\$6.00	0
Beef, per 100 lbs.	\$8.00	\$9.00	0
Pork, fresh, do	\$8.00	\$9.00	0

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 21, 1867
Flour—Pollards, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Middlings, \$7.50 to \$8.00; Fine, \$8.00 to \$8.25; Super, No. 2 \$8.60 to \$8.80; Superfine \$9.25 to \$9.35; Fancy \$9.40 to \$9.50; Extra, \$9.50 to \$9.75; Superior Extra \$10 to \$10.25; Bag Flour, \$4.50 to \$4.70 per 100 lbs.
Oatmeal (ex brl. of 200 lbs.)—No round lots reported as charging hands—\$6.65
Wheat per bush. of 60 lb.—No sales reported on the spot or for delivery.
Peas per bush.—85c.
Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 42c.
Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal.—worth about 60c to 65c.
Rye per 56 lbs.—Latest sales for forward delivery at \$1.
Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$0.85 to \$0.90.
Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.65 to \$5.72; Seconds, \$5.10 to \$5.15; Third, \$4.35 to 4.40.—First Pearle, \$8.22 to \$0.30.
Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—M—s, \$19.25 to \$20;—Prime Mess, \$15.50; Prime, \$13.50 to \$14.

THE NEW MONTH OF MARY;

OR,
REFLECTIONS FOR EACH DAY OF THE MONTH
on the different titles applied to the Holy Mother of God in the Litany of Loretto. Principally designed for the Month of May. By the Very Rev. P. R. KENNEDY, Price 50 cents.
D. & J. SALLIE,
Montreal.

ACADEMIC HALL,

BLEURY STREET,
TUESDAY, the 28th of MAY, 1867.

CARDINAL WISEMAN'S DRAMA "THE HIDDEN GEN" will be enacted by the ENGLISH ACADEMY OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

By kind permission of Major the Hon. S. Mostyn and Officers, the Band of the Royal Welch Fusiliers will be present.

Doors open at Seven o'clock, to commence at Eight P. M.

Tickets 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents—To be had at Prince's Music Store, Dawson Bros., and Sadlier's Book Stores.

BAZAAR FOR THE GESU.

THE BAZAAR will be OPENED in the FIRST WEEK in JUNE.

Persons intending to present donations are requested to send them in before the end of this month.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL,

Under the direction of the
SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

111 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.—From 9 to 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M.

The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, astronomy. Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence. If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6.00 extra per quarter.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1861.

In the matter of JOSEPH L'ECUYER, Trader, St. Antoine L'Abbe, O.E., Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at the Office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18 St. Sacrament Street in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday the Twenty-Eight day of May, instant, at Four o'clock, P.M., for the Public Examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby requested to attend.

T. SAUVAGEAT,
Official Assignee,
Montreal, 10th of May, 1867.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS OF IMPORTANCE!

WHERE TO GET THE MOST

GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY!

The Subscriber continues to Manufacture for the Wholesale and Retail Trade every style of

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE

AT HIS NEW STAND,

Nos. 7, 9 & 11 SAINT JOSEPH STREET,

Where his increased facilities have enabled him to offer inducements to wholesale and Retail Customers not to be obtained elsewhere. His commodious Ware-rooms will at all times be stocked with every conceivable variety of Furniture, embracing qualities to suit every purchaser. His Stock now is one of the largest in the Province, and consists in part of the following sets of fine Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Sets in Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Chestnut, &c., richly ornamented; and Gained Sets, with marble and Wood Tops. Parlor Sets, ranging in price from \$90 to \$300, carved in armour, fruit, flowers and shell patterns. Very substantial and graceful in design Dining-room suits from \$75 and upwards, according to design and finish.

Chamber Sets from \$20 to \$300, some of which are entirely new patterns, with a full Stock of every article of Furniture in general use; with 12,000 to 15,000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 0 different patterns, constantly on hand for the Wholesale Trade, and many Wood Seat Chairs, from 30 cents to \$100; Cane Seats from \$1 to \$7.

To enumerate my Stock and prices would require such space in City papers, that the small profits at which I have marked my Goods this Spring would not afford to pay; but by following up any old motto of quick sales and light profits, I hope to avoid for the future, as I have in the past, the evil of allowing either Stock or Bills payable to accumulate, which would make a periodical sales and sacrifices necessary, although many pay much higher prices for Furniture at auction than they are generally sold at auction from me or others in the Trade who do a straight forward, legitimate business, and put on only such profits as will enable them to give an honest article for an honest price, and to pay one hundred cents to the dollar, with a strictly close application to business.

Such a course at least I have found it necessary to adopt and follow, and am happy to acknowledge the benefits of such a course by an increase of at least fifty per cent to my business yearly, but especially since my removal to my new premises, where I am to be found constantly during business hours to meet the wants of my Customers, and am rewarded by their acknowledgments of the advantages of purchasing their Furniture at least 10 per cent lower at Nos. 7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph Street, sign of the great Eastern Rocking Chair, Wholesale and Retail Chair and Furniture Warehouse.

All goods warranted to be as represented: if not, they can be returned and money refunded.

Terms.—Under \$100, strictly Cash; \$100 to \$500, 3 to 4 months, \$500 to \$1000, 4 to 6 months, by furnishing satisfactory endorsed notes if required.

OWEN MCGARVEY,
PROPRIETOR.

May 8.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON O.W.,
Under the Immediate Supervision of the 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 reorganized. 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 by 12 yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

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

July 31st 1867.