

Our readers will be glad to learn that the health of Mgr. de Tloa the Administrator of the Archdiocese of Quebec is sufficiently restored to enable him to resume his Pastoral visits.

Their Lordships the Bishops of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe sailed from Liverpool in the steamer on the 24th ultimo, and may be expected to arrive about the middle of next week. We hear that the St. Jean Baptiste, and the Saint Patrick's Societies, are engaged in making arrangements for giving a suitable reception to His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, upon his return from Rome.

DAMAGED GOODS.—"Converted" priests are in bad odor at the present moment, and any one of our evangelical societies which happens to have one in its possession seems as anxious to get rid of him, or to palm him off upon its neighbors, as is a horse-dealer to get rid of a "screw."—There is poor Chiniquy for instance. The Chicago Presbytery have dismissed him for immoral conduct, and the Montreal Synod are ashamed to take him up. The latter body is in, what is popularly termed, a "fix." If they refuse to admit Mr. Chiniquy into their connexion, they virtually endorse and ratify the charges of immorality urged against him by the Chicago Presbytery. If, on the other hand, they admit him, they, by implication, tax their brother Protestants with injustice towards Chiniquy.

Another "converted" priest of the name of Ligier was also spoken of by the *Montreal Witness* of Thursday last week, as preaching in connection with the Baptists of Montreal. Naturally ashamed of such an ally, the Baptists repudiated the fellow at once, in the following terms:—

To the Editor of the Witness

Sir,—Your issue of yesterday contains a paragraph from the *Christian Guardian*, stating that a Roman Catholic priest has lately been converted, and is now preaching in connection with the Baptists of Montreal.

As the latter part of this paragraph may convey a wrong impression, I beg to state that he is not preaching in connection with the Baptists of Montreal, nor is he in any way connected with the Baptist denomination of Canada.

July 25.

A REGULAR BAPTIST.

FATHER CHINIQUY AGAIN.—This degraded creature turned up in Trenton, U.C., on Sunday the 20th ult. It was said that he was going to preach against Popery in a certain house kept by a French Canadian well known to the Police.

PIC-NIC OF THE ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—Pursuant to notice this agreeable re-union took place on Monday afternoon; and in so far as attendance of the public, and admirable management on the part of its promoters, were concerned, was a triumphant success. Some three thousand people visited the Victoria Gardens during the course of the day; and of the excellent arrangements made by B. Devlin, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, and the Committee, it is impossible to speak in terms of too high praise.

Unfortunately a heavy thunder storm about five p.m. disturbed the enjoyments, and broke up the party long before the programme was exhausted. We understand, however, that it is in contemplation to finish the games and distribution of prizes as originally announced.

(Continued.)

Now with Sub Prior Geoffrey's letter before us we may safely conclude that he at least was *evangelically orthodox* as far as the Bible was concerned; and as we have no objection raised against his doctrines as heterodox by his good brother Peter Mangot, we may further conclude that the good Brother also shared his Sub Prior's orthodoxy; and as, had he deemed those doctrines heretical or dangerous to faith or morals, it would have been Peter's bounden duty to denounce the Sub Prior to his Prior—and the Prior's duty after suitable admonitions to denounce him to his General or to his Bishop—and the General's or Bishop's duty to denounce him to the Pope—and as none of these things are on record, and therefore probably never took place, but the good Peter carefully deposited the precious lesson in his innermost soul—we may with a certain degree of probability conclude that Brother—Sub Prior—Prior—General—Bishop and Pope all held these same supremely *evangelically orthodox* opinions concerning the Sacred Scriptures; although they had the misfortune to have their thoughts cast in those *Dark Ages*, so renowned since the Ryerson Bruyere controversy for their *lethargy* and *enslavement*.

But leaving Sub Prior Geoffrey to write pious epistles and Brother Peter Mangot to read them, let us take a cursory view of such incidental mentionings of the Bible in the *Middle Ages* as the most superficial reading of the historians of the period will discover.

When Aldhelm, who became Bishop of Schireburn in the year 705 went to Canterbury to be consecrated by his old friend and companion Berthold, the Archbishop kept him there many days, taking counsel with him about the affairs of his diocese. Hearing of the arrival of ships at Dover bringing books, he hastened thither to

inspect their unloading, and to see if they had brought anything in his line [si quid forte commodum ecclesiastico usui attulissent.] Amongst other books he saw one containing the *whole of the Old and New Testament*, which he bought, and which William of Malmesbury, in the twelfth century, tells us was still preserved.

In the year 780 King Offa gave to the church at Worcester, among other things, a *great bible*—what is meant by this term *great bible*, we shall learn later.

Father Sirmond mentions another *great bible* which was extant in his time, and which had been made by Theodulfus who became bishop of Orleans about the year 794; and which had prefixed to it certain verses composed by the said bishop and a preface written in gold.

In the year 623 Ansegisus gave to his monastery of Fontanelle [of which he became abbot in that year.] "A splendid Bible containing the Old and New Testament, with a Preface and the initial letters of the books ornamented in gold." He also gave to the monastery of St. Flavian "A Pandect translated by St. Jerome from the Hebrew and Greek tongues."

In a return of their property which the monks of St. Riquier at Centule made by order of Lewis Debonnaire in the year 931, we find, amongst a considerable quantity of books, "A complete Bible, in which the 62 books are comprised in one volume," and also "a bible dispersed in 14 vols."

Of the nature of these *great bibles* some idea may be gained from the incident which took place at the sacking of Nantes by the Normans in the year 843. These Normans having ascended the Loire, laid waste Nantes, killing the Bishop in his cathedral with many of the clergy, monks and lay, who had sought refuge therein. After loading their vessels with spoils and captives they proceeded along the Loire to an island, where they disembarked to divide their booty. In this, like many more modern rogues, they fell out, and fell to fighting, so that certain honest men came by their own, or part of it at least. The captives seeing the battle, fled to the most inaccessible parts of the island, and one amongst them more courageous than the rest, seized the *great bible*, threw it on his back, and ran off with it as quickly as its weight would allow him to the rocky fastnesses of the island. The combatants, after fighting their fill, sailed off without troubling their heads about the captives. Thus was the *great bible* of Nantes restored to its owners.

It was a pious custom amongst these *lethargic bibleless* Ages to ratify the transfer of property by the gift of a Bible,—as it were to join the gift of the property to that of the bible, and thus to put it past the possibility of being reclaimed or demanded back. Thus Du Cange cites an instance of this, from the tabulary of the monastery of St. Maur on the Loire, where we read—"this Bible of the Old and New Testament confirms this gift." And in another charter of this monastery bearing date 847, and conveying property to it, we find the words "this book of the Old and New Testament is a gift of this thing."

So great indeed was the importance attached to this Holy Book, and in so great reverence was it held, that it was deemed a fitting gift from a king, and its loss or destruction was deemed worthy of especial mention by the chroniclers of those ages. Thus in the year 845 when Hamburg was burned, and with it the Bible that Lewis Debonnaire had given to Ansharus, it was deemed worthy of notice in the chronicles of the times.

Everhard, Count of Friuli, in his will, dated A.D. 867, in dividing his books among his children, bequeathed his Bible to his eldest son.—This same Count, a little before the date specified, had founded a monastery at Cosing (a little to the south between Lille and Tournay); and it appears that one Vulgarus, a monk, who had laboured therein since its foundation presented several books, to the monastery, and among others a Bible.

Wicbert, who became bishop of Hildesheim in 880, wrote a Bible with his own hand.

Gennadius bequeathed his bible to his four monasteries or oratories. Olbert, abbot of Gembloux, about the year 1048, wrote a volume containing the whole of the Old and New Testament; and Bonus, abbot of Pisa, about the same time gave ten pounds for a Bible. Amongst other books which Thierry, first abbot of the restored monastery of St. Evroul or Ebrulf at Ouche in the diocese of Lisieux, in the year 1050, caused to be written were "all the books of the Old and New Testament."

Stephen who became abbot of Beze in 1088 gave a "Bible as well of the Old as of the New Testament." Bruno gave to the library already containing Wicbert's Bible, a glossed Bible, and Bero in 1190 added another "glossed and elaborated with much zeal of scholastic diligence."

SACERDOS.

Amongst the names of the successful competitors at the late examinations of the pupils of the Christian Brothers Schools in Griffintown, that of Bartholemew Wall should have appeared, and not Ward, as published in last week's issue, as one of the four who carried off the greatest number of honors. We are happy therefore to have it in our power to make an act of reparation to a most deserving pupil.

THE EVE OF THE VACATION AT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, NEAR HOCHELAGA.

(Communicated.)

Once more politely called upon to witness the encouraging signs of progress and success exhibited by our institutions of learning for the education of young ladies, we readily acquiesced in the kind solicitation; and on Tuesday afternoon, July 15th, formed one of the happy guests that participated in the "Commencement" festivities of St. Mary's Academy at Pied-du-Courant.

Within only a half-hour's drive from Montreal, occupying a site whence in every direction stretch the most picturesque landscapes, immediately contiguous to the beautiful Church—a very gem of its kind—served by the urbane and accomplished Abbe Valois, under the fostering care and able direction of the edifying Sisters of the holy names, Jesus and Mary—one of the Religious congregations founded by his Lordship the venerable Bishop of this Diocese—these Conventual Schools, although but just entering upon their third year of existence, bear cheering marks of a much older experience in the beauty, solidity, extent and completeness of the building, in the number of pupils, and in the presentation of these tender charges as so many pinks of perfection, endowed with every grace befitting their sex. The unalloyed pleasure which their performances afforded us imposes upon us a debt of gratitude which we hope to liquidate, in part at least, by paying a deserving though passing compliment to them, as well as to their worthy Directresses.

On entering the spacious exhibition apartment, the natural bashfulness of a stranger in the midst of the fashion and beauty and intellect there congregated, from the same motive that impelled us thither, was greatly relieved by the reassuring presence of the Very Rev. Administrator of the Diocese, who was to preside on the occasion, and whose bland countenance ever causes all around him to feel at home. All timidity was next completely banished by the discoursing of some of the statelest music that the harmonious accord of key-notes ever produced—"Queen Victoria's Coronation March," an artistic effusion every way worthy both of the occasion for which it was originally designed, and of the eminent Lady Sovereign to whose honor it was directed. Although bound under another flag than that which waves over Her Majesty's dominions, yet, while hearing this solemn and diversified symphony rendered by the united action of one skilful and delicate pianist, our unaffected admiration, always great for that model of Queens, and our sympathising reverence so lately experienced for the sacred grief of that most inconsolable of royal widows, became now enthusiastic; and our heart, thrilled by, and beating in unison with, the dulcet echoes vibrating that afternoon air breathed the earnest prayer of a sincere well-wisher, *Vivat Victoria*.

Ourselves again, the enchanting spell of our bewitching musicians being broken, we glanced at the programme of literary exercises, and had the pleasure of reading it in the language of our boyhood. This fact, together with the circumstance, noticed later, of the proclamation of Prizes being made in the same tongue, sustains the name which this Academy has received—without derogating ought from its sister Institutions—Le Pensionnat Anglais, or English Boarding School.

The "Language of Flowers," the first polylogue, spoken with the most artless simplicity, evinced, both by its *grammar* and its *rhetoric*, that the Science of Linguistics had heretofore been unjustly limited to mouldy lexicon, dusty manuscript and rocky tablet. The garden was shewn to be a vast library and a varied museum. Indeed one of the innocent interlocutors seemed so taken with this view of the subject as immediately to agree to the exchange of ordinary school books for the flowers of which she was hearing so much. We offer our appreciation of the merits of the piece, when we style it a skilfully condensed treatise of Moral Botany in which we were sweetly taught, first, to rise from leaf, and bud, and blossom, and petal, and chalice, and color, and fragrance, towards Him who made them all—Who decks the lily with more than Solomon's array, Who causes the wilderness to bloom as the rose; and then to think of her, who is the "Mystical Rose," and the chastest lily of the valleys.

The second polylogue, between England, France, Italy and Ireland, most appropriately personated, was, considering the circumstances which had to govern its composition, a most successful attempt at the Melodrama. Here, we had the melody of poetic numbers, and the sterner sounds of prose; the charm of human voice, and the quiver of harpsichord; the pleading of individuals, and the nations concerned made actually present by the ardor of their partizans; the bearing of floral emblems belonging to these various nationalities, corresponding to peculiarities of temperament conspicuous in the representatives—all forming one complete concert of word and note and fact. The merry land of the Anglo-Saxon was warmly defended by Miss Jane McVey, who, in the course of her remarks, gave the most silencing answer to that unjust reproach too often cast against the English language, namely, that it is a beggarly compound of all languages!

With animation and delicate neatness of style Miss A. Gaudry set before us the strong claims of "La Belle France." Our respect and veneration were engaged for blithe Italia through the eloquence of Miss Julia Renaud; and for the thousandth time, wailing Erin won our heart of hearts by the persuasive plants of Miss Kate McGark. "Castelfidardo," and another soul-stirring piano choral, which closed this international parley, served but to arouse more and more the audience's sympathy in behalf of the "Emerald Isle." The last literary exercise was in French, and showed how that fine language suffers nothing from the English being so well cultivated in this school. Though entitled a polylogue, it gently lapsed into an ode with form voices, giving us Religion in converse with her three handmaids, Faith Hope and Charity. In the looks and general attitude of the fervid participants, we could discover the characteristics

of the holy boons eulogized; the calm composure of Religion in Miss C. Proube, the settled security of Faith in Miss M. Lepailleur, the bright, unclouded expectancy of Hope in Miss H. Valois, and the solicitous zeal of Charity in Miss Renaud. The first named terminated these communings with an epilogue of warning advice, counselling all who would be saved amid the dangers of the world to abide in the Ark of Religion undefiled. She spoke feelingly from the heart; for this young lady, Miss McVey and Miss Renaud finish their studies this year. They are thus the "first fruits" of St. Mary's. Never before have we had the good fortune of examining so many works of art—the proofs of pupil skill—at any other house of instruction; but perhaps the fault was always our own. In this conviction, we have to make honorable mention of the magnificent painting, an "Immaculate Conception," that was hanging at the end of the hall facing the auditory. A few more touches, designed to be given it, will constitute it a chef-d'œuvre. It is by Miss H. Valois. We likewise saw specimens of beautiful needle-work by the same, by Miss Matthew and by Miss Leveille. A prie-dieu, of costly material and great richness of finish, by Miss A. Gaudry, undoubtedly manifests in the expert artist's admirable taste, most praiseworthy patience, and wondrous ingenuity.

After the distribution of Premiums, Miss C. Proulx read an address replete with the generous grateful sentiments of a youthful heart. In terms of well-merited praise she alluded to the two venerable founders of the Institution which she was leaving, Bishop Bourget and M. Valois.

That many long and happy years may still be added to the lives of these great benefactors of the Diocese, enabling them to behold the steady advancement of St. Mary's Academy, is the ardent desire of

IGNATIUS.

The disgusting profanity of the boys which the *Witness* is educating for the gallows, has at last induced the proprietor of that journal to bring one of them before the Recorder for punishment. He selected the most aggravated case, described by himself as that of a boy who cursed, but did not buy the *Witness*; cursing being the offence, and not buying the *Witness* the aggravation; the cursing might have been forgiven, but the aggravation was too much for a saint, for it took money out of his pocket. If it is unpleasant to Mr. Douglan to hear the profanity of those from whom he does not profit, he may judge that it is equally unpleasant to others who have no interest in it. No respectable woman can pass the *Witness* office without running the risk of being exposed to the obscenity of these boys; and the nuisance to the neighbourhood is intolerable.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

The West wing of the Parliament building, Toronto, was totally destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 24th instant. The loss is estimated at \$8,000. Parliament buildings in this Province are singularly unfortunate.

Counterfeit \$100 bills of the Merrimack County Bank, Concord, N.H., have been extensively circulated in Canada West. They are so close an imitation that one house was victimized to the extent of \$1600.

Every effort is being made at present from some parties to induce able-bodied men to leave this country for the other side. Every possible inducement is held out, at one time "Young men are required to look after horses," at another, "Men wanted to build up Troy," and hundreds of different other modes are brought to bear to entrap the unwary. Emigrants are kept in this country whose duty it is to mingle with our youth, gain their confidence and take them to the "land of liberty," where they are to be slaves to politicians, who would rather give their money than their blood for the sake of the country which they ought to defend to the last.—*London (C. IV.) News*.

THE CROPS.—The hay crop, which at one time it was feared would be almost a total failure, is, we are glad to say, turning out much better than was expected. Several farmers with whom we have conversed say there is about an average crop. The wheat looks very good in some localities, but in some places the midge is doing considerable damage. We are informed that the spring wheat, which has hitherto been considered exempt from this pest, is also suffering from the weevil. The lice with which the grain was covered a short time since is not likely to do any serious injury to the crop.—*Norfolk Reformer*.

CAUTION.—There seems to be in this city an organized gang whose purpose it is to make men drunk, convey them over the lines and have them enlisted. The high bounties paid just now in the United States make the branch of business very profitable; but if the authorities here happen to get any of the party into their possession, they will be put out of the way of breaking the law and ruining those with whom they come in contact. This morning a poor woman, mother of ten children, complained to the Judge of the Peace, that two men had fallen in with her husband, had made him drunk and in that condition were about to take him to the States. The tale was one of extreme hardship, the husband having left his employment and his wife and family to starve. The Magistrate said that instant steps would be taken to recover her husband, and if possible, capture the two ruffians who brought him into such trouble.—*Witness*.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS.—We have learned from reliable sources that the Federal Government have garrisoned the American side of the upper St. John river in order to prevent the inhabitants from fleeing across to the British side, and thereby escaping the conscription which it is said will be levied upon the inhabitants of the State of Maine ere many days elapse. We have also learned that attempts are being made to prevent the Catholic Clergyman at Grand Falls from officiating among the portion of his flock residing on the American side of the river. Verily Iro. Jonathan's position must be extremely critical when he is forced to resort to such expedients.—*St. John Courier*.

Births.

On Thursday the 24th inst., the wife of Mr. Michael Bergin, of a daughter.

At Quarryfield, Sault au Roccollet, on the 23rd inst., the wife of M. T. Stenson, Esq., of a son.

Died.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 30th ult., at St. Vincent de Paul, the Rev. M. Carron, formerly Parish Priest of Chateaugay. The reverend deceased was a member of the Society of One Mass and of the *Caisse Ecclesiastique*. The funeral will take place on Monday morning.

In Quebec, on the 27th inst., Ellen Guilloyle, the beloved wife of Mr. John Quinn.

At Durham, Ormstown, on the 18th July, John O'Meara, Esq., J. P., aged 67 years, a native of the County Carlow, Ireland. May he rest in peace.

At Kenyon, Glangarry, on the 22nd ult., Catharine Kennedy, wife of Capt. J. Kennedy, aged 65 years.

DEPARTURE.—At Trenton, on the 20th ult., Angus A. Kennedy, of Charlottetown, Glangarry, aged 27 years, deeply and deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends.

EMIGRATION.—"Who is Minister of Immigration? an esteemed contemporary asks; adding, 'the impression was general, that immigration had been placed in charge of Mr. McGee.' In common with many journals, we have endeavored to hasten the arrangement alluded to, under a belief that the member for West Montreal would serve the province beneficially as the head of the immigration department. It is understood, however, that the Cabinet have decided upon not availing themselves of the power conferred by Mr. Cartier's bill of last session; and Mr. Evanturel, the head of the Bureau of Agriculture, will therefore continue to discharge the duties belonging to the Minister of Emigration.—*Quebec M. Chronicle*."

The present untoward position of affairs in the States—the certainty of an enormous national debt, no matter how the struggle eventuates, and the consequent heavy taxes, together with the prospect of a draft to fill up the broken ranks of their armies—have caused a stampede from the other side of the lakes into Canada.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

THE OLD LADY'S FUNERAL RIDE.—Mrs. Partington's old man 'stepped out' one day, into eternity, as we all must, sooner or later. Mrs. Duzenberry asked Mrs. P. for the particulars of her poor Paul's demise and burial. "Oh, Mrs. Duzenberry, poor Paul died suddenly, and we buried him. He had a very awful cough afore he died, and tried all the doctors 'cause he wanted to be cured. He never heard of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, which give relief in ten minutes, and soon effect a cure; if he had my poor old man would now be long with me, and free from all cough, cold, hoarseness, etc.' Only 25 cents a box.

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, July 30, 1862.

Flour—Pollards, about \$3; Middlings, about \$3.50 Fine, about \$3.90 Super No. 2, about \$4.20; Super, \$4.45 to \$4.55; Fancy, \$4.62 to 4.70; Extra, \$4.80 to \$5; Superior Extra, \$5 to \$5.25. Bag Flour, per 112 lbs., \$1.50 to \$2.00. The near approach of harvest has caused the country demand for coarse flour to fall off greatly, and we reduce quotations considerably; all grades are dull. The current rate for fresh No. 1 is 4.50.

Oatmeal per brl, of 200 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5. Wheat.—Western, 90c, to \$1.02; Canada, 90c. to \$1.02—the latter for Golden Drop; Fall Wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.12. There is some inquiry for Canada Wheat, which is preferred for Bag Flour.

Corn per 56 lbs, 45c, to 40c. Barley and Oats—No transactions.

Pens per 66 lbs, 75c to 82c. Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, \$6 72; Inferiors, \$6 85; Supply and demand good. Pearls, about \$6 55; Pearls are very dull and ten cents lower.

Pork—Mess \$10 50 to \$11; Thin Mess, \$9 50; Prime Mess, \$9; Prime, \$8 74 to \$8 50. All dull.

Hams—Smoked, 54c to 62c; Sugar-Cured, canned do, 74c to 9c; Shoulders, 3c to 4c.

Butter continues to be inquired for, the medium, and fine qualities move readily as follows:—Medium at 10c to 11c; fine 12c to 13c.

Eggs 10c. Lard 7c to 8c; in demand. Tallow 7c to 8c.—*Montreal Witness*.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the Society's New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, on MONDAY EVENING next, 4th instant. The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock (By Order)

P. O'NEARA, Rec. Sec.

August 1.

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. Jun. 17, 1862.

WANTED by a Canadian Lady of good Connections a Situation in a respectable Family; Can Teach English and French, Piano and Organ. Address General Hospital, Ottawa. July 24, 1862. 8t.

GRAND BAZAAR.

ON MONDAY THE 4th INSTANT,

THERE will be opened a GRAND BAZAAR at the SALLE D'ASYLE ST. JOSEPH, in aid of the Hospital, and of the Salle D'Asyle.

The Hospital deserves the favorable attention, and the sympathies of all charitably disposed persons. Besides sheltering numbers of the poor, the infirm and aged, it finds a home for the orphan. Its Orphan Department is the most extensive in Montreal, containing about two hundred and twenty children. The number last year was still greater, but from want of funds the Sisters have been compelled to reduce their establishment.

This Bazaar will be one of the most attractive ever offered to the public; and to the interesting exercises of the little children of the Salle D'Asyle will be added the attractions of a large and beautiful collection of objects for sale and raffle—many of which have been sent from Paris.

The Bazaar will be open throughout the week. At half-past three o'clock in the afternoon the proceedings will commence with the exercises of the children's classes. The doors will be open to ten o'clock.

Children unaccompanied by their parents or grown up relatives will not be admitted. Tickets of admission, which must be shown at the door, may be procured at the Salle D'Asyle.

CONVENT,

ESTABLISHED IN HUNTINGDON, C. E., Under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame

THIS Institution will be opened for Boarders and Classes on the 2nd of September 1862. The course of instruction will embrace the French and English languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, and the use of the globe; Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, an insight into Chemistry and Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Conchology, Music, Drawing and Painting. Every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-work will be taught to the pupils. Differences of religion will be no obstacle to admission, provided the pupils conform to the general regulations of the house. No deduction, except for sickness, will be made in the terms which can be known at the Convent, or at the residence of the Rev. L. G. Gagnier in Huntingdon.