MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER.
NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1868.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Dress Material for the Sea-Shore—Serge.

A Suit that Rarely Fits Well—A law-suit.

What is the worst seat to hold one up? Conceit.

Pin-Money—What is expended in bowling-alleys.

Whatever else you may choose to sip, let alone gossip.

A grocer is like a highwayman when he lies in weight.

Avoid extremes; neither get your feet nor your head tight.

Is the "coming woman" any relation to the passing bell(e)?

How To Cure a "Girl of the Period"—Put a full stop to her.

The camel wanted to have horns, and they took away his ears.

It is much easier to get over the rent of a garment than of a dwelling.

Favorite Airs of Mammas with Marriageable Daughters—Millionaires.

Counterfeit virtues are often a more popular currency than the genuine.

The ants in not a few houses in the city, just now, far exceed the uncles.

Friends are most often like the negro's moon—"Nebber shine dark nights."

Why is a poor singer like a counterfeiter? Because he is an utterer of bad notes.

Why does a clock always look bashful? Because it keeps its hands before its face.

The more a woman's waist is shaped like an hour-glass, the quicker will the sands of life run out.

The country, just now, looks extremely green—as do, also, some of the city people who visit it.

"Genius will work its way through," as the poet said, when he saw a hole in the elbow of his coat.

A writer may be said to be more free than a king, inasmuch as he can "choose his own subjects."

Bishop Meade, of Virginia, once said: "Our girls are poorly educated, but our boys will never find it out."

A young lady, on being asked what calling she wished her sweetheart to follow, blushingly replied that she wished him to be a husbandman.

A cynical pedagogue gives it as his opinion, that, now-a-days, ladies seem to treat their waists as vulgar fractions—to be reduced to the lowest terms.

A person, passing through a certain town and observing upon a door the name of Haswell, remarked the gentleman's name would be as well without the H.

That young man to whom the world "owes a living" has been turned out of doors—his landlady not being willing to take the indebtedness of the world on her shoulders.

An old salt sitting on a wharf, the other day, very soberly remarked: "I began the world with nothing, and I have held my own ever since." A terse and suggestive biography.

A man, in telling about a wonderful parrot hanging in a cage from the window of a house which he often passed, said: "It cries 'Stop thief!' so naturally that every time I hear it *I always stop!*"

A subscription paper was lately circulated with the following object in view: "We subscribe and pay the amount opposite our names for the purpose of paying the organist and a boy to blow the same."

"Rose, my dear," said a mother to her daughter, "if you are so prim and reserved, you will never get a husband." "Ma," replied the young lady, "unless the poets tell fibs, a prim Rose is not without attractions."

"Pray, Mrs. Radriski, why do you whip your children so often?" "La, Mr. Worthy, I do it for their enlightenment. I never whipped one of them in my lifetime that he didn't acknowledge that it made him smart."

A man, having hurt his forehead, was advised to rub it with brandy. Some days after, being asked if he done so, he answered: "I have tried several times, but can never get the glass higher than my mouth!"

Nine-tenths of mankind are born grumblers. During a recent wet spell, a gentleman ventured to congratulate his umbrella-maker. "Yes, that's all very well, sir," he replied; "but, then, there's nothing whatever doing in parasols."

"Mamma, why does papa call a newspaper an organ?" "Because papa wants to go to Congress, and he can't go without 'facing the music.'" "What is 'facing the music,' mamma?" "Giving *stamps* to the organ-grinder, my child."

A conceited coxcomb, with a very patronizing air, called out to an Irish laborer: "Here, you bog-trotter, come and tell me the greatest lie you can, and I will treat you to a glass of whisky." "By my word," said Pat, "an yer honor's a gentleman."

The other evening a gentleman pointed out a dandified-looking individual to his friend as a sculptor. "What!" said his friend, "such a looking chap as that a sculptor? Surely, you must be mistaken." "He may not be the kind of one you mean," said the informant, "but I know that he 'chiseled' a tailor out of a suit of clothes, last week."

An Englishman, a Scot, and a Hibernian sat, respectively, one bitter cold day, beneath St. Paul's cathedral. "What will you take," was the interrogatory, "to sit outside there, for half an hour, in your shirt-sleeves, on the summit of St. Paul's?" The Englishman replied he would take a sovereign to do it. The cautious Caledonian, being asked, responded with a counter query: "What'll you gie?" But when the Irishman was asked what he would take, the mother-wit of the land of humor replied: "Faix, I'd take a cowld!"

SCIENTIFIC AND MECHANICAL.

A New Process for Working Flour. A process has recently been patented in England, by which the bran of flour after being separated is ground into an impalpable powder, and then again mixed with the flour. In this way all the nutritious ingredients are preserved, while the fineness of the flour is not affected.

Manufactured Milk.—Mr. J. C. Morton has published a good article on "Town-Milk"—that is, the milk sold in towns—from which it appears that the customers suffer in health and in pocket from the roguery which prevails among the retailers. Ten samples of milk were bought at shops in Blackfriars, the Strand, St. Giles's, and north and south of Hyde Park. Only one was pure; in all the others, there was more water and less cream, and the price was from fourpence to fivepence a quart. A calculation was made, that by selling milk at fivepence, after adding one-fifth to the water, and taking away one-third of the cream, the yearly profit on a sale of one hundred gallons a day would be two thousand pounds. So dishonesty makes money, while infants die for want of good milk, and the population at large is defrauded in one of its prime articles of nutrition.

Liquifying Laughing Gas.—The uniform efficiency and safety of laughing gas as an anesthetic has prompted the *British Medical Journal* to suggest that a bottle be made strong enough to hold the gas in a liquid form, and of such weight and dimensions that it may be easily carried by the surgeon in his daily rounds. At present it is used by dentists from large gas-bags, into which it is placed as soon as made. Laughing gas is composed, according to the new notation, of two atoms of nitrogen and one of oxygen. These elements are the principle constituents of common air. Laughing gas or nitrous oxyde can be liquified under a pressure of seven hundred and fifty pounds per square inch when at the temperature of forty-five degrees Fahrenheit. The most convenient and safe receptacle for the liquid would be a brass or copper tube, not more than a foot in length, and of such thickness as to resist a pressure of at least fifteen hundred pounds, or several small tubes of the ordinary thickness might be united side by side and made entirely safe.

The Chlamyder.—Mr. Pouchet, Director of the Rouen Museum of Natural History, in his new work thus describes the habits of this curious bird: "The speckled chlamyder is a bird resembling our partridge, but is distinguished by its deep color, relieved by clear spots, and by its neck, which is adorned with a red collar. For the location of their nest the couple choose an open spot exposed to the sun. Their first care is to make a path of round pebbles; when they deem it sufficiently thick, they plant in it a little avenue of branches. They are seen, for this purpose, to bring from the country slender shoots of trees of about the same size, which they thrust solidly by the thick end into the interstices of the stones. The branches are disposed in two parallel rows, converging a little in such a manner that they form a miniature shrubbery. The plantation is a yard in length, and is sufficiently wide to allow the two birds to walk alongside of each other in the interior. This grove being finished, they devote themselves to embellishing. Each starts out foraging in the fields, and brings back all the sparkling objects it can pick up—pearl shells, birds' feathers, all that can charm the eye. These trophies are suspended at the entrance to the grove, which soon begins to shine in the sun like a palace of the Arabian Nights. In the places frequented by the chlamyders, if a traveler loses his watch, his knife, his seal, he does not spend his time looking for it on the ground—he knows where to find it."

Propagation of Sounds in Tubes.—M. Kundt has made a series of elaborate experiments to determine the velocity of sounds in tubes. He finds that the velocity diminishes with the diameter of the tube, but this diminution only becomes sensible when the diameter is equal to one-fourth of the length of the air-waves producing a given sound. Starting with this diameter, he finds the velocity of sound diminishes with the increase of pitch, or in other words, the velocity increases as the length of the air-waves increase. In tubes of small diameter he discovered that fine powder distributed over the interior checked the progress of sound in direct proportion to the quantity and lightness of the powder; yet a roughness in the tube itself does not retard sound. The amplitude of the air-waves or the intensity of sound was found to produce no influence on the rate of propagation. In this connection we may allude to the experiments recently made by M. Regnault, of the French Institute. He used the new sewers of the city of Paris for the purpose of determining the force of the air-waves producing sound. By firing a pistol in tubes and sewers of various diameters he found that the sound was carried, in a passage 4.2 inches in diameter, through a distance of one thousand two hundred and eighty-two yards; in a passage 11-8 inches in diameter, four thousand one hundred and ninety-four yards; in a passage forty-three inches in diameter, ten thousand four hundred and ninety-four yards. The manner of constructing the tube and the material of which it is composed exercises a great influence on the rapidity with which sound is transmitted.

Rules to Regulate our Conduct.—A man should be wise in dispute; a lion in battle and conflict; a teacher in his household; a counselor in the nation; and arbitrator in his vicinity; conscientious in action; content with his state; regular in his habits; diligent in his calling; faithful in his friendship; temperate in his pleasure; deliberate in his speech; devoted to his God. So he will be happy in his life, easy in his death, and an esteemed example for his successors.

Hypocrisy.—The consummate hypocrite is not he who conceals vice behind the semblance of virtue, but he who makes the vice he has no objection to show, a stalking-horse to cover darker and more profitable vice which it is for his interest to hide.

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT.

Naples Biscuit.—Beat eight eggs; add to them one pound of flour, one pound of powdered sugar, one teaspoonful of essence of lemon. Bake in a quick oven.

To Glaze or Varnish Drawings.—One ounce of Canada balsam and two ounces of oil of turpentine, well dissolved. The drawing to be previously washed over with a solution of isinglass.

To Extract Fruit Spots.—Let the spotted part of the cloth imbibe a little water without dipping, and hold the part over a light common brimstone match at a proper distance. The sulphurous gas which is discharged soon causes the spots to disappear.

Duke of Devonshire Cake.—One pound of flour, one pound of currants, three quarters of a pound of sugar, half a pound of butter, half the peel of a lemon, half a pound of citron; whisk all together with eight eggs, add a little brandy. Bake in a slow oven two hours and a half.

Princess Cakes.—Butter, half a pound; sugar, half a pound; rice flour, one pound; six eggs, one gill of sweet wine, one teaspoonful of caraway-seeds, one teaspoonful of soda, quarter of a pound of raisins; add water sufficient to form a batter; drop into buttered pans, and bake until done.

Lamb's Head with Brain or Liver.—Blanch the brain or liver, and mince them as for a sheep's head, introducing only the yoke of an egg; mix with a little milk, stir in quickly, add a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, and the juice of half a lemon, lay it on the dish with the head over, and serve.

Pickled Cucumbers.—A correspondent says: "I have, after trying various ways to save cucumbers, found the following the best. Make a pickle as follows: one part vinegar, two parts water, three parts salt; to which add four ounces of horse-radish for every half-barrel. Fill the cask, or whatever vessel is to hold the pickles, half full of this pickle, pick the cucumbers with the butt of the stem on, and wipe and put them into the vessel. When it is full, place a cloth over the cucumbers, and a board, nicely fitted, over the cloth. A weight should be placed on the board to keep the cucumbers under the pickle. When needed for use, soak and put them into vinegar as usual."

GROCERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS.

W. H. KER. JOHN W. EVANS. EDMOND KER.
W. H. KER & CO.,
RECEIVING, FORWARDING,
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LAVACA AND VICTORIA, TEXAS.
At Victoria we make no extra charge for receiving and forwarding, and will pay Railroad Freight and charges on all consignments to us for sale or shipment. jy26 tf

GROCERY STORE.....GROCERY STORE.
Corner St. Andrew and Magnolia streets, Keller's Row.
The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Grocery Store from the corner of Lafayette and Dryades to the corner of Magnolia and St. Andrew streets, Keller's Row, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Family Groceries, which he will sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other Grocer in the city.
R. GANNON,
Corner St. Andrew and Magnolia streets.
jy12 6m Keller's Row.

CITY MONEY AT A PREMIUM.
I. G. BERRY. PETER HART
BERRY & HART,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES.
No. 71 Camp street, New Orleans.
Country orders promptly attended to.
N. B.—Goods delivered to any part of the city, free of drayage.
City Money received at a Premium of Five Per Cent over the current rates. mh15 6m

CHISM & BOYD, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Dealers in
Bagging, Rope and Twine; Iron Ties, Hay, Corn, and Oats,
No. 82 Poydras, Street, New Orleans.
mh29 tf

J. T. GIBBONS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, CORN MEAL, AND HAY,
35.....Poydras street.....35
my17 1y New Orleans.

N. W. HAYS. P. Q. TUNSTALL. J. P. TUNSTALL.
HAYS, TUNSTALL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
—IN—
Western Produce, Hermetically Sealed Goods, Fruits, and General Merchandise.
Particular attention paid to Customhouse business, Purchasing, and Forwarding.
34.....NEW LEVEE STREET.....34
NEW ORLEANS.
Connection of Russell, Hays & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Je21 3m

JOHN HENDERSON,
DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 88 Tchoupitoulas street,
fe16 1y New Orleans.

UNDERTAKERS—BUILDERS.—PAINTERS.

F. JOHNSON, UNDERTAKER,
No. 303 Carondelet street, corner of Clio.
Metalic, Mahogany, Walnut and Plain COFFINS always on hand.
All orders for Carriages promptly attended to.
mh22 1y

R. CONDON, UNDERTAKER,
No. 243 Magazine street, corner of Delord, New Orleans.
Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Metalic Burial Cases and Caskets; also, Mahogany, Walnut, and plain Coffins. Bodies disinterred, embalmed, and carefully shipped. Carriages to hire. mh15 1y

A. LEITZ, UNDERTAKER,
No. 825 Tchoupitoulas street, between First and Second.
Hearses and Carriages for hire.
Funerals attended to in person by the proprietor; and he hopes, by strict attention, to obtain a share of the public patronage. ap19 1y

ANDREW LEO,
HOUSE CARPENTER,
No. 213 St. Charles street, between St. Joseph and Julia streets, New Orleans.
All orders promptly attended to. my3 3m*

WM. KELLY, BUILDER, CORNER MAGAZINE and Terpsichore streets. Repairing, Sitting up, and all Job Work in his line satisfactorily attended to. fe9 6m

THE MORNING STAR
BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,
No. 140 Poydras Street, New Orleans.
This Establishment is now fully prepared to execute al kinds of JOB WORK, such as
CIRCULARS, CARDS,
ENVELOPES, DEEDS,
CONTRACTS, INVOICES,
MORTGAGES, HEADINGS,
CATALOGUES, AUCTION BILLS,
HAND BILLS, BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES, BILLS OF FARE,
BANK CHECKS, DRUGGISTS' LABELS,
DRAY RECEIPTS, BILLS OF LADING
PROMISSORY NOTES, Etc., Etc., Etc
ON THE MOST ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

TINNERS—PLUMBERS—IRON WORKERS.

PHILIP McCABE, COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET-Iron Worker, and Dealer in Stoves and Grates, No. 166 Camp street, New Orleans.
Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done with dispatch.
An assortment of Tin Ware always on hand, and made to order. my31 3m

EDWARD O'ROURKE. MATTHEW MEAGHER.
O'ROURKE & MEAGHER,
STEAM BOILER MANUFACTURERS
—AND—
BLACKSMITHS,
Nos. 183 and 185 Fulton, and 213 New Levee streets
between St. Joseph and Julia streets.
Low Pressure, Locomotive, Flued and Cylinder Boilers, Clarifiers, Filters and Juice Boxes made at the shortest notice.
Will make contracts for Boilers, and all necessary connections, such as Fire Fronts, Grate Bars, Steam and Stand Pipes, Valves, etc. Chimneys and Breeching, all of which will be furnished at the lowest foundry prices.
All work done at this establishment will be guaranteed equal in point of workmanship and material to any in the city or elsewhere.
Planters and Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our work and prices. mhe3 1y

D. McKENDRICK,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, GAS FITTER, Etc
464.....MAGAZINE STREET.....464
Between Race and Robin,
From twenty years' practical experience in the business, can warrant all work entrusted to him. No pains shall be spared to merit the confidence of his patrons, by having all orders promptly executed with the best materials and latest improvements, on the most moderate terms.
DWELLINGS, OFFICES, STORES, etc.,
Fitted up with Water and Gas Pipe.
HOT, COLD, PLUNGE,
And Shower Bathing Apparatus.
WATER CLOSETS, WASHSTANDS, HYDRANTS,
SHEET LEAD, ZINC, COPPER, and FAUCETS,
GALVANIZED IRON.
GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, etc.,
AND THE
CHALLENGE COOKING RANGES,
mh1 1y For hot water pipe attachments.

JOHN M'INTYRE. M. H. APPLEGATE
McINTYRE & APPLEGALE,
PLUMBERS,
—AND—
Dealers in Cooking Ranges and Boilers, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Wash Stands, Kitchen Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Ale Pumps, Sheet and Lead Pipe, Brass and Plated Cocks of all patterns.
146.....POYDRAS STREET.....146
NEW ORLEANS,
N. B.—Agents for Colwell's, Shaw & Willard's Patent Tin Lined Pipe.
Hydrants put up, extended, and repaired. Repairing neatly done. fe23 1y

BAKERIES AND BREADSTUFFS.

"MARGARET."—(MARGARET HAUGHERY.)
BREAD AND CRACKERS BAKER.
No. 76 New Levee, near Poydras street, New Orleans.
Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Bread, Cream Biscuits, and Crackers of every description; all made by machinery, at lowest market prices. mhl 1y

CAHILL & COFFEY—
JACKSON CORN MILL AND FEED STORE.
Nos. 726 Levee and 35 Water streets, Fourth District,
NEW ORLEANS,
DEALERS IN
Hay Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Potatoes, Oil Cake, Rock Salt, etc., and Manufacturers of Self Raising Flour.
Also have constantly on hand, a superior quality of fresh-ground Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Hominy, Grits, Chicken and Cow Feed, Corn Bran, etc.
All orders promptly filled and shipped, and goods delivered in any part of the city, free of drayage.
We sell cheap for Cash. Give us a call and convince yourselves. ap12 1y

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. STANISLAUS ACADEMY, BAY ST. LOUIS Miss.—This institution, conducted by the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, has been in successful operation since 1855. It is beautifully situated on the shores of the Bay, commanding an extensive view of the Gulf, and affording all the advantages of the sea breeze.
The spacious recreation grounds, well shaded by ever greens; the holiday walks in the neighboring woods, and sea-bathing in summer, are for the pupils great incitements to healthful amusement.
The delightful situation of Bay St. Louis and the facility of access to the place, at all seasons of the year, are so well known that only a passing notice of these advantages is necessary.
The system of government in this institution is strictly mild and paternal, infractions of the established rules being prevented by a constant watching over the conduct of the pupils.
The religious and moral instruction of the pupils and their domestic comfort are attended to with the utmost solicitude, and constant attention is given to the formation of character by inculcating principles of virtue, and habits of politeness, order, neatness, and industry.
The scholastic year commences on the 15th of January, and ends on the last Thursday of November, thus the annual vacation lasts about six weeks.
Pupils are received at any time of the year. The age of admission is from seven to sixteen years.
The course of education comprises all that is taught in commercial institutions, namely: Reading, Penmanship, English and French Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, etc.
TERMS:

Board and Tuition, per session, payable half yearly in advance	$250 00
Washing, per session	10 00
Bedding, per session, (optional)	10 00
Doctor's Fees	5 00
Vacation, if spent at the institution	50 00
EXTRA CHARGES:	
Piano and Violin, per month, each	6 00
Use of Piano, per month	1 50
Flute, per month	4 00
Brass Instrument, per month	1 00
Spanish and German languages, per month, each	5 00

Each boarder should be provided with twelve shirts, twelve pocket handkerchiefs, twelve pair stockings, six cravats, four pair of drawers, six towels, six table napkins, four summer frock coats, six pair summer pantaloons, two winter coats, two pair winter pantaloons, three pair shoes, one cap, one matrass, (3 feet long and 2½ broad,) one double woolen blanket, one pillow, four pillow cases, three pair sheets, one mosquito bar, combs, brushes, etc., all marked with the name in full.
No advances are made by the institution for clothing, traveling, pocket money, etc., unless a sum of money be deposited to cover these expenses.
The number of pupils is limited. Parents and guardians will find it advantageous to enter their sons or wards in the beginning of the session.
For further particulars, apply by letter to Brother Odon, Director of the Academy, addressed to Bay St. Louis, (Shieldsboro',) Miss.
References—Mr. Thomas Layton, President of the Southern Bank, New Orleans; Rev. Father Jourdon, Superior of the Jesuits' College, New Orleans; Rev. Father Derier, Pastor of the Assumption Church, Third District, New Orleans; Brother Athanasius, corner of Lawrence and Massachusetts streets, Mobile; Very Rev. Pellicer, at the Cathedral, Mobile; Rev. Father Coyle, St. Vincent Church, Mobile. fe29

EDUCATIONAL.

PASS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss. Incorporated October, 1856, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi. Directed by the Christian Brothers.
Having long felt the many inconveniences attending a boarding school in the city, the Christian Brothers have been unfiring in their efforts to procure an eligible site for one in the country, and they have now the satisfaction of informing their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining many advantages which could scarcely be found all together in any other. The building at Pass Christian, hitherto known as the "Pass Christian Hotel," has been purchased with this view, and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students and their parents, as once it was to the summer excursionist.
The spacious buildings of the hotel, now adapted to educational purposes, the ample and well-shaded play grounds and surrounding groves, the sanitary influence of the wide-spread pine forests in the rear, with the opportunities for sea bathing afforded in the Gulf immediately in front, and the delightful sea breezes, all concur in making Pass Christian College whatever its directors could claim for it, or any of their patrons desire.
That nothing might be wanting to the institution, a complete gymnasium has been constructed, an extensive library of select works established, and a charter obtained from the State Legislature, by which it is empowered to grant diplomas, confer degrees, and bestow all literary honors.
The class rooms, study halls, dormitory, and refectory are on a scale equal to any in the country.
With greater facilities than those which have already won for the Christian Brothers the confidence of the public, they will now be better able to promote the physical, moral, and intellectual development of the students committed to their care. The system of government is mild and parental, yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline. No student will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory; students of all denominations are admitted, and their religious opinions are unrestricted.
The academic year commences on the first of October, and ends at the beginning of August.
N. B.—Classes will be kept open during vacation for those who may desire to avail themselves of the opportunity.
TERMS:
Payments—Term of five months, invariably in advance
Board, washing, tuition, and doctor's fee, per term of five months..... $165
Entrance fee, to be paid once only..... 10
Vacation at College..... 60
EXTRA CHARGES.
Music—Piano, per term of five months..... $30
" Violin, (strings furnished), per term of five months..... 26
Music—Flute, or any other wind instrument, per term of five months..... 20
Drawing, per term of five months..... 24
Use of instruments, in the study of natural philosophy and chemistry per session.....
BRO. ISAIAH, President.
Agent in New Orleans—Charles D. Elder, No. 140 Poydras street. Post-office address, Box 2034. fe9

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE—DIRECTED BY THE Christian Brothers—Corner of Poyfarre and Foucher streets, New Orleans, La.
This Institution, incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the year 1858, and empowered to grant Diplomas, confer Degrees, and bestow all literary honors, offers many advantages for the physical, moral, and intellectual development of Students. It is commodious and well ventilated; situated in a quiet and healthy part of the city. Its successful career is marked by the high degree of public confidence it has already gained, and the annual increase of the number of Students. The system of government is mild and parental, yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline. No pupil will be received from another College without unexceptionable testimonials; and none will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory. Pupils of all denominations are admitted, and their religious opinions are unrestricted.
TERMS:
Payments to be made quarterly, in advance, as follows: The first, on the first Monday in September; the second, on November 15th; the third, on February 1st; and the fourth, on April 15th.
Tuition—(Collegiate and Commercial Courses)—per quarter of 2½ months..... $8 00
Tuition—Second and First Preparatory Classes, per quarter of 2½ months..... 15 00
Tuition—Third Preparatory Class, per quarter of 2½ months..... 12 50
Tuition—Fourth Preparatory Class, per quarter of 2½ months..... 10 00
Half Boarders..... 27 00
EXTRA CHARGES.
Music—Piano, per quarter..... $15 00
" Violin, (strings furnished,) per quarter..... 13 00
" Flute, or any other Wind Instrument, per quarter..... 10 00
Drawing..... 12 00
Students entering after the beginning of a quarter, will pay the quarter in full; but proportional deduction for the time elapsed, if a week or more from the beginning of the said quarter to the time of entering, will be made on the bill for the ensuing quarter.
Books and Stationery furnished at current prices.
No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted illness or dismissal; in which latter case, however, it is respectfully suggested to parents and guardians to bear in mind that when a Student leaves the Institution without permission, or does not satisfactorily account for protracted absence, which he repeatedly transgresses the rules of the College in matters of importance and after proper admonition, incurs, according to the President's judgment, the penalty of expulsion, the Directors do not hold themselves bound to refund any of the money paid in advance.
No Student received for a shorter period than one Quarter. No deduction made when withdrawn during the Quarter, no matter how short a time he may have been in the College.
COURSE OF STUDIES.
COLLEGIATE.
English Literature, Logic and Rhetoric, History, Ancient and Modern; Elocution, Metaphysics, Ethics, Chemistry; Algebra, higher; Geometry, Plane, Solid, and Spherical; Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy; French, Grammar and Composition; Latin and Greek.
COMMERCIAL.
Grammar, Epistolary Correspondence, Composition; Geography, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, History, French. Particular attention paid to Penmanship.
PREPARATORY.
Junior Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetical Tables, Cyphering, and French Reading.
Intermediate Classes—In addition to the above, Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Intellectual and practical; Sacred History, Composition, Elocution, Algebra, elementary; French, Music, vocal and instrumental, and Latin Grammar.
OPTIONAL STUDIES—FRENCH, DRAWING, MUSIC.
Special attention is given to the Musical Department, both vocal and instrumental. Two brass bands, the members of which are chosen among the students of the College, rehearse daily under the guidance of a competent professor.
The Commercial Department is expressly designed for young men who intend to devote themselves to the accountant's profession.
There is an examination held each quarter, when the students are promoted, though they may be promoted oftener in case of remarkable proficiency. At the end of the scholastic year is held the public examination, at the close of which premiums are distributed according to merit. Vacations commence about the 3d of July, and end on the first Monday in September.
Agent in New Orleans—Charles D. Elder, No. 140 Poydras street. Post-office address, Box 2034. fe9

ST. CHARLES COLLEGE.—THE SESSION AT ST. Charles College (Grand Coteau, La.) will commence on the 24th of October, to end, as usual, about the 20th of August.
TERMS:
Board, Tuition, Washing, Stationery, and Medical Fees, $200 in gold, or the equivalent in public currency. Entrance fee, $10.
Books and Medicines form extra charges.
Music, at the option of the parents, $8 per month.
The articles of Bedding, if furnished by the College, $10 per annum.
The terms are to be paid by half session, in advance; the first instalment being due the 24th of October, the second being due the 20th of March.
No advances for clothing, traveling, or similar expenses will be made by the Institution exceeding the sum of money deposited by the parents for these purposes.
The age of admission is from ten to fifteen years. It is required that the pupils know previously how to read and write.
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This Literary Institution, incorporated by the State Louisiana, and empowered to confer degrees, is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
The buildings are well adapted for the purpose. A courtyard, entirely cut off from the street, is reserved for recreation; so that, from the arrival of the pupils, at 7:30 A. M., till their departure at 4 P. M., they are constantly secluded and superintended.
The course of instruction embraces Greek, Latin, English, French Poetry, Rhetoric, History, Geography, Mathematics, Astronomy, Natural and Mental Philosophy, with the addition of Bookkeeping and the usual Commercial Branches.
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