Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.
NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1873

JUVENILE COLUMN.

THE SCARLET GERANIUM

In going for the first time up a narrow alley in one of our large cities, my attention was attracted by a window, on the sill of which stood a broken pot, with a scarlet geranium in it. The love of flowers is a bond of union with all classes, rich and poor, young and old. I never see them in the cottages of the poor without knowing that there is one feeling at least in which the inmates and myself are in sympathy. To give a cutting of a favorite plant, what a pleasure it gives to many a poor woman, a plant which she has struck and nurtured herself, and which seems to be almost a part of her being. It is the one way in which they can, with a certain amount of pride, give some return for little acts of kindness shown to them. And it seems as if the great God loved to see these beautiful works of his giving pleasure and solace to the poor, for they appear to flourish and blossom better in their humble abodes than in those of their richer neighbors.

I had entered the alley for the purpose of becoming acquainted with its inmates. I being a visitor of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, it had been just included in my district, and, I know the abode of a very wretched set of people. I went from house to house; and reserving the cottage with the geranium plant in it until the last, feeling quite sure that there, at any rate, I should meet with some amount of civility. And I was not mistaken, for on knocking, a clean-looking woman opened the door and invited me to walk in. Everything bore the mark of extreme poverty. In the only chair in the room was seated a young girl, apparently in the last stage of consumption. Very emaciated and weak she appeared; but there was an expression in her face which excited interest more than compassion, an expression which I can hardly describe; it seemed to have its origin within, and to be quite independent of external circumstances.

I asked her a few questions about her health which she answered simply and without one word of complaint. Then I drew her attention to the geranium, and said I hoped from seeing it there that she was as fond of flowers as I was. A slight color tinged her cheek, and she smiled, and she was about to reply, when her mother said—

"Oh, there, I don't know what we *should* do without the flower; it is everything to her; how she does treasure it, to be sure."

I asked what made it so precious; had it been a gift from some one she loved?

"Not that exactly," she said, "and yet it is a gift, a gift from my Father's hand, always saying to me: Consider the lilies, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, shall He not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?"

I took her hand in mine, and silently thanked God for giving me this lesson of faith and patience.

She continued, however, seeing that I was silent. "My beautiful plant, it has a little story too. When I was a little girl, we lived at the other end of the city, up a court that was better than this, for mother was better off then, and poor father was alive. Opposite to us lived a cobbler, who was always at work, night and day, I used to think. Let any one go into the yard, he never looked off from his work; there he sat with a large scarlet geranium growing in an old earthen pan on one side of him, and a thrush in a wicker cage on the other. As a child, it was my great delight to slip out and stand to watch the old man work.

I remember well one day when he said to me: "Little maid, which do you like best, my flower, bird, or the old man himself? You seem very fond of coming to see one or the other of us."

"I think I like you," I said, "and the other."

"God bless you," said he, "give me your little hand. Ah! it is a long year ago since old Johnny held a little child's hand in his like this," and he wiped a tear away with his shirt-sleeve. I was half frightened, and as soon as he released me I ran away; but before another day had passed, there I was again making friend with old Johnny.

He told me another day funny little stories about his bird, which was a great pet of his, and then added: "Do you know, little one, when I am busy at work, my geranium and this good old bird talk to me of God. I look at them and think of the wonderful hand that made them, and of the loving Saviour who used to teach his disciples to consider them. I am a lonely old man now; once I had two little maids to cheer my home; now these are all my worldly treasures."

"We left his neighborhood two or three years since, and then he gave me that plant, hoping it would be as great a comfort to me as it had been to him. I went out to service and left the plant with mother, and am sorry to say, soon forgot the good things he told me, for you see, ma'am, they had not got into my heart. Then I was taken ill, and was obliged to go home to mother, and poor father fell from the scaffolding of the new Hall, and was brought home dead, and, oh! it was a sad house, and in my trouble I began to think of old Johnny's sayings. Fourteen months ago 'tis since I was first taken ill. At first it seemed so hard to be laid by, but old Johnny heard I was ill, and came round to see me, and talked so beautifully to me about death, and heaven, and reading to me bits out of his prayer-book, that I was led to find salvation in Christ, and now I am only waiting for God to take me to himself."

She looked up and smiled so sweetly as she uttered these last words that, notwithstanding her pale, wan face, I thought I had never seen any one so beautiful. I have given her words as nearly as I can remember; but there were many interruptions, occasioned by the oppression of her breathing and her cough. She lingered for a few weeks, during which I saw her many times. One morning, just as I was leaving home for a few days, her mother came to my house to tell me she was gone, and brought me, at her desire, her precious geranium. It stands in the same old pot on my table, and whenever I feel inclined to give way to feelings of discontent, I look at my plant, and think of the young girl to whose suffering it had been such a balm.

Many of us little know how much pleasure we can give to the poor by the gift of flowers. In sickness, especially in lingering illness, a little nosegay of simple flowers will often help to relieve many an hour of suffering. I know of one good woman who visits much amongst her poorer neighbors, who devotes part of her garden, of which she is very fond, to the cultivation of flowers, on purpose to cull them for bouquets to decorate the blessed Virgin's altar, and to take with her on her errands of mercy, and I wish that more would follow her example.—*Guardian Angel.*

The Coast of California.

[From Picturesque America—Appleton & Co.]

The purpose of this article is to depict that portion of California that is washed by the surf of the Pacific, and which, for the most part, is walled in toward the east by the mountains of the Coast Range. This strip of territory is of variable breath; sometimes the mountains recede from the shore as if dreading the fury of the ocean, and sometimes they press boldly to its very brink, and run out huge promontories far into the proper domains of the many-voiced deep. The vicinity of such places, for many miles, bears the impress of this eternal contest, in the shape of huge masses of basaltic and trap rocks, which have been torn apart by the waves, and which stand sometimes isolated, sometimes in groups in the midst of the waters. All along the coast line, from Eureka, on Humbolt Bay, to Sonoma County, the shore is rendered interesting by these gigantic fragments, around which the wind howls with fruitless fury, and where the wild birds of the ocean congregate in myriads, deafening the tourist with their tumultuous cries.

The inhabitants of the coast are, for the most part, Americans, but there is a lingering remnant of the Spaniard, and a trace of the Russian, dating back from the far-away times when the Russian Fur Company was established here, and was a power in the land. The means of traveling are twofold—the mud-wagon in summer and the stage in winter—the stage being of that ponderous variety known as the Concord. A pleasanter way than either is to go on horseback; and the mustangs, which though small in size, are excellent, can be purchased for a moderate sum. The roads are not very good, it must be confessed; and there are bad bits, especially where the track winds round the base of a mountain. But they are good enough to the contented mind, and stage communication has never been interrupted. The tourist will find little scenery of sufficient grandeur to interest him until he approaches Cape Mendocino. Here the mountains, which previously were low down upon the line of the horizon, come right up to the sea. After crossing the Eel River, a stream of considerable magnitude, the road winds along the skirts of Mount Pierce, a huge mountain, which terminates a long range of high hills, running parallel to and not far from the sea-coast. The sides of Mount Pierce are positively covered with the famous redwood; and the eye ranges over miles and miles of this magnificent tree without detecting any other kind. Some of these are no less than three hundred feet high and twelve feet in diameter, and the magnificence of these mountain-forests can well be imagined. In the early morning, as the mud wagon painfully climbs up the foothills, the eye delightfully watches the mist slowly departing from the tall tops of these giants. A thick veil lies upon the cliffs and the sea, also unillumined by the sun. To the left, however, slanting arrows of red light come up beside the crags and fall upon the columnar trunks of the redwoods. The deep green leaves seem gilded at the edges, and the bark of cinnamon-color glows under the red rays. Above, half-way up the trees, there is a point where the early sunlight and the mist are at strife. At this place, the mist wreathes and circles about under the influence of the sun, and this movement communicates itself slowly, very slowly, to the deep bank of mist above, where the grays are pure, and have no contact with the glowing arrows of Phœbus Apollo. The sky above is wonderfully clear, tinged a little with saffron back of the mountain, and a few stars tremble lazily over the deep, dark pall of gray fog that overhangs the ocean. We can hear the slow, solemn pulsing of the waves and the roar of the breakers as they beat upon the rocks. A few light, wandering *cirri* suddenly become visible overhead, a tongue of fire licks the topmost crag of Mount Pierce, and warms its barrenness. The cloudlets become a pale red, the mist upon the trees creeps up higher, and more and more of the dense foliage becomes visible. In five minutes, while we are gazing at the light moving upon the crags of the mountain-side, and, the mist departing from the red-woods upon its broad flanks, all, all has become clear; and seaward the eyes are charmed with such a bit of rugged grandeur as the artist has depicted. The cliffs are not high, but along them are the fragments that the sea in its fury has overwhelmed after centuries of never-ending warfare. In a kind of inlet, standing like the monument of some great one in a market-place, is an isolated rock of fantastic shape. It is of basalt, seamed and scarred very strangely. The sea has worn a passage through the base, through which the waters plash and rage unceasingly. The height of the arch thus made gives us an idea of the fury of the storms that have beat upon this tower of the sea-birds. If this did not exist, we might infer it from the difference of color in the rock. Above, the tones are pure gray; but below, where the tempest reaches, of a dark brown. The crest is of a dazzling white, from the guano of the wild-fowl that inhabit there, and breed, and bring up their young. In the early morning they are silent until the mist has lifted; then one starts up, and he goes circling round the cliff, pouring out harsh and discordant cries, then another joins in, and another, until all the adult birds are on the wing, and the rock is left in possession of the young ones, that scream for food as long as they can see a single bird in the air. In a few minutes, of all the thousands of birds that were circling about, not half a dozen are in sight. All have gone a-fishing in such places as they are acquainted with; and, if one might linger, doubtless he would see the birds return one by one with food for their young ones. Among the inhabitants of such rocks the pelican, the cormorant, and the large kind of sea-gull, are the most conspicious, but occasionally there is a fowl called the murre, whose eggs are considered a great delicacy, and are sold by hundreds of thousands.

Nothing can be more tumultuous or less pacific than the waters of the Pacific Ocean along the Mendocino coast. Where there is a sandy beach, which is not often, it is pleasant to watch the incoming waves, and to compare them with those of the Atlantic. We at once perceive that there is a considerable difference. In the Atlantic the surf is seldom more than six feet high, and the serried line of waters that comes dashing onward is rarely more than two hundred yards long. In fact, gazing at the sea that breaks upon the Long-Branch shore, or upon the sands of Cape May, or upon the western side of Martha's Vineyard, or upon the petrified beach of Santo Domingo, one can see without difficulty ten or a dozen waves breaking on the shore or advancing in line, all within the field of vision afforded by one glance. It is not so here. The waves, in the first, are not so frequent. Accustomed to the Atlantic quick pulsation, the traveler waits with impatience, even with a degree of pain, for the roar of the breakers on the Pacific coast, and has about concluded that the sea has given the thing up as a bad job, when the tremendous boom bursts suddenly and unexpectedly upon his ear. Then, the waves are twelve feet high and a mile in length, and advance with a solemnity of motion which words cannot describe. The curves described by the falling crests of such waves are infinitely finer than any thing which the Atlantic presents; and the boiling fury with which they crash upon the beach and churn the sands is, at first sight, appalling. Around such isolated rocks as those presented by the artist they rage and raven, like the dogs which the poets fabled around Scylla. All along the Mendocino coast they have worn the cliffs into strange and wondrous forms, beating out caverns where the lower part is conglomerate rock, and series of arched cellars into which tons of sea-weed and *debris* are thrown. The basalt, which is the leading character of the crust, is not uniform in texture, some parts being very much softer than others. Wherever this occurs in the proximity of the waters, they have invariably scooped out the soft rock, making all kinds of mystic arches, siren rings, and gate-ways of Poseidon. This is not infrequent, and occasionally happens in spots accessible to the human foot, sometimes even in close neighborhood to the stage-road. The surface is covered with a rank, coarse grass, which even mules disdain, and which the wandering goat will not even look at. Sometimes a cactus will bloom along the cliffs, and there is a species of thistle, with very handsome bluish-green leaves and a large yellow-flower.

A ROMANTIC LIFE.—A very amiable and truly Catholic gentleman died recently at the St. Addresse, near Havre, France. This was the Duke de Rianzares, whose romantic career will, in all probability, furnish subjects for the novelists of the future. The Duke was of a very humble origin and remarkably handsome, in short an Adonis. Chosen on account of his splendid figure, as a gentleman of the royal guards of Madrid, he one day formed part of the escort of Queen Christina, then the youthful widow of Ferdinand VII. The Queen was going to the Shrine of Atocha, and on leaving the church dropped her handkerchief. The guard picked it up and at once restored it to her Majesty with such grace that he at once won her heart. She ordered him to walk by her litter and conversed with him all the way back to the palace. The next day he was promoted to the rank of usher and invited to the court balls. Three weeks afterwards he was privately married to the Queen, and their marriage was publicly made known in 1844. Fernando Munoz, for such was his name, was now created Duke and *grandissimo* of Spain. He followed Christina into exile and both have lived together in the most exemplary fashion ever since. The Duke was exceedingly modest, never interfered in politics and occupied himself principally with the charitable concerns of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of which he was a most zealous member. All the royal family of Spain was attached to him, and he died in the arms of his wife and her daughter, Queen Isabella II. He leaves several children, amongst whom the beautiful Princesses Czartoriski and Del Drago are the best known. The good gentleman used to visit every day some poor person, incognito, and spent much of his money in decorating the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Paris.—*Catholic Review.*

A writer in the *Engineer*, in discussing the question as to whether it will be possible to run a locomotive engine and train at the speed of one hundred miles an hour, presents the following interesting facts regarding the average rates of express trains, past and present: In England, the average speed on the best mail-coach lines, in 1829 and 1830, was a little over ten miles an hour; in the following year this rate was advanced to thirty miles. At present the highest railway speed in the world are attained on the Great Western Railway, England, which may be taken roundly at fifty miles an hour. Although it is said that Brunel once traveled from Swindon to London at the rate of eighty miles an hour, the writer expresses his belief that "we have never been able to obtain the shadow of a proof that this speed has been reached under any circumstances or at any time whatever on any railway." In one instance, a train on the Great Northern Railway, consisting of sixteen cars, drawn by one of Sterling's great outside-cylinder express engines, running on a level or slightly-falling gradient, attained the unprecedented speed of seventy miles an hour. And the Yarmouth express, on the Great Eastern road, sometimes has reached the speed of sixty-four miles an hour down the Brentwood bank. In the United States, on the Boston and Albany road, the fifty-four miles between Springfield and Worcester were run by an engine with sixteen-inch cylinder, twenty-two-inch stroke, and six and one-half-inch drive-wheels in fifty-eight minutes. Much of this run was done at the rate of nearly seventy miles an hour. In view of these facts, it is believed that on a first class line a speed of sixty or seventy miles an hour may be available with safety, though a much higher velocity could not be attained without incurring enormous risk of derailment.

M. de Fonvielle, the French astronomer, expresses the opinion, founded on the state of the ice in the polar seas, that the coming winter in our latitudes will be more than ordinarily severe.

EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT VINCENT'S COLLEGE,

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MISSOURI.

This institution, conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Mission or St. Vincent of Paul, is beautifully located on the Mississippi river, forty miles above Cairo, and one hundred and fifty miles below St. Louis.

The College buildings are large, commodious and well ventilated. The grounds are beautiful, extensive, and well adapted for healthful exercise.

The College is of easy access. Regular daily packets touch at Cape Girardeau.

The scholastic year begins on the FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, and ends about the first of July.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, per scholastic year	$250
Washing, and mending of articles washed	25
Physician's Fee and Medicines	10
Instrumental Music	40

For further information apply to
Rev. A. VERINA, C. M.,
President of the College.
Or to Rev. THOS. J. SMITH, C. M.,
St. Joseph's Church, New Orleans.

Mr JOSEPH MITCHEL, Cashier of the Mutual National Bank, No. 106 Canal street, New Orleans, is hereby authorized to receive and give receipt for any money which may be paid to him for account of the above Institution.

A. VERINA, C. M., President.
New Orleans, August 3, 1872. au7 73 1y

NAZARETH ACADEMY,

BARDSTOWN, KENTUCKY.

Nazareth has been a boarding school for young ladies for the last sixty years, during which time it has received an extensive patronage from the Middle, Western and Southern States.

It is open for the reception of pupils at any time of the year.

The cars run daily from Louisville to Bardstown, stopping at Nazareth Station.

The scholastic year is divided into two Sessions; the first commencing on the First Monday in September, the second commencing February 1st.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, Bed and Bedding, Washing, Doctor's Fee and the Higher Branches, per Session	$112 00
Lower Branches, including Board and Tuition, Bed and Bedding, Washing, Doctor's Fee, per Session	101 00

Music, the Languages, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges.

For catalogue apply to the
MOTHER SUPERIOR,
an24 2m Nazareth, near Bardstown, Kentucky.

ST. JOSEPH SCHOOL,

CORNER PRYTANIA STREET,

One Square from Napoleon Avenue.

This Institution for the education of Young Ladies, with a Preparatory Department conducted by the Sisters of Charity, will reopen its classes and resume its former exercises on Monday, September 1st, 1873.

The course of instruction pursued embraces all the branches forming a solid education.

TERMS PER MONTH.

Invariably in Advance:

English Classes, per month, from	$2 to $8
French " " "	2

No deduction made for absence.

— Extra Charges —

Vocal and Instrumental Music at Professor's charges. Plain and Fancy Needlework, Stationery, etc.

For further particulars apply to the Sisters, at their residence on Napoleon Avenue. au24 tf

ST. MARY'S DOMINICAN ACADEMY,

GREENVILLE, LOUISIANA.

This Institution offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who wish to receive a solid and useful education. It is situated about five miles from New Orleans, on the Carrollton Road, in one of the most healthy sections of the State.

The Academic Year commences on the First Monday in September, and terminates on the last day of June. It includes two Sessions of five months each.

Pupils entered during a Session will be charged only for such a portion of it as may remain. No reduction will be made for those who may be withdrawn before the expiration of the Session, unless in case of sickness.

The Institution at Dryades street will be prepared to receive a limited number of boarders on and after the 1st of October.

Address, for particulars, Superioress St. Mary's Dominican Convent, or Pastor of St. John the Baptist Church. au2 tf

VILLANOVA COLLEGE,

DELAWARE COUNTY,

PENNSYLVANIA.

This Institution, chartered with University privileges, is under the charge of the Augustinian Fathers, and offers superior advantages to students who desire to make a thorough Classical, Scientific or Commercial course. It is situated on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, eleven miles from Philadelphia. Railroad Station and Postoffice on the College grounds.

— TERMS —

Per session of five months (in advance) $150

For particulars, send for a catalogue.

VERY REV. T. GALBERRY,
jy20 73 1y President.

COLLEGE OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION,

Corner of Common and Baronne streets.
NEW ORLEANS.

This Literary Institution, incorporated by the State of Louisiana, and empowered to confer degrees, is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The buildings are well adapted for educational purposes. 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 is threefold: Preparatory, Commercial and Classical.

The Preparatory Course is for beginners.

The Commercial Course is for those students who do not wish to learn Latin and Greek.

The Classical Course is for those who desire to have a complete education.

French is taught in the three courses.

Students are not admitted, unless they know how to read and write.

The moral and religious training of the students is the leading objects of the instructors.

Every month a report is sent to parents, stating conduct, progress, rank in class and attendance.

The academical year begins on the first of October and closes towards the end of July.

TERMS:

Collegiate Course, payable in advance, and in United States currency, two months, $20.
Preparatory Course, $16.
ap27 73 1y REV. F. GAUTERLET, President.

INSTITUTION OF THE SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH

Corner St. Philip and Galvez streets,
New Orleans.

The government throughout this establishment is mild and parental. The pupils are never separated from their instructresses. Recreation, table, dormitories, are the same for all. In *short, everything* tends to promote affectionate union between the Sisters and the young ladies intrusted to their motherly care.

The instruction is thorough and solid, and in harmony with the requirements of society. The course comprises (in both English and French) all the branches of knowledge cultivated at the present day. Each language is taught by natives of respective countries, so as to insure correct pronunciation.

The academical year closes with a public exhibition and distribution of premiums, to which parents are invited.

Education is here the object of special attention and solicitude. Governing those placed under their charge by moral suasion alone, the Sisters of St. Joseph endeavor to inculcate principles of solid piety, require the strict observance of polite and amiable deportment, and instil feelings of respect and affection towards parents.

Pupils of all denominations are admitted.

NOTA.—During the bathing season, the Boarding School is moved to the Bay St. Louis, where the Sisters of St. Joseph have a flourishing academy.

TERMS—To be paid in advance, as follows:

Boarding, per three months	$54 00
Washing, " "	10 00
Entrance, " "	10 00
Music Lessons and use Instrument	24 00
Singing Lessons	6 00
Drawing Lessons	9 00

Pastel, oil painting, according to the number of pupils.

Needle-work in all is varieties, golden embroidery, artificial flowers, is taught to the boarders without extra charge.

For farther particulars address, "Superioress of the Academy of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Box 1511, New Orleans;" or, if more convenient, apply to
THOMAS LAYTON,
no24 72 1y or C. D. ELDER, Agent.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY-JEFFERSON COLLEGE,

PARISH OF ST. JAMES, LA.,

Situated on the Mississippi River, Sixty Miles above New Orleans.

This ancient and magnificent establishment, incorporated by a law of the Legislature, and empowered to grant diplomas and degrees, will be opened about the 3d of November. It is under the direction of the Marist Fathers, who form a society specially devoted to education. College Point and Convent Landing are convenient and regular landing places for steamboats going to and returning from New Orleans.

TERMS:

Payable in U. S. currency half yearly in advance:

Board, tuition, washing and stationery, per term of five months	$130
Doctor's fees and medicine, in ordinary cases of illness (for all), per annum	10
Entrance fee to be paid only once	10

N. B.—All music lessons are to be paid for monthly in advance.

REFERENCES:

His Grace, the Most Rev. Archbishop of New Orleans.
The Rev. Clergy of Algiers.

For further details, apply to the Rev. President, at the College.

MR. P. POURSINE,
oc19 73 1y No. 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

A CARD.

At the request of friends desirous of placing their daughters under my instruction, and in order that others who may wish to avail themselves of the same privilege may have an opportunity of doing so, I respectfully inform parents and guardians, and those in charge of educational institutes, that I will give lessons in VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, on terms satisfactory to all. Church Music a specialty.

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Between Roman and Prieur streets,

Adjoining St. Ann's Church.

Cars of Canal and Claiborne and Dumaine and Fair Grounds lines pass within two squares of residence.
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Corner of Constance and Berlin streets.

This Institution for the education of Young Ladies, with a Preparatory Department conducted by the Sisters of Christian Charity, has reopened its classes on September 1st, 1873.

The course of instruction pursued embraces all the branches forming a solid education.

TERMS:

English and German classes per month ....from $1 to $2
EXTRA CHARGES.—Piano, French, Plain and Fancy Needlework, Stationery, etc.

For further particulars apply to the Sisters, at their residence, on Constance street, between Milan and Berlin streets. oc5 1f

SPRING HILL COLLEGE.

This long-established Institution, so favorably known to the people of the South, will enter upon its Forty-fourth Scholastic year on

OCTOBER 7, 1873.

With the old advantages of a sound Classical and Commercial Education, the Directors of the College can now offer to their patrons the additional advantages of a first-class building, entirely new, and much superior to the former College in point of ventilation, arrangement and accommodation.

The Professors being members of a Society which for three hundred years has devoted itself to the Education of youth, have in their favor the great advantage of long traditional experience. The Education they profess to give is based upon Religion and Morality, and has for its aim, not only to adorn the minds of their pupils with useful knowledge, but also to instil into their hearts the esteem of virtue and a practical love for the duties they will have to discharge in after life.

The Plan of Instruction consists of three principal Courses: the Preparatory, the Classical and the Commercial. The Preparatory course lasts ONE year, and is intended to prepare the younger students for a higher class, either in the Classical or Commercial course.

The CLASSICAL Course lasts SIX years, and embraces all the branches of a thorough Collegiate and University Education. At the end of the sixth year those who give proofs of the requisite knowledge in the Greek and Latin languages, and show sufficient proficiency in Mental and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and the higher branches of Mathematics, are entitled to the degree of *A. B. (Bachelor of Arts).*

The Degree of Master of Arts (A. M.) is awarded to those who devote a second year to the study of Philosophy and Science in the College, or who have passed two years in the practice of a learned profession.

The COMMERCIAL Course lasts THREE years, and embraces all the branches usually taught in Commercial Colleges. The third year of this course corresponds to the fifth and sixth years of the Classical course. The Students attend lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry with the members of the Graduating class.

The age of admission is from nine to fifteen years; and to be admitted one must previously know how to read and write.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TEN MONTHS.

Entrance Fee, first year only	$ 15 00
Board, Tuition and Washing, payable half-yearly, and in advance	300 00
Medical Fees	14 00
Bed and Bedding	14 00

Circulars can be obtained by addressing the
PRESIDENT OF SPRING HILL COLLEGE,
Near Mobile, Ala.
THE JESUIT FATHERS,
Corner Baronne and Common streets, New Orleans.
P. POURSINE, College Agent,
an10 73 1y 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

ST. STANISLAUS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI.

This institution, chartered by the State Legislature, and conducted by the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, has been in successful operation since 1855. Beautifully situated on the shores of the Bay, commanding an extensive view of the Gulf, and affording all the advantages of the sea breeze and bathing in the Summer, its splendid location is a great incitement to healthful exercise and amusement for the pupils. The Commercial Course comprises all the branches of a good English education.

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	$0 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

For further particulars, apply to
BRO. FLORIMOND,
mh30 73 1y Director of the College.

PASS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE,

MISSISSIPPI.

The Halls of this Institution are open to young desirous of pursuing a thorough Commercial, Scientific or Classical Course of Studies.

Next session begins October 1st, 1873.

Terms, per annum, $300.

oc27 72 1y BRO. LEONIDIAN, President

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Corner of Camp street, (Late 243 St. Andrew.)

Gives special attention to saving of the natural teeth. Artificial Teeth inserted with or without extracting the roots. Prices within the reach of all.

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