ning Star and Catholic Messenger.
W ORLEANS, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1875.

JUVENILE COLUMN.

PEOPLE WHO NEVER GO TO SCHOOL.

"I wish I never had to go to school an r day!" exclaimed Harry Dean impa ly, while hunting around the sitting- n to find his school-books one morning. "You needn't go to school if you don't to, my son," said Mr. Dean quietly ing down his newspaper.

Harry looked astonished for a moment, en burst out:

"I needn't I? Won't that be jolly! imes I'll have!" and off he bounded, shout, to tell Nellie, that he was going to school any more.

"Well, you may be a dunce then if you said Nellie; "for my part, I prefer to something;" and she walked off with ty.

Dean was a peculiar man. He had of letting his children learn by their experience, and did not so much gov- them, as teach them to govern them- ves.

Harry had a grand time that morning— t he persuaded himself that he had ough he had to admit to himself, that aying alone wasn't so nice as having me one to play with. After dinner, Mr. ean asked him if he'd like to ride that on.

"I want to show you some people who go to school, but spend their lives g a good time,' as you boys say. If re to spend your life so, of course people are those you will like best, ive with."

"What sort of people are they, father?" ed Harry with interest.

"Oh, you'll see!" was the reply, as they out to the buggy.

They rode through a very pleasant s and over rolling prairies for about miles, when, as they came near a small opening, Harry was surprised to see father drive up to a tree and prepare to his horse.

"Why do you stop here, father?" he ed.

"Just in that grove are the people we me to see," answered Mr. Dean.

Harry looked more closely, and saw or four wigwams.

"O, Indians!" he said.

"Yes," answered his father, "Indians are only people I know of, who never go to hool—even when they have a chance— d that is the life you have chosen."

The horse was now tied, and they drew er. There were several wigwams, of broad pieces of bark laid against es stuck in the ground. The poles came gether at the top, and a hole was left for chimney. Out of each one came a thin moke, which was a sign that it was near pper time.

Mr. Dean went up to the door and told arry to look in.

In the middle of a hut was a fire, and er it hung a black kettle with some rrible smelling stuff boiling in it. A ty looking squaw was attending to the ttle, and driving out dogs and children ternately. She didn't look much like dainty Indian maiden you've seen pictures, with pleasant face, and graceful ged wrappings.

r from it. An old calico jacket and tle petticoat were her clothes, and a arful looking blanket lay there ready to put over her, when she had finished her ork.

The men outside were lounging around, n wrapped in a blanket. Some were oking, but most of them were not even ing that. Sitting or lying around, they emed like so many dogs. They paid no ttention to the visitors, so they walked ound at their leisure.

When the meal was ready, they had the easure of seeing how they took it. The quaw merely took the kettle off the fire d stood it on the ground. The family uatted around it, each putting his hands to the dish and helping himself, and each emed to try to see how fast he could uff himself.

"You see the women too have a tolerably ay time Harry," said Mr. Dean; "no shes to wash; only when nothing but the ones remain in the pot, to stand it out for e dogs to lick, and then it's ready for the ext meal."

"But what makes it smell so horrid in e wigwam?" asked Harry.

"Partly the oil in which they cook their eat. By the way, wouldn't you like to ste it?" and Mr. Dean started to go in, Harry took his arm.

"O, no, father! please don't; I should ink—!"

Mr. Dean smiled.

"The smell comes partly from that, artly from the dried fish hanging from the alls, partly from the dogs, and partly om the Indians themselves."

"Well, I'm sure I never want to put my ead in again," said Harry.

"It isn't very pleasant. Let us go and ook at those papooses."

Sure enough, hanging from a low tree ear by, were two or three Indian babies.

"Do you know how they take care of In- babies? They take a board a little nger than the poor little thing, lay the on it, and wind cloth around the . The poor little thing is all bound ar to his chin, arms and legs alike ; and there it stays all day, looking round, but never crying. Sometimes it angs on a tree or bush, sometimes stand- against a rock, and sometimes hanging the mother's back, with their droll and sharp black eyes peeping out on world.

Harry looked at it and pittied the babies, on turned to some boys, who were ing themselves with bows and arrows. Dean to try their skill, threw some up in the air, and they shot at never failing to hit the penny.

now Mr. Dean said they must go, on they were on their homeward

"Father," said Harry, "what do you sup- ey had in that kettle to eat?"

ed dog, perhaps," said Mr. Dean. don't object to anything. Last when their stock food got low, nt to Mr. Brown's when he killed , and devoured all parts of the ahimals he had thrown away."

h!" said Harry.

wasn't very nice. They won't learn English; they won't adopt an im- ents in living, they prefer to live do, no better than brutes. In the r they hunt and fish all the time to d enough to last in the winter, yet e of them could be persuaded to calf or a pig for food. If they have plenty to eat and not much trouble to get it, they are contented."

"They ain't much like the Indians I read about in the 'Deerslayer,' Father."

"No; not more than they are like the usual pictures we see of them. However, people who prefer to remain ignorant, and never go to school, are always low and degraded, and get worse as they grow older."

Harry blushed a little, but Mr. Dean went on:

"Being ignorant, they are of course superstitious; they believe in signs and omens, in witches and evil eyes. They spend their time in the long winter in telling horrible stories of ghosts or ogres or other fearful things, or else in bragging of their great deeds—their string of scalps.

Mr. Dean said no more about the lesson he had tried to give Harry, but noticed that the next morning he was the first one ready for school.

"Why, Harry!" said Nelly "*you* going to school? I thought you were not going any more."

"Well, I've changed my mind," said Harry, quietly. "Can't a fellow change his mind?"

Results of the Ecclesiastical Legislation in Germany.

The following letter from a correspondent in Germany was read at a recent meeting of the Catholic Union of Great Britain, and published in the London *Times* by the request of the Duke of Norfolk. In it the actual results of the late ecclesiastical legislation in Germany are summed up, and important facts, not generally known, are stated regarding the financial relations between the Church and the Prussian Government:—

"December 30, 1874.

"You will, I hope, kindly excuse me for keeping you waiting such a long time for an answer to your questions. In the beginning I had not all the information at hand I wanted, but now I am too happy to comply with your wishes by putting you in possession of the following facts:—

"1. Five Bishops have been imprisoned—the Archbishop of Posen (3rd February), the Archbishop of Cologne (in March), the Bishop of Treves (in March), the Bishop Coadjutor of Posen, and the Bishop of Paderborn. The Archbishop of Cologne has been released about two months ago, but will have to go into prison in a short time.

"2. Fines have been imposed upon all the above-named Bishops and upon the Bishops of Munster, Hildersheim, Breslau, Culm, Ermland, Limburg—*i. e.*, all the Bishops of Prussia, except the Bishop of Osnabruck. The See of Fulda is vacant. Domestic visits from the police or the officers who sold their furniture have been received by those of Cologne, Treves, Munster, Hildersheim, Breslau, Culm, Posen, Limburg.

"3. How many priests there are in prison at this date I cannot say, but up to the 3rd of December—since the beginning of the Falck Laws—1,400 priests of Prussia have either been sent to prison or fined on account of these laws; about 100 have been driven out of their country, or several counties have been forbidden for them; and some few who persisted in returning to their flocks after they had been driven by the police over their frontier have been banished to the Isle of Rugen. In most of the prisons they are treated decently, just like political prisoners, but in some places—for instance at Dusseldorf and Cleve—they were kept in the same room with criminals, and treated like them in a manner of which no German Catholic paper dares give a description, as this would make the situation of the poor priests still worse. But in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies which will begin in the middle of next month, the Catholic members are going to lay the details before the House and the astonished country.

"4 Not the head magistrate of each town, but the County Courts, have power to punish a priest acting according to his conscience against the infamous laws, but how differently they judge you may see from this fact. The Bishop of Paderborn ordered a Pastoral to be read, which treated, among other points, of the behavior of the old Catholics. Now all those priests of his diocese who have read it have been summoned before the courts, some have been sent for this horrible crime to the fortress (Festung) for four weeks, some for three, two, and one week, some for only one day; some have been discharged.

"5. The number of priests who have been '*gesperrt*' is about the same as that of those who have been imprisoned or fined. In one diocese with which I am well acquainted only sixteen priests have been '*gesperrt*,' but seventeen head priests who have died have, as yet, no successors, as they would be '*gesperrt*' at once. A priest who is '*gesperrt*' is not allowed to say Mass or to perform any kind of sacerdotal functions, and has to leave his own country, if he does so, till the sentence of the Court has been decided upon.

"6. Of course it is true that private houses of the laity are liable to the visits of the police, and their drawers to be searched. In Prussia my house is not my castle; the State is omnipotent, and has, therefore, power over my house.

"7. I do not know how many instances there are of gentlemen being put into prison for speaking according to their consciences, but certain it is that there are more than the one known to you. It is not possible to say or to write anything displeasing to Bismarck without being called before the Court. On the 16th of December a member of the German Parliament, a Jew and Democrat, Herr Sonnemann, of Frankfort, took all by surprise by saying in the presence of Bismarck that he (Bismarck) had within a short time ordered not less than 784 persons to be summoned before the judge to be punished for having offended him, chiefly in Catholic newspapers; a few days ago he summoned a poor needlewoman (*Nathern*) for some incautious word, although she had begged pardon in a letter to him. And you have no idea how many things he considers offences against his person. For instance, a Jewish paper of Vienna, the *Neue Freie Presse*, had said that Bismarck has kept back some letters of the Austrian Imperial Family to Queen Augusta of Prussia in 1866, which could have avoided the war between Prussia and Austria. This statement was cited by a Catholic paper of Prussia, together with the remark, 'it could not be believed,' and Bismarck summoned the Prussian editor, who was imprisoned for three months.

"8. I lastly must call your attention to one fact not known in England. I have often seen it stated in English newspapers that the Catholic Bishops and priests are paid by the Government. This is not true. In 1803 the Prussians took away the property of the Catholic churches, monasteries, convents, etc., and the Holy See agreed afterwards to the secularization on the condition that the Government should pay a certain amount per annum to the Bishops and Chapters, and that before the year 1830 they should give forests, the revenues of which should be equal to that amount. Now the last condition has never been fulfilled by the Prussian Government, and what they pay is nothing like as much as the amount of the revenues of the secularized Church property they received in the year 1803. Moreover, at present those revenues have more than doubled. Thus for instance, they took from a church and monastery property worth at that time £1,050 a year, which now produces at least £2,000 per annum; but the amount of their annual payment since 1803 for the sustentation of the Church, and for priests, sacristans, etc., is a little more that £150 altogether. But, on the whole, there are but few priests who are paid even such trifling sums by the Government after hard trials, and not else, on account of the secularized property of their benefices. Thousands and thousands of Catholic priests in Prussia do not receive a farthing from the Government; nevertheless they must obey the Falck Laws, otherwise they will be '*gesperrt*,' fined, imprisoned, and banished. Such is the state of things in this country."

Lucy Hooper, in a Paris letter, says of the German hair trade: "The highest-priced hair is pure white, long tresses of which are not sold by the pound, but by the single hair, each hair being valued at about half a cent. The most valuable of the natural hues is pale gold; a switch of that color was displayed, valued at nearly $100, even in that wholesale mart. The greatest curiosity I saw at Wetzlar was a switch of light-brown hair, measuring six feet in length, and for which $100 had been paid to the original owner.

Buy your trusses and braces where they are made and fitted, at H. Spillmann's, 93 Baronne street.

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

A MILD APERIENT AND GENTLE PURGATIVE, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the Pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all corruptions, and restore the diseased system to perfect health. AS AN ANTIDOTE TO CHILLS AND FEVER THEY HAVE NO EQUAL. FOR DYSPEPSIA THEY ARE A SPECIFIC. FOR SICK HEADACHE AND BILIOUS COLIC THEY ARE A SURE CURE. FOR CONSTIPATION, RHEUMATISM, PILES, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK AND LOINS, NERVOUSNESS, A POSITIVE REMEDY. FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, WITHOUT A RIVAL. When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray street, New York.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye

is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown and acts like magic. The best in the world. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1 a box.

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

THE GHASTLY RECORD OF DEATHS that result from pulmonary affections is frightful. There is no disease that is so insidious in its attacks as Consumption By the neglect of "slight colds" they soon become deep seated and defy remedies which, if applied at the outset, would have averted all danger. Dr. Tutt's Expectorant has proven itself THE MOST VALUABLE LUNG BALSAM ever discovered. A DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMAN of New York pronounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth century," and says "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough. Office, No. 18 Murray street, New York. ap12 74 1y

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He furthermore wishes to impress on the minds of all favoring him with their patronage that the materials he uses are all specially selected and of the very best quality and that the work shall in all cases be performed according to contract, he employing none other but the most skilled workmen in the city.

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REMOVES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS,
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Country orders promptly attended to mh8 74 1y

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EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTION OF THE SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH
Corner St. Philip and Galvez streets,
New Orleans.
And Bay St. Louis, on the Sea Shore.

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 of 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 further particulars address, "Superioress of the Academy of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Box 1511, New Orleans;" or, if more convenient, apply to
THOMAS LAYTON,
de20 74 1y or C. D. ELDER, Agent.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Conducted by the Sisters of Charity,
Near Emmitsburg, Frederick County, Maryland.

This institution is pleasantly situated in a healthy and picturesque part of Frederick county, Maryland, half a mile from Emmitsburg, and two miles from Mount St. Mary's College. It was commenced in 1809, and incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland in 1816. The buildings are convenient and spacious.

— TERMS —

The academic year is divided into two sessions of five months each.

Board and Tuition per academic year, including Bed and Bedding, Washing, Mending and Doctor's fee	$250 00
I. E. for each session	125 00

ALL PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The Academic year is divided into two Sessions of five months each, beginning respectively on the first Monday of September and the first of February.

Letters of inquiry directed to the
MOTHER SUPERIOR.
no8 74 1y St. Joseph's Academy Emmitsburg Md.

SAINT VINCENT'S COLLEGE,
CAPE GIRARDEAU, MISSOURI.

This institution, conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Mission of 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 moneys which may be paid to him for account of the above Institution.
A. VERINA, C. M., President.
New Orleans, August 3, 1872. se27 74 1y

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	15 00
Bedding, per session, (optional)	20 00
Doctor's Fees	5 00
Vacation, if spent at the Institution	5 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
ap26 '74 1y Director of the College

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 74 1y REV. F. GAUTRELET, President.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY ANGELS,
Under the Direction of the
SISTERS MARIANITES OF HOLY CROSS.
Corner Rampart and Congress Sts., 3d District.
NEW ORLEANS.

This Institution, incorporated February 2d, 1866, occupies a large property agreeably situated in the suburbs of the city, not far from the river, and in a locality most favorable for health and study. It receives Boarders and Day Scholars.

For particulars apply to the Superioress. se20 6m

PASS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE,
PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS.

The next Session of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, October 6th. The most ample accommodations are afforded to young men desirous of pursuing a thorough Classical, Scientific or Commercial course of studies.

Special attention given to the French and German languages.

For Prospectus, giving terms, etc, address
oc26 73 1y BRO. STEPHEN, President.

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represent the leading and most elegant styles. Being perfect in fit, and easily put together by the most inexperienced, they answer the requirements of the family better than any other Patterns. Patterns sent, postage paid to any address on receipt of the price. For sale at the store of M. S. BEDRICK,
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EDUCATIONAL.

NIGHT SCHOOL AND SUNDAY SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.
AT
ST. ALPHONSUS CONVENT OF MERCY.

A Night School and Sunday School (for those who cannot attend the former) have been commenced for Boys by the Sisters at this Convent.

Hours—Night School, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Sunday School from 3:30 to 5:30 P. M.
no22 tf

NIGHT SCHOOL, SUNDAY SCHOOL AND
INDTSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT
St. Alphonsus Convent of Mercy,
St Andrew Street, Between Magazine and Constance.

Under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy at this Convent there has been opened a Night School for Girls, and also an Industrial School, in which are taught all kinds of Plain and Ornamental Needlework.

Hours for Night School from 6 to 8 o'clock, and for Industrial School from 8 A. M. to P. M.

There will also be opened, for those who cannot attend either the Night or Day School a Sunday School.

Hours from 3:30 to 5:30 P. M. no8 tf

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, was opened on TUESDAY, October 6th 1874. 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, or to
MR. P. POURSINE,
oc27 74 1y No. 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,
(CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL,)
MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY,
(Knoxville Branch of Louisville and Nashville Railroad)

Classes resumed on 1st of September.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, per annum	$200 00
Bedding, Washing and Mending	25 00
Physician's fee	6 00

Half yearly in advance.

For particulars apply to
an23 tf REV. D. FENNESSY, C. R., President.

SPRING HILL COLLEGE,
(ST. JOSEPH'S,)
NEAR MOBILE, ALA.

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

Wednesday, October 7, 1874.

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 on 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 Moral 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,
au23 74 1y 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION,
MOUNT DE CHANTAL,
NEAR WHEELING, W. VA.

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