Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.
NEW ORLEANS SUNDAY JULY 16 1876.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians was first started in New York in 1852.

On July 4 and the day after fifteen car horses fell down dead in Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and four in Market street.

Don Manuel de Laverde y Custanza died recently at Paris, aged thirty-two. He left a fortune, derived principally from Mexican mines, of $50,000 000.

Two women fainted and a man shouted for the police when a clothed figure tumbled down in front of a Boston store. They thought it was a case of sunstroke.

Temperance is rapidly increasing among the British troops in India; 7,405 men are connected with temperance organizations, and 3,121 men are registered as "off canteen."

Hippophagy is on the increase in Paris, where there were consumed during the first quarter of 1876 2,370 horses, as against 1,821 during the corresponding quarter of 1875.

The minority against the adjournment of the British House of Commons for the Derby day has been increasing so steadily year after year, that it is doubtful whether it will ever be moved again.

Bazaine, ex-Marshal of France, has published at Madrid a narrative of the Franco-Prussian war, with a long apologetic chapter justifying the manner in which he misconducted the defence of Metz.

A Florida paper says over $10 000 go out of that State every year for baskets, and yet Florida is the natural home of the willow, together with many other species of valuable basket materials.

General Changarnier is lying seriously ill at his residence at the Roe de Beanne, in Paris. The veteran is suffering severely from gout. The last fit has been so violent that the doctors entertain but small hope of his recovery.

The Paris exhibition in 1788 will cover Trocadero Heights and the Champ de Mars, and these places, separated by the river, will be connected by two bridges across the Seine. Paris has voted $24 000,000 for improvements.

The *Sunday Democrat* says that twenty of the 28,290 persons whose death was registered in Ireland in the first quarter of the year were centenarians, and that three were 106 years old, one 109, one woman 110, and two men 111 years of age.

A painting of the signers of the Declaration of Independence was hung on the front of the Boston City Hall. On Monday night a rainstorm blended the colors, so that the group of patriots looked like bloated bummers, and the picture was removed.

The deepest Atlantic soundings ever made were about ninety miles north of the Island of St. Thomas, in 3,875 fathoms The pressure was so great at this immense depth that the bulbs of the thermometer, made to stand a pressure of three tons, broke.

The omnibus drivers of Liverpool, who are on a strike, have taken a curious way to bother employers who have hired non-union men. They have taken out summonses against the new drivers for violating the old statutes of Charles I. and II., which forbid work on Sunday.

A Peruvian died in Paris two years ago, and his brother arranged to have the body embalmed, but quit the city before the job was done. The embalmer wrapped the remains in cloths and sold it to a museum as a mummy. The trick has been discovered through the return of the brother to get the body for burial.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Augusta, Ga., Cotton Factory, held on the 30th June, the President's report showed that the balance of profit and loss account last year and the gross earnings amounted to $128,760; expenses, taxes, etc., $65,656; dividends $48 000; leaving a credit balance of $215 104. Since the war dividends amounting to 198 per cent have been paid, while $160,000 have been expended in improvements.

The Dutch colonial policy has resembled that of the English East Indian Company, which regarded the exclusion of missionaries as justifiable. Thus Java, with a native population of over thirteen millions, has been allowed to become Mohammedan. Latterly six Dutch missionary societies began to labor on the island. There is, however a strong anti-mission party in the colony, and the missionaries find the heathen thoroughly hardened against the gospel.

A Boston girl on a visit to a Lowell friend performed strangely as a somnambulist. She got up, without the knowledge of the people of the house, and wandered about the streets in her night clothes for an hour. Half a mile from the house of her friend she began ringing people's door bells, and fumbling about as if trying to get into some of the houses, and somebody fired a pistol at her. Partly wakened, she screamed, and seeing a policeman she implored his protection, and was taken to her lodging.

Less than two years ago Samuel J. Tilden was elected Governor of New York. It was the year after the panic. The people felt poor and they demanded a reduction in the expenses of the Government. The taxes of 1874 were $16 000,000. The taxes for 1876 are $8 000,000. There is no humbug, no sham, no false pretenses about that. It is one of those solid, substantial facts which touch the pocket and influence the judgment of every citizen of every community in the State, for every man is a taxpayer.

The lightning that killed a man in Cincinnati struck the back part of his head, singeing off the hair and raising a large swelling, as though he had been hit with a red hot bar of iron. It thence passed around to the right, blistering the right ear, travelled across the chest diagonally from the right breast downward to the groin, whence it passed along the inner side of the left thigh to the knee-joint, and skipping over four or five inches of skin, passed along the shinbone to the ground. It peeled off the skin in its course, leaving a broad, red streak, like a burn.

The sale of Circassian girls to Turks continues. A correspondent of the London *Times* says that a Moslem dealer makes choice of four young, unsophisticated girls, imports them to Constantinople, sells them, and then goes back for more. If he can achieve four such trips in a year he can make a good living out of the sale of sixteen women Many of the Circassians are settled in Turkey, and there actually breed children for sale, having no more shame about it than a fashionable English mother may feel about bringing out her girls for the matrimonial market.

News has been received from Cairo by the Geographical Society that Mr. Gessi, a member of Colonel Cordon's staff, succeeded in circumnavigating the Albert N'yanza during March and April, in the little thirty-eight ton steamer Khedive, the transport of which past the rapids of the Nile, above Gondokora, has been a work of so much time and labor. The lake proves to be about 140 miles in length and fifty miles in width, its banks are covered with dense forest and the southern extremity is very hollow. The Albert N'yanzo is thus reduced by more accurate knowledge to very nearly the same dimensions as those sketched by Capt. Speke in 1863, when he first reported the lake under the name of the Little Luta N'zige.

A statue has been unveiled at Harfleur, erected to the memory of Jean de Grouchy, Sieur de Monteroller, killed in 1435 in taking Harfleur from the English. He is represented with a sword in his hand, treading on the arms and standard of the English. Four hundred inhabitants of Harfleur, it appears, resolved in 1435 to deliver the town from the dominion of the English. They arranged with Jean de Grouchy to rise themselves on his attacking from the outside. The enterprise succeeded, and the English were cut to pieces, but Jean de Grouchy was killed in the fight; his descendants since then have annually, on the 4th of November, distributed alms among 400 of the poor of Harfleur.

Mr. Marble, a newsman of Worcester, Mass., has just been fined $5 for selling "tomato-plants, berries and newspapers" on Sunday. This circumstance recalls the fact that the Sabbath law of Massachusetts, still on the statute-books, prohibits a citizen of that State from continuing a game of croquet into the dusk of Saturday evening, or buying a glass of soda-water or a newspaper on Sunday, or reading the news in a paper published on Monday morning. They used, however, to observe the Lord's Day with even greater scrupulousness in Connecticut, for we read that one of the first settlers of North Haven saw a bear in an apple tree near his house one Sundsy morning, but instead of shooting him immediately, stationed a negro at the foot of the tree to watch him till after the sun went down, when he despatched him.

The recent marriage of Sallie Ward Hunt, in Louisville, recalls to a writer in the Chicago *Tribune* a singular fact in her history. She married one of Boston's favorite sons, Bigelow Lawrence, and when she went to live at the Hub the so-called aristocracy declined to accord to the Kentucky belle that social distinction which she had anticipated She took offence at this treatment, and persuaded her husband—then a millionaire mill owner and dry goods merchant—to remove to New York. This transferred to the metropolis the first great mill agency, which was rapidly followed by others, until the Boston branch houses in New York did a larger business than their originals in Boston. In a measure the New England mill business was revolutionized by these changes, and it was owing to the pride of Sallie Ward Lawrence that the trade of Boston was thus diverted.

AMERICAN PET NAMES.

[St. Louis Watchman.]

Last week we took occasion to discourse some good advice to the gentlemen graduates of our Catholic colleges. We forewarned them of the dangers against which we have them forearmed, and encouraged them in the pursuit of courses which would bring them peace and honor, if not distinction and wealth.

We have received a note signed "A Convent Graduate" asking for a share in our interest and a modicum of wholesome counsel. The writer is evidently unaware of the grave responsibility to be assumed when one essays to advise a young lady. It is one of the unwritten laws of this great nation, and one which in this centennial year should not be violated with impunity, that American ladies are to be petted always, advised never. Among men it is admissible to speak of praise and blame, for they run the gauntlet of the virtues and vices. Not so is it with our ladies. In them there is nothing to blame, nothing to challenge censure. They differ from each other only in the measure of their goodness. They cannot even be confronted with the proprieties, their conduct is always admirable and cases of difference are but instance of variety in loveliness and degrees in that indefinitely comparable adjective "sweet." We are thorough democrats, it is true, but we have our "queens" of society, and most devoutly do we believe that our queens "can do no wrong."

But we may presume that our correspondent belongs to a class just out of their short clothes and really anxious to become some day, not pets of society, but sensible, well-behaved, industrious and matronly women. If such be the case we gladly volunteer an advice.

The bane of young American maidenhood is an almost universal disposition to undue familiarity. Not that they are not scrupulously proper; they are even fastidious in their choice of acquaintances. But to see a couple of our young ladies promenading one of our public thoroughfares of a fine evening, you would imagine that they wished to greet every one of the thousand young men they meet on the way. Loud and incessant laughter, constant twisting of the head and rolling of the eye, glances so coy and furtive that they almost invite a recognition, mark the street etiquette of our American young lady. Changing a little well known quotation, we can say that she "can smile and smile and be" a lady. This propensity to undue familiarity is apparent even in the first introduction to a new acquaintance. A young lady of twenty, who should have more taste, if not more sense, will permit herself to be introduced to a man she never saw before as Miss Lulu Lumpkins, Miss Hennie Titmouse or Miss Beckie Bigfeet, without once suspecting that she is making a laughing stock of herself and surrendering every safeguard of distance and dignity which propriety would every where except in America throw around her. Every young lady must have a name ending in 'ie; but they little know that this arises from a conspiracy of men, who wish so to designate young women, solely because the word rhymes with "Ninny." This habit we are sorry to say is encouraged in our convents, and we venture the assertion that our anonymous correspondent's first name appears on the catalogue with an 'ie at the end. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of Canada, delivered an address to the graduates of the Ursuline Convent at Quebec the other day, in which he took occasion to animadvert on this abominable nuisance of American society:

"I observe that it is an almost universal practice upon this continent, even on public occasions, in prize lists, roll calls and in the intercourse of general society, for young ladies to be alluded to by their casual acquaintances, nay, even by newspapers, by what in the old country we would call their "pet" names, that is to say, those caressing, soft appellations of endearement with which their fathers and brothers and those who are nearest to them strive to give expression to the yearning affection felt for them in the home circle. Now, it seems to me to be a monstrous sacrilege, and quite incompatible with the dignity and self respect due to the daughters of our land, and with the chivalrous reverence with which they should be approached even in thought, that the tender, love-invented nomenclature of the fireside should be bandied about at random in the mouths of every empty-headed Tom, Dick and Harry on the street, whose idle tongue may chance to babble of them. For instance, in the United States, before her marriage, I observed that Miss Grant, the daughter of the occupant of one of the most august positions in the world, was generally referred to in the newspapers as "Nellie," as though the paragraphist who wrote the item had been her playmate from infancy; and even Lady Dufferin, I see, has become "Kate" in the elegant phraseology of a United States magazine, though how Kate could have been elicited from her Excellency's real Christian name I don't know. Of course, this is a small matter to which I have alluded, but it is not without significance when regarded as a national characteristic. After all, the women of this continent are ladies as refined, high minded and noble-hearted as are to be found in any country in the world, and the sooner we get rid of this vulgar solecism the better, and the first place where the correction should be made is in our school lists, which are official documents, where young ladies ought to be entered in their full Christian names, and not in their nicknames, as I have often seen done."

Another great wrong which society in this country inflicts on our young women is forcing them to act the fool on all occasions. Some young ladies rebel against the degrading ukase, and speak sensibly and elegantly, laugh only when something funny is said, and in all other respects conduct themselves as persons not pets. Young ladies should work and read more than they do. Three hours a day is too much to spend before a mirror, and five hours entirely too long to talk and meditate upon dress. In work there should be no discrimination against plain sewing, and in reading a little of Thomas a Kempis should be interspersed.

Lastly bear in mind that the last end of a woman's creation is not to get married. All women outside of Turkey are supposed to have souls, and girls must begin the work of self sanctification when they arrive at the use of reason. If a young lady of fifteen exhibits no marks of devotion she will never be devout, and will never make a christian mother. Catholicity is propagated by our Catholic mothers, and it is an axiom that none can bestow what he has not himself. This holds good in education. If the mothers of our faith are indifferent to the practice of religion, the children will in all probability grow up to be infidels. Young ladies, be dignified, be sensible, be devout.

PREVIOUS DEFEATS BY INDIANS.

Referring to the recent massacre of Custer's troops, a Northern paper says:

In its magnitude this is the most crushing defeat that the American army has sustained at the hands of the savages since the United States became a nation, if there be excepted St. Clair's disaster. This took place November 4, 1791, when the Miamis, led by Mishekonequoh, better known as Little Turtle, utterly routed the American army under General St. Clair, who lost thirty-nine officers and 593 men. One of the few occasions on which Washington, himself versed in Indian warfare and remembering the fate of the regulars under Braddock, lost his self-control, was when he received the news of this calamity. The news was brought to him by a special messenger while he was at dinner with company. He went out to speak with the messenger, returned to his seat, went through the dinner with perfect composure, and immediately attended Mrs. Washington's drawing-room, speaking courteously with every lady. When the company had gone and Mrs. Washington had retired, leaving the President and his Secretary, Mr. Sears, alone, Washington broke out again and again in terrible explosions of wrath. "Yes," he exclaimed, "here on this very spot I took leave of him; I wished him success and honor. 'You have your instructions from the Secretary of War,' said I. 'I had a strict eye to them, and will add but one word—Beware of a surprise! You know how the Indians fight us. I repeat it—Beware of a surprise.' He went off with that, my last warning, thrown in his ears. And yet, to suffer that army to be cut to pieces, hacked, butchered, tomahawked by a surprise—the very thing I had guarded him against. O, God! O, God! (throwing up his hands and shaking with emotion) he's worse than a murderer. How can he answer to his country? The blood of the slain is upon him, the curse of the widows and orphans, the curse of heaven."

The war of 1812 witnessed no serious defeat, the massacres of Chicago and Detroit having been wrought on defenseless prisoners. In 1835 came the Seminole war. General Thompson, the Commissioner, when the Indians refused to emigrate, denying that they had signed the treaty of Fort Gibson understandingly, put Osceola in irons and provoked a war. On the 28th of December Osceola killed Thompson, a lieutenant and several others at Fort Kink, and the same day, in the Wahoo swamp, fell on Major Dade and a body of 110 regulars and destroyed them completely; indeed, the bodies were not found for a long time. Thus began a war which cost the United States 1,466 lives and $10,000,000.

The next great Indian war was provoked by the massacre of some five hundred Indians, principally women and children, November 28, 1864, at Fort Lyon, by Colonel Chivington, after they had been induced to go into camp in the vicinity of the troops. The Indians had vengeance for this in December, 1869. The Government had been constructing a new road to Montana, which the Indians claimed would drive the game out of their best hunting grounds; accordingly they opposed its making and use vigorously. From July 26 to December 21 they attacked every train that passed over the road, and fifty-one times appeared in hostile array before Fort Phil Kearny and killed five officers, ninety one men and fifty-eight citizens. December 6 they attacked a wood-train two miles from the fort. Colonel Fetterman with fifty men, allied out and rescued it. This gave the Indians the hint and on the 21st they planned a similar attack, preparing an ambush. Colonel Fetterman, Captain Brown and Lieutenant Grummond were sent out with ninety-one men, when the Indians, 3,000 strong, fell on them and destroyed them. Sixty-seven corpses were found in a space thirty five feet in diameter. Colonel Fetterman and Captain Brown blew out each other's brains to avoid being taken alive.

FLECHIER, THE FRENCH PULPIT ORATOR.

[Appleton's Journal.]

Among the many celebrated discourses of this great orator, is the funeral oration of Marshal Turenne, that celebrated soldier who, in an age the most fruitful perhaps of any in great names, had no superior, and but one rival; who was as modest as he was great; as highly esteemed for his probity as he was for his military skill, and whose faults we may all the more readily pardon, seeing that he never made a vain parade of his many virtues; the only man in short, whose death was regarded by the people as a public calamity, and whose ashes, since the time of Duguesclin, were judged worthy of being mingled with those of kings. Here Flechier, as has often been remarked, seemed to rise above himself. It would appear as though the public grief had imparted a more than usual activity to his intelligence; his style warms, his imagination rises, his images assume a more imposing form Yet between this funeral oration and that of the Great Conde, by Bossuet, there is the same difference perceptible as between the characters of the men themselves. The one bears the impress of pride, and seems to be the work of inspiration; the other even in its elevation, appears the fruit of an art perfected by experience and study. Thus, singularly enough, these two men found in their panegyrists a style of eloquence analogous to their individual characters and dispositions.

The funeral oration of Marshal Turenne is no less one of the gems of French pulpit oratory; the exordium, above all, will, for its majestic and solemn character, be ever cited as a masterpiece of harmonious eloquence. The first two parts present a noble image of the talents of the general and the virtues of the man; but as the orator draws towards the close, he seems to acquire fresh strength; he depicts with a rapid hand the final triumphs of the warrior; he shows us Germany convulsed, the enemy in confusion, the eagle already taking wing, and preparing for its flight into the mountains; the artillery thundering from either flank to cover the retreat; France and Europe awaiting in the expectation of a great event. Suddenly the orator pauses; he addresses himself to the "God of armies," who disposes alike of conquerors and victories; then he presents to our view the pale and bleeding form of the great captain, stretched upon his trophies, and points out in the distance the sorrowing images of Religion and Fatherland. "Turenne dies!" he exclaims; "all is hushed in silent sorrow; Victory droops her wearied head; Peace flees away; the courage of the troops at one moment overcome with grief, is at the next reanimated by vengeance; the whole camp is motionless. The wounded think of the loss they have incurred, not of the wounds they have received, while dying fathers send their sons to weep over the remains of their dead general."

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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,
no12 75 1y 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. VINCENT'S BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT DONALDSONVILLE, LA.
CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

This Institution is located in the above named healthful little village, situated at the junction of the Mississippi river and the Bayou Lafourche. It is accessible at all seasons of the year, both by railway and water.

Parents will find for their daughters, in this Institution, all the facilities for a Christian and refined education; the course of instruction being the same as that pursued at St. Joseph's Academy, Emmettsburg, Maryland, of which it is a branch. The buildings and grounds are spacious and commodious.

In consideration of the changed condition of the South, the terms have been reduced to nearly half-price.

The academic year is divided into two sessions of five months each; the first commencing September 1st, and the second February 1st.

TERMS—Payable in Advance:

Board and Tuition, including washing mending, bed and bedding, per session ..... $ 75 00
Or, per annum 150 00
French language 10 00
Tapestry, Painting, etc., extra charges.
Music, Piano, at Professor's price
Books and Stationery, at current prices.

For further particulars, references can be made in person to the different Institutions of New Orleans, or by letter to the Sisters at Donaldsonville jy2 6m

NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES

Near Govanstown, Baltimore Co., Md.

Conducted by the School Sisters of Notre Dame.

This Institution is most desirably located three miles north of Baltimore, and is provided with every accessory for health and comfort. The system of education pursued is designed to develop the mental, moral and physical power of the pupils, to make them refined, accomplished and useful members of society.

In the regular course, which includes the German and French languages, the number of pupils is limited to 140. Parlor Boarders, or young ladies who desire private apartments, number limited to 14.

Young ladies whose health requires special privileges can be accommodated at a first class country residence located on the grounds, provided fifteen positive applications are made before the 25th of August.

For particulars, send for Catalogue jy23 3m

ST. VINCENT'S HOME FOR BOYS,

No. 371 Bienville Street.

The Rev. Fathers of Holy Cross, in charge of the Home, having completed an extension of the buildings, a few boys, having parents or guardians able to pay small sum for their board and education, will be received. Those under twelve years of age will be kept at school at the Home, and those over twelve years will be sent to Holy Cross Model Farm, where they will be employed half the day on the farm and the other half at school.

Apply to D. P. SCANLAN, President,
mh12 291 Common street.

PLAIN BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The Catholic Orphan Asylums at Natchez, Mississippi, will receive boys and girls as boarders, for the charge of $10 per month, always paid in advance.

This will pay for board, lodging, washing and tuition The girls must pay extra fifty cents per month for the use of the uniform.

The boarders will have the same fare and treatment as the orphans.

This arrangement is made for the especial accommodation of Catholic families with limited means, the wish to give their children a plain Catholic education at little expense; or at least to give them a few months of particular preparation for their First Communion and Confirmation.

Children, however, who are not Catholics will also be received.

Apply to the Brother Director of D'Evereux Hospital Orphan Asylum; or to the Sister Servant of St. Mary Orphan Asylum, Natchez, Mississippi. ja30 76 1y

NIGHT SCHOOL
AT
St. Alphonsus' Convent of Mercy.

Hours—6 P. M. to 5½ P. M.*

Terms made known at the Convent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lessons in Music (Vocal and Instrumental), Gold Embroidery, Wax Work, Flowers, Dress Making, etc., given in private or in class.

Particular attention given to BOOK-KEEPING in the Boys Department. ja30

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 75 1y St. Joseph's Academy Emmitsburg Md.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
OF
THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION
Thirty-Ninth and Pine Streets,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.

This Institution, conducted by the Religious of the Good Shepherd, has for its objects the training of young girls in habits of piety and industry, imparting at the same time a solid English education.

Terms for Board and Tuition, including Washing and Bedding, per annum, $150.

Music, Gold Embroidery and Artificial Flowermaking form extra charges: For further particulars apply to

au8 75 1y THE SUPERIORESS.

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 $200
Washing, per session 15
Bedding, per session, (optional) 20 00
Doctor's Fees 5 00
Vocation, if spent at the institution 50 0

EXTRA CHARGES:

Piano and Violin, per month, each 6 00
Use of Piano, per month 1 00
Flute, per month 4 00
Brass Instrument, per month 1 00
Spanish and German languages, per month, each 6 0

For further particulars, apply to

my9 '76 1y BRO. GABRIEL,
Director of the College.

H. KELLER,
MANUFACTURER OF

ALL KINDS OF LAUNDRY AND TOILET SOAP.
my21 76 1y