

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

As the time approaches for the meeting of the National Assembly at Versailles the activity of Parties is quickened, and a feverish anxiety possesses the nation. There is no leading country in the world the real opinion of which is so difficult to divine as France. Its powerful official hierarchy is imposed from above and, depending directly on the Government of the day, is impelled by long tradition and immediate interest to contain the fluctuations of public opinion. The journals, though distinguished more or less by literary ability, represent, with very narrow and strict demarcations, certain recognized Parties, or serve the ambition of individual aspirants. Several times it has been shown with startling effect that a strong and most positive opinion has grown up and dominated the masses of Frenchmen, but this has only been revealed by some great appeal, as the election to the Presidency in 1848. As a general rule, politicians work in the dark as to the temper of the nation, and the most experienced public men pronounce, with evident sincerity, the most diverse judgments. This must be evident to any one who observes the present remarkable phase in French politics. All that the politicians can agree upon is the indubitable fact that the masses are likely to support what seems to them most in accord with their own interest, but whether they will look for this in Constitutional Monarchy, or a restoration of the Empire, or in the Conservative Republic of the Left Centre are matters on which different men, or even the same man at different times, utter very various opinions; yet by degrees the truth becomes known. Almost after the manner that was in vogue in England a century ago—by tours of observant persons in the Provinces, by listening to the talk of people in public haunts or conveyances, by correspondence with leading persons, or with those who in each district are familiar with the local tendencies, public opinion is at length ascertained sufficiently to enable a statesman to feel his way. The most eminent members of the Left Centre have declared against the scheme, and will probably carry this section entire over to the side of M. Thiers. Of those who belong to the next shade in the direction of Conservatism, and who are reckoned with the Monarchists, some are reported as wavering, and the new coherence of the Opposition may make them pause before forcing a Dynasty on an unconsulted country. It is useless to speculate on the immediate result of the debate. The Monarchical Party say they are sure that it will be a large one. Some members of the Opposition, on the other hand, predict a defeat of the Government. That opinion, however, does not prevail widely, and is probably ill-founded. It may be taken as almost certain that the Monarchists, if they desire it, can give the Throne to the Comte de Chambord by a narrow majority. The Royalists speak much more confidently of their coming victory than the Republicans venture to do. That the former feel secure of triumph may, perhaps, be inferred from the repairs and embellishments going on in the Faubourg St. Germain, where thousands of workmen are now engaged on various hotels belonging to the old noblesse. Neglected for a quarter of a century, so long as the country languished under democrats and tyrants, the mansions of the "noble faubourg" are making ready to welcome the return of Legitimacy and the re-establishment of a Court to which *trains rouge* and *chapeaux legers* may resort without derogation.—Times Cor.

pieces of the straw which made the seat of it. Bits of the paper off the wall, actually shavings off the legs of the chair, have been taken away, but experience has taught the owner caution. A MONSTROUS BLUNDER.—A comical story comes from Paris, the authority being a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The Shah of Persia, when in Paris, went to the Jardin des Plantes, and was very much pleased with what he saw there, and with the courtesy of the Directors; so much so, indeed, that he made notes of the names of the men of science, with the view of remembering them, in the sense in which people who hope to get something, ask to be "remembered." The other day his Majesty's compliments arrived in the shape of "lions" and "sons" and other "orders" which count for a good deal in Persia. Unhappily the Persian monarch somewhat dashed the pleasure of the decorated men of science by an awkward accident. He had noted down the names of M. M. Geoffrey, St. Hilaire, Milne Edwards, and other savants; but, in company with them, he had also written the names of some of the "extinct animals," whose relics are preserved in the museum; and, unluckily, the two sets of names got mixed up together. So it happened that when the men of Science received Persian decorations, so also did the megatherium, and other "fearful wild fowl" of the same character. SPAIN. MADRID, Oct. 23.—Admiral Lobos has arrived here. He gives as reason for his retreating from Cartagena to Gibraltar with the Government squadron that the only iron-clad vessels attached to his fleet was disabled. REPORTED VICTORY.—PERPIGNAN, October 23.—The Carlists in this city announce that their forces in the Spanish provinces of Gerona achieved a brilliant victory on the 19th inst., over the Republicans, near Periquerda. Two hundred of the Government troops are said to have been killed. THE CARLISTS.—The *Times* Special correspondent gives some interesting sketches from the Royalist camps:— One cannot help observing the differences that exist in the various Carlist forces, especially in relation to the religious feelings of the men. The Navarrese are not nearly so particular in the observance of the Catholic rites as the Vizcainos, and the latter are far behind the men of Guipuzcoa. The Guipuzcoans, in many respects, strongly remind me of the Scotch. Honest and frugal to the last degree, economizing every spare cuarto and carefully hoarding it up in the family stocking, they will go miles to perform their religious duties, and look upon any dereliction as a heinous sin. Lizarraga's troops, in addition to attending service every morning when on the march, have the rosaries recited by the priest at the head of each battalion. No halt is made, but the officers and men bare their heads, and the chaplain, riding by the side of the commanding officer, reads out the prayers and litany. Not a word can be heard down the ranks, and there is no sound save the measured tramp of the soldiery. Impressive, indeed, is the ceremony when, as we traverse a mountain pass at nightfall, the last rays of the setting sun dimly and mystically casting a faint reflection on the wayside ridges, at the conclusion of the litany. General officers, and men burst forth with the magnificent hymn of Ignatius Loyola as if one sole spirit animated them. The strains seem to die away in the distance until the waves of air, rebounding against some acoustic impediment of nature, re-echo back again the concluding bars of melody. The service over, General and officers laugh and talk about the ordinary topics of conversation, but for many minutes the silence down the ranks is intense. Each man seems still buried in the little world of thought which constitutes his inner being, and appears utterly indifferent to everything passing in the outer world. The devotion displayed by the lower classes in Guipuzcoa affords a striking contrast to the extreme indifference in these matters exhibited by the peasants in the South. Here the priest is a semi-Deity. There he is often a butt and a subject for ridicule. A discovery was made a few days since that a woman was serving in the Royalist ranks dressed in a soldier's uniform. She was found out in the following manner:—The priest of the village to which she belonged happened to pass through a town where the regiment was quartered, and chancing to see her, was struck by the likeness she bore to one of his parishioners. "You must be Andaluia Bravo," he remarked. "No, I am her brother," was the reply. The crew's suspicions were aroused, and, at his suggestion, an inquiry was made when it was discovered that the youthful soldier had no right to the masculine vestments she wore. Don Carlos, when he was told of the affair, desired that she should be sent as a nurse to the hospital in Durango, and when he visited the establishment presented the fair Amazon with a military cross of merit. The poor girl was delighted with the decoration but besought the "King" to allow her to return to the regiment, as she said she was more accustomed to inflicting wounds than to healing them. In fact she so implored to be permitted to serve once more as a soldier that at last Don Carlos, to extricate himself from the difficulty, said, "No, I cannot allow you to join a regiment of men, but when I form a battalion of women, I promise upon my honour that you shall be named the colonel." "It will never happen," said the girl, and she burst into tears as the "King" left the hospital. I went over the establishment yesterday and found it the perfection of cleanliness and good management. The Spanish hospitals are, almost without an exception, admirably arranged, and the attention shown to the patients by the Sisters of Charity is of the most devoted character. I saw several wounded men as we passed through the wards. "How are you treated here?" I asked. "Our own mothers could not take more care of us than these kind nurses," was the reply. Unfortunately, the establishment is in want of funds, the Government for several months not having given anything towards the expenses of the hospital. It is consequently left entirely to the charity of some private persons in the district, and admirably do they respond to the frequent calls made upon their purses. But, in spite of this, funds are still sadly wanted, and the head sister told me that they were more than £200 in debt. As I was leaving the building, a nurse came forward and asked me if I would intercede in her favour. She was Andaluia Bravo, once a soldier, but now an assiduous attendant on the sick inmates. However, the confined life tries her constitution and she pines like a caged linnet for the freedom of a country life. "Do ask Don Carlos," if you see his Majesty," she eagerly exclaimed, "to allow me to return to my regiment, or at all events to quit these walls, for I am suffocated with the restraint." The poor Amazon is not likely to have her request granted, as this is the second time she has served in the ranks. On the first occasion, after an engagement with the Government troops, Andaluia, with several other soldiers, was taken prisoner. She was then banished to the Canary Islands and to escape her fate divulged the nature of her sex. The sentence was remitted, but instead of returning to her family, as she had promised

Andaluia bought some male attire and enlisted in another Carlist battalion. ITALY. THE EXPELLED JESUITS.—ROME, Oct. 13.—It is reported that the General of the Jesuits has transferred the head-quarters of the Order to Malta.—Cardinal Petrucci is about to leave for France. It is understood on a mission from the Vatican to French Bishops. SWITZERLAND. ECCLESIASTICAL PROSECUTION AT BIENNE.—We noticed some months ago the arrest and imprisonment of M. Jecker, the curé of Bienne, in Canton Berne, for fidelity to his diocese, and we are glad to see that all the Courts in Switzerland have not lost their judicial independence. After a trial of seven hours, in which M. Jecker defended himself, he has been triumphantly acquitted, with costs, of the charges brought against him by the State.—*Tablet*. AUSTRIA. CONFERENCE—VIENNA, Oct. 21.—Prince Bismarck had an audience with the Emperor of Austria to-day and subsequently held a conference with Count Andrássy and the Italian Minister. It is reported that at these interviews the Prince pressed the subject of national ecclesiastical legislation and urged identical action on the part of Austria and Germany with reference to the Papal election. A farewell banquet was given at the Imperial Palace to-night. The Emperor William, proposing a toast to the health of the Emperor of Austria, said, "the friendly sentiments exchanged at Vienna are a pledge of peace for Europe." GERMANY. An article in the official *Provincial Correspondence* of Wednesday says that the visit of King Victor Emmanuel has knit more closely than ever the tie which unites Italy and Germany. Another article in the same paper says the Government rely on the Prussian people for support in the fight with the Catholic Hierarchy. There can be no doubt that the Government have nailed their colours to the mast, and though fighting calmly and without any offensive show of pugnacity, are determined to stick to their purpose. As the immense majority of educated Catholics observe an absolute neutrality, signing no addresses either for or against it, it is, perhaps, not too rash to expect that the Bishops will gradually adopt more moderate politics, and submit to what they cannot prevent. Of course, if the Comte de Chambord comes in, and the most outspoken of the German Ultramontaine papers continue to hope for another French war, which shall shatter the sacrilegious fabric of the Hohenzollern Empire, it may be different. In such a case the Bishops may find themselves under too strong a pressure to be able to adopt the safest course. Dr. Reinkens, the newly-clothed Old Catholic Bishop, is about to be formally recognized by the Prussian Government. Upon his recognition the clergymen appointed by him will be able to solemnize marriages and to register births and deaths without the intervention of secular authority. Baden is sure to follow the example of Prussia, but the behavior of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, the two other States with large Catholic populations, is less to be relied upon.—*Times*. The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of this evening, in an article upon the war which the State continues to wage against the Catholic Church says:— "The Government will employ, if necessary, the severest and most thorough measures to bend or break the arrogance of the Roman hierarchy. But the Catholic population whose consciences are not wounded by the ecclesiastical laws, and who are anxious for the preservation of peace, should take care not to increase at the elections the number of Ultramontane Deputies, whose efforts, under the leadership of Rome, are directed to fighting the State and destroying the peace of the country." The Chamber of Deputies will be dissolved immediately. The preliminary elections will probably be held on the 28th inst., and the election of the Deputies on the 4th of November. The Diet will be convoked for the first fortnight of November. There is an uneasy feeling in Prussia as to the future policy of France, and the chances of a Franco-Russian alliance. The feeling at Berlin is that peace is only safe so long as France alone is in the field against them. They have overrun, humbled, mangled, and dismembered that country; and they are confident that, upon any fresh provocation, upon any renewed cry, "A Berlin!" or "Vengeance for Sedan!" the utter annihilation of their late foe would be for them the work of a few days' campaign, but they are haunted by misgivings as to the attitude of the Russian people, and the aspirations of rampant Pan-Slavism; and they consider that between them and the chances of a formidable Franco-Russian alliance there is only the thread of the Emperor Alexander's life. Were they called upon to withstand a simultaneous attack both on their western and eastern frontier, they are aware of the necessity they would be in of relying on Austrian support, or, at least neutrality, nor would they disdain even the tiny help that Italy, the Mouse, could lend to Prussia, the Lion. I have hardly met a Prussian or an Austrian who did not entertain the keenest opinion of Italy as a military and naval power. With the single exception of the *Bersagliere*, they think, there is no solidity in Italian troops. Their infantry is half starved and rickety, their cavalry badly mounted, their artillery untrained and inefficient, and there is hopeless disorganization in every department of the service. "Were a war to spring up even with France in her exhausted condition," these Germans say, "the French would hardly beat the trouble of forcing the passes of the Alps."—*Times* Cor. THE CATHOLIC PRESS OF GERMANY ON THE PROSECUTION.—The *Posen Tygodnik*, a Polish Catholic paper says:— "The Bishops are not only to be robbed of the last penny of their salaries, due to them under existing agreements with the Holy See, but their private property is also invaded and appropriated by the State in the shape of fines. Before long the same process will extend to the Cathedral Chapters and the rest of the clergy. After this, when there is no money left to pay the penalties exacted, the prisons will open their gates to receive the faithful priests; and when our confessors are obliged to spend their days in gaol, there will be no one to preach and baptize, to marry and administer to the dying the parting consolations of the Church. Altars will be desolate, churches empty, and bells silent. But what is to become of the people? What of the flock deprived of their shepherds? Are they to turn savages? Are they to become a prey to despair, crying night and day to God Almighty out of the depth of their misery? We do not presume to foretell all that may happen in such a state of things; but we are confident that if our sacred edifices are desecrated and all the horrors of spoliation committed, God Himself will descend from on high and look after His people and His Church. You who have chosen to be our adversaries may be assured that such will be the result of it all. In the meantime the Church will never so far demean itself as to meet you half-way, or willingly allow itself to be handcuffed and chained up. You will never succeed in tearing the Catholic people from the Roman Rock and handing them over to worthy Dr. Reinkens. You will never palm upon us priests approved by the Government, short-coated apostates and others whose only creed consists in obedience to a Pagan State. The following is an extract from the *Berlin Germania*:—"Catholics! you have been long enough told by your priests, when joining your hands to-

gether in the sacred bonds of matrimony, that those whom God has united no man can put asunder. The thing is no longer to be true. Unless the priest is specially approved by the Governor-General of your Province, your marriage is no marriage, and your children are bastards. Catholics! though you may have your children baptized at the holy font, they will be no Christians, but Pagans weighed down by hereditary sin, unless the ministering priest should happen to have the Governor-General's certificate in his pocket. The like will be the case with all Sacraments. Even Holy Mass becomes sacrilege if the officiating clergyman has not found favour in the eyes of M. Ober-President!" RUSSIA. PATERISM IN IRELAND.—From the Report of the Local Government Board, which has just been laid before Parliament, it appears that while paterism has not increased in any material respect, expenditure has advanced under every head during the year. The daily average number of workhouse inmates, in receipt of relief, for the year ended 29th September, 1872, was 43,315, against 46,045 for the corresponding period in the previous year, showing a decrease; while the total number of persons that received outdoor relief within the year, increased from 56,416 in 1871, to 68,433 in 1872. This change in the more liberal extension of out as against indoor relief has been advancing for many years, especially in the Unions in Leinster and Munster, while in Connaught and Ulster the change has been tardy. The total expenditure in 1872 has been £894,888, against £849,135, in 1871, thus showing an increase of £45,753, or somewhat below 7 per cent. Of this expenditure, the State defrays half the cost of the medical staff and of medical appliances, and the whole of the salaries of the workhouse schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, while the whole cost of the medical charities rose from £135,005 in 1871, to £141,668 in 1872. The expenditure from the local rates rose from a poundage of 15½d. in 1871, to 16d. in the 41, on a valuation, last year, of £13,329,254. THE MARKET PRICE OF SERMONS.—As an index to the market, we give the following taken from amongst other pious announcements in one of the Church papers of Friday:—"Sermons.—Good, sound sermons by an experienced clergyman, adapted to the Church's year. Subscriptions 13s. 6d. per quarter. Single MS. for any Sunday, 15 stamps. S. P. G., Confirmation, Hospital, &c., 2s. 6d. each. Clergy only. Address, &c." "Sermons.—Sound, Practical, and Original. Edited by an Oxford graduate. Strictly confined to the clergy. MS. for the season, and S. P. G. (2s. 6d.) now ready. A specimen is 5d. Address, &c." "Sermons.—Earnest, Original, Practical, upon the Sunday Gospels, Epistles, and Old Testament Lessons, by an experienced priest. Specimens free on approval to clergymen. Sermons for an Assize, Volunteer Corps, &c. Strict confidence. N. B.—These sermons have been highly commended by many eminent and earnest clergymen. Address, &c." Whatever may be bought of the traffic, it cannot be said that the charges are exorbitant. Only fancy, a Sunday's edification—in manuscript too—for fifteen stamps; earnestness and originality for a whole quarter at 13s. 6d. It is positively refreshing in these generally dear times to find at least one commodity that remains dirt cheap. A person with a good fat living and a cheap sermon market need not do amiss.—*Liverpool Weekly Advertiser*. FOUNDLINGS.—"C. C. F." writes to the *Baltimore American* in regard to Parisian foundlings. He remarks that the official returns of the hospitals of Paris show that of the 55,000 births in the city during the past year 13,366 were illegitimate. The proportion of illegitimacy to the number of inhabitants is not quite up to that of Vienna, which has 9,000 for one million inhabitants, while the population of Paris is nearly two millions. In various parts of Paris, boxes, called *lous*, are established, which revolve upon a pivot, and, on a bell being rung, are turned round by the person inside to receive any child that may have been deposited in it, without attempting to ascertain who the parents are. The child is taken to an hospital and cared for, and so soon as a nurse from the country can be procured, is given in charge of one of them. Nurses from the country, of good character, are always applying for these infants, to whom are paid by the city from four francs to eight francs per month, according to the age of the child, care being taken to assign the children to nurses living as far as possible from their birthplaces. After two years of age, the nurse may give the child up, when, if no other nurse can be found for it, it is transferred to the Orphan Department. Sometimes they become so attached to the children that they retain them. The number of children thus placed out in the country to nurse is about four thousand annually. The abolition of this humane custom of receiving these little waifs, and asking no questions in some of the departments, has caused infanticide to become very frequent. As for infanticide before birth, the number is said to have doubled and trebled in some districts, and risen to four and five times its amount in others. The average number of foundlings maintained at the Paris Hospital is four thousand four hundred. At the age of twelve the boys are bound apprentice to some trade at the expense of the city. A portion of 148 francs is awarded by the city to female foundlings when they marry, provided their conduct has been unexceptionable throughout. EPITAPHS.—An inscription on a tombstone in East Tennessee concludes thus:—"She lived a life of virtue and died of the cholera morbus, caused by eating green fruit, in the hope of a blessed immortality, at the early age of 21 years, 7 months and 16 days. Reader, go thou and do likewise." The following, which is suggestive to coffee drinkers, is from a tombstone in Connecticut:—"Here lies cut down like unripe fruit, The wife of Deacon Amos Shute; She died of drinking too much coffee, Anny Domyne eighteen forty." A tombstone in Texas has the following inscription:—"He remained to the last a decided friend and supporter of Democratic principles and measures.—Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." The following is from a cemetery in Maine, and was erected by the widow:—"Sacred to the memory of James H. R.—m, who died August the 6th, 1860. His widow who mourns as one who can be comforted, aged 24, and possessing every qualification for a good wife, lives at — street, in this village." In a churchyard near Hartford, Conn., is the following:—"Here lies two babies, as dead as nits; De Lord he kilt dem mit his ague fits, When dey was too good to live mit me, He took dem up to live mit Me. So he did."

New York, Oct. 18.—A most revolting murder has been perpetrated in the French settlement of Diocese. The crime was committed while the Bishop was at prayer in the Chapel of St. Jean de Dieu. The unfortunate man was stabbed in the heart and lungs. Two dirks were found near the body. A arrested on suspicion. Envy is supposed to be the motive, as Pelletier's father left all his fortune to the bishop. DON'T FEAR.—It is unnamable. A fretting man or woman is one of the most unlovely objects in the world. A wasp is a comfortable house-mate in comparison—it only stings when disturbed. But an habitual fretter buzzes if he don't sting, with or without provocation. "It is better to dwell in the corner of a house-top than with a brawling woman, and in a wide house." It is useless; it sets no smashed pictures, cures no spoiled hay, and changes no cast winds. It affects nobody but the fretter himself. Children or servants cease to respect the authority or obey the commands of a complaining, worrisome, exacting parent or master. They know that "barking dogs don't bite," and fretters don't strike; and they conduct themselves accordingly. BREAKFAST.—EPH'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which will save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled "James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London." MANUFACTURER OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide*. THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LIVESAVE is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach; Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side; Rheumatism in all its forms; Bilious Colic; Nausea; Cholera; Dysentery; Colds; Fresh Wounds; Burns; Sore Throat; Spinal Complaints; Sprains and Bruises; Chills and Fever; Purely Vegetable and All-healing. For Internal and External use. Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York, and for sale by all druggists. NOTICE. Application will be made to the Federal Parliament at its next Session for a Charter Incorporating a Joint Stock Company, Limited, under the name of the "COMMERCIAL PROTECTION COMPANY" for the economical settlement of doubtful debts and other purposes. The Head Office of the business of the Company will be in the City of Montreal. P. A. MERCIER, Manager. October 2, 1873. NOTICE is hereby given that DAME CLIMENTINE DESJARDINS, of the Parish of Vaudreuil, in the District of Montreal, sues for separation of property her husband, CHARLES WHITLOCK, of the same place, gentleman, by an action returnable in the Superior Court, at Montreal, on the first of September next, under the number 2571. Montreal, 14th August, 1873. D. D. BONDY, Plaintiff's Attorney. 578 INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JOSEPH BOUTIN, of the City of Montreal, Grocer and Trader, Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 73 St. Paul Street, Montreal, on the twentieth day of October instant, at 10 o'clock A.M., to receive statements of their affairs and to appoint an Assignee. G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignee. 178 Montreal 4th Oct. 1873. F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 55, St. James Street, MONTREAL. WALSH'S CLOTHING HOUSE, 463 Notre Dame Street, (Near McGill Street.) MONTREAL. CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORING. The best CUTTERS in the Dominion engaged, and only First-Class Coat, Pants, and Vest makers employed. An Immense Assortment of Gentlemen's, Youths' and Boys' MADE-UP CLOTHING always in stock. A CALL SOLICITED. W. WALSH & CO. Wm. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT, 199 St. James Street, 199 (Opposite Molson's Bank.) MONTREAL. MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO. THOMAS P. FORAN, B.A., B.C.L., ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, &c., NO. 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. INVITATION—FURS!!! Ladies and Gentlemen are Requested to call and examine the Varied and Elegant Stock of Furs made up This Fall at O'FLAHERTY & BODEN'S, 260 NOTRE DAME STREET, (Late G. & J. Moore.) N.B.—Furs Re-made, Repaired, and Cleaned. \$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. SAULT AU RECOLLET, NEAR MONTREAL. THIS Institution is beautifully and healthfully located about six miles from Montreal. Every facility is afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language. TERMS: Boards and Tuition for the Scholastic year, \$150; Piano, Vocal Music, Harp, German, &c., are extra. For further particulars apply to the LADY SUPERIOR. 48-2m