

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 16.—A concentrated force is maintained on Fort Issy to prevent the French from repairing the breaches made in its walls.

A despatch from Versailles announces that the French are recovering their heavy guns from Forts d'Issy and Vanverres.

Firing was heavy all night up to three o'clock this morning. Since then it has been slow and intermittent, except on the south-western side, where it was heavy since 11 o'clock this morning.

Battery No. 18 has been advanced to within 400 paces of Notre Dame.

Severns is in ruins. Twelve Germans entered Issy on the 12th and found seven dead.

A continued fire is directed on Champagne and occasionally on Issy.

450 shells were thrown into Paris yesterday.

The Hospital Salpatrie, containing 3000 infirm women and 1500 lunatics, and the Ivory Asylum, containing 300 wounded, was struck on the night of the 1st by 15 shells.

The inhabitants of the bombarded districts are changing their quarters. Those who remain in the neighborhood of Rue Mouffetard have removed their beds to their cellars.

The Decartes Lyceum has been struck by five, and Cornille Lyceum by three shells. St. Louis Lyceum was on fire. The observatory of the Genevieve Library and the College of St. Barbe have also been struck.

The violent Republicans in the city insist on the adoption of Greek fire for military purposes. Three men in Paris declare that they possess the secret of its manufacture.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A London special says the Parisians are determined to resist the Prussians en masse should Trochu allow the enemy to enter the city. The idea of yielding is repulsed with indignation.

Paris advices report that the fire of the French batteries is improving and on the west side is especially effective, doing much damage to the German position.

Jan. 19.—Balloon advices from Paris state that the city is tranquil and firm.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—It is said the Duke of Mecklenburg is marching on Rennes by way of Mayence, with the object of getting in rear of Orléans, and flanking Chauzy's army.

A despatch from Versailles says that Bourbaki, on the 17th, renewed his attack upon Von Werder's entrenched position south of Belfort, and was again repulsed with heavy loss, and has commenced his retreat southward.

The further reports from the Red Prince's pursuing army fully confirm the disastrous rumours already afloat with regard to Chanzy and his unfortunate forces. It is now stated that he lost 20,000 more men in his retreat from Le Mans to Laval and the peninsula formed by the departments of the Cortes du Nord, Finisterre, and the Morbihan, which loss, added to his previous losses in killed and wounded and prisoners in the recent battles around Le Mans, brings his total loss, within the last ten days, to the disastrous figure of 42,000 men!

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Herald Paris special says that peace is only looked upon as a means for resuscitating the army, and country, previous to invading Germany at a future day.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—TRANSFER OF THE CAPITAL OF ITALY.—The King's speech on opening the Italian Parliament spoke of the transfer of the capital as imminent. No doubt it had been judged best to say so to quiet impatient spirits; but the Perseveranza has pronounced this word "imminent" to be an unfortunate expression, and so it appears; for when (as our Italian Correspondent writes to us,) it transpired that the project of law before the Chamber respecting the transfer, fixed the time for the removal at eight months hence, the storm of indignation which arose was proportioned to the greatness of the disappointment.

months. So now the Capital is to be at Rome on the 31st of March, 1871. People think, however, that the Chamber will not rest satisfied here but will seek a further abridgement. There is nothing so much dreaded just now by the Italianissimi as time. Time will bring peace, and peace will bring the day of reckoning with the Powers. Rome once taken possession of as the national capital, its appropriation will have become an accomplished fact, and accomplished facts find more favour in these days, and are harder to upset than mere projects and pretensions.

ROME.—THE SITUATION.—The Pope's presence is becoming such an obstacle to the complete action of the Revolution that the diplomatic body will shortly be obliged to take account of it, and the Austrian Government especially is being pressed so hard by the Catholic subjects, that it must act. A very sharp Note has been communicated to the Italian Government by the Austrian Ambassador in Florence, and others are impending from the German Catholic courts.

THE GUARANTEES.—The Pope will not acknowledge any act of the Italian Parliament, and the Bill of Guarantees will be passed or rejected, as the Chamber may vote, without any sort of cognizance being taken of it at the Vatican.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—It has become known, from the publication of official documents, that the Pope, in October last, communicating with the King of Prussia, requested his Majesty to secure his (the Pope's) departure from Rome with due honor, in case he should conclude to leave the city.

King William replied affirmatively, and telegraphed to King Victor Emmanuel to that effect.

Subsequent advices from Rome confirm the fact already stated, that of 550 Government employes in the finance department, only 65 have consented to take service under the Italians and of 900 in the whole State (including those who had been already usurped), less than 100 have condescended to serve the Italian Government or to continue in their employment.

PICTURE OF ROME.—The few foreigners here, mostly Protestant, complain loudly, and declare Rome sadly changed for the "worse," "dull, horrid, and detestable." No ceremonies, no parties, no hunt, no music etc. In compensation, we have bands of rowdies who parade the streets after dark, shouting obscene and blasphemous songs, and insulting the Holy Father by all manner of vile epithets, and no notice is taken of it!

The Bibles have proved an unsaleable merchandise, even at the low rate of five sous per copy. The Roman ladies tormented the sellers by inquiring for "Martini's translation," which the latter would gravely assure them, was "an incorrect version," and suggest "Diodati," whilst the former would quite as gravely declare their preference for the decision of learned and holy men over the opinion of an individual puffing his wares.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—King William has issued the following proclamation at Versailles, on the occasion of his assumption of the Imperial crown. He says in consequence of the appeal of the German princes and of the free towns for us to restore the German Empire after a

lapse of 60 years, we announce, that we consider it our duty to the Fatherland to accept the Imperial dignity. Henceforth, we and our successors will hold to the title of Emperor of Germany, with the hope that God will vouchsafe a blissful future to the Fatherland, and that under our auspices its ancient splendour may be restored. We partake of the dignity conscious of our duty to preserve with German fidelity the rights of the Empire and of its members, to maintain peace and to support and strengthen the independence of Germany in the hope that the German people will reap in lasting peace within our boundaries, the fruits of their bloody battles, and be safe against the renewal of French attacks.

A scarcity of coal prevails in Germany and is seriously on the increase. It arises from the want of labour in the mines, caused by the war levies. The expediency of employing some of the French prisoners as colliers is being discussed.

DESTRUCTION WITHIN THE WALLS OF PARIS.

Paris newspapers of the 19th inst., were received at half-past nine on Friday evening in London, which announced that a destructive rain of projectiles—some of them weighing ninety-six kilograms, or one hundred and ninety-two pounds—was pouring into that portion of Paris lying between the Hotel des Invalides and the Odéon. Doubtless the zone of destruction has ere this been enlarged so as to include the whole of the Faubourg St. Germain and the Quartier Latin and much of the vicinity of those historical places.

There are many other museums within the "zone of destruction"—the Museum of Artillery; the Museum of the Manufacture of the Jobelins with its unrivalled tapestries; the Musée Dupuytren; the Museum of Natural History at the Garden of Plants, and the Museum of the Works of Living French Artists at Luxembourg Palace.

Beyond the delightful garden of the Luxembourg rises the Observatory, founded by the famous Colbert, and dear to astronomers from the days of Cassini to those of Arago and Leverrier. Not far from the same garden are the numerous colleges, lycéums and schools which have contributed so largely to place the French nation at the head of intellectual progress.

There are, moreover, the hospitals—the Hospital de la Charité, the Hospital du Midi, the Hospital des Cliniques, the Hospital for the Blind, the Hospital of the Deaf and Dumb, and, to enumerate no others, the world-renowned Foundling Hospital. Foremost among the military hospitals is the Hospital du Val-de-Grace, with its ancient church, the corner stone of which was laid in 1645 by Louis XIV., and which is clustered richly with historical reminiscences.

With the Odéon, the second Theatre Français, we must not forget the little theatre of the Bobino, so full of lively memories for a whole generation of students and studentes, nor the cloister des Lilas, close by the place where Ney was shot.

Finally, the railway stations for Secaux and Versailles, *rive gauche*, are directly in the range of the terrible storm of destruction which is now falling within the walls of Paris.

UNITED STATES.

The Indianapolis Journal tells this story of one of the local politicians: "During a revival at one of our Methodist churches a young man in Cottrell's employ professed to be deeply convicted of sin, and expressed great anxiety for salvation. He was at one time on the point of uniting with the church,

but finally exclaimed in despair—'It is no use; I can never be a Christian as long as I sell sheet iron for Tom Cottrell!'"

IN THE WRONG SHOP.—A young man from the country to whom a friend had given a ticket to Wood's theatre made a mistake in the place the other night and strayed into the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, where evening exercises were to be held. Handing his ticket to a man who happened to be standing at the head of the stairs the young man took a seat among the audience.

Turning to a man sitting by his side, he enquired, pointing to a group of ladies who were singing, "Which of them is the Chapman Sisters?"

"The man who is seated at him in silence. Then this sweet youth asked another man in front of him, "Is Bishop going to play to night?"

"A sudden suspicion flashed through the brain of the young man. "Ain't this Wood's Theatre?" he enquired.

"What do you mean, young man?" was the sterner reply "Are you a fool? This is the assembly room of the Young Men's Christian Association."

At times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the *de plus ultra* of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messrs. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal, at the last Paris Exposition.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

A VITAL QUESTION!

Involving the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Besides its superiority as a perfume over its costlier foreign competitors, this delicious floral essence forms a delightful tooth-wash and a soothing application after shaving.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

MILD THORON MERRY.—Notwithstanding the vigor and promptness with which Bristol's Sarsaparilla grapples with the most poisonous diseases, it is one of the mildest of remedies. Its vegetable components, eminently heating and restorative, are unmarred by any mineral elements.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

Bronchitis, Coughs, Asthma, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using Brown's Bronchial Trochus.

Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, New York. "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."

Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York. "It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Trochus, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing."

T. DUCHARME, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. "When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Trochus afford relief."

HENRY WILKES, D. D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal. "Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box."

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talent as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels.

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the favor of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are false imitations.

CIRCULAR.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of Flour, Graham's Cornmeal, BUTTER, CHEESE, POULTRY, LARD, HAMS, BEANS, DRIED APPLES, SALT BEEF, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffat & Co., and Messrs. Thén Brothers.

D. SHANNON, Commission Merchant, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 451 Commissioners Street, Opposite St. Ann's Market, 12th.

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No. 16, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

GEO. T. LEONARD,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, PETERBOROUGH, Ont. OFFICE: Over Stehman & Co's, George St.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Dist. of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT. Monday, the ninth day of January, 1871.

PRESENT:—The Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BLACKAY No. 2719.

FRANCOIS XAVIER ST. CHARLES, Plaintiff vs. ULRIC ALON ULDERIC POITRAS, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader and Broker, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of the Plaintiff that a meeting of the Creditors of the said ULRIC ALON ULDERIC POITRAS be held, in the room appropriated for matters in Insolvency, in the Court House in the City of Montreal, on Friday, the third day of February next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of appointing an assignee to the Insolvent Estate of the said ULRIC ALON ULDERIC POITRAS.

(By order) HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P. S. C.

CANADA, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } In the matter of JEAN ELIE LAFOND, of the City of Montreal, Insolvent.

ON the 24th day of February next (1871) the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 17th January, 1871. LANCTOT & LANCTOT, Attorneys at Law, for Insolvent.

PROV. OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Dist. of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT. No. 664. In the matter of OLIVIER N. MARCHAND and JOSEPH O. BELANGER, as well individually as co-partners under the name of Marchand & Belanger, Insolvents.

THE undersigned individually and as co-partners, will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, on the twenty-fifth day of February next. Montreal, 11th January, 1871. OLIVIER N. MARCHAND, JOSEPH O. BELANGER, By T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER, Their Attorneys at Law.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Dist. of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT No. 1134. In the matter of JULIUS J. COHN and JACOB FREES, heretofore trading together at Montreal as auctioneers and commission merchants under the name and firm of J. J. Cohn & Co. Insolvents.

On the twenty-fifth day of February next the undersigned, Julius J. Cohn, one of the above named Insolvents, individually and as a member of the said firm, will apply to this Court for a discharge under said Act. Montreal, 11th January, 1871. JULIUS J. COHN, By T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER, His Attorneys at Law.