

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The official account of the surrender of Strasbourg is just published here. By the capitulation 1100 guns of all sorts, 12,000 chassepots, 3 tons of ammunition, 50 locomotives of the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad, which had been collected there, fell into Prussian hands.

Bazaine's soldiers were said to be greatly dissatisfied with the situation, and had counselled a surrender.

Tours, Oct. 12.—Garibaldi will not take the field at present. His health is quite delicate, and he will require a season of rest before engaging in active operations.

Advices from various parts of France repeat the statements that the Prussians are committing the greatest atrocities upon the helpless towns where the Franks-Tireurs gain advantages. The Prussians have not only seized the authorities of the town, and demanded the restoration of the captured Prussians on pain of death of the authorities and the burning down of the town but have also exacted that the Franks-Tireurs themselves be delivered up for execution.

Gen. La Motteroge has been removed from the command of the troops here and Gen. Palandine appointed to succeed him.

Official reports from Beaugency states that the Prussians entered Orleans last night. The French forces are on the left bank of the Loire. They received to-day heavy reinforcements, including 10 batteries of field artillery.

They are composed chiefly of the National Guards and Mobiles, and are determined to resist to the last.

COLOGNE, Oct. 12.—A writer in the Frankfurt Gazette has seen colossal bombs holding 140 lbs. of powder going forward to Paris.

The messengers who were sent to Orleans yesterday, where a battle was going on, have returned. They make the following report:—

The French were in much smaller force than the Prussians, and were literally crushed by their superior artillery, and were driven back to the suburbs of the town.

Some barricades had been erected there, and our forces took advantage of the shelter these afforded.

The Papal Zouaves and Mobiles behaved most courageously, but the regular troops fled at almost the first fire. None of the regular troops made much resistance. Many threw away their arms in their flight.

The Prussians opened fire on the town after the French defeat, and owing to the barricades many fires occurred.

The Railroad Depot was destroyed, as well as many other large establishments in the town.

At last accounts the people of Lyons were flying in all directions.

At a late hour last evening the Prussians had pushed south to Beaugency and Meuze, beyond Orleans, and it is feared the Papal Zouaves will be surrounded and captured.

The other French troops in the neighbourhood are in good position, and were heavily reinforced during the night.

It is reported that some heavy guns have gone forward from Bourges. The French troops at Beaugency and at Meuze are expected.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 12th, via Berlin and London, Oct. 13th.—Yesterday the French army of the Loire were drawn out of Orleans after a nine hours' fight. Orleans was subsequently stormed. The Prussians took upwards of 10,000 prisoners. Their loss was small. The Bavarians participated in this engagement.

There is a great movement of Franks-Tireurs here.

Troops of all kinds are pushing to the front with all despatch.

The Government has repeated its determination to retaliate for all Prussian atrocities, if the municipal authorities of Aulis are executed, and an equal number of Prussian prisoners will be shot.

LILLE, Oct. 13.—A balloon descended at Tournay to-day. The news from Paris is most cheering. The soldiers are anxiously awaiting the Prussian attack, and have no doubt of their ability to withstand it. Perfect order reigns everywhere. The confidence in General Trochu seems limitless. Everybody is quiet firm and courageous.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Times has an article going to prove that Bismarck's obvious policy is to render France powerless for offence or defence hereafter.

Tours, Oct. 13.—Telegraphic and postal despatches of the nation have been united.—Fredrick Steinacker is appointed superintendent of the New Department by the Provisional Government, M. Legoff will be chief Secretary.

A Paris letter printed in Le Constitutionnel, says the word peace is tabooed in Paris.—Everybody is casting cannon, making mitrailleuses and constructing pontoons.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A despatch from a French source has just been received here, giving the following news:—

An engagement occurred on Monday, the 10th, near Bruyeres, between a body of Franks-Tireurs and the Prussians. After a short conflict the latter retired with a loss of 70 killed and wounded. The French loss is not stated. The occupation of Orleans by the Prussians is not yet confirmed, though it is certain that

French have fallen back along the left bank of the river.

The Prussians are leaving Gournay and marching to Gisors. Turning from St. Quentin, they threaten Amiens.

An engagement occurred at Mollegras yesterday, between the Uhlans and the Hussars. No result is given.

A force of 800 Prussians and 500 Saxons has already occupied Gisors.

The Germans have also appeared at Mait Seidier, where a small detachment of them was defeated by the Franks-Tireurs.

A telegram from Arion, dated last evening, says that heavy cannonading has been heard in the direction of Thionville.

It is said the garrison at Montmedy has retreated to St. Remy.

It seems the Empress Eugenie sent for Gen. Bourbaki, and her object was to propose through him conditions of peace on the basis that Prussia should retain Alsace and Lorraine and leave the Prince Imperial under her regency to govern France.

When told by Bourbaki that nobody in France would tolerate even the presence of the prince, the Empress burst into tears. A letter from Eugenie to the Emperor, of which Countess Cowper was the bearer, doubtless referred to this project.

The town of the Aulis has been burnt according to the threat of the Prussians. The people not regular soldiers of France, had fired at the Prussians.

The Prussians occupy Rethel. The Germans are certainly advancing on Amiens.

The rumoured disorders in Tours are denied. The rumour and contradiction are equally untrustworthy.

The particulars of the battle before Metz, which occurred on Friday last, have been received. The French made a sortie in force and after a battle were driven back with tremendous loss.

The cattle in and around Metz are dying by hundreds from the rinderpest. The bodies cannot be buried quick enough to prevent epidemic. Notwithstanding hard frosts have occurred there, the disease is spreading rapidly. The French fire from the fortifications of Metz continues incessantly.

The Franks-Tireurs not being uniformed, the Prussians do not regard them as regular soldiers of France, and shoot them on sight.

The Times' Correspondent with the German side, writes the bombardment of Paris will positively commence on the 18th or 19th.

It is reported that Prussia desires the restoration of Nice to Italy.

The correspondent of the London Post reports that 150 Volunteers from the United States recently arrived at Tours, and met an enthusiastic reception.

Gen. Fleury has been permitted to join the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe.

There is much curiosity to know what has become of Marshal Le Bœuf, as nothing has been heard of him since the first series of battles around Metz.

It is reported the garrison of Montmedy made a sortie, which resulted in the recapture of Stenay.

The defeat of the French at Artenay opens the way to Orleans for the Prussians.

The occupation of that place is hourly expected.

TOURS, Oct. 13.—The official decree appointing General Aurills de Paladones to the command of the army of the Loire in place of General Lamontenonge, is published to-day.

A late message from Paris has the following comprehensive statement:—

Materials for the workmen, coals and metals, food, and good will are abundant here.

The Prussian Journals infer from the fact that the Germans are purchasing cheap skins, that a winter campaign is certain.

The French international ambulances have been disbanded, and these organized by the members of the French press soon will be.

A new French coat of arms has made its appearance. It consists of a figure of Liberty, with the legend, "in the name of the French people." On the reverse is a garland of mixed oak and olive, with a wheat ear on the centre.

There is also the inscription "Republique Francaise Democratique un et indivisible." Around the periphery are the words, Liberte Egalite et Fraternite.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The World's Versailles correspondent states that Bismarck has caused intimation to be conveyed to London, St. Petersburg and Vienna that intervention to secure peace would be acceptable now to Prussia.

The conclusion was reached by a council of war yesterday that Paris cannot be successfully attacked, but must be reduced by a siege of many months duration.

The advance of the French army of Lyons upon Metz has been resumed.

The appeal of Bismarck has been met by Russia with a proposition through Prince Orloff for mediation by a congress of the great powers at Brussels.

The World's Special States that Bismarck received representations from many quarters of Germany that the people are anxious for peace.

Bismarck has authorized the Prussian Minister at Brussels to give the Great Powers to understand that Germany is willing to propose a settlement on the basis of disarmament of the frontier Provinces the rectification of the frontier line of the Rhenish Provinces, and a small money indemnity.

The World's despatch states that Burnside had returned to Versailles with a reply to Bismarck's proposition, to allow the elections for the Constituent Assembly from Favre and other Ministers of the Republic, that France now would devote herself to driving off the invaders, and then would attend to domestic affairs.

The World's special at Ostend reports that the French won the advantage in the fights about Metz, and states the German losses at 7,000 killed and wounded, besides a great number of prisoners.

Advices from French sources admit that

since six o'clock on Tuesday evening the Prussians have held possession of Orleans. Their artillery was placed in a strong position and drove the French beyond the Loire. Several houses in Orleans were destroyed by 24 pound shells before the occupation of the city.

A despatch received from Gambetta, stating that he is assured Paris is amply supplied with fresh meat also states that Gen. Bazaine has voluntarily given in his adhesion to the Republic.

One of the gunners on the Paris fortifications has particularly distinguished himself by the great accuracy with which he points his gun. He has thus frustrated all the efforts of the Prussians to construct offensive works within range of his guns.

The authority reporting this mentions that the Prussians have not yet been able to plant a single battery near enough to destroy any part of Paris.

A steady fire has recently been maintained from the forts Mont Du Valerin and D'Issy. The Prussians have been compelled to retreat from the fire of these forts behind the plateau of Meudon and St. Cloud.

Wooden huts for the troops are arriving at the Prussian position before Metz.

Official accounts show that the French war vessels have captured 32 prizes since the commencement of the war.

Advices from Rouen yesterday announce that the Prussians have captured Breteuil. The Mobiles repulsed the first attack, but the Germans came up a second time with reinforcements.

The following advices have been received here from Tours, dated at that place on Wednesday evening:—

The Rouen journals have editorials demanding that the town be placed in a state of siege, and the command entrusted to an experienced general. One writer intimates, in that connection, that Bourbaki, returning from Tours, will pass through Rouen.

All lines of communication to the westward from Tours are still open.

The Prussians are levying heavy contributions on the people around Beauvais, in the department of Oise.

The Count de Chambord has issued a patriotic address to the Pontifical Zouaves who participated in the battle at Orleans a few days ago. Though they fought magnificently, he said, the Nationals and Mobiles merited equal praise.

The commander of the 15th corps has made an official report to the Government of the battle before Orleans. He says the fighting was desperate. The Prussian artillery literally overwhelmed us. For three hours, however, the enemy was held in check, when a flank movement compelled our retreat, which was effected in perfect order.

Each Canton of Paris has been required to furnish a battalion of soldiers for the National defence. The number of Cantons in France is about 2150.

A despatch from Marseilles states that Gambetta's manifesto was well received there. The Government is fully sustained and the postponement of the elections for the members of the Constituent Assembly acquiesced in.

Details of the fighting before St. Quentin are received and furnish according to one of the Journals, a story of true French heroism. The Prussians had not returned to make a second effort to capture the town as threatened. The French preparations to receive them were perfect.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The Queen has received the following despatch from King William—"Versailles, Wednesday.—Thousands of prisoners fell into our hands as the result of Von Dertaun's victory near Orleans. The battle lasted from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. and was fought on difficult ground. The capture of Orleans followed; the losses of the French were heavy; ours were small. The details of the battle are wanting."

BRUSSELS, Oct. 14.—Belgium renews her corps of observation on the border, as Prussia designs besieging the towns in the north eastern part of France.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A London special to the Evening Telegram says that a despatch has been received from Tours, dated 14th Oct., sent by the Provisional Government via carrier pigeon which states that Prussians are in full retreat from Paris. No particulars as to the cause of this had arrived when our despatch left, but a despatch was also received from Paris, by another source, stating that the enthusiasm in Paris, consequent upon this unexpected event is indescribable.

Tours, Oct. 14.—Reliable information has just been received here by mail from Lyons showing that that city is amply prepared to resist any force the Prussians can send against it. The heights near the city have been strongly fortified, entrenched camps have been constructed, and heavy guns placed in position.

The entire population is armed and drilling day and night. Large numbers of Mobiles and Franks-Tireurs have reached Lyons. There are troops enough there now for an army, and may be easily organized to act in the offensive. All symptoms of disorder have disappeared from that city, and throughout the south of France the situation is now accepted uncomplainingly, as the departments of the old Province of Normandy are without money. The authorities are issuing paper currency of small denominations.

A despatch from Epinal, dated yesterday afternoon, announces that the Prussians have entered that place. The citizens made a stout resistance, but were unable to resist the artillery of the enemy. The town was considerably damaged by the cannonade.

It is reported unofficially, this morning that the Prussians seem to be falling back from this side of Orleans. They are no longer in Beaugency and Meung. These towns are nearly fifteen miles south of Orleans, and are the most extreme points in this direction yet reached by the enemy.

The troops which were sent forward to reinforce the 15th corps, and subsequently participated in the actions near Orleans, are arriving here. From the reports of their officers, it seems the losses sustained in the two days action was not nearly so great as at first reported. Some Prussian scouts were seen in this neighborhood. They retreated, however, as the Mobiles appeared.

Minister Gambetta has issued the following proclamation.

Inhabitants of Tours.—I announce to you with inexpressible satisfaction that on the 12th inst., the heroic people of Paris, growing impatient behind their ramparts, determined to march forward against the enemy. Here is the bulletin of their first victory:—In the entire zone around the city the Prussians have been driven out of all the positions they had been occupying for three weeks. Towards St. Denis they have been driven away behind St. Arus, Pierrefet and Dughly, on the east side. Joinville, Creteil, Bembigny and the Plateau of Avonson have been recaptured. They have been reinforced from Tebus, Meudon and St. Cloud and thrown back on Versailles. The enemy know what a people can do who are determined to save their institutions and their honour. I invite the Provinces to do their duty as Paris has done here. Vive Paris! Vive la France! Vive la Republique!

MEZ, Oct. 14.—No Prussians are at Beaugency but they have occupied Meung in force.

ST. QUENTIN, Oct. 14.—The Prussians have commenced to bombard Soissons. The town is able and prepared to stand a siege.

NEUF CHATEAU, Oct. 14.—A force of Prussians, 7,000 strong is at Epinal. 10 trains full of German troops passed Meuse going to Paris.

EPERNAY, Oct. 14.—There are 1,500 Prussians in the hospital here.

The terrible artillery fire of fort Du-Mont Valerien has literally swept the country round about for a circuit of six kilometres. The Prussian works have been destroyed.—All the batteries that the French have sought to erect against Mont Valerien have been annihilated. The Chateau of Meudon also has been destroyed.

The Prussian Engineers have been driven from Clamarat, Meudon, Mont and Retout. Villejuif and Bachelan were both recovered by the French. On the North the Prussians have been driven back from as far as Devuil and Bonnel. The entire peninsula around Cenevellers has been freed from Prussians by several strong Cavalry reconnaissances, and is now in French hands again.

On the east of Paris a lively cannonade has been maintained towards Bondy.

The Prussians also have been driven from Champigny, more than three miles east of Vincennes.

The Prussian circle around Paris is, therefore expanding daily instead of contracting, and the Parisians are greatly encouraged.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER MICHAEL WALSH.—The fell destroyer in our midst has already stricken down one earnest laborer in the Lord's vineyard. Rev. Father Michael Walsh was called from the midst of his labors to his eternal reward last Tuesday, having been attacked by yellow fever the preceding Friday. He had been in this city only about two weeks, his previous field of labor having been in Iowa. He was obliged by an attack of lung disease to leave that State for a warm climate and had already commenced to improve when attacked by the fever. Father Walsh was a native of Limerick, Ireland, and a graduate of Maynooth. During his arduous labors in Iowa, he had succeeded in building a church under the invocation of St. Michael, when, as we have said, ill health forced him to seek a milder climate. He died at the age of forty-five.—N. O. Morning Star, Oct. 2.

A telegram announced the death on the 12th inst., near Lexington, Va., of General Robert E. Lee, the celebrated commander of the Confederate armies during the late American rebellion. His death was caused by congestion of the brain. He was born in 1808, and was over 62 years of age. He came of a military family, one of the first in that State of proud families; his brother being Gen. Henry Lee, a companion of Washington. He was educated at West Point, and in 1829 received his commission as second lieutenant in the Army. His promotion was comparatively slow in the times of peace; but he went to Mexico in 1846 as Chief Engineer of the Army. He distinguished himself by his bravery at Cerro Gordo and other battles, and for gallantry at Chapultepec was promoted to a Colonelcy. The Mexican war over he continued on the Board of Engineers for five years, when he was appointed Superintendent of West Point, a position for which he was well fitted. He remained here three years, when he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry, and received the Colonelcy in March, 1861; and a month after threw up his commission, and gave adherence to the Confederate cause. He was appointed Commander-in-chief of the forces of the State of Virginia; and generally commanded the armies of the Confederacy which during the civil war made that State a battle-ground. By his skill and bravery he long held out against the Northern forces, but was compelled in time to subsume to General Grant.

PAINLESS OPERATION!

No family catholic has ever deserved or received the praise which has been awarded to Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, both by physicians and patients. The testimonials to their efficacy and entire freedom from all objectionable properties are from the very highest and most cautious medical authorities. Their great merit, according to those witnesses, is that they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels, but obviate the necessity for continual purgation. In other words, they give a tonic and permanent vigor to those organs, which enable them to fulfill their function naturally, without being urged to their work by a frequent resort to the original curative. This is a matter of vast importance. Moreover, they do not reduce the general strength, as all mineral purgatives do, nor involve pain nor nausea in their operation. Hence they are invaluable for woman, children, and aged persons. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardiner, J. A. Harte, Picanit & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

A CARD FOR THE DRESSING-ROOM.—Ladies, your attention is invited to the special advantages of Mur-

ray and Lanman's Florida Water over other perfumes. It is manufactured from fresh floral extracts, not from unwholesome chemical combinations intended to counterfeit their odors. Besides being the most delicate and delightful of floral water, it has important sanitary recommendations. Its aroma relieves headache, prevents fainting fits, promotes sleep, and soothes the nerves. Infused into the bath, it renders it more invigorating and refreshing. Combined with water, it imparts whiteness to the teeth, preserves the enamel, and renders the gums hard and rosy. No other toilet-water retains its fragrance so long after contact with the atmosphere.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardiner, J. A. Harte, R. H. Gray, Picanit & 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.

IT IS ASTONISHING!

Still another grateful letter sent to Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, next the Court-house, Montreal: DEAR SIRS.—For years I have suffered severely from Liver Complaint, constant pain in the side, no appetite, intense drowsiness, and a sense of suffocation, compelling me at times to remain in bed for three or four days. For two years I was constantly taking medicine, under the advice of two of our best city physicians, without getting any relief. By their orders I spent the whole of last Summer in the country, but without benefit. Last March I was advised by a friend, who knew its virtues, to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla, but I had lost confidence in everything, and was fearful of getting worse. At last I did try it. Its effect was most beneficial. My appetite returned; the heavy drowsiness left me; and my digestion became vigorous and healthy. I used in all twelve bottles, and am now as strong and well as any man could desire.

You are at liberty to make my case known to the public.

Yours, very truly, J. H. KENNEDY. Grocer and Dealer in Wines and Spirits. No. 160 St. Mary Street, Montreal.

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

A large volume would not contain the mass of testimony which has accumulated in favor of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry as a safe, efficient, and reliable remedy in curing coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease. Many of the cures are truly wonderful.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the ne 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. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the American ORGAN is far superior.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Pro. of Quebec, } Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of JAMES S. NOAD, of the City of Montreal, as well individually as having been a partner in the Commercial firm of JEFFERY, NOAD & Co., of Quebec, which said firm was composed of himself and WILLIAM HENRY JEFFERY, of the said City of Quebec, and which said firm was carried on at Montreal under the name and style of NOAD, JEFFERY & Co., as well as having heretofore carried on business at Montreal, under the style and name of JAMES S. NOAD & Co.

An Insolvent. ON Thursday the seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 13th October, 1870. JAMES S. NOAD, by KERR, LAMBE & CARTER, his Attorneys ad litem.

CANADA, } SUPERIOR COURT. Pro. of Quebec, } Dist. of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of C. DORWIN & Co., Insolvents.

ON the seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act, as well individually as having been a member of said firm of C. DORWIN & Co.

Montreal, 8th October, 1870. CANFIELD DORWIN, by his Attorneys ad litem, BETTUNE & BETHUNE.

CANADA, } SUPERIOR COURT. Province of Quebec, } Dist. of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of JAMES F. KIDNER, An Insolvent.

ON the seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under said Act.

Montreal, 10th October, 1870. JAMES F. KIDNER, by his Attorneys ad litem, BETHUNE & BETHUNE.

INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1864-65-69. Province of Quebec } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, }

In the matter of FRANK OWENS, An Insolvent.

ON Thursday, the seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the above Acts.

FRANK OWENS, Insolvent. Per JETTE ARCHAMBAULT, & CHRISTIN, His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1864-65-69. Province of Quebec } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, }

In the matter of ALEXANDER BASTIEN, An Insolvent.

ON Thursday, the seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the above Acts.

ALEXANDER BASTIEN, Insolvent. Per JETTE ARCHAMBAULT, & CHRISTIN, His Attorneys ad litem.