

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The manner in which France has been deprived of her regular army, by losses in battle and by capture, is astounding. She commenced the war with 430,000 regular troops. This is what has become of them:

Table listing military captures: Captured at Weissenburg (1,000), Captured at Woerth (6,000), Captured at Spicheren (2,500), Captured at Saargemund, Haguenau, and Litchenberg (1,377), Captured at Vionville (2,000), Captured at Gravelotte (3,000), Captured at Vitry (850), Captured at Beaumont (2,856), Captured at Sedan (84,450), Captured at Lon (2,080), Captured at Toul (2,240), Captured at Strasbourg (15,347), Captured at Schelestadt, &c (5,000), Captured at Metz (155,000).

Total.....285,700

The losses by death in action, and in hospital by wounds and sickness, have been 81,300 men. There remains consequently of the 430,000 only 63,000 men, and of these 50,000 are with Trochu in Paris and the others are with Gen. Aurelles on the Loire. Besides this loss in men, France has had taken from her since the war began more than 3,500 cannon and 35,000 horses. In the loss of men are not included the National Guards and Gardes Mobiles taken prisoners at various places, nor the garrison of Metz, but simply the soldiers of the regular army. The Pays sums up the money losses of France from the beginning of the war until this time, as follows:—War armaments from 1868 to 1870, £40,000,000; fortifications destroyed, which will have to be rebuilt, £60,000,000; losses of muskets, cannons, and other war material destroyed or captured, £60,000,000; destruction of buildings and fields by both sides, £80,000,000; total or partial ruin of manufacturers and other proprietors, £40,000,000; war indemnity to Germany, £100,000,000; losses in consequence of the influence of these disasters, £80,000,000; total, £460,000,000.

The Gaulois of the 27th Oct. contains the following items respecting the provisioning of Paris;—"The managers of the Jardin des Plantes have begun to sell some of the animals in their collection, the least rare and valuable being, of course selected. Several young buffaloes have been sold, but the butchers ask enormous prices for them. All yesterday people were admiring one which was exhibited by a butcher in the Boulevard Haussmann, but they did not buy it on account of its high price. The space between the ramparts and the forts has been planted with bitter herbs, which are destined to counteract the effect of salt meat when it becomes a leading article of general consumption. A pork butcher in the Rue Clement had bought a large number of pigs at the commencement of the siege, but he refused to sell even the meat which was delivered to him by the authorities. He also hired two cellars, and had there accumulated a considerable quantity of provisions. The inhabitants of the district gave information to the authorities who seized all the stores in his shop and cellars."

PARIS, Nov. 7.—A semi-official account of the late negotiations at Versailles has been published here. It concludes as follows:—"The day of Thursday was in a great part lost. M. Bismarck informed M. Thiers that the Commune had been proclaimed in Paris, which was now governed by M. Blanqui. M. Thiers declared that he knew perfectly well what the dispositions of the National Guard and population of Paris were, and that certainly a revolution was not an accomplished fact. In the evening of the same day M. Cocheray came to the outposts and learnt the true state of Paris from General de Maussion. He brought newspapers to Versailles, and it was thus easy for him to state the exact truth on the subject.

"The discussion of the revivalling of Paris commenced immediately. To the extreme surprise of M. Thiers M. Bismarck persisted in a refusal, as is well known, and thus, owing to this, the most exorbitant pretension, put an end to the negotiations which had up to that point been conducted with so much fairness.

"On the morning of Saturday, the 5th of November, about 9 a.m., General Ducrot and M. Jules Favre arrived at the Sevres bridge. A trumpet had sounded a few minutes previously in the direction of Sevres, and a cavalry soldier displayed a flag of truce; on our own side a similar flag had also been displayed.

"At a quarter to 10 a small green boat left the river bank in the occupation of the Prussians, having on board a person wrapped up in a black cloak, with a parcel of papers in one hand and a hawthorn stick in the other. This was M. Thiers, whom General Ducrot and M. Jules Favre had come to meet. A conversation at once commenced, the three personages walking along the river bank, while the boat returned towards Sevres. About half an hour afterwards two Germans embarked in her, and joined M. Jules Favre and Thiers, and, after a few moments' talking, at a sign from General Ducrot, a mounted orderly rode up to take a message, and went off towards Paris. The five persons continued walking up and down the river bank, sometimes altogether, sometimes in groups of two. General Ducrot frequently remaining some distance behind, quietly smoking a cigar. At half-past 11 none of them had yet crossed over to the opposite bank, when General Ducrot, looking up towards the little farm close to the Sevres bridge, noticed the person who has since reported these details to us, as well as two or three others, National Guards of the 250th Battalion.

"The General advised them to withdraw, sharply recommending them to keep to themselves what they had just heard.

"What they had heard was merely a few German words, which they had neither understood nor even remembered."

The Tribune correspondent at Brussels telegraphs that Trochu has declared that he would only make a sortie when he could hear the cannon of the army of the Loire.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A public meeting is proposed here to express regret at the abandonment by the Germans of a defensive for an aggressive policy.

The weather all over France has been stormy for several days. There have been heavy falls of rain and snow.

The bombardment of Thionville has continued with unremitting activity since Tuesday morning.

A Prussian frigate is cruising in the vicinity of the Azores.

Germans deny that there is any truth in the statement, falsely ascribed to the Bishop of Geneva, that French prisoners are refused the consolations of their religion. Wherever they are quartered in sufficient numbers they are attended by Catholic clergymen.

The bombardment of Thionville last night was furious. Part of the town was in flames. The villages in the vicinity have been burned.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—It is reported that Thionville capitulated at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning.

A balloon with mails from Paris to 23rd, has arrived at Lorraine. The despatches brought show that the Parisians continue determined, and have plenty of provisions.

Another balloon has been seen near Marbois, and further news is expected.

Despatches of the 20, from the Tribune correspondent at Paris, state that Trochu prohibits the departure of balloons except by night and secretly. The question about a sortie is still agitated. Trochu and Ducrot say it must be made whilst all the other generals oppose one, as it would be sacrificing lives to no purpose. Strong opposition is also made by members of the Government. More than one hundred thousand persons who entered Paris are wholly dependent on charity. The wounded are well attended to. The Temps says beef will wholly fail in a week, horseflesh in a fortnight, and salt meat in a week longer. Then vegetables and flour three weeks longer. But little clothing is distributed; there is much suffering from cold in consequence.

Rochefort has enlisted as a private in the Artillery corps, and contemplates the re-issuance of La Lanterne.

There appear to be but two places where the army can deploy into line for a sortie, and these are occupied by the Prussians who have fortified the villages and connected them with trenches. Moreover, the two plains are commanded by heights mounted with Prussian guns.

General Toie has driven the Germans from their position at the fort of Nogent.

The German words at Montmedy have been fired.

The Parisian Tirailleurs made a reconnaissance to Champigny and dislodged the enemy, killing a number. The enemy are also driven from Lebourget.

The Germans occupy the North end of the forest of Bondy and the French the South.

The Herald's special, Willmshohe: It begins to look wintry here.

The Emperor is in excellent health. He looks better now than at any time during his stay here.

A visitor who is an agent of Bismarck is now here for the third time. This forenoon he was closeted with the Emperor for fully three hours. I saw him as he came from the castle into the park reading with deep interest some manuscript. He left the same evening for Versailles.

Marshal Canrobert arrived on the 21st, and goes back to Stuttgart, carrying letters from General Wilpenfen to the Emperor, which His Majesty refused even to open. Wilpenfen avoided calling on Bazaine previous to his departure.

Gen. Bonne Leboeuf passed the entire afternoon in close conference with the Emperor.

GERMANY.

The movement in Germany in favour of the independence of the Holy See is becoming daily more and more important. From Austria alone we ourselves have seen 10 different Addresses or Protests, many of them very numerous and influentially signed. Nor are they feeble, nor timidly worded. The Catholics of Germany know their numbers and they feel their strength, and they are determined to exercise that legitimate pressure upon their Governments which we recognize in England as a Constitutional right.—Tablet.

Herr Wachenhusen writes from Metz to the Cologne Gazette:—"The inhabitants, even the most patriotic, state that the soldiers, during the last few weeks, broke into their shops, houses, and cellars, took away what they found, and perhaps threw down the money for it at the owners' feet. They also confirm the disensions of the commandant of the fortress with Bazaine. They cry out about treachery, and their newspapers protest that Metz will and can never become German, and that peace will be effected by payment of an indemnity. Rumours, too, are spread that Garibaldi is advancing at the head of 200,000 men, that the siege of Verdun is raised, and that the German army before Paris is perishing of famine. The inhabitants peep out of the windows with stupid countenances, indicating that they do not know whether to laugh or cry, for the raising of the siege is welcome to them, but the Prussian garrison hateful. Let nobody expect to win the sympathies of these people for generations to come. They hate us more intensely than the French population proper, and if Metz remains German, only an iron rule will be possible here. Every forbearance and mildness would be misunderstood, and good deeds would fall on stony ground. Metz owes its fall to the arrogance which underrated the enemy, and made it the depot for war material on an invasion of Germany. It did not occur to anybody that it should be prepared for the defensive, as no one thought it conceivable that the Germans would set their foot on French soil. An army stronger and more persevering

in a defensive struggle would have held Metz longer than the French, with the vigour and courage generated by despair. The French army is not great in suffering and resignation. In a hundred instances in this campaign it has been seen that soldiers on march, if things went wrong with them, threw away their muskets, stuck their hands in their pockets, and laughed in their officers' faces." Describing the scene outside the city, the writer says:—"Here and there still stood the tents, sodden with rain—the whole way up to the bridge was filled with famished horses, mounted by drunken cavalry soldiers covered with mud. Pitiable horses gazed about and cropped the scanty herbage which here and there peeped out of the ground. The French soldiers lounged about by hundreds, with soiled uniforms, the mud rendering the red colour of their trousers hardly perceptible. Drunken Zouaves and Chasseurs tumbled about staring wildly and fighting with the air. Overtured carts, bodies of horses, mules without masters, sutlers' waggons, round which a hungry group collected, blocked up the passage. In long processions came the waggons of the unhappy families who had fled from the villages into the fortress. Chests and bundles, beds, mattresses, sofas, and kitchen utensils rolled about. The poor people were taking all their effects into their desolate, perhaps wasted homes, in order again to set up a home and vainly, perhaps, seek the quiet happiness from which the war startled them. Women and girls with reddened eyes, men with exasperated countenances, nurses with infants in their arms, old men and women, on whom, only a few steps from the grave, destiny had cast so sore a trial—it was a sorrowful procession, which certainly comprised more wretchedness than their physiognomy betrayed. From covered carriages, spattered with mud and guided by private servants, aged, gray-bearded faces peered out. They were the French Generals on their way to Germany, who were leaving the fortress in time to escape the contempt of their own soldiers and the insults of the people. A few drunken soldiers of the Guards would fain have recognized Bazaine in one of the carriages, indulged in the coarsest abuse. He certainly is loaded with the curses of all and to-day's Independence speaks of the infamy of Judas and asks how much the Marshal received from Bismarck for his treachery." Herr Wachenhusen mentions the sale of the officers' horses, wretched animals, from which the butcher could hardly have cut a pound of flesh, and the bread, hard as lead and made of rye and wheatmeal, which was all that had been procurable for a month. Nobody, he says had died of starvation, for an end was made of privations just as they became intolerable, and he believes those who exclaim the loudest against treachery would have been the first to open the gates on feeling the string of famine.

BERLIN, 24.—The Royal Speech was delivered to Parliament to day by commission. The King regrets that his absence with the army prevents him from thanking in person the nation for its firm attitude, and for the unanimity of support given him in winning victory for Germany and repelling French aggressions. France, he continues, has been taught her inability to cope with the united military forces of Germany. Peace would therefore be certain if France had leaders who could identify their future with that of their country. "Documents will be submitted which will show you that these men prefer to sacrifice the forces and men of a noble nation rather than relinquish power. It is to be regretted that by this conduct a bitter feeling will be perpetuated, and hereafter France will only remain peaceful until an opportunity for hostilities is offered. The conditions on which the German Powers are willing to treat for peace are well known. They must be commensurate with the sacrifices of the nation. A strong defensive union is essential to prevent future aggression against South as well as North Germany. The Federal Government now asks Parliament to grant the needful means of peace, which is eagerly desired. Its work has been stopped by the war, which has begotten a closer unity, especially between the Northern and Southern States. It is imperative that the negotiations pending as well as those completed with the latter, should be at once submitted to you for your consideration." He strongly insists on the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine for the purpose of future safety. Full information will be laid before the members speedily regarding Prussia's position on the Russian question. The speech, after appropriate congratulations, concluded with an invocation for God's power and protection.

The outlay for the conduct of the war by Prussia up to the 15th was 121,000,000 thalers.

ITALY.

ROME.—Our Italian Correspondent this week bears out the general impression we are receiving from other sources as to the policy likely to be adopted by the King of Prussia towards the Holy See.

We are not in the secret, but can make our guesses, grounded on significant indications.—We are also assured by persons who have good opportunities for forming a judgment that such is in fact the case, and that this exceptional form of government by a Lieutenant installed in Rome, and the indefinite postponement of the transfer of the Capital, as well as Victor Emmanuel's delay in making his appearance as Monarch in the city, are by no means measures of spontaneous election on the part of the Ministry, but necessities imposed by diplomacy, and may be viewed as the first retrograde step: which they have been constrained to make since the famous bombardment and solemn Plebiscite; and that before Christmas arrives we shall see something more. The Marchese Migliorata, the representative of the Florentine Government at Munich, has recently come unexpectedly to Florence; his object being, it is affirmed, to apprise the Ministry of the great Catholic movement going on in Germany in favour of the liberation of the Sovereign Pontiff, a movement which cannot fail before long to impel the Bavarian Government,

in concert with Prussia, to some decisive step. That Prussia is by no means averse to support a cause which concerns so deeply the great mass of its Catholic subjects is very generally believed, and it is a somewhat significant sign that the Augsburg Gazette, hitherto so acrimonious against the Pope, and rightly regarded as quite a Masonic journal, but which, it is said, has lately been sold to Prussia, has begun to assume quite another tone about the Holy Father, and to admit Articles by Correspondents in favour of the maintenance of the Temporal Power, and showing how suicidal would be the policy of European Monarchs did they permit the overthrow of the most ancient of thrones. Such contributions would certainly find no place in its pages, without the permission or inspiration of those who have purchased the right of controlling its dicta. We have also the right to draw a surer, because more direct, inference from the language of the official Prussian press, which is full of expressions of warm sympathy for the Holy Father.—Tablet.

TRUTH FROM OUR ENEMIES.—According to the Soluzione, a Neapolitan Republican journal, it will take a long time to prepare Rome to be the Italian Capital, for another reason altogether. Truth from enemies is always valuable. "It is now an understood thing," it says, "that two, three, or four years will not suffice to get to Rome. It is an understood thing, that in the wide circle of this City there is no room for mountebanks, prostitutes, and thieves, the usual cortege which accompanies the Government from one city to another, from Turin to Florence, from Florence to Rome; and that many years must pass before the Capital of the Latin world can be infected with all these social filthinesses." If the process is likely to prove so lengthy, no time certainly was lost in commencing it. Not to speak of assassins and the bolder class of robbers, characters hitherto unknown in this City of Peace, it is literally infested with thieves and rogues of the minor order.

THE "NAZIONE" ON PEACE, FRANCE, AND ROME.—The Florentine semi-official journal says in a very remarkable leader this morning:—"It may at least be permitted to us to doubt whether an early conclusion of peace will tend to forward Italian interests as much as would or might have done the continuance of war. . . . Putting humanitarian considerations aside it may do no harm for us to reflect whether peace may not give immediate or early prevalence in France to a party which is openly hostile to us, and which has frequently and publicly declared that it has no dearer object than our destruction. This party moreover will encounter no great opposition, we fear, for it is now manifest that on this head the Steele is no more friendly to us than the Univers. And without going as far as does a correspondent of the Daily News when he predicts that the French army will avenge on Italy its defeats at Woerth and Sedan, it is easy to foresee that in France all parties will agree, some on one pretext and some on another, to give us trouble on the Roman question. On the other hand, it is certain that the Catholic provinces of Germany are filled with the blackest indignation against us, and it is well known that they are making every effort to induce the Governments to second their design of a restoration for the Temporal Power." The Nazione's article is a complete confession of fear on the part of Italy. English Catholics will see that our Government is (and most justly) counted on to support the present iniquity. The Opiniore says that Lord Acton came here on a mission on the Roman question, and has gone to Florence on the same business. "Prussia, as a Protestant Power and our tried ally, it is easy to foresee will act as best suits her own interests. If she thinks it will suit her to support us, she will silence the German Catholics and hold in check the enthusiasm of a few Austrian diplomats. If, on the other hand, she finds it more useful to injure us, she will leave the Roman question to Bavaria and the other German States, as a compensation for their concessions on internal affairs. . . . On the support of England we may count with certainty, and Russia will not probably display much zeal in the Pope's cause; so that if we can secure the friendship of Prussia it appears to us that the balance will be in our favor, even, as is probable, France should be inimical to us. . . . To indulge in theories on the balance of power in Europe, and the union of the Latin races, when we have on hand an affair so weighty and so dangerous as that of Rome, seems to us most perilous romanticism. All our forces and all our intelligence will scarcely suffice for the arrangement of our own affairs and shall we throw away our sole hope of friendship and support among the Powers from a platonic affection for the Latin races? And a splendid triumph would be ours when the primacy of the Latin race, and the balance of European power secured, by the usual preponderance of France, we were in the name of the above high-sounding phrases fairly driven well out of Rome! It will be time to think of them when we have saved ourselves and given permanence to what we have won." I ask your readers if this is the language of men sure of the future of Italy or trembling at the chances of a forced restitution being exacted when the accounts of Europe are settled. It is evident too, as it has been throughout, that France, as a nation, is the only one from whom Catholic national action is dreaded, and I know it to be the universal sentiment in Italy; and if it has pleased M.M. Cremieux and Favre to call in Garibaldi, that step is disowned by 19-20ths of France, and only spoken of with disgust and indignation.—Corr. of Tablet.

SICK UNTO DEATH.—When the sick die, everybody can tell us what they died of. Is it not right, then, that when the sick unto death recover, all the world should know what cured them? And yet thousands are cured of deadly ills by Bristol's Sarsaparilla, of whom the public never hear. Cases that approach the sublimity of miracles—such as that of the boy James Wyckoff, who was literally wrenched from the jaws of death when more than half devoured by

scrofula—of course find their way into print. Perhaps a hundred such have startled society through the columns of leading journals and medical periodicals. But Bristol's Sarsaparilla has wrought thousands, ay, tens of thousands of cures, after physicians had shaken their heads and said, "No hope." Everywhere, at all seasons, it is silently working wonders. Would that, for the sake of humanity, the whole truth in relation to its properties were universally known. For sale by

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Ladies being the "precious porcelain of human clay," are entitled to all the elegant luxuries which art, stimulated by gallantry, can devise. Among those which pertain to the toilet, there is none that surpasses the one named at the head of this paragraph.—Delicately fragrant, a beautifier of the complexion, excellent intermixed with water, as a mouth wash, and as a cure for nervousness, faintness, and hysteria, it deserves a place in the Materia Medica, as well as in the repertoire of the Toilet.

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 & Ketap, New York. All others are worthless.

SUFFERERS WITH DYSPEPSIA,

Whose stomachs digest slowly, imperfectly, and with sensations which pen cannot describe, whose whole system do penance under the inflictions of the rebellious member—try, merely try, Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills. As surely as you do so, your living martyrdom will be speedily exchanged for ease. You will forget that you have a stomach, save when the appetite, created by this genial stomachic cathartic, reminds you that the reinvigorated organ requires a supply of sustenance. Their will be no more oppression after eating, pain in the right side, nightmare, or constipation. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.—A philosopher in the West, grown into admiration of the Cherry Pectoral, writes Dr. Ayer for instructions under which sign he shall be bled, which blistered, and which vomited, and under which he shall take Ayer's Pills for an affection of the liver; also under which sign his wife should commence to take the Sarsaparilla for her ailment. He adds that he already knows to wear his calves under Taurus, change his pigs in Scorpio, cut his hair in Aries, and soak his feet in Pisces or Aquarius as their condition requires.

Schoolmasters start for Wisconsin, and visit Mr. Ham when you get there.—Lowell Daily News. [150.

A "COUGH," "COLD," OR IRRITATED THROAT,

if allowed to progress, results in serious pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. OBTAIN only the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from:— E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., New York, HENRY WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn, N.Y. N. P. WELLS, New York. Hon. C. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate, Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston, Prof. EDW. NORTH, Clinton, N. Y.

SURGEONS IN THE ARMY, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. "TROCHES" so called, sold by the ounce, are a poor imitation and nothing like BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which are sold only in boxes with fac-simile of the proprietors.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON,

on outside wrapper of box, and private Government stamp attached to each box. This care in putting up the Troches is important as a security to the purchaser in order to be sure of obtaining the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weizer, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "Sugy" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW" for helping her to survive and escape the gripping, colicking and teething sieges. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPERUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it, nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is dragged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Be sure and call for

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

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 superior.

CANADA, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. }
PRO. OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 }
Dist. of Montreal, }

In the matter of ELIE MAYER, an Insolvent.

and TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Assignee.

ON Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

ELIE MAYER, By L. J. B. NORMANDEAU, His attorney at law.

Montreal, Nov. 18th, 1870.