

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

TOURS, Oct. 4.—An encounter recently occurred between a French reconnoitering party, and the enemy at Meches farm on the north of Paris. No result is given.

The commanders of forts Mont Rouge and D'Ivry, on the south of Paris, reported on the 28th that large masses of Prussians were passing to the west towards Versailles. On the same day no Prussians were visible from the towers of Vincennes.

There are 1,500 Prussians at Pithiviers. Many corps of Mobiles and sharpshooters are arriving at Tours to receive the chassepot gun.

TOURS, Oct. 4.—A Prussian detachment was yesterday driven out of Artenay. There is evidently a movement on foot with the enemy to attack Tours.

Details have just been received here of the battle near Paris, on the 30th Sept. The firing was constant at Ville Juif for three hours, and then ceased suddenly. The Prussians were worsted at first, but they brought up a large force of artillery from Montberg, when the French retreated. They were not pursued, and did not lose a man on the retreat. Many cars loaded with Prussian wounded have arrived at the village of Marsy.

Advices from Compeigne announce that the Prussians have entirely stripped a chateau, not even leaving the heavy furniture, curtains, or linen.

ROUEN, Oct. 4.—The Prussians are at Mantz-sur-Marne in force, they have also approached Rollebois.

A railway accident occurred between this city and Amiens to a train laden with French troops. Fifteen were killed and fifteen wounded.

The Prussians are at Leferte, and levy heavy contributions.

Continuous firing has been heard to-day on the height of Epervon and around Rambouillet.

NUILLY, Oct. 4.—It is rumored that a Prussian General died recently at Rheims, and he is supposed, from the fact that the persons who took care of him were menaced with death if they divulged the secret, to have been General Von Moltke.

SAARBRUCKEN, Oct. 4.—The garrison at Metz makes sorties every day, but without any important results; the French are always driven back with loss. Marshal Bazaine, in command there, adheres to the Emperor. A large cavalry brigade has gone to Tours—Paris is surrounded by trenches, rifle-pits, barricades, and other temporary defences. The villas in the suburbs and the walls of the cottages are loopholed for rifles.

FONTAINEBLEAU, Oct. 4.—A detachment of Prussians, several hundred strong, made an attack on the Franches-Tireurs near here to-day, and were repulsed. The Prussians retreated toward Chailly.

TOURS, Oct. 5.—It is reported here to-day that fighting is going on near Orleans. A despatch from Belfort says the Franches-Tireurs had defeated detachments of the new Prussian army, which recently crossed the Rhine near Colmar. It is announced to-day that the Government delegation is to be sent from here to be established in Lille in case of any greater interruption of communication.

A despatch received here from Chartres, dated to-day, states that the Prussians gained some advantage near Epervon yesterday which opens that place to them. They bombarded Epervon for a time. The Mobiles and Franches-Tireurs fought courageously, but were unable to contend against the vigorous artillery fire of the enemy.

Troops from Strasbourg and reserves from Freiburg have been detailed to occupy the Upper Alsace, including the cities of Mulhouse and Colmar and the surrounding country, and to capture Belfort, Schiesdadt, and New Briche. This effected, they will advance to the interior of France. There are no signs of the creation of further French armies.

Official advices from headquarters report that preparations for a regular attack on the fortifications, and for shelling Paris, have been completed.

The siege guns and mortars have arrived, and have been placed in position for immediate operations.

The *Moniteur* advocates Tours as the place of meeting of the Constituent Assembly, on the ground of security, which that journal says is as perfect as that of any French city if the war continues.

OSTEND, Oct. 5.—The *Frankfort Gazette* publishes a series of articles by Herr Carl Vogt, the great German naturalist, against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. Herr Vogt protests even against the annexation of such places as Metz and Strasbourg.

Belgian papers are filled with accounts of the attacks made on the scattered German outposts by the peasantry in St. Dizier. A detachment of German troops was fired on, and many killed and wounded. A strong force was sent to levy a fine of 500,000 francs for the offence, but the Mayor invited the officer commanding to burn the town, saying that he neither dared nor would he execute any such order.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The following is official: The manifesto, dated at Wilhelmshöhe, and signed by Napoleon, which was first published in *La Situation* at London, is entirely unknown here, and is doubtless apocryphal.

Affairs in Strasbourg have resumed their ordinary course so promptly that the correspondents say it is difficult to realize the late events.

MONTARGIS, Oct. 5.—The Prussian post at Randary, comprising thirty men, have all been killed by the Turcos.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—King William sanctions the demand made by the Germans who were expelled from France for indemnity for losses they have sustained thereby. The German maritime towns also require special damages, asserting that, although their vessels escaped capture, the injury to the shipping interests of the kingdom through their compulsory sojourn in foreign har-

bors, was great, and it is complained that France has placed herself in opposition to the progress of civilization in having seized property on the high seas: and an indemnity is now asked for in order to prepare the way for a universal recognition of the principle of freedom of private property in time of war under all conditions.

TOURS, Oct. 6.—The battle which occurred near Cateau Gaillard on the 4th, has been productive of important results. The Prussians were defeated, and forced to retreat. The position taken by the French was one that necessitated the evacuation of Pithiviers by the enemy. The Prussians abandoned that point with so much precipitation that many cattle, a large amount of forage, &c., were left behind, all which fell into the hands of the French.

A report from General Rigau, forwarded from Tours, states that a decided success was achieved yesterday by the French troops under his command.

It is asserted that an armorer of Lyons has constructed a steam mitrailleuse, the most formidable yet known.

The military authorities of Paris have decided that no Prussian prisoners must be taken, that the stores of food may not be diminished by the consumption of any unnecessary portion of them by non-combatants. The Prussian commanders have also issued orders that no prisoners are to be taken.

The Paris *Moniteur* exhorts the army to oppose increased vigilance, and more vigorous resistance to Prussian raids.

General Bourbaki has been allowed to re-enter Metz, orders to that effect having been given by King William before the General left on his fruitless errand to England.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* writes to that journal, that the supplies of meat are vanishing. Breadstuffs are plenty, and are stored in convenient places. There are also plenty of guns, ammunition, &c.

Five hundred houses were destroyed in Strasbourg by the bombardment, and the number of persons rendered homeless reaches 10,000. Subscriptions for their relief are general throughout Germany.

King William reviewed the Sixth Prussian Army Corps at Versailles on Wednesday last. His headquarters were subsequently established at that place.

CHARTRES, Oct. 6.—Epervon has been evacuated by the Prussians who are retreating.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—Gen. Cambrets reports to the Minister of War, from Epinal, that the enemy are going towards New Brischa. There was skirmishing on the previous day but without serious results. The villages about Epinal are filled with troops.

ROUEN, Oct. 7.—The Prussians at Gisors have been repulsed by the National Guard. The enemy have however formed a camp near Gisors of 2,000 men. Telegraphic communication with that point is interrupted and also to eastward.

Such telegrams as are received, show a steady advance by the Prussians invading the East and South East of France on the march to Lyons.

Journals say that there is a general rising in the Vosges. There are no regular troops there, but all the men are aroused. Franches-Tireurs are in all the passes and give no quarter to the enemy, whom they harass night and day, stopping their envoys and cutting their communications and roads. A circular from the Ministry enjoins the Generals to at once prepare for the organization of a court martial, to ensure discipline.

The capitulation of Gen. Ulrich is fully approved by the Government here, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary. The General is free from all reproach and in full accordance with the government.

The Pontifical Zouaves, 500 strong, arrived at Tours to-day and will enter the French service.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A Correspondent at Boulogne sends word to-day that he has news from Versailles of the safe return from Paris of Gen. Burnside and Col. Forbes.

It is understood the garrison of Paris now consists of 350,000 National Guards, 50,000 Regulars of the Line, and 300,000 Garde Mobiles, that these regiments and battalions are drilled incessantly, and that it is confidently believed in the city that the army of Paris alone will at no distant date be more than able to assume the offensive with success against the invading force. There has been no street rioting or fighting whatever, and all stories to that effect are utter and absolute fabrications.

The whole German force now occupying the lines before Paris, consists of seven army corps, numbering 250,000 men, besides cavalry, which will probably bring the total up to 320 or 340,000.

The German works at Billencourt have been shelled by French gunboats on the Seine, which were only driven off after a considerable slaughter of German troops.

There is a great deal of sickness in the German camp.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Foreign Legation has left Tours; its destination is unknown.

A serious engagement occurred in the forest of Fontainebleau near Chailly yesterday.

The *Telegraph* of this morning has a number of despatches relating to the rumored death of General von Moltke. The editor in his comments expressed the opinion that the lead coffin which passed through Chalons and Toul contained the remains of the great Prussian General.

A special to the *World* dated London, Oct. 5, says:—An enormous quantity of arms are daily sent forward, and millions of powder have been shipped from English ports to French ports.

The *World's* special, dated London, 5th, says:—Your special at Boulogne sends word that a foreign regiment has been formed for the service of the French at Cherbourg, to be called the Volunteers of Fontenoy, and composed exclusively of Irish volunteers. The men for the regiments are daily leaving both Ireland and England.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Letters from Paris say the Socialists opposition is still at work and growing bolder. They now demand confiscation of the property of all who left Paris for the benefit of the national defenders, and the sequestration of the property of all accomplices in the Bonapartist usurpation. The Government has been weak enough to yield in some points to the men. They also demand the destruction of the Column Verdun and all monuments pertaining to the Bonapartes. The question of food begins to be serious, and food riots are feared.

A Belgian paper publishes the following proclamation, as having been issued by the Emperor Napoleon at Sedan:—

"Soldiers! The opening of the war not having been fortunate, I determined, setting aside all personal inclinations, to give the command of the armies to the Marshals whom public opinion particularly designated. Up to the present success has not crowned your efforts; nevertheless I learn that Marshal Bazaine's army has been re-organized under the walls of Metz, and that Marshal MacMahon's was only slightly checked yesterday. There is no reason, therefore, to be discouraged. We have hitherto prevented the enemy from penetrating up to the capital, and entire France is rising to repulse its invaders. Under these serious circumstances, the Empress worthily representing me at Paris, I have preferred the role of soldier to that of Sovereign. Nothing shall be wanting on my part to save our country; it contains still, thank God, stout hearted men; and if there are dastards martial law and the public contempt will do them justice. Soldiers! be worthy of your ancient reputation. God will not forsake our country provided every one does his duty. Given at the Imperial Quarters at Sedan the 31st of August, 1870.—NAPOLEON.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Despatches from Tours to Monday last say the papers publish liberal extracts of the private correspondence of Napoleon. One of the documents is in the handwriting of the Emperor. In naming a regency in case of his death, he entrusts the Emperor during his minority, that is the present Prince Imperial, to the care of General Frossard.

A decree, dated Rheims, August 31, signed by the Emperor, appoints McMahon commander-in-chief of the army of Chalons and Paris. A letter from the Emperor to McMahon, and a proclamation prepared to be issued by the latter, show that the plan was to fall back to the walls of Paris, leaving Bazaine at Metz. The proclamation says the fortifications of Paris will stop the flood of the enemy and give time to organize the forces of the country. This plan was afterwards abandoned, and an attempt made to relieve Bazaine.

A letter from Persigny to the Emperor, bearing no date, and postmarked Strasbourg, reached Paris Dec. 7th, 1866, says:—As you are about to communicate several broad truths to the illustrious personages surrounding you, you may add the following:—Whilst we are pompously and tediously deliberating on what should be done to obtain an army, Prussia proposes simply and with great activity to invade our territory. She will be in a position to place in line 600,000 men and 1,200 cannon before we have thought of organizing a framework, which is indispensable before we can place in the field 300,000 men and 1,600 cannon. Blindness alone can permit doubt that war will break out at an early date. With our stupid vanity and mad presumption, we might believe we could choose the day and hour when our organization and armament will be complete, but I am of your opinion and believe the Government has gone mad. If Jupiter has decided to destroy the country, let us not forget her destiny. Our lot is allied, as we are not yet attacked by madness; let us make an effort to stop the fatal course leading direct to the precipice. I draw attention to the following, because it is of a nature to open the eyes of the least clear-sighted: For some time past Prussian agents have been running over the frontier between the Moselle and Vosges to sound the opinions of the population, and bring influence to bear upon the Protestants, who are numerous in those parts, and much less French than is generally believed; they are the grandsons of the men of 1815, and have sent deputations to the headquarters of the enemy to ask that Alsace be taken over by Germany. It is well to note these facts, for they may reasonably be considered as throwing light on the enemy's plans. The Prussians adopted the same course three months before the opening of the Austrian war in Bohemia and Silesia.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—Enthusiasm increasing. The Volunteers are rapidly swelling the ranks of the two armies, now forming. The Prussians seem to be determined to advance into Normandy. The people in that Province are sending their grain and cattle further south and are placing every obstacle possible in the way of the Prussians.

ST. MEULE, Oct. 7.—The enemy now seems to be abandoning his march in this point. It is reported that the entire German force which has been operating in this direction is now moving upon Soisson, which is able to make an energetic defence.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The *Anseigner* Official Journal denies the existence of any correspondence between King William and the Pope since the 30th of July last. Gen. Von Falkenstein has revoked his prohibition against the Social Democratic Meetings. He exacts police supervision of any meetings tending to embolden France to decline reasonable terms of peace.

The neighbourhood of Paris, and especially on the road to Rouen, is infested with robbers. Night patrols have been organized to repress lawlessness.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The *Journal de Bruxelles* is responsible for a statement that negotiations are now progressing between the German government, backed by Prussia, and Napoleon. The object being to prevent the establishment of a French Republic.

The *Manchester Guardian* of to-day has a special telegram which announces that the bombardment of Paris will begin next week.

The cannonade will be preceded by a formal summons to surrender the city.

A despatch from Freiburg, dated to-day has the following: Newbrech having refused to surrender the Prussians to-day opened a cannonade at several places with 8 guns. Fires have broken out in the town in consequence.

The Prefect of the Rhine, threatens severe penalties against insubordination.

It is not thought that the Prussians will take any action to oppose the convocation of the French Constituent Assembly. Railroad trains now run day and night on railways to Eastward of Paris. They are used by the Prussians who are bringing up their heavy siege guns. One of the trains was thrown from the track last night near Vitry. Four Frenchmen living in the neighborhood were arrested on suspicion of having willfully loosened the rails.

ROUEN, Oct. 8.—Several French speculators have lately been caught sending supplies to the invaders. They were all arrested.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—The Prefect of the department of Aisne, sends the following despatch to the Government dated at St. Quentin, midnight, Oct. 7.—The Prussians have arrived within three leagues of us, we expect them to attack at daylight, we shall defend the place with the Garde Nationale, and Firemen.

The *Constitutionnel* to-day announces that the arrondissements of Mayence have chosen the Count de Paris and Gen. Trochu and Bazaine as their candidates to the Constituent Assembly.

Gen. Ulrich will receive the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

It is again reported that the Government will be obliged to quit Tours after the election, as there is no place here large enough for meetings of the Constituent Assembly.

The Prussians have attacked Newbrech. The cannonade is sharp, the besieged answer vigorously.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—It is credibly reported that the Italian Government has taken the initiative for a declaration that they have no intention of claiming Nice from France.

THE ITALIAN PROPOSALS.—The following are the proposals for the settlement of the Roman question, made by the Italian Government to the Sovereign Pontiff.

First: The Supreme Pontiff shall preserve the dignity, the inviolability, and all the other prerogatives of sovereignty, and, in addition, that precedence over the King and the Sovereigns which have been established by usage.

Second: The Government of His Majesty the King of Italy assumes the engagement to offer no obstacles on any occasion to the acts which the Supreme Pontiff may exercise by Divine right as the Head of the Church, and by canon law as Patriarch of the West, and Primate of Italy.

Third: The said Government recognizes in the Supreme Pontiff the right of sending his nuncios to foreign countries, and engages to protect them so long as they shall be in the territory of the State.

Fourth: The supreme Pontiff shall have free communication with all the bishops and the faithful, reciprocally, without government intervention. He shall equally have the right to summon in the places and manner deemed expedient by him ecclesiastical councils and synods.

Fifth: The bishops in their dioceses, the parish priests in their parishes, shall be independent of every government intervention in the discharge of their duties.

Sixth: They shall remain, however, subject to the common law, as regards crimes punishable by the laws of the kingdom.

Seventh: His Majesty gives up all patronage of ecclesiastical benefices.

Eighth: The Italian Government renounces all intervention in the nomination of bishops.

Ninth: The said Government engages itself to endow the Holy See with a fixed and tangible revenue, for a sum to be determined by common agreement.

Tenth: The Government of His Majesty the King of Italy, with the view that all Catholic powers and peoples may contribute to the maintenance of the Holy See, will open with the said powers the fitting negotiations to determine the quota which each of them shall contribute toward the revenue referred to in the preceding article.

Eleventh: The negotiations shall likewise have free scope to obtain guarantees of the provisions established in the preceding articles.

Twelfth: On the basis of these conditions the Supreme Pontiff shall come to an arrangement with the Government of the King of Italy, by means of Commissioners delegated for that purpose.

There only remains to add—a most important addition—that the giving up of the Leonine City to the Pope is understood to have formed part of the plan in its practical working.

On Sunday, 18th ult., the new church of Our Lady Immaculate, in Newport, Kentucky, was solemnly dedicated to the service of God, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Toebe.

A Frenchman having frequently heard the word *press* made use of to imply *persuade*, as "Press that gentleman to take some refreshments," "Press him to stay to-night," thought he would show his talents by using a synonymous term; and therefore made no scruple one evening to cry out in company, "pray squeeze that lady to sing."

A singular evidence of a practical mind was lately displayed by a French baron. This gentleman, who was engaged to be married to a widow, a young and charming countess, who stood high in the estimation of the Emperor, requested, as a great favor, that the title of count might be conferred upon him. "I see," said the sovereign, "your wife does not wish to have for a husband a man inferior in rank to his predecessor." "No, sire," was the reply, "it is not that. The fact is, that all her plate and linen are marked with the late count's coronet; and, as our initials are the same, if I were a count there would be no need for anything to be re-marked."

VALUE OF NEWSPAPERS FOR CHILDREN.—A child beginning to read becomes delighted with newspapers

because he reads names which are familiar, and he will progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with this advancement. The mother of a family being one of the heads, and having a more immediate charge of the children, should herself be instructed. A mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency. Children amused by reading or study are, of course, considerate and more easily governed. How many thoughtless young men have spent their earnings in a tavern or grog shop who ought to have been reading? How many parents who never spent twenty dollars for books for their families would gladly have given thousands to reclaim a son or daughter who had ignominiously and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation?

At a restaurant the other day the antics of a green-looking customer, who was twisting up in his chair, and turning round in all sorts of contortions, attracted attention. Approaching him, finally, the restaurant man asked, in deep perplexity, "What do you do that for? For heavens sake what is the matter? Was it the cucumbers?" "Cucumbers be blown," growled the victim, with well-foisted anger, "I'm only taking my dessert." "Your dessert?" "Yes, look at your bill of fare." We threw our eyes over it. It enumerated some dozen good things for dinner, and at the bottom were printed in fair large type the words "For dessert, turn over."

Why is a sermon on board a ship like a necklace? Because it's a deck-oration.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the *ne plus ultra* of freed 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 ALEXANDRE ORGAN is far superior.

Who that has seen a dangerous disease arrested by an able physician or a good medicine but values both. Be it your family physician to whom you owe so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr. Ayer's inimitable remedies—his Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his Ague Cure that expelled the freezing ague or burning fever from your blood. Who that has been relieved by any of those agencies but feels grateful for them all?—*Bangor Times*.

The Way "to minister to a mind diseased" is to take Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the *protocid* of iron which gives strength and vigor to the whole system, restores the digestive organs to perfect health, thereby restoring the mind to its natural vigor.

Hair Vigor. In common with many others we have felt a lively interest in the investigations which Dr. Ayer has been making to discover the causes of failure of the hair, and to provide a remedy. His researches are said to have been much more thorough and exhaustive than any ever made before. The result is now before us under the name of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. We have given it a trial, and with full satisfaction. It equals our most favourable anticipations. Our gray hairs have disappeared, or resumed their original color; and a visible crop of soft, silken hair has started on a part of the scalp which was entirely bald.—*Democrat, Abington, 17.*

ESPECIALLY FOR YOU.

The substance of volumes of medical advice may be compressed into a sentence, thus: Keep the digestive organs in a vigorous condition, the bowels regular, and the liver fairly up to its work. But how to do this is the question. Puzzling as it may seem, every man and woman who is acquainted with the virtues of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, can answer the query promptly. Their extraordinary properties cover the whole ground. Is the stomach weak and anæsthetic? They give it vigor and activity. Are the bowels constricted? They relax and regulate them? Is the liver sluggish or congested? They bring it back to its duty. It is their office to restore the system to a natural condition, without undue force, without suffering, without any revolting nausea, and they do it. Many complaints of the organs referred to are complicated with disorders that affect the skin, the muscles, the flesh, and the glands. In all such cases, that great detergent, Bristol's Sarsaparilla, will expedite and complete the cure.

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.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE.—As among the opera airs of the great composers there are some which the public taste instinctively prefers, so among perfumes there are grades of excellence from which the world chooses the rarest and the best.—In the United States, the West Indies, Canada, South and Central America, etc., this choice has long since been made. Murray and Lanman's Florida Water has no rival among the perfumes of the Western Hemisphere. The once celebrated European toilet-waters are scarcely saleable in any market where this refreshing, healthful, delicious, and almost indestructible perfume is procurable. Besides its unrivalled merits as a floral fumigant, it is, when intermixed with water, a fine preservative dentifrice.

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.

A CITIZEN OF QUEBEC CURED OF FIFTEEN RUNNING SORES.

The following letter was received by W. E. BROWN, Esq., Druggist, Pont St. Roch (or Craig) Street, Quebec:

DEAR SIR,—This is to certify that I have been thoroughly and entirely cured of fifteen sores which I had on my right arm, by the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla. These sores were on my arm over four years, and during that time had been continually increasing, which weakened me so much that I was unable to leave my bed for four months. Having heard of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, I made up my mind to try it. I used six bottles, and with the best results; for I am now as strong and as able a workman as I was before having the sores.

OLIVE GARNEAU.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of February, 1869.
ED. ROUSSEAU, M.D.
And Justice of the Peace, Quebec.

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.