

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN? M. THIERS' VIEW.—What will happen after the Capitulation of Paris? This is the coming question at home and abroad. M. Thiers has proposed that in the event of Alsace and Lorraine being absolutely required by Prussia, the King of the Belgians should be elected Emperor of the French, and that Belgium and France should coalesce into one country, thus giving France 4,000,000 of inhabitants for one that she will lose on the Rhine. The Wallons of Belgium are thoroughly French in sympathy, and the French wounded prisoners and exiles in their part of Belgium have had a fine time of it, having been well fed and supplied with all they could need. The Flemings, on the other hand, are somewhat of German rather than French tendencies. In the event of such an arrangement, which would give Antwerp, one of the largest and finest ports in the North of Europe, to France, would England acquiesce? We are inclined to think that if the chief partners to the bargain agreed to it, England would have to acquiesce, whether she liked it or not. In such an event, Holland of course would become German; and thus Prussia and France might be satisfied, and possibly reconciled.

HENRI V.—The Count de Chambord, the oldest representative of the Royal family and the legitimate King de jure of France has addressed to the papers a letter on the war and the bombardment of Paris. The letter which is in the nature of a manifesto, appears in the Union and the Gazette de France. The Prince says:—

It is impossible longer for me to keep silence. I had hoped that the death of so many heroes fallen upon the field of battle, that the energetic resistance of a Capital resigned to endure all to keep the enemy outside the walls, would spare my country new trials, but the bombardment of Paris wrings from my grief a cry which I cannot restrain. The son of Christian Kings who have made France, I groan at the sight of her disasters; condemned to be powerless to redeem them at the price of my life, I raise my testimony before peoples and Kings, and protest, as much as I am able, in the face of Europe, against the most sanguinary and lamentable war that ever was waged. Who should speak to the world, if not I, for the town of Clovis, of Clotilde, of Genevieve, for the town of Charlemagne, of Saint Louis, of Philip Augustus, and of Henry IV. for the town of the sciences, the arts, and of civilization? No! I will not see the great City perish, which each of my ancestors used to call "my good town of Paris." And since I can do nothing more, my voice shall be raised from my exile, to protest against the ruin of my country. My voice shall cry to earth and to Heaven, assured of meeting with the sympathy of man and awaiting the justice of God. (Signed) HENRI. Jan. 7, 1871. It is admitted on all hands that although Henri Cinq himself has not been able to fight for France, his adherents have nobly done their duty. As even a hostile English journal says of them:—

The Legitimists of France compose a party which has always been small in numbers, but considerable in social influence of the highest and purest kind. The only accusation the Republican and infidel journalists could bring against them was bigotry, that is to say, religious feeling. They never conspired, and their thorough patriotism has shown out nobly in this war. For them noblesse oblige has been the rule, and in the recognition the world will give to the heroic defence of France the old nobility will stand well in the first class, and the Republicans of Lyons and Marseilles will be put in the lowest.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 16.—It is reported that the Emperor William will not return to Berlin before the conclusion of peace, which is looked for immediately at Paris.

LONDON, 17.—The Paris Figaro says it is reported the German proposition for peace runs thus:—

"The cession of Alsace and Lorraine and a portion of the Department of Doubs; an indemnity of one and a half milliards of thalers; the Prussians to keep all the material of war they have captured, and the French fleet and colonies to remain intact."

The correspondent of the Times at Berlin telegraphs that if peace is not concluded prior to assembly of the German Diet the Emperor William will probably remain at Versailles and the meeting of Parliament be postponed.

It is stated that German troops are concentrating in large numbers on the Loire.

It is announced, in case the occupation of Paris by German troops should be found necessary, that Gen. Walkenstein will be designated as the Governor of the city.

BOURDEAUX, Feb. 16.—At to-day's session of the National Assembly, the following Vice-Presidents were chosen:—

Louis Joseph Martel, Benoit D'Azy, Ludovic Vilet, and Leon DeMaleville.

A resolution was introduced proposing M. Thiers for the chief Executive with authority to nominate a ministry, but providing that the power of the Republic shall be exercised under the control of the Assembly. The resolution bears the signatures of Dufaure, DeMaleville, Ilet, and Saint Hilaire.

A majority of the committee of the Assembly is favourable to the proposal to appoint Thiers Chief of Executive Power.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—At election for Deputies to the Assembly Louis Blanc received 216,000 votes; Victor Hugo, 214,000; Garibaldi, 200,000; Gambetta, 191,000; Rochefort, 163,000; Thiers, 102,000; and Ledru Rollin, 76,000.

A Bordeaux despatch says a purpose is manifest among deputies now here to accomplish two things, viz: the overthrow of the violent Republicans, and the removal of the future

seat of Government from Paris, in order that the country be no longer at the mercy of mobs of the capital. Personal conversation with members induces the belief that a temporary provisional government will be formed. M.M. Thiers, Grevy, Trochu, Delescluse, and Dorion are favourably mentioned, in connection with whom prominent citizens throughout the provinces are certain to be placed in power, and it is believed that the duty of deciding the eventual form of government will be entrusted to them. The Radicals are energetically at work, resolved not to part with power without a struggle. They are making earnest appeals and violent speeches among the people, but unmeaning cries for a prolongation of the war, and No Surrender have evidently lost their force. The Conservatives are quiet and confident. There is a strong under-current in favour of the Orleanists. The election of the Princes will likely be declared valid.

On the question whether the surrender of Paris will be followed by the submission of the rest of France, and, if not, what measures should be taken by the Germans, the Spenerische Zeitung writes:—When Paris is taken the German host can seek out the richest provinces of France for itself, and there camped in great masses establish itself in absolute security. The region of communication with Germany can be made equally unassailable, as also such provinces as we think of keeping back for Germany. The task of the French governing powers, who will not hear of peace, will then be to bring continually fresh forces against the German positions, against which they will be ingloriously and uselessly dashed to pieces. We have taken the enemy's house by assuming the offensive; we defend ourselves not in our own but in the enemy's house; we only give up following him through every hole and corner of his fields and gardens. There is no fear that peace will be longer delayed when the enemy has learned the working of this method.

DJON, Feb. 15.—Belfort has surrendered. The garrison will be allowed to march out with all the honors of war.

Garibaldi has resigned his command of the Army of the Vosges and gone home.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs in Florence has, I have just learned on undoubted authority, received a very angry protest from Jules Favre. The French Minister says that France does in no way recognize the manner in which Italy has acted, and is still acting towards the Pope, and especially with respect to the seizure of the Quirinal. The despatch contains a strong reserve as to the future action of France, and a still stronger blame of the dishonourable line pursued by Italy in taking advantage of her extreme necessity to violate all engagements with France. Of the miserable letter of the Emperor Napoleon to Victor Emmanuel it is impossible to speak save with the deepest contempt. We can have no anger for such a man, and his moral baseness has never been more fully displayed than in his congratulations to the robber-King on the victory (!) of Porta Pia.

The Government is put to great straits to find a palace in Rome, the City of Palaces, in which to locate their Chambers. The Papal palaces alone have offered them no difficulty. The Palace of the Consulta, built by Clement XII. on the Quirinal for the Secretary of Papal Briefs, was easily taken possession of. Cardinals Clarelli and Vannicelli were turned out at a few hours notice, and General Lamarmora established himself in it as Lieutenant-Governor of Rome.

Next to the Consulta is the magnificent Palace of the Quirinal, built by the Popes, and one of their habitual residences. It is fitted up and used for the solemn Conclaves, and is inhabited by a large number of the ecclesiastical officials of the Holy See. But in spite of this it proved an easy conquest to General Lamarmora. A blacksmith and pick-lock were applied to its sealed doors; possession was taken; the Conclave Hall has been converted into a ball-room, the Image of the Holy Spirit has given place to the arms of Italy, and all its former occupants have been turned adrift.

But Victor Emmanuel did not fancy living in Rome, and so the Government applied to Prince Torlonia to sell one of his Palaces in the neighborhood. But the Prince sent this noble answer to the request: "I have consecrated all my goods and my life to the Holy Father Pius IX., and nothing now remains for me either to give or to sell." This project having failed, the next application was made to Prince Barberini to sell his Palace to the Kingdom or to the King of Italy. It was healthily situated, contained the largest hall of any Palace in Rome, and spacious offices. He should have his price and the good will of the Government as his reward. But Prince Barberini is as faithful to the Holy See as Prince Torlonia, and he also refused to sell to the invaders. There is in Rome another private Palace which would suit the designs of the Government. It stands near the Gesù, and belongs to Prince Altieri, and is one of the finest Palaces in Rome. The Government were ready to pay any price for it. It offered every convenience that was required. But Prince Altieri also refused to sell. An anecdote is told, connected with its erection, which it is worth while to record. When Clement X was building it, he very much desired to enlarge the site and to purchase a cottage which was in the way, belonging to an old woman. He offered to pay her any price she might put upon her humble tenement, but she was unwilling to part with her little home; and the Pope respected her right, refusing in any way to override it, as he might have done. Years after, the house was purchased by the family, but it stands where it did to this day, an eye-sore to the passer-by, but a monument to the honour of the Pontiff, which the family have determined to preserve.

After these disappointments the Italian Government set its heart upon the Palazzo di Venezia, which is at present the property of Austria. Originally it was built by Cardinal Barbo in the 15th century. He afterwards became Pope Paul II, and many subsequent Popes chose it for their residence. But about 100 years afterwards Pius IV made a gift of it to the Republic of Venice as a residence for the Venetian Ambassadors. He did this as a recognition of the readiness and zeal with which the Venetians were the first nation to give the example of a cordial acceptance of the decrees and reforms of the Council of Trent. Till then it had been called the Palazzo di San Marco: from that time it took the name of Palazzo di Venezia. When Venetia came into the hands of Austria, so also did the Venetian Palace in Rome; and from that time till now it has been the residence of the Austrian Ambassador.

Upon the application being made a few weeks ago to Vienna for the cession of this magnificent Palace for a full consideration Count Beust was not unwilling to sell it, and to do a favour to Italy. Had not Napoleon III, in his German prison, sold the Orti Farnesiani, and the Palace of the Caesars to Victor Emmanuel in order to give pleasure to the Italian Government? And had he not been paid all that he had asked for them? And should not Austria be as liberal as the fallen Emperor? But Francis Joseph would not dishonour himself by such an act. He declined to have any dealings of this kind with Victor Emmanuel. And so it happens that at this present moment the Italian Government has been able to acquire no other Palaces in Rome than those belonging to the Pope, which they have forcibly taken possession of.

Victor Emmanuel has retired to San Rossore for the wild boar hunting, taking his second family with him. The Revolutionary journals say that the Pope has despatched to him an autograph letter by a confidential messenger, couched in very energetic terms, and that it has made his Majesty less than ever desirous to return to Rome. Whether this is true or not I am unable to say, but it is quite certain that the King is extremely averse to any part of his family establishing itself here, and that, according to private letters from Florence, he said on his return from Rome that nothing would induce him to set foot in the Quirinal again. It is quite certain that when he heard that the Blessed Sacrament was exposed in Ara Coeli, he refused to enter, and fled with undignified haste down the staircase he had half mounted, and that all the preparation for a solemn entry are completely at an end.

ROME.—The Romans are everywhere reducing their establishments and their current expenses, in order to face the coming taxation and the daily increasing prices of everything. The rise in rents is especially so great that where the poor are to live is becoming a most serious question, and small proprietors will in most cases be obliged to leave Rome. A tax of 12 per cent. is already levied on the pensions of the poor impiegati, who have been superseded, and another most cruel measure is about to be put in execution with regard to the "veterans" or invalid soldiers of the Pontifical Army called "Sedentari." These poor old men are to be sent to Naples, and thus deprived of the care and aid of their families and friends, who assisted them to eke out their miserable pay. The pretext is that they are "reactionary," but it is a flagrant violation of the capitulation of September and an act of gratuitous cruelty.

PILGRIMS TO THE VATICAN.—The Catholic movement on behalf of the Holy Father is developing in a new form, that of pilgrimages to the prison of the Vicar of Christ. About 12 fervent Belgian Catholics have just passed through Turin, representatives from the chief Belgian cities, accompanied by two priests.—They have made this journey in the depth of winter solely for the purpose of kissing the august Pontiff's feet and receiving his blessing. Two well-known writers in the Bien Public, de Hennep-Pinne and Verspeyen, are among their number. They all went to the Church of San Lorenzo in Turin to hear Mass before resuming their journey. These good Belgians have led the way in this new kind of demonstration, but a fresh body is announced as about to leave Holland for Rome. Catholic Europe will soon be streaming in pilgrimage to Rome, as in ages past to Jerusalem. The Crusaders, we hope, will follow; and God grant that it may soon be a "Jerusalem liberata!"

RELIGION AND POLITICS.—The fruits of the Definition and the recent Encyclical are never more evident than in the numerous secessions they are causing from the Moderate party. Men with a conscience and a belief in Eternity are everywhere in Italy being awakened to a sense of their own danger and the utter inconsistency of their position in the Church and the Christian commonwealth, and are beginning to feel that they cannot separate public responsibilities and private practice of religion; that devotion and charity in their own houses are of no value if coupled with a vote for godless instruction, or spoliation of the poor and the Church; that the systematic calumny of the Holy See in the political world is not to be redeemed by saying the Rosary in private, and that the man and the statesman cannot be separated before the Tribunal of God. It is this most pernicious sophism of separation between the public and private conscience that has ruined Italy more perhaps than any other country.

The observance of the Sunday is a crucial test with Protestants, and I fear the English mind would be little edified with the new phase of Government in this respect. If cleanliness is next to godliness it is certain that observance of a direct ordinance of God is still nearer, but our regenerators have even less respect for this virtue than the others. All the shop-keepers have received full sanction to trade on Sundays at all hours, and if they are shut it is because they have more conscience than their masters. Those who have Government licences for salt, tobacco, and excisable articles, are forced to remain open all day instead of a few hours as under the Papal regime. The Jews in the

Ghetto, who deal in these articles, are also ordered to open on their Sabbath, and the Rabbins have just protested very indignantly at this violation of their consciences, adding that they enjoyed full religious liberty within the limits of the Ghetto under the Popes. General Lamarmora has however refused to listen to their remonstrance. The tumbling booths, penny theatres, and other edifying exhibitions, are also open all Sunday during the hours of Divine Service, and are doing the Devil's work among the poorer classes as completely as he can desire.—London Tablet Cor.

GERMANY.

There are no signs of the slightest relaxation of discipline in the German army; no indication that they consider their work finished. On the contrary, everything here is suggestive of the beginning, instead of the close, of a campaign. The Germans are taking every precaution in case of a renewal of the war, and will be ready to prosecute it with unusual vigor.

It is probable that Prince Wilhelm of Baden, a brother of the Grand Duke and a General who has greatly distinguished himself in the campaign, will be appointed Stadtholder of Alsace after the restoration of Peace. The new Province will not be embodied with any of the German States, but placed under the Central Government, and be subject to the Emperor and Federal Council. As it has an annual revenue of 60,000,000, and requires only half that amount for administrative purposes, the taxes will either be diminished or a surplus obtained which can be employed on improvements of all kinds. Hereafter, when Alsace has to take part in the military burdens of the Empire there will be little if any surplus. The prisoners from Alsace and German Lorraine—no less than 26,000 among the 275,000 unwounded Frenchmen interned in Prussia up to the end of 1870—are kept separate, and have, many of them, been permitted to go home. Speaking of the number of prisoners, I may give you some figures which will prove better than anything else whether they are humanely treated or not. Of the above total of 275,000 unwounded men, no more than 624 have died while in Germany. Considering what they underwent before capture, and that typhus, which always follows in the wake of too great exertions, has not failed to make its appearance, the number of deaths must be regarded as very small.

After all, the Bavarian Ultramontanes have not ventured to reject the treaties which make their State into an integral portion of the German Empire. They have seen, or, more correctly, allowed, themselves to be defeated by one single vote. They knew they would have no chance in case of dissolution, and making a virtue of necessity, after a fortnight's perorations, submitted to what they could not help. Their defeat is the more signal, as the Emperor has had himself proclaimed without waiting for their sanction.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA.—Whatever Russian political pretensions may be, her religious propaganda and persecution of the Catholic Church continues with vigour. The Minister of the Interior has set aside the sum of \$70,000 roubles, equal to about £140,000, for restoring Schismatical churches and converting Catholic churches in Poland into Russo-Schismatical churches.

A Gipsy woman promised to show two young ladies their husbands' faces in a pail of water. They looked and exclaimed, "Why, we only see our faces." "Well," said the gipsy, "those faces will be your husbands' when you are married."

SICK READERS, YOU ARE INVITED

To follow in the footsteps of the great multitude who have found relief, when they had almost ceased to hope for it, in Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills. The scope of their remedial operation is wide. Not only do they produce the most beneficial effects in all immediate diseases of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, but in a great number of contingent complaints. In spasms and fits of every description they are considered by medical men of eminence, as well as by the non-professional, the most thorough of all remedies. They renovate the general system, while they gently relax the bowels, and hence, in cases of physical prostration, whether arising from age, a weak constitution, or a specific ailment, they are invaluable. 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. B. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

SAVED FROM IMPENDING DEATH.—Among the maladies caused by mineral medicines, mercurial disease is the most terrible. It sometimes literally eats up the frame, "marrow, bones, and all." One of the most horrible cases of this kind on record was that of a man named Hassel, described editorially in the Buffalo Commercial, one many other papers, a few years ago. This man was all but dead when he was providentially induced to try a course of Bristol's Sarsaparilla. He was almost a skeleton, while the little bones of his face were honey combed with mercurial ulcers, and his miserable frame was wracked with excruciating tortures. Two weeks' use of the great antidote brought him from his bed to his feet. It was almost a resurrection from the dead. The ulcers healed, never more to open. Strength, flesh, and health returned. These are attested facts—familiar to the public, and never questioned. For all ulcerous and eruptive disorders, Bristol's Sarsaparilla is an immediate and certain cure. Sold 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.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the ne plus ultra of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Mosses. 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.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, from its

great celebrity in the South America and West Indian markets, for which for twenty years it was exclusively manufactured, has been extensively imitated in this country. Now, however, the original article has been introduced, and as it bears the distinctive trade-mark of the proprietors, may be readily distinguished by its external from the simulated preparations. The internal tokens of genuineness are still more unmistakable, for "Murray & Lanman's Florida Water" has the odor of the fresh tropical flowers and plants from which it is prepared, and exposure to the air increases the delicacy of the aroma, instead of producing a sickening effluvia, as is the case with toilet waters scented with strong essential oils.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. B. 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.

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 unflinchingly 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. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do use it and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers—try it now.—Ladies' Visitor, New York City.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the free-trade of "Crisis & Progress" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA,

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your Bronchial Troches."

C. H. GARDNER,

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 Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease."

T. DUCHARME,

Christier French Parish Church, Montreal.

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief."

HENRY WILKES, D. D.,

Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.

ALASKA.—Where on this globe can we go beyond the omnipresent Yankee? Landing at Sitka, we had walked but a short distance into the town when we reached the northern depot of Dr. Ayer's medicines in full display among the huts, shanties and courts of these forest tribes. There the familiar, homelike names of his Cherry Pectoral, Pills, &c., salute us from the exterior and the interior of a store which shows more business than its neighbors, and proves that these simple but sure remedies are even more necessary to savage life than to ourselves where they visit every fireside.—Correspondent Montreal Journal. 151

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Pro. of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. 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 ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT Dist. of Montreal. 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. JULIUS J. COHN, Montreal, 11th January, 1871. By T. & C. C. de LORIMIER, His attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, } SUPERIOR COURT. Province of Quebec, } 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 ad litem, for Insolvent.