

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Advices from all parts of France show that the people are rising in arms and concentrating upon the great cities in which Government is rapidly accumulating arms. Imperfect returns from six departments show a total of 250,000 volunteers enrolled since the surrender of Sedan, and municipal votes of nearly a hundred million francs.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Advices from Namur flatly contradict the report of the offer of capitulation by Bazaine.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Marshal Bazaine, repudiating the Republic, demands orders from the Emperor or Empress to surrender.

TOURS, Sept. 27.—The prefect of the Department of the North, under the date of Lille, Sept. 26th, writes to the Minister of the Interior here as follows:—The following news has been received here by carrier pigeon from Paris, dated Sept. 23rd. The division of General Mandhay yesterday attacked the Heights at Villejuif, on the south of Paris, which were occupied by the Prussians. The battle began at 3 a.m. After sustaining a sharp Prussian fire of some hours, our troops captured the redoubts of Moulins, Lague, Villejuif, and Hautes Bruges. We occupy them now. The Garde Mobile behaved well; the enemies loss is great. The same day a considerable force of French made a reconnaissance, and drove the enemy from the Village of Droucy. The same day General Ballamere, commander at St. Denis, attacked the Village of Pierre Fitte, about a mile north of St. Denis, which the Prussians had occupied in considerable force; the enemy was driven out of the village, and the French troops returned to St. Denis unmolested.

The following is from the Prefect of the Department of the Loire, dated Orleans, to-day, just received by the Minister of War. The generals here, seeing that they cannot resist the overwhelming forces of the enemy, commanded by Prince Albrecht, have just evacuated Orleans in good order.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 26.—The Mayor has announced a loan of 10,000,000 francs. Guffalo, a great merchant, gives the municipality 2,000,000 francs to purchase arms.

The grand review of the Garde National occurred yesterday. Thirty-two thousand soldiers were in line, of whom eighteen thousand were well armed.

FERRIERES, Sept. 27.—King William apparently intends retaining his headquarters here; he has made every preparation for a long stay.

A special Berlin despatch says that a report is current in well informed circles that the Emperor has revoked the decree which he issued on the surrender of Sedan for the revocation of the decree creating the regency. As Emperor, therefore, it is that he has sent an envoy to Metz to consult Bazaine in regard to terms of peace. This confirms the statement made by Bazaine that he should only treat with the Emperor in reference to peace negotiations. The news of this attitude of Napoleon has been suppressed in Berlin, but enough is known to cause great anxiety in political circles, inasmuch as there is a strong and influential party here who are opposed to the continuance of the war.

The condition made by King William preliminary to all peace discussions is the entry to Paris. So says on officer from headquarters, who left there after Favre's visits.

It is stated that the envoy sent by Napoleon to Bazaine was allowed to pass the German lines and enter Metz.

Special to the Times.—London, Sept. 27.—Public opinion in England is reacting against Prussia. Lord Carnarvon, in a speech at Eastwood, shows how sudden may be the collapse of a great nation under a new system of warfare, and how defenceless England is. He says there is no military organization in England. The whole defensive arrangements are a vicious circle of incapacity, waste, and routine, and whatever is to be done has to be done quickly, for England is living on the sufferance of other nations. Declarations like these from men like Carnarvon and Bulwer are frightening the English into a remorse for not forcing the Government into meditation.

A Madrid correspondent writing on the 22nd says:—At the Prussian Embassy it is openly avowed to be the plan of Bismarck, when Paris is taken, to declare Napoleon the only legitimate power to treat with, and to sign with him a peace. That he will then permit him to abdicate in favor of the Prince Imperial, and constitute the Empress Regent; that he will appoint a Council of Regency presided over by Eugene.

A Madrid correspondent writes, under date of the 20th Sept.:—An interview has taken place between Olozaga and General Prim in the presence of Sagasta. After Olozaga explained the true situation of affairs at Paris, Prim asked: "Why did you recognize the Provisional Government without orders?"

Olozaga replied—"I always had great sympathy for France with which Spain is bound by its geographical position and race; and I recognized without instructions. What is done is done, and it is for you to approve or repudiate, to retain or remove me. Were my political life to count but this single act, I should not think it useless. My country wants your decision. My residence is at Vico."

Subsequently Olozaga breakfasted with the Regent, urged the recognition, and triumphed over Prim.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A grand parade of the Prussians in the Court yard at Versailles took place yesterday. The Crown Prince, standing under the statue of Louis XIV. distributed honours to the soldiers who had distinguished themselves by gallantry.

The Duke of Wurtemberg was wounded in his action at the outposts of St. Cloud.

The Mobiles are deserting in crowds at

Paris; two hundred have been shot for insubordination.

All the Democratic papers in France which were suppressed under the Empire have resumed publication.

The mob at Metz removed the statue of Bismarck from the principal square of the city a few days ago. Instead of tearing it down and smashing it, they packed it up and considerably sent it to his family.

The people residing in the suburbs of Paris have returned to their homes, whence they had been driven by the lawlessness of the Mobiles.

The region around Paris, for 20 kilometres from the walls, is depopulated and devastated, a few courageous shop-keepers alone remaining in the villages, tempted by the enormous profits.

The Prussians opened fire on gunboats while passing St. Cloud recently, killing and wounding several French.

The Prussians are erecting batteries at Sevres. A lively fire was opened on them from Fort d'Issy, while they were at their work.

The Prussian Corvette "Bertha," sank in the Euxine, after a protracted engagement with three French frigates.

Advices from Tours represent that confidence and enthusiasm prevail among the people and troops in Paris, but impartial observers do not support these statements.

Troops are mustering at the principal French cities unoccupied by Prussians, and large bodies are moving up from the South.

The English journals are filled with reports of military movements in different parts of France.

The walls of Paris have been placarded with a proclamation from Gen. Trochu to the armed force. He tells them that some regiments behaved badly at Clamart, and that their assertion that they had no cartridge was false. He recommends all citizens to arrest soldiers who are drunk, or who propagate false news, and threatens a vigorous application of the articles of war. The Faubourg St. Antoine is full of people, and from the tone of their observations on the war it is certain that if Favre concludes any treaty involving any cession of territory there will be a rising at once.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—It has been decided to place Alsace and Lorraine as federal provinces under the administration of federal authorities, and they will be represented in the German Parliament by commission. At present the inhabitants are not to be subjected to military burthens.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—On the 22nd and 23rd there was fighting of considerable magnitude east of Metz. The first corps and 13th division were engaged. No ground was gained by the French.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The ideas broached by Thiers at Vienna, that the Prussian Government is insincere in demanding Alsace and Lorraine from France, are ridiculed on all hands in Berlin.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Reports thicken that Russia is preparing for war. The army at the South has been mobilized, and late movements towards the Turkish border are ominous.

Dr. Guist, who has recently made a tour of inspection through the Rhenish Prussia, Hanover, Baden and Hesse, makes an earnest appeal to the charity of all Germans for the people of those countries. He says that the towns are crowded with helpless women and children coming in to beg for bread. The fields are left untilled; villages are swept clean by the armies of food. His picture of these regions, of victorious Germany is scarcely better than that which is given by others of the vanquished districts of invaded France. Prices of all the necessities of life have gone up three fold.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Government has information from its agents on the Baltic that the military preparations which Russia has been making so openly and with such extraordinary energy are directed not against Turkey but against Germany. This information is confirmed by private advices and it is certain that there is great alarm and uneasiness at Berlin.

The following troops of the Russian army are announced to have been eschelonned along the Russian frontier during the past three weeks: Two divisions of the infantry of the guard under Lieut.-Gen. Baron Moeller Sakomelsky; three divisions of the grenadiers of the guard, under Lieut.-Gen. Prince Toulkhou Mouvaroff; one division of the cavalry of the guard under Gen. Prince Galitzin; twelve divisions of the infantry of the line, under Lieut.-Gen. Von Egger; five divisions of the cavalry of the line, under Lieut.-Gen. Count Von Kretz; two parks of engineers and twelve parks of artillery, under Lieut.-Gen. Kuyschiff. It is also announced that a force of a hundred and fifty thousand Cossacks, the most terrible light troops in the world, has been called under arms and that a squadron of the Baltic is ready for active service. These statements are made in Government circles and they are accompanied with the still more alarming intimation that the Prussian Minister, Dr. Ombril, at the Court of Berlin, has been instructed by Prince Gortschakoff to present a formal demand to Prussia for full and categorical explanations of her purpose and policy in pursuing the war with France. In this demand it is stated that the Government of the Czar declares it to be quite impossible that Russia can regard it as a question solely to be decided between Germany and France what the limits of either power shall be; that the future of Russia not less than the past makes it the duty of the Russian Government to protest against it, and, if necessary, to prevent any change in the equilibrium of Europe, which would embarrass the freedom of action of the Russian Government; and particularly that Russia will never suffer the fixed boundaries of European States to be disturbed in obedience to the subversive and perverse doctrine of nationalities so called. These ru-

mors are confirmed and their ominous significance deepened by appearance in the St. Petersburg *Gazette de La Bourse* of an article printed in a form which gives to it the air of a semi-official manifesto which uses this language:—"Prussia with her frontiers on the side of France, guaranteed and neutralized Austria to protect her South-eastern flank, will be in a position so to dispose all her strength as to check and easily to paralyze the action of Prussia."

In the presence of "so grave an eventuality, Russia must and will provide at once against any possible future. The *Golos* of Moscow says, also that the Eastern question can wait; there is no pressing necessity for a solution in that quarter. It is on the Rhine to-day, that the Eastern question waits to be cut at one decisive blow.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Some Paris papers accuse Favre of having acted upon a private understanding with Bismarck.

The military preparations of Russia are proceeding on a gigantic scale. There is great activity everywhere.

FERRIERES, Sept. 28.—Our telegraph cables leading to Rouen and the South were discovered in the river by the Prussians and promptly destroyed.

By the recent successes of the French troops around Paris the circle of German investment has been shattered at two points, and repelled to distances varying from three to six miles, and the French have occupied the positions taken in strong force.

The French say the Prussian losses since the war began, and particularly at the investment of Paris, have been so immense that the German authorities take great care to conceal the fact from the newspapers.

Paris dates to the 24th, say that yesterday there was a brilliant reconnaissance, supported by the artillery of the gunboat fleet on the Seine, under command of Admiral Susset, which resulted disastrously to the enemy.

The Prussians are constructing formidable works at Baigneux, also before Forts Vanves and Issy, on the Terrace of Meudon.

The Times has a special giving the following news: On Tuesday last the French made another sortie from Metz. The forces consisted of cavalry and artillery, and were protected by the guns of forts Queien and Bottes. The French advanced to Aisle Queux, where the Prussians were encountered. Another severe conflict ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the French, though they carried off their wounded and dead and all the Prussian prisoners they had captured.

The Prussian headquarters around Paris are as follows: King William at Ferrieres, the Crown Prince at Versailles, and the Prince of Saxony at Grand Temblay.

OSTEND, Sept. 28.—The troops of Baden which have been besieging Strasburg, after leaving the garrison in the city, will be sent to clear Upper Alsace of armed peasants and sharpshooters who are perpetrating great excesses and seriously annoying the rear of the German army. A special received at Brussels from Berlin state that Alsace and Lorraine are to be treated as German Federal Provinces, under immediate administration of Federal authorities and to be represented in German Parliament by commission, also that no military service will be required of inhabitants added that the publication of these ideas has excited a storm of indignation from Radicals, which has led to several arrests.

TOURS, Sept. 28.—A letter dated Paris 24th says:—The population is animated by one sentiment, the defence of the capital. The Mobile and National Guards behave with great calmness and determination. A Zouave who fled in the recent fight without firing a shot, and afterwards attempted to kill his officer, who arrested him, has been shot by order of a Court Martial. Severe measures have been taken with others who behaved badly. The cowards are mostly recruits who joined the fragments of Zouave Regiments which escaped from Sedan.

The disposition to resist the Germans to the last, grows stronger in the West and South. Troops continue to pour into Tours. Advices from Paris to Sunday, say that perfect order existed in the city. The Prussians have not entered Orleans, they came near the city, halted, and then commenced moving back towards Paris. The civilian whom they captured and subsequently released, says Prince Albrecht received a despatch which seemed to suddenly change his plans. The Prussians have entirely evacuated Fontainebleau, they impose no tax on citizens, but made heavy requisitions for provisions and forage.

A despatch from Epinal, 27th, says the Prussians attacked Rayon yesterday, but were repulsed.

Advices from Havre received to-day state that the merchandise remaining in warehouses in that port is protected by the Consuls of neutral countries, who have hoisted their respective flags. A huge electric light revolves at night, lighting up the entire bay and batteries about it. Enormous chains protect the entrance to the harbor.

Companies of thirty men are being received by Government, and permitted to choose their own officers, and act independently of the regular force; and if circumstances so demand, these companies will be united under one command. The several Departments will furnish the arms and equipments necessary for this force. The men will enlist for service for the war. Other corps are organizing, including a fire corps. The latter will carry the black flag. They have announced that they intend neither to ask nor give quarter.

LYONS, Sept. 29.—Gen. L'Cheseret, heading a revolution forced his way into the Town Hall to-day and harangued the people. The National Guard instantly arrested him and his adherents without bloodshed.

Clermont has been captured. 300 Mobiles and citizens successfully resisted the first attack of the Prussians. After the latter had been repulsed, they returned with artillery and reinforcements, and captured the place.

The Prussians have surrounded Soissons. Shot and shell have been exchanged since Saturday. The suburbs have been destroyed by the artillery. A bridge has been thrown over the Aisne at that place.

TOURS, 29.—It is announced that despatch balloons will be sent up from Paris daily.

Advices received to-day report successes for the besieged.

Various minor engagements around the city.

ORLEANS, 29.—The enemy, who yesterday was at Cercottes, the first station on the railway north of this city, appears to be retiring. It is believed that news of the serious check near Paris occasions their retreat.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Three opinions prevail in Germany in regard to the question of terms of peace—one party agrees with Bismarck that war ought not to stop until Alsace and Lorraine, including the fortifications of the city of Metz, are annexed to Germany, from whence they were taken. Another party demands that Metz and Strasburg be dismantled merely, and that France should indemnify Germany for the costs of the war. The third party limits itself to the territorial demand of Alsace and the narrow strip of Lorraine, in which German is still the prevailing language. The Cologne *Gazette* favors the latter plan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—A special despatch states that exciting rumors coming from Amiens have spread over this city to the effect that the quarries of Mont Valerien, on the west of Paris, have been mined and blown up, annihilating one hundred thousand Prussians; the truth of these reports is unknown as the origin of the rumors cannot be definitely fixed. However they have created great excitement here.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The French troops which occupy the positions taken during the recent operations have been strongly supported by Gen. Trochu, and present a firm front.

Gen. Ripley, who assisted Beauregard in the defence of Charleston, and several other Federal and Confederate officers, are employed in finishing the American system of defence by rifle pits at several points of the French circle of defence.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Prussians evacuated Rambouillet, 17 miles south west of Versailles, on Thursday. Confidence is returning in Paris. It is vaguely asserted that some positions occupied by the Prussians have been recovered.

A Times correspondent writing from Luxembourg says: Mezieres is very strong, but it was not thought it could hold out.

The French prisoners of war have been set at work constructing canals in Hanover.

Later advices from Paris state that the construction of barricades is vigorously pushed under the supervision of Henri Rochefort and Florens.

The Mobiles have been armed with a new and dreadfully destructive engine. The invention has just been made, and is kept a profound secret—greater results are expected from this weapon than from the famous mitrailleuse.

At Tours firemen are being enrolled in large numbers.

Breech-loaders have been distributed to such of the Garde Nationale as had inferior arms.

A despatch from Frankfurt just received states that the prevailing sentiment of the people of that city in reference to peace is, that the fortified cities and forts of Alsace and Lorraine must be retained by the Prussians as the price of their victory.

Prussian troops are now being transported through France, crossing the Rhine near Fribourg, close to the Swiss frontier.

CHERBOURG, Sept. 29.—The greatest part of the French fleet returned to this port to-day. Squadrons have been left in the North Sea and the English Channel, sufficiently large to protect the French coast.

TOURS, Sept. 30.—Later advices from Paris mention a series of successful engagements around the city. The ardor of the besieged has been much increased by these victories.—New breech-loading cannons had been placed on the ramparts.

## ITALY.

The following is the terms of the capitulation for surrender of Rome stipulated between Commanding General of troops of King, and Commanding General of Papal troops, respectively represented by the undersigned—Villa Albani, 20th September, 1870.

First.—The city of Rome except that part which is limited to the Southern part of the walls of Santa Spirito and comprehends Mount Vatican, and Castle of St. Angelo, forming the so-called Leone City, its complete armament flags, arms, ammunition and stores, all the material belonging to the Government, shall be consigned to the troops of His Majesty the King of Italy.

Second.—All the garrison of the city shall depart, receiving the honors of war, with flags, arms, and baggage. After the honors shall be rendered to them, they will lay down flags and arms. The officers shall have a right to carry with them their swords, horses, and anything belonging to them; the foreign troops will leave first, the others will follow in the order of battle, with the left in front, the garrison will leave to-morrow morning at seven.

Third.—The foreign troops shall be disbanded, and immediately sent back to their respective countries; they will leave to-morrow, by railway, the Government has the right of taking into consideration the rights of pension which they might have stipulated with the Papal Government.

Fourth.—The Roman troops will be formed at a depot, unarmed. The Government will take into consideration their claims as to their future situation.

Fifth.—The troops will be forwarded to-morrow to Civita Vecchia.

Sixth.—A mixed Commission will be appointed, formed of an officer of artillery, one of engineers and a functionary of the administration. The Commission will receive the consignment referred to in the First article for the City of Rome.

(Signed.)

F. RANOLTA,  
Chief of Staff, Papal Army.  
F. D. PRINCIANO,  
Chief of Staff, Italian Army.  
F. CADORNA,

General Commanding Italian Army.  
Seen, approved, and ratified by the General Commanding Rome.

KANZLER.

Niagara is no longer the most wonderful of catarracts. Its rival has been discovered in British Guiana, in South America. There are two falls, one of seven hundred and seventy feet and another of fifty. The volume of water passing over these falls is seventy-eight feet deep and three hundred feet broad during the dry season. The colonial government of Guiana is arranging facilities for visitors. By way of comparison, it may be well to add that Niagara Falls on the American side is 164 feet high, and on the Canadian side, 150 feet high. The width of the American falls is 1,100 feet, and of the Canadian falls about double that number.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a friend in need. Who has not found it such in curing all diseases of the lungs and throat, coughs, colds, and pulmonary affections, and last not least, Consumption? The sick are assured that the high standard of excellence on which the popularity of this preparation is based, will always be maintained by the proprietors.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the *re 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 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 Arue 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?—*Banger Times*.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Chemistry evolves coarse imitations of the scent of flowers from many revolting ingredients; but the refreshing odor which exudes from Nature's floral centers, as they swing in the breezes of the tropics, cannot be simulated. Hence the superiority of this celebrated perfume, the concentrated essence of flowers gathered in the groves of Florida, over other scented waters; hence, too, the tenacity with which it clings, without change, to whatever it touches. We know of nothing that can approach it in delicacy and imperishability, except the finest French Extracts; and the Florida Water is preferred by the ladies of South and Central America, Mexico, and the West Indies, to even the best of them. It costs, we believe, only about half the price.

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.

## THOUSANDS SUFFER

Who have no specific disease. They are apathetic and listless, sleep without being refreshed, and are miserable without any tangible cause. A sluggish digestion, a semi-torpid liver, inactive bowels—are responsible for these indescribable, but not less real and annoying, ailments. To restore their organs to healthful activity, they have only to resort to Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills. Dr. Benjamin Wallis, of Boston, Mass., gives it as his opinion, that "there is nothing comparable to them, in cases where there is a lack of vital energy in the stomach and its dependencies, and where general weakness and depression are apparent, without any distinctly-marked form of disease." All who suffer from physical prostration, accompanied by low spirits, will find Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills of great benefit.

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.

## RUNNING AT THE EARS COMPLETELY CURED!

The following proves that for any kind of Scrofulous Running, the Sarsaparilla and Pills are a safe, sure, and speedy remedy.

YORK ST., TORONTO, C. W., June 27, 1864. GENTLEMEN,—As a statement of my case may be beneficial to others afflicted as I was, I give you the following particulars with pleasure:

About two years and a half ago, my ears became sore inside, and a little yellow matter would gather there. After some months, the quantity of matter became much greater, and very offensive, and, to keep it from running down on my neck, I had to wear cotton stuffed into both ears. This continued for a little over two years. During that time I had tried a great many different medicines. The Doctors told me it was the result of a scrofulous tendency in my system. I then got a bottle of your Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and a phial of the Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. For the first few days these medicines seemed to increase the discharge, but I persevered in their use, and after using seven bottles of the Sarsaparilla, and three bottles of the Pills, am now entirely free from any discharge at the ear, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

I remain, gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
R. J. MOORE.

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