

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Advices from Strasbourg up to yesterday state that the cannon of the garrison are quiet. Gen. Ulrich, the commander, is badly wounded; his office and headquarters have been removed to the cellar of the Prefecture of Police. A vote has been taken by the people on the subject of surrendering, and it was decided by a large majority to continue the defence to the last.

According to the latest Berlin telegrams, King William has decided to receive Jules Favre, French Minister of War, and listen to the propositions for Peace at Berlin to-morrow. Barricades are rapidly forming at Paris inside the fortifications.

Colonels Seymour and Carleton of the British army, who are with armies now operating in France, attest to the horrible suffering at the seat of war. Soldiers and peasantry are perishing from starvation, women violated, dead outraged, and prisoners famished.

No faith is placed in the statement that Russia objects to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

TOURS, Sept. 20.—The following news has just been made public by the Ministry:—The Sub-Prefect telegraphs that the enemy has evacuated Belfast, going to Barthelemy and Evishin.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A telegraphic despatch from Orleans, 20th, says an engagement took place at Vexon. 25,000 French massed at the northerly part of the town were attacked by 15,000 Prussians. The Prussians were mowed down by the French artillery, but after considerable loss they recrossed the river in good order and fell back on another army corps.

The *Constitutionnel* gives the following history of the late diplomatic movements:—

England took the initiative, charging Prussian Minister at London with certain propositions. The Minister transmitted these to the headquarters of King William. Some days then passed without an answer. Lord Lyons, English Minister to France then interposed, during which time the answer of King William reached London. The answer was to the effect that, whereas the Great Powers did not succeed in preventing France from declaring war against Prussia, the latter now demands her right to treat directly with France for peace; but, as France has no regular Government, Prussia can have no certainty that the conditions of any treaty will be kept. To settle this point, Jules Favre has gone to King William's headquarters.

A special to the *Evening Telegraph* dated Berlin, 20, says that the Queen Augusta, received yesterday a letter written by the Emperor of Russia warmly congratulating Her Majesty upon the great victories of the armies of Germany. The Emperor extolled the ability and the wondrous soldierly qualities displayed by the Crown Prince, and other members of the Prussian Royal Family. The Crown Princess, with the Queen, devoted all her time to imitating and promoting efficient measures for the care of the wounded.

Paris papers compute Napoleon's personal income at 200,000,000 francs.

The submarine cable between Prussia and Sweden has been cut by the French.

M. Thiers started to-day by special train for Vienna, whence he will proceed to St. Petersburg. While here he received a despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, inviting him in the name of the Czar to come to St. Petersburg, and urging him to hasten his visit.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—M. Thiers declared himself satisfied with the London mission, and expects an equal success in Russia. He affirms that the opinion in England was much more favorable to peace on his departure than on his arrival.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A cable telegram from Berlin, dated the 20th contains the following letter from Count Bismarck: He says,—"The next phase of this wonderful war will be the investment, and in time, it is hoped, the occupation of Paris. All hope of successful resistance being then over, after that must be peace. The Government of France, or those in power, whoever they may be, cannot desire further slaughter. All that will then be required of them will be to give sufficient absolute guarantees that the peace of Europe will not again be disturbed by ambitious aspirations or desires of their people, and that the miseries which they themselves have brought upon two nations, may never be repeated. I see that I am paraded in the columns of several journals as having stated what these guarantees must be and must not be. Of course these statements are merely surmises. When approached by gentlemen of the press I generally give them civil answers. What guarantees are necessary for a lasting peace is rather a military than a political question. No overtures of peace can be well received until the army is before Paris. When the safety of Germany and the peace of the world is secured Germany will not oppose the termination of the war, but from which she will never retire until the legitimate aspirations of her children are secured and Germany safe from future cruel and unnecessary slaughter.

TOURS, Sept. 21.—Gen. Werder has refused to sign any more Conducts for the inhabitants of Strasbourg.

A dispatch received in London from Bismarck, yesterday, says: Favre was cordially received at the King's headquarters at Ferrières in Rothschild's Chateau. Preliminary discussions were had relative to the mode of convoking a constituent assembly in view of securing a sufficient guarantee for the fulfilment of the conditions to which the provisional government may yield its consent.

A French report admits the capture, after Veno's withdrawal, of a redoubt, in front of

the ferme Napoleon, by two German corps, after an obstinate conflict. The guns taken were those of the redoubt, but no more than 300 or 400 prisoners were captured.

The number of men under arms in Paris is stated at 438,000 including 180,000 volunteers from the Provinces.

All towns and cities in France are raising men and money for the national defence. Lille, Arras and Valenciennes are reported fully prepared to resist an attack. The Reds at Lyons are becoming more moderate, and the appeal to their leader from Rochefort has had great effect.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from before Strasbourg on Wednesday that the loss in the outwork No. 53 was trifling, only 35 wounded. The possession of this position is exceedingly important, and renders the acquisition of the others easy. The defence showed a surprising lack of vigor. Another proposal for capitulation is expected soon. The siege only continues because Werder insists on an unconditional surrender.

The railroad to Nancy was destroyed by the *Franc-tireurs*, causing great inconvenience to the Germans, who immediately imposed a heavy fine on the *arrondissement*. Corps of *Franc-tireurs* are being organized in every direction but they receive no quarter if found without attestations and uniform as soldiers. The country over which the Germans advance is stripped bare of every kind of food and famine stares the population in the face. There is no grain left to sow the land—everything is consumed—"Nous allons mourir de faim—tous—tous," is the language heard in the farm-houses. It is in the midst of such sufferings that the spirit of resistance is nourished. War of necessity makes all men soldiers.

Lyons is to be made the temporary capital of France.

It is announced on dubious authority that the Emperor Napoleon intends to issue a manifesto and that the French Senate is to meet at Limoges.

The Consul-General of the Department of Calvados voted 3,000,000f., that of Lyons, 1,000,000f. and 200,000 men, and that of Lille a large sum of money and a great number of men.

MUNDLSHEIM, Sept. 22.—Rumors of the capture of Strasbourg are afloat but lack official confirmation. The French account states that an attack was made on the breaches by the besiegers on the 18th but was repulsed with great loss. There was fighting on the 17th and 18th, but is believed to be in consequence of sorties made by the garrison.

TOURS, Sept. 22.—Information has been received here which destroys all hopes of peace. Favre expressed willingness to accede to a plan to satisfy Prussia for the election of a representative assembly and thus obtain the voice of a duly accredited government in making terms of peace; but the King of Prussia's counsellors positively refuse an armistice and will make peace only on condition of retaining possession of the districts now occupied, until terms are ratified by a Constituent Assembly, although the question of terms have not yet been revealed.

Beyond doubt Paris is provisioned for four months. An appeal is issued by the authorities begging the citizens to exercise the greatest care and frugality in the use of provisions from the present moment. Trochu is working indefatigably. Yesterday he was confined from indisposition. For the past two nights the city has been almost in total darkness. The citizens are adopting measures to light the street lamps.

Provinces and Communes are fast coming to the rescue of the beleaguered capital. Three Communes have already subscribed \$500,000, and thirteen others have also subscribed the sum of \$2,200,000 towards the national defence. The aspect of the streets changes wonderfully from day to day—fewer people in them, more shops closed, more soldiers out and fewer of the women. At 10 p.m. the cafes are rigorously closed, and by 11 p.m. the boulevards are deserted.

Yesterday morning the most curious sign of siege was the number of foreign flags flying about Paris. I went to the English Embassy and there was the Union Jack flying over the gateway in the Faubourg St. Honore, also a great blackboard was put up to inform the public that this is the English Embassy. There were also similar boards on the Garden side fronting on the Champ d'Elysses. Similarly, all the foreign Embassies have their flags flying. Every foreign resident in Paris hangs out the flag of his nation. It is supposed that all houses covered with such flags will be respected by both belligerents.

TOURS, Sept. 23.—A writer to *La France* gives the following as the Prussian plan of campaign, and claims to have the facts from unerring authority. The advance on Paris was regulated with mathematical exactness so as to bring several German army corps around the capital by the 14th of September, then Paris was to be turned on the south, cutting off communication at that side with Tours, the seat of the Provisional Government. From Versailles, the Prussian headquarters, they were to harass Paris until it surrendered.

Metz, Strasbourg and Toul still hold out. Meanwhile the Germans will dispatch two corps to Lyons, Havre and Cherbourg, and send flying columns through the country in all directions for forage; 75,000 fresh cavalry for that service is now expected from Germany. A portion of the programme has already been realized.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *Tribune's* correspondent at Paris writing on Tuesday says:—"The attacks on the Government continue, and are if possible more bitter now than ever. The Red organs, *Reveil* for instance, insist that there shall be no peace on any terms. The battle must go on at all hazards until victory is won. These same people insist on a clean

sweep in public offices so that the whole administrative body employed under the Empire, rank and file, as well as heads of Departments shall give place to new men. How is a Government possible under such conditions? It is of the last importance that the Government should make peace, and here are a set of men who declare that they shall not make peace on any terms, who reproach a Minister bitterly for entertaining questions of peace; yet, these very men begin to cry out for an equal division of food among us, and would embarrass the Government with difficulties. If anything goes wrong these are the people who are to be feared. The Government are doing their very best, but the Reds are getting louder and louder each day in their dissatisfaction, and they thereby seriously hamper the Government, and it may be that before long Paris may regard the coming of the Prussians a lesser evil than their supremacy. We are doing well enough about provisions and supplies. We are waiting in no little excitement the return of Favre from the Prussian headquarters, but those well informed have slight hopes of success.

A special to the *Tribune*, dated London 23rd Sept., says that Louis Blanc writes on the 20th Sept. from Paris: They have been fighting to-day all around Paris with alternations of success and disadvantage. The city is full of spirit and calm. The Nationale Garde has shown itself resolute, and the Garde Mobiles are coming from all directions of the country, and display that careless gaiety so characteristic of the French. We are sad, yet hopeful, and don't suppose we expect to escape from the consequences of a war into which we have been dragged in spite of ourselves. We desire peace on equitable and favorable conditions. If we cannot have that we are ready to accept war to the knife.

Napoleon's French organs *La Situation* and *Figaro*, are endeavoring to make capital for his fallen dynasty by the alleged declaration of the Emperor and his Consort, that neither will recognize any Prussian agency or interference between them and the French people.

THE CITY OF TOURS.—THE SEAT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—The City of Tours, which has become the actual seat of the French Government, is situated on the narrow tongue of land between the rivers Loire and Cher, close to the point of their confluence.—It is 127 miles south-west of Paris, and is in direct communication with the capital, Bordeaux, Nantes and Orleans. It has a population of about 45,000 inhabitants. The older parts of the city consists of narrow, crooked streets, with mean and ill-built houses. The city is surrounded with planted boulevards on the site of the old fortifications, and has twelve different entrances and five suburbs. It communicates with the opposite bank of the Loire by one of the finest bridges in Europe, and by two bridges with the opposite bank of the Cher. The Archbishop's palace is one of the handsomest in France, and, among other conspicuous buildings are the prefecture, college and barracks. Tours had once extensive silk manufactures, but it has long been surpassed in this department of industry by Lyons. The country around the city is charming, and is regarded as the garden of France. The national powder mines are in the vicinity of the city.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The state of the Romagna is getting so bad that respectable proprietors can scarcely go outside their own houses without being assaulted, robbed, or carried off to ransom. At Ravenna half the shops are shut up, so great is the state of terror that exists. In the Calabrias the brigandage is worse than ever, and the authorities have given up its suppression as a hopeless attempt. In Piedmont the distress is universal, and the City of Turin is almost ruined by the contributions required for the Left on movable property. What is to become of the Italian finance when the additional credit of 40 millions for the armament is raised it is impossible to guess, and the funds are daily sinking. In spite of the difficulties of the Pontifical Government the Roman funds are at 59, while the Italian are at 46, and with scarcely any buyers. The recall under arms of an immense body of the agricultural population too is increasing the general poverty, and will prevent the necessary operation of spade husbandry in the fertile plains of Lombardy, the Marches, and Legations to which Italy owes half her wealth. Immense purchases of cattle, horses and grain have been made by the Italian army contractors in the Roman Campagna and the Neapolitan provinces, and there is every reason to fear a scarcity later on.

ITALIAN INTRIGUES.—It is very difficult to reconcile the presence of so many agents of Revolution in Rome with these assurances, save on the hypothesis, that numbers of the Italian officers are as much at the orders of the Secret Societies as of their own Government; and moreover that Lanza was, in the first instance, desirous of gauging popular feeling in Rome, and especially of fomenting desertions in the Papal troops, and discord between the French and German soldiers, which was the honourable employment of most of the officers arrested. It is very certain that no honest or honourable Government would employ such means, and that any immunity Rome may enjoy from a violent and immediate occupation she owes to the fears not to the scruples of Italy.

FLORENCE.—The Italian senate has passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry, and approved the vote of supply in the Chambers. The Lanza Cabinet therefore enjoys full powers, and may fairly be held responsible for any eventualities. It is probably the strongest Ministry Italy has had for several years, and the fear of what may come after it leads many to support it who would not otherwise do so. Visconti-Venosta's declarations as to the Roman question were explicit on the necessity of observing the Convention, at least for the present.

ITALIAN FACTIONS.—The majority the Lanza Cabinet obtained on Saturday night on

the Roman question is a large one—214 to 152—and shows that the majority of sensible men even in the Parliament of Italy feel they have enough on hand without a forcible solution of the Roman question, and the probability is that they fear the Republic just at present more than they covet Rome. The Left, however, are more violent than ever in their clamor for annexation, and it remains to be seen whether Lanza can maintain himself in office after so strong a declaration as he has made as to the necessity of observing the Convention. M. de Banneville, who has been at Florence, and who had an audience of the Holy Father yesterday, is said to have reassured His Holiness as to the action of the present minority; but to have added that its tenure of office hung on a thread, and that the Left, especially since the arrest of Mazzini, were resolved to keep no terms with Monarchy.—*Tablet Cor.*

FLORENCE, Sept. 22.—A contingent of the second division of the Italian army occupied the city of Rome, while the remainder went into camp outside the walls.

ROME, August 26th.—CAVOURIAN POLICY.—The measures taken by the Roman police to prevent the fomentation of disorders within the city by foreign agents have succeeded perfectly, and have unmasked a system of treachery worthy of the inheritors of the policy of Cavour, as Visconti-Venosta boasted on behalf of himself and colleagues in the recent debate. A number of emissaries actually holding commissions in the Italian army regiments now massed on our frontiers were arrested on the 20th, in different parts of Rome and expelled. Two of them were captured in the disguise of itinerant pedlars selling linen cloth. Such a circumstance is surely sufficient to prove the loyalty with which the Italian Government is prepared to observe the Convention. Those of your readers who have studied the policy of Cavour know that it consisted in introducing paid agents of the Sardinian Government with the commission of exciting tumults and then marching in to suppress them. It is the same now. There is not in Rome a shadow of popular disaffection to work on, and therefore the introduction of foreign agents becomes a primary necessity. This attempt has been made by the summary expulsion of all proved accomplices of revolution, and of the foreign agents, military or civil, who have been gradually introduced since Easter. There being no *emette*, no call on Italy by the Romans to interfere, and, in fact, a strong and universal dislike to annexation, the position of the Italian Government becomes a most difficult one. Its protection is not needed, for the Pope has once more appealed to the Catholic chivalry of Europe for aid, and their swords will in another month be amply sufficient for the preservation of Rome from irregular attacks. Therefore, this pretext cannot be given; and to annex forcibly a free and independent State, and that State one whose neutrality is dear to all Catholics, is a measure so unheard-of, even in these days of treason and violence, that it is fraught with danger to any State undertaking such a criminal responsibility.—*Tablet Cor.*

THE YOUNG WIDOW.—A census-taker, going his rounds, stopped at an elegant brick dwelling house, the exact locality of which is no business of ours.

He was received by a stiff, well dressed lady, who could be well recognized as a widow of some years' standing.

On learning the mission of her visitor, the lady invited him to take a seat in the hall. Having arranged himself in a working position, he inquired for the number of persons in the family of the lady.

"Eight, sir," replied the lady "including myself."

"Very well—your age, madam?"

"My age, sir," replied the lady, with a piercing, dignified look. "I conceive it none of your business what my age might be. You are inquisitive, sir."

"The law compels me, madam, to take the age of every person in the ward: it is my duty to make the inquiry."

"Well, if the law compels you to ask, I presume it compels me to answer. I am between thirty and forty."

"I presume that means thirty-five?"

"No sir, it means no such thing—I am only thirty-three years of age."

"Very well, madam," putting down the figures, "just as you say. Now for the ages of the children, commencing with the youngest, if you please."

Josephine, my youngest, is ten years of age."

"Josephine—pretty name—ten."

"Minerva—captivating—twelve."

"Cleopatra Elvira has just turned fifteen."

"Cleopatra Elvira—charming fifteen."

"Angelina is eighteen, sir; just eighteen."

"Angelina—favorite name—eighteen."

"My oldest and only married daughter, sir, Anna Sophia, is a little over twenty-five."

"Twenty-five did you say?"

"Yes, sir. Is there anything remarkable in her being of that age?"

"Well, no, I can't say that there is; but is it not remarkable that you should be her mother when you were only eight years of age?"

About that time the census-taker was observed running out of the house—why he did not know. It was the last time he ever pressed a lady to give her exact age.

We all consider Iron the embodiment of strength and power, but how few are aware that it is this same element in the system, that gives us strength and vigor, and that an insufficiency of it causes weakness and debility. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, is prepared expressly to supply this vitalizing element.

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provement; but my means not allowing me to continue its use, I was becoming worse again, when you kindly gave me a few bottles. It was the needed remedy, and its effect on my system was wonderful. I am now another woman; I feel well, eat well, and sleep well, and do all my work without the least fatigue. I cannot too strongly recommend this invaluable medicine to the suffering, and I have not the least doubt they will derive from it the same benefit that I have.

(Signed) ANGILE DANIEL,
Wife of CELESTIN COURTOIS,
95 Visitation Street.

I certify the above is the truth.

CELESTIN COURTOIS.

Sworn before me, this thirty-first day of July, 1863.

J. BOULANGER,
Justice of the Peace

No. 477
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