

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Herald's Paris special of 21st speaking of the general gloom and ill feeling pervading that city after the failure of the recent sortie says, last night at 11 o'clock a general summons to arms was sounded in the turbulent quarters of Belleville and Charonne, but so depressed was the miserable population that not more than five hundred men responded to the call. It was useless for such a gathering to make a descent upon the Hotel de Ville, so the couteillers gave up the job with despair and betook themselves to their cold and cheerless beds. To-day the Prefect of Police stationed three strong regiments of the National Guards at the Hotel de Ville and caused the adjacent streets to bristle with mitrailleuses. The unhappy citizens of Paris are too much wasted by misery to be able to initiate a revolution, although it is probable that soon riots will occur in the streets. I have been told there was a great fight in front of Busonval to-day. It appears Gen. Bollemare threw a large force into the forest of Busonval; they were permitted to approach within less than 200 yards of the looped wall when, from top and slope, presently issued from the Prussian infantry a terrible and deadly fire, which, in an incredible short space, covered the ground with dead and wounded. It is impossible to ascertain the exact loss of the French, but by common agreement it is admitted to have been the bloodiest day's fighting, so far as the French are concerned, experienced since the commencement of the siege. I am assured that 900 corpses lay on the ground in the front of Busonval, often as many as six together. Wild rumours are afloat, and names of prominent Reds are mentioned.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23.—Letters from Paris by balloon state that the Council of National Defence, on the p.m. of the 21st, accepted the resignation of Trochu and replaced Admiral Saisset and La Ronciere. Trochu remains Civil Governor. Le Flo is succeeded by Dorion.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Times has the following special despatch:—Versailles, Jan. 24.—Julius Favre is here. He proposes the capitulation of Paris, and the garrison to march out with honors of war. The terms are not deemed admissible. The attack on St. Delia, and the disasters of the 19th, mainly led to the resolution to ask for terms. Trochu is ill, and Vinoy is incompetent. The arrangement of the terms of surrender will take time. The French demands are by far too large.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Herald's London special to-day says: The Times, in a leader, says if Favre refuses an unconditional surrender and will not end the whole war on German terms, Bismarck, who has in his possession full acceptance of those terms by the French Emperor and Empress, will threaten to restore Napoleon.

Bismarck, in an interview with M. Regnier, declared that he was willing to negotiate, but required some one recognized authority with whom to treat; to which Regnier replied that it would be suicidal in any party to make arrangements for peace. Bismarck declined to continue the conversation.

A letter from Guizot to Mr. Gladstone is published in which the former argues at length the question of the proper conditions for peace. He urges England to at least protest in favor of peace, and expresses the belief that such action on her part would not be in vain.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—On inquiring at the German legation here at noon to-day, it was ascertained that no information of the capitulation of Paris has been received there, and at the British foreign office up to a late hour last night the reports that Favre had made propositions for capitulation remained unconfirmed.

A Lille despatch says the Prussians are retreating in the direction of the Somme. They have abandoned the siege of Cambrai and other fortresses in the Eastern portion of the department of the North. On Monday their headquarters were at Crevecoeur.

What has kept him up hitherto, and kept the war going, has been, in great measure, the assistance and self devotion of the higher classes. The Republican idea may have stirred the spirit of large masses of the lower orders; but it is sheer patriotism and honour that have moved the aristocracy and gentry of France to take up arms under the Republican flag, which they are far from intending to cherish and preserve as a national banner. When the upper classes lose hope and withdraw from the struggle the war and the Government will be deprived of their most efficient supporters. If there were time to think of other things, the Gambetta Government would not be long-lived. But as long as it is deemed essential to the national cause, so long is it likely to be sustained, in spite of its arbitrary vagaries. M. de Kertry has just been rejected by a Nantes Club as a candidate for the command of the army of Brittany, on the ground of his declaration that he prefers France to the Republic. M. Gambetta is certainly not open to such a charge.—Times Cor.

In a letter to the Pall Mall Gazette this week, we read that the Duc de Luynes, lately killed before Orleans, had just succeeded to the large family estates in France at the period of his untimely death. He has left a widow and a child two months old. After the capitulation of Sedan he joined the Mobile Guard, taking with him all the able-bodied men from the villages on his estates. The old nobility of France have rallied almost to a man in defence of their country, and are serving the Republic with the same zeal as they would follow a legitimate sovereign. In the Armies of the Loire are now fighting men representing most of the surviving families of the old French noblesse.—Paul de Chevreuse, brother to the late Duc de Luynes, Le Marquis de Sabran, Le Comte de Luynes, Le Vicomte de Sabran, Le Comte de Chastard, Le Vicomte de Ronge, Francois de Bastard, Roger de Mauni, and a long list besides. Members of the families of Harcourt, Rohan, Chabot,

Talleyrand, Polignac, La Tour du Pin, and many others now serving under the Republican deputy Gambetta.

The mournful thought is, that all this heroism will probably spend itself in vain. The Prussians are too strong for France in her present state of disorganization. She is, so to speak, a headless nation, bravely, even madly, but fruitlessly resisting; and nothing seems possible except the "bitter end," the spectacle, strange to modern ideas, of ruthless conquest in detail; the crushing down of a whole great people.—Tablet.

The Monitor of Versailles publishes an article on the military organization of England, which is curious and interesting. I enclose it to you. The Monitor expresses the universal opinion here when it says the "military system of England, in view of future complications, permits her to assume only one attitude." What is it? Listen.—"Celle de l'effacement." As to our Volunteers, they are "une reunion d'amateurs militaires auxquels il serait impossible d'inspirer les devoirs et la stricte discipline des citoyens soldats de la Prusse." The article is as follows:—

"London, Dec. 22.

"Great Britain has not escaped the influence of events which have already so seriously modified international relations on the Continent. In order to understand the change which has occurred in the tendencies of the most systematically pacific nation in Europe, it is sufficient to observe the part which the question of armaments seems destined to play in the ensuing Parliamentary Session. The newspapers are full of letters and dissertations on the defensive force of England, and on the dangers which menace her. All this agitation reveals the existence of a feeling of uneasiness long unknown in England. It is not now a question of a fit of panic and unreasoning terror as in 1860, but of a conviction slowly matured, to which the nation only yields under the irresistible pressure of evidence. England, it is said, is so situated as in many respects to invite attack. The immense extent of its possessions, its riches, and the numerous causes of rivalry which result from its immediate contact with so many different nations constitute so many elements of insecurity, while the insufficiency of its military organization makes it daily lose a part of the prestige which it owes to the energy or foresight of its statesmen during the first half of the present century. Thus politicians of all shades of opinion are devoting themselves, with rare unanimity, to the quest of measures adapted to guarantee the security of the country without disturbing too seriously the existing social system. The English know well that militarism is little compatible with commercial prosperity, and they try to avoid as long as possible the necessity of establishing among them the military institutions of Prussia; but, on the other hand, they are too practical not to perceive that security against any external attack is the first condition of the material development of a nation. Here arises the great difficulty, that of creating an effective system of defence while respecting the traditions of personal liberty so dear to the English, and without imposing on the citizens, individually or collectively, too great pecuniary sacrifices. The English, in short, wish for an army capable of repelling any invasion without having recourse to the conscription and without too sensibly increasing the war expenditure. Among the statesmen who have discussed this question, some, like Lord Russell, admit that England is morally isolated, and even that the majority of nations regard her with a certain distrust and envy. In spite of this not very reassuring way of viewing the external relations of Great Britain, and though admitting the possibility of a maritime war which would oblige England to employ the larger part of its fleet in distant seas, Lord Russell evinces a remarkable optimism in advising the Government to embody 100,000 Militia, in order to render England unassailable at home. In six months, he says, these Militia would be an admirable army. The experience of France, since it has been obliged to confide its defence to improvised armies, is certainly not calculated to justify the noble lord's confidence. As for the majority of the organs of the London Press, they agree with Lord Russell, but their conclusions materially differ. The Times admits that the stability of the political system of Europe is seriously compromised, and that the invasions regarded by Mr. Cobden as a ridiculous anachronism are now the order of the day, but it appears to doubt the efficacy of the means proposed by Lord Russell. The city journal points out that there would no longer be a question of repulsing an invasion of 40,000 men, the number at which the Duke of Wellington estimated the hostile army which might land in England, but perhaps of 100,000 men. Moreover, adds The Times, the numerical force of the English army is not the only important point of the problem which has to be considered. The effectiveness of an army does not depend exclusively on the number of soldiers; it requires a well-organized artillery, means of transport, a complete medical service, and a whole system capable of meeting the exigencies of modern warfare. What is in this respect the situation of the English army? To cite only one essential defect, its field artillery is very insufficient. The regular army, with the 100,000 Militia Lord Russell would incorporate in it, would require 450 guns, and for the moment, says The Times, we have not half that number. The other branches of the service are in the same state, which renders the augmentation proposed by Lord Russell tolerably illusory. What, however, makes The Times uneasy is not so much the relatively restricted number of regular soldiers whom England could oppose to an invasion as the almost entire absence of an army of reserve. The city journal regards the forces at present available as sufficient under ordinary circumstances if the 250,000 Volunteers and Militia were organized after the fashion of the Prussian Landwehr, but there is no warrant for supposing that these forces would

easily accept the role which The Times would desire to give them. The Volunteers particularly are only a collection of military amateurs, on whom it would be impossible to impose the duties and strict discipline of the citizen soldiers of Prussia. Without military reorganization it is perfectly idle to discuss the attitude which England should take in view of future Continental complications. Its present military system allows it but one attitude, that of obliteration (celle de l'effacement).

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—PROTEST OF THE BISHOPS.—The Bishops of Piedmont, in conjunction with those of Lombardy, have addressed a remonstrance to Victor Emmanuel against the invasion of the Pontifical territory and occupation of Rome.—A friend, writing from Naples, tells me that the miraculous blood of S. Januarius does not liquefy as usual. The absence of the accustomed effect is causing great consternation at Naples, where it is regarded as the presage of approaching public calamity.—Corr. Tablet.

ROME.—A despatch dated Rome, Jan. 24, states. The Ambassadors of Austria and the North German Confederation, in compliance with instructions received from their respective Governments required of Cardinal Antonelli what guarantee the Pope would regard as suitable on the part of the Italian Government to remove the distrust at present existing between the civil and religious authorities. The reply, by order of the Pope, intimated that the Court of Rome wished no guarantees other than pure and simple restitution of the territories of the Church from the Neapolitan frontiers to the Po, and would accept of no arrangement not based on these conditions. The Pope's health is good. Much of his time is occupied in receiving visitors.

A Belgian deputation waited on the Pope recently and presented an offering of the Catholics of Belgium and an address. The Pope in reply said:—

What happens to-day is only a trial. The Church was born amidst trials, and has always lived in its trials, and will continue its career on earth, expecting and surmounting fresh trials. Our duty is to strive to be firm in the presence of danger. The Italian proverb says speaking of death is one thing, dying another. The people speak lightly of persecutions, but it is often difficult to support them. The world this day offers a painful spectacle, especially in Rome, wherein we see things our eyes are not accustomed to see. Let all pray together. God will soon deliver the Church and restore public order, which has been so deeply disturbed. Your endeavours, prayers, meetings and pilgrimages tend to this end; wherefore, with all our heart, we bless them, you and your country, your communes, families, thoughts and undertakings. Other deputations with gifts are expected from England and Holland.

The Catholic journals publish the annexed Circular from Cardinal Antonelli to the Nuncio's Apostolic at Foreign Courts:—

MY LORD.—As a further proof of the honesty with which the Government of Florence intends to keep the promises it made, and to redeem the pledges it gave to the Catholic world when it took from the Holy Father the remnant of his dominions, and to show still more clearly what sort of independence and liberty is granted to the Roman Pontiff in the exercise of his Spiritual Power, comes the seizure of the journals which were the first to reproduce the Pope's Encyclical in Florence, in Turin, and in Rome. The strongest argument to prove that the Supreme Head of the Church cannot be subjected to any Foreign Power, and that the state of things created by the usurping Government must be intolerable, if the voice of the Teacher of the nations is to be effectually heard throughout the world—is supplied by this arbitrary act. And thus the fears entertained when it became necessary to publish that Pontifical document, and the precautions adopted to elude the vigilance of the Italian authorities until the Bishops could receive copies—are fully justified by the action of the said Government.

Hence, too, it may be conjectured what fate is in store for the Sovereign Pontiff when he shall be constrained to award blame in opposition to the views of the laical power; and Signor Visconti-Venosta, who boasts of the permission he gave for the publication of the Brief suspending the sittings of the Council (which suspension was rendered advisable by the then political state of Rome, and the wisdom of which has since been demonstrated), Signor Visconti-Venosta, I say, must now be silent, lest he be told by Catholics that he gave the said permission because that Pontifical act happened to be particularly agreeable to his Government, which has tolerated with no good grace the assembling of the Bishops, and the benefits it might bring to the Church.

To-day is the anniversary of the execution of the famous Monti and Tognetti, who were convicted of having, for the vile bribe of 20 scudi, destroyed, by means of a mine and gunpowder, the Serristori Barracks; when 27 persons became the victims of their ferocity. By a singularly providential interposition, it happened that a whole battalion of Zouaves, who had been called out for service in the City, were not destroyed also. This deed, worthy only of a horde of savages, and which, for the honour of civilization ought to be buried in oblivion, it was on the contrary determined to celebrate with public demonstrations.

With that view there was drawn up by the Popular Club, and posted on the walls of Rome, a manifesto, in which the populace were invited to assemble in great numbers and then proceed to disinter the two bodies, and to solemnly convey them from the cemetery of S. John Decollato to that of S. Laurence, at the Campo Varano; and a subscription was announced to be opened for the receipt of donations towards a monument in their honour.

That so disgraceful a demonstration did not take place is due to the strong remonstrances made by the members of the Confraternities of

the Pious Union and of S. John, and by other respectable citizens, who called for the intervention of the military to prevent it. It is sufficient to mention such facts to show to what a grade of moral civilization it is intended to conduct the people. And those who still maintain that the personal liberty of the Pope is in no way fettered, may well be asked, if the Supreme Teacher of the principles of justice, if the Sovereign of this City of Rome, can go about in the midst of those who decree honours and make festivals and exult to the skies men who have been and are amongst the most furious of his enemies?

The French Revolution in the past century, with its horrors and its orgies, is the only thing that can be paralleled by the occurrences that have taken, and are still taking, place in this miserable City since the entry of the Italian troops.—I am, &c., JAMES CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

AUSTRIA.

A semi-official declaration has been received from Vienna, dated the 23rd that while the Austrian Government appreciates its duty to aid France, it is still deemed advisable to await a favorable opportunity.

VIENNA, Jan. 26.—The people here rejoice at the probable termination of the war, though they express a general feeling of sympathy for France.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William, in a letter to the Grand Duke of Baden, says: "Germany, which has become strong through the unity of her Princes and people, has recovered her former position in the Council of nations. Germany neither wants nor is inclined to transgress her frontiers. She seeks only independence and the mutual advancement and welfare of nations by extensions of her commerce."

LONDON, Jan. 26.—It is said the Emperor of Germany has written a letter to his wife, in which he says the capitulation of Paris is imminent, and that he expects speedily to return to Berlin.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It is a pleasant thing to afford a new and refined enjoyment to the gentler sex. Lanman & Kemp have certainly accomplished that object in introducing Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, (for twenty years a favorite toilet article throughout Spanish America), to the notice of the ladies of this country. Nor are ladies alone indebted to that enterprising firm; for if the article imparts to the embroidered mouchoir an exhilarating and refreshing fragrance, and to the complexion a softer bloom, it is equally efficacious in taking the sting out of the operation of shaving and relieving the breath from the fumes of tobacco. For all these purposes, however, it is necessary to have Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, and none other.

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.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—Inventors of potent engines of destruction—the Armstrongs, the Whiteheads, the Dahlgrens—are immortalized. Surely Dr. Bristol, whose preparation has saved more lives than are lost in a dozen battles, deserves, at least, as high a niche in the Temple of Fame as they. When calm, phlegmatic observers, like Horace Greeley, and eminent physicians in all parts of the country, come forward voluntarily, and characterize the effects of Bristol's Sarsaparilla as "well nigh miraculous," the most skeptic cannot dismiss such testimony with a "Pooh! pooh! I don't believe it!" For thirty-five years has this greatest of modern medicines been gaining such victories over scrofulous, cancerous, and eruptive diseases, rheumatism, &c., &c., as the world had never before believed possible. Its march has been over the graves of a hundred counterfeits and imitations, and is still upward and onward. For sale by.

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

CONVINCING TESTIMONY!

Some most remarkable facts in relation to the unparalleled efficacy of Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills in liver complaints have recently come to light. A. Sedgwick, Esq., of Hartford, announces that they "cured him of congestion of the liver (preventing jaundice) in three days." Richard M. Phelps, the well known machinist of Pittsburgh, Ohio, writes: "The physicians considered me a hopeless case.—They called my complaint degeneracy of the liver, and I suffered great pain in the right side, which was swelled, accompanied with severe constipation and utter loss of appetite. A course of the Pills made me a well man." Miss Sarah Jane Deming, of Jersey City, writes thus: "To your medicine (Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills) alone, I owe the re-establishment of my health, after having suffered most severely from bilious remittent fever for more than three months." In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in conjunction with the Pills.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

Ayer's American Almanack, for the new year, has arrived for delivery gratis by all Druggists to all who call for it. This little annual has the largest circulation of any book in the world, made by the fact, that it furnishes the best medical advice which is available to the people—enables them to determine what their complaints are and how to cure them. It contains the startling announcement of the configuration of a world, or the combustion of one of the stars in the firmament with all its attendant planets.

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 untiringly 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, teaching. 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 rise up and bless her name; 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' Vestor, New York City.

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

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PARSONS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the *me plus ultra* of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messrs. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal, at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the American ORGAN is superior.

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, Chorister 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.

CIRCULAR.

MONTRAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRESS FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 451 Commissioners Street, Opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1870. 12m.

JAMES CONAUGHTON, CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

GEO. T. LEONARD, Attorney-at-Law, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, PETERBOROUGH, Ont. OFFICE: Over Stethem & Co's., George St.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, 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. LANCOT & LANCOT, Attorneys ad litem, for Insolvent.

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, By T. & C. C. de LORIMIER, His attorneys ad litem.