

North Fork Creek, the Sank River, Swan River, Crow Wing River, and Willow River, all tributaries of the Mississippi, the Chetombra, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, tributaries of the Minnesota, which rises in latitude 45.30 north and 96.40 west long. in Big Stone Lake, within three miles of Lake Traverse, the source of the Red River, the tributaries are Rabbit River, Otter Tail, and Buffalo River.

THE WAR.

The peace negotiations have been broken off between France and Prussia, and the war is to be carried on with renewed vigour to the bitter end. This is deeply to be regretted, not only on account of the great loss of life and property it will entail but the increased paralyzation of trade, which, as a consequence, will follow. The Prussians flushed with conquest were exorbitant in their demands, insisting on a large indemnity for war expenses and the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. Nowhere in France does the national vanity and ambition exist as in Paris, and here Bismarck will find his hardest nut to crack. If the Parisians have only provisions enough to last them for a three month's siege, as some correspondent's assert they have, they might be able to force the Prussians to raise the siege owing to the severity of the winter and the difficulty of procuring supplies. In such an eventuality Prussia would be obliged to abate somewhat in her demands and accept of peace on more favorable terms for the French, as France would be in a better position to renew the war in the spring, her armies being recruited and disciplined, while Germany would become disheartened at the prospect of a prolonged war, which might in the end, end adversely to her. The bombardment of Paris will shortly commence, the besiegers having their guns brought rapidly forward and placed in position, and a few days or weeks at most will tell the tale as to whether the war is to be continued during the winter or not. If we are to believe the telegrams, a species of guerilla warfare is now carried on in the valley of the Loire and other departments on a gigantic scale, which must seriously embarrass the Germans and tax their energies to the utmost. Guerilla organizations are springing up in all directions, so that, large as the army of Prussia now in France is, it will be come so decimated and continually harassed by this mode of warfare as to dispirit the Prussians and ultimately compel them to sue for peace.

Advices have been received by a balloon from Paris to the Stb Jules Favre has issued a circular to the representatives of France in foreign countries, assuring them that Prussia must assume the responsibility of the rejected proposition of an armistice. Prussia proves anew, says Favre, in rejecting an armistice, that she makes war conditionally merely, and not for the interests of

Germany. Nothing can apparently induce her to relinquish the pretext of the right to cede her property to Prussia. She seeks our destruction and will be satisfied with nothing less. Favre then proceeds to lay before the French ambassadors the details of the recent armistice, and shows how he regards the demands of the Prussian authorities. Paris has been besieged for fifty days without any signs of weakness, and Prussia seems desirous to negotiate. The Parisians, in consequence of the breaking out of a rebellion within the city, had appointed a Government of Defence, which the neutral powers of Europe ought to recognize as rightful. Prussia has already recognized that Government. He says he argued with the German authorities in favor of the necessity and propriety of re-victualing Paris, showing that without such a concession the armistice would be no armistice at all, but continued war. The proposition was rejected. The negotiations were then brought to an end, because they clearly showed that Prussia was seeking to destroy the French army, and was equally anxious to destroy the French people. The neutral powers of Europe has delayed that an opportunity might be had for the assembling of French deputies in order that the question of peace might be considered. This demand has been denied by the Prussians, or practically denied, by being clogged with impossible conditions. The Prussians charge that the absence of the French Government obliged her to starve Paris. The Prussian negotiations, which began with fervent respect for the French people, closes with the refusal of the opportunity to hear them. We call right and justice to witness against this. Paris calls to arms, to show what a great people can do to defend their homes, their honor, and their independence.

A grand banquet was given by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at Guildhall last evening. It was largely attended. Among the guests were Messrs. Lowe, Gladstone, Earl Granville, Messrs. W. E. Forster, Chichester, Cardwell, Bruce, and many other distinguished members of the Government.

Mr. Cardwell, in response to the 'Navy,' praised the service of the Navy and Volunteers, saying they furnished lessons which civilians might learn. The country would certainly profit by them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in responding to the usual toast, referred to the war, France especially, with the deepest grief.

Earl Granville responded to the toast of the Lords. He then said the Queen had personally appealed to the King of Prussia on the subject of the war. In view of the meeting between Bismarck and Thiers, propositions were made to each of them. Subsequently the Government felt justified in seeking to prevent a bombardment of Paris. She was encouraged thereto by Bismarck's circular, while dwelling on the subject of the bombardment he apparently invited the

interference of neutrals. Prussia has proved she was willing to concede an armistice for the election of the Assembly, France also was willing, and he deplored, but would not discuss, the failure of the attempt to bring about this result. He complimented the Press of England for aiding peace, and for its enterprise in recording the history of the war. The Government wanted an honorable and permanent peace. It wanted Germany strong and united and France saved from humiliation. Referring to China, he read a telegram just received at the Foreign Office, announcing that there was no longer any danger to foreigners in the northern districts.

It is reported that the Prussians evacuated Orleans on Wednesday with great haste, leaving 500 sick and wounded. The day before the French gained a marked success at Caulmiers. The Prussians had strongly entrenched their position, but were dislodged suffering heavy losses. General Vonderham retreated to Strettnay, the French moving forward to Geminy, where they will hold a strong position.

The army of the Loire moves entirely forward. General Paladun reports to the Government that a battle which occurred two days ago at Marchenoir is more important than at first rumoured. The Prussians lost 250 killed and 100 prisoners taken. The French troops behaved exceedingly well.

Everything appears gloomy in Paris. There exists but small hope for the French cause. The rejection of the armistice by Prussia is regarded as a call to arms by the French, and there now exists no longer any chance of an early termination of the war, except in the advent of grim death to one of the belligerents. The fall of Toul, Strasbourg and Metz freed the Prussian armies from service elsewhere. The besiegers have received their heavy guns and General Moltke is eager to commence the bombardment.

General Garibaldi has been again victorious, having routed a force of Germans 5000 strong.

The latest intelligence from the army of the Loire is, that there has been three days of continued fighting without a decisive result. The losses of the French are frightful but the enemy have been driven back ten miles.

Tours, 10th.—The news from Orleans is of the most cheering nature. Advices have just been received of a series of engagements near there, in all of which the French were successful. The French were pressing forward towards the city, and as their movements tended to surround the enemy the latter were obliged to evacuate the city. The Prussians lost considerably in killed, wounded and prisoners.

There was great difficulty in obtaining provisions, owing to the constant drain made by the repeated requisitions of the enemy on the people thereabout: the surrounding country is entirely ruined.