



other a distance of about seven-
 lighth; which, after a long and
 stormy row of six miles, does not
 appear very much after all.

The race must be pronounced fair
 —the victory complete; but when I
 hear men say that this race proves
 beyond a doubt the absolute inferi-
 ority of the Paris crew, I would most
 stoutly take issue. It will be asked,
 Was not the wind as bad for one
 crew as for the other? As regards
 the hindrance to the progress of the
 boats, it was, but the stroke of the
 Paris crew did not allow them to
 feather as much as that of the other,
 and the consequence was that this
 together with their low riggers, was
 constantly bringing their oars in con-
 tact with the top. This fact, I know,
 proves nothing as to the merits of the
 crews, but it shows that the style of
 the Tyne is far superior to that of the
 Tyne crew, and there is little diffi-
 culty in tracing their whole differ-
 ence to their inferiority of style.

Most great events are more enjoyed
 than in previous contemplation, and
 enjoyed in the actual reality. I remem-
 ber, when a child, how anxiously I
 have looked forward for weeks to the
 coming of Christmas. The general
 household bustle and universal joy,
 the firing of the doughnuts on Christ-
 mas Eve would almost set me delirious
 with joy. When the day arrived,
 however, how often has a feeling akin
 to sadness or disappointment been
 felt? The Christmas dinner is an
 exquisite joy, and those pleasures
 which seem so great in the dis-
 tance appear but commonplace when
 actually present. So it was with
 this race. No event of a kindred
 nature in America has produced such
 an excitement. The preparations were
 immense; people traveled thou-
 sands of miles to witness it; they
 began their breath at the thought of
 when these weeks distant, and
 half the world went wild with excite-
 ment. But when they came to be-
 hold their own countrymen in the
 actual contest, it was like viewing an object through
 a fog, when its size looks immensely
 bulky, then when its sharp outlines
 are defined, and it shrinks to its nat-
 ural proportions. When the boats
 had started in this race, people had
 no excitement left. They merely
 saw eight plain-looking men row up
 to start, in two boats, and pull out
 of sight as hard as they could.

The romance of the thing was gone, and
 people walked about in an unimpassioned
 manner as if walking to church;
 so often does intimacy with men
 and things bring them to their nat-
 ural measure of importance and
 desert.

Lachine may be said to be a pretty
 village. How could any village be
 anything else when facing on the
 great St. Lawrence? The sight of
 a great river has nothing to equal it
 in nature. The mind springs with-
 out an effort to a comparison between
 the eternal moving of the waters and
 the onward march to eternity. This
 lately river, although not so large
 as some has no superior in America.
 The scenery is carefully diversified.
 Here may be seen a cluster of wood-
 ed islands, running to the left there,
 at the subsidence of the mighty mass
 of water forever rolling by them.
 Here the country rises on either side
 in lofty peaks, stretching out in the
 distance, ranges of "purple hills."
 Here it stretches out for miles an
 unbroken tract of fertile lands, with
 cattle peacefully feeding on the
 slopes, and telling a tale of a coun-
 try's happiness. Now and then the
 water reflects the spangle of a city's
 spires, as such a one as Montreal's
 seen along the shore, and the river
 moves on to the ocean bearing a
 nation's commerce on its bosom. A
 few scattered houses on the shore
 constitute the village of Lachine, and
 while it can never become a city,
 while Montreal is so near it, it soon
 may prosper as a watering place for
 the wealthy of that city. The river
 is not rapid here, so that a kind of
 bay, locked in by a curve of the
 shore, forms a capital course for
 racing. Here this great contest has
 been decided. I trust it is not the
 last that may be held there, and that
 before long a host of Canadians may
 shout the victory of their countrymen
 over the best oarsmen of the world.

Yours,
 WANDERER.

From Red River.

A special to the Toronto "Tele-
 graph," dated Fort Garry, Sept. 6,
 via St. Cloud, Sept. 19, says:—The
 Lieutenant Governor was sworn in
 to-day. Large numbers of people
 were present. There was no distur-
 bance at this meeting. Dr. Schultz
 went to the house of Spence, the
 editor of the "New Nation," and
 horsewhipped him treacherously.
 Spence was very much frightened
 and cried like a boy. There is great
 excitement over this. Kiel and
 O'Donoghue are still at Pembina,
 doing nothing. The French half-breeds
 are still moving away into the in-
 terior.

Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. E., SEPT. 23, 1870.

The War.

Why should the war be prolonged?
 The massacre of armed men still
 proceeds: some of the fairest por-
 tions of France are being desolated;
 helpless inhabitants in the pathway
 of the destroyer are flying from their
 homes; the land is in mourning;
 the wall of stricken households, first
 heard after the battle of Sedan, has
 gathered force and spread throughout
 the land; the French people say:
 "We want peace," and still the fiery
 hail and storm of battle rolls onward.
 Now levies are being hurried forward;
 the railways are overcrowded with
 supplies and war material; Paris is
 besieged and if it does not capitulate,
 it must be taken; "Has not enough of
 the bravest blood of France been sacri-
 ficed upon the altar of war? have not
 enough provinces been overrun by
 Prussian soldiery, and burned
 and pillaged, to satisfy the cravings
 of Bismarck for German unity? Have
 not the French people been humili-
 ated and plunged deeply
 enough in the depths of national
 woe, to satisfy the injured feelings of
 King William? Suppose the war is
 carried on till France is entirely de-
 populated, will German unity be more
 secure than at present? Will Ger-
 many be better protected, that at
 present? Will greater lustre be
 added to the German name? Will
 this war, lengthened out, tend to
 establish a permanent peace among
 European nations? No! France
 will be governed by unyielding hate.
 A desire for revenge will be gener-
 ated and passions kindled which will
 be the children of the men who died on
 the hills before Sedan and fall by
 the walls of Paris, will carry the
 French eagle to the gates of Berlin.
 National sins produce national punish-
 ments. Might as Germany unques-
 tionably is, she may yet have to
 suffer for pursuing France with such
 relentless fury. It is not given even
 to nations to override the laws of
 right.

What good purpose can be obtained
 by prolonging the war? Strasburg
 and Metz may be wrested from
 France, and become German strong-
 holds. Bismarck, by his late circular
 addressed to the German Consular
 Agents abroad, states that the basis
 of negotiations for peace must include
 the retention of them by Germany,
 as a guarantee for future peace.
 Strasburg, in the possession of
 France, is a gateway wide open for
 an attack on South Germany. If
 peace is concluded eventually at such
 a price (for M. Thiers has declined
 to accept such terms), and returned
 to France from his conference with
 Bismarck, will not this disputed
 territory be a continual sore—a
 plague-spot to France? It will breed
 new wars and invasions when France
 shall have recuperated and regained
 her vigor. That time is not so far
 distant; for no matter how complete
 is the desert left by a war in its
 devastating course over an agricul-
 tural country, the ruin is never per-
 manent. If the French yield to
 Bismarck's terms, as they will be
 compelled to do, the names of Strasburg
 and Metz will ever be a sting in their
 memory, and will excite their pas-
 sions and increase their bitterness
 and hate. With such a feeling in
 France, will there ever be a surety
 for peace till a new war wipes out
 the dishonor? On the other hand,
 if Bismarck had regressed his greedy
 desires, and exhibited a little mag-
 nanimity to let fallen foes, by offering
 terms of an honorable peace, would
 not France have been stretched out
 in gratitude? Would not he have had
 a better guarantee of lasting peace
 in the grateful hearts of millions of
 French people, than in the fortified
 walls of Metz and Strasburg?

This war, on the part of Germany,
 is one of aggression and conquest.
 Six weeks ago no punishment was
 too great for Napoleon, for rushing
 into war for the purpose of annexing
 the German Provinces on the Rhine;
 now Germany prolongs the sacrifice
 of human life to annex French terri-
 tory. Three weeks ago the Prus-
 sians proclaimed that the war was
 against the Empire, and not the
 people of France. The Empire was
 swept away. Then the people ask
 for peace and are refused. The
 war, it is declared, is prolonged in
 the interests of peace. Is war,
 with its host of attendant horrors—
 massacre—rapine—famine—starva-
 tion; and its long lived spirit of
 hatred and revenge animating the
 whole nation—such a war a firm
 and lasting foundation for peace?
 German unity—the union of the
 various principalities and powers of
 the Fatherland—is declared to be
 the policy of German statesmen, and
 the grand principle inciting the Ger-
 man heart. If there is anything
 wrong in Germany being disunited,
 why dismember France? In short,
 the policy of Prussia, at first appe-
 tingly moderate and reasonable, is
 the same as actuated her when she
 by fraud and force took Silesia from
 Austria—when, with two other rob-
 bers, she partitioned Poland—and
 when, a few years ago, by sheer
 force, she took two provinces from
 little Denmark.

The Jabez Morse Papers.

We commence to-day the publica-
 tion of "The Jabez Morse Papers." To
 our friends patronizing us since
 we first launched our enterprise in
 May last, we may explain that the
 first number of the CHIGNECTO POST
 contained a very interesting letter
 from a correspondent dated at New-
 buryport, Mass., and signed Jabez
 Morse, in which he offered to place
 at our disposal, for publication in the
 Post, a tale of the early history of
 Chignecto, compiled from original
 journals and letters found among his
 father's papers over fifty years since;
 the publication being suggested to
 him by the examining of collins in a
 railway cutting at Fort Lawrence in
 March last. The letter further said
 the writer made a pilgrimage here in
 1849, when a young man, visiting
 Fort Cumberland, of which he gave
 a short account, and the cemetery at
 Fort Lawrence, where he searched for
 and discovered the monument of his
 ancestor, Joseph Morse, Esquire, half
 thrown out of the ground and
 nearly covered with wild shrubbery.

We have been frequently called on
 to commence the tale, and do not
 regret we postponed publishing it, as
 our many more numerous readers
 will now enjoy it. We have, as re-
 quested, sent copies to several par-
 ties, who can order the paper if they
 want it continued to them. Believ-
 ing the papers will be read with in-
 terest, we shall strike off a number
 of extra copies to supply future sub-
 scribers with the numbers containing
 them.

Provincial Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition opens
 next Tuesday. The "Colonial Farm-
 ers" says, that entries of articles
 and stock are being rapidly made.
 The show of stock will be double that
 on any previous occasion; farm pro-
 duce will be abundant; and the hor-
 ticultural department will be filled
 to repletion. The St. John manufac-
 turers are turning out well. Over
 1000 articles have already been made.
 The greatest number are from West-
 morland, Kings, St. John, Queen's
 and Sunbury. We are pleased to
 see that Westmorland leads, and we
 hope Sackville will stand high in the
 number of entries. We learn that
 Sackville will be well represented in
 stock. In the way of farm produce,
 manufactures, &c., our contribution
 will be small. Arrangements are
 being made at Fredericton for accom-
 modation of visitors at private
 houses.

Mysterious Death.

Mr. Nathaniel Adams, of Green-
 wich, Queens Co., came to his death
 on the 8th inst. under such peculiar
 circumstances, as to lead to a suspi-
 cion of foul play. A son-in-law
 named Samuel Jones lived on his
 place, and he and his son, a young
 man, were known to quarrel fre-
 quently with old Mr. Adams. On
 the morning of the 8th Mr. Adams
 went up stairs for the purpose of
 getting a basket to gather some cran-
 berries to send to a daughter living
 at Indiantown. A quarrel arose out
 of the attempt of Mr. Adams to send
 the berries away, and he said that
 he would leave himself. The Joneses
 while ascending his bed to take with
 him, he slipped, fell down and killed
 himself. An inquest before the
 coroner was proposed by the neighbors,
 but Justice J. Connor and Coroner
 McKel did not think it necessary.
 In consequence of the reports in cir-
 culation, Mr. J. Wetmore went to
 St. John to consult with the Attor-
 ney General about it.

Since the above was in type the
 "Telegraph" informs us that the
 friends of Mr. Adams allege that his death
 was due, as they believe, to an ap-
 plevitic fit. Affidavits will be made
 showing great injustice has been done
 the Joneses by the rumors originat-
 ing with gossip.

Ontario Rifle Match.

A despatch to the St. John Tele-
 graph, dated Toronto, Sept. 24th,
 says:—At the Provincial shooting
 in Toronto, Private C. Blackin, of
 St. Stephen, N. B., in the first match
 obtained the 11th prize, in the second
 match the 5th prize, in the third
 match the 14th prize, in the fourth
 match the 1st prize. He had the
 highest aggregate score in the four
 matches, taking the first prize for
 the same—a silver cup given by the
 Governor General; winning, also,
 the National Rifle Association medal.

Colchester Election.

There will be a contest in Colches-
 ter Co., N. S.; Messrs. Reading and
 Pearson having both offered. After
 a great fuss by both Anti and Union
 Press, no important principle appears
 to be involved in the contest. Mr.
 Reading is a Unionist; Mr. Pearson
 accepts the situation. It is a mere
 choice of men.

"Chignecto Post" Premium.

The Premium Watch given to cash
 subscribers of this paper, was ob-
 tained by Mr. Robert R. Terence,
 of Upper Sackville, as the certificate
 below will show. The watch is an
 English Silver Lever and is specially
 warranted by Messrs. Page Bros.,
 St. John, N. B.

We certify that the Silver Jabez Watch
 offered by the Publishers of the Chignecto
 Post, as a Premium to Cash Subscribers,
 was obtained by ROBERT R. TERENCE.
 (Signed)
 EDWARD COGSWELL,
 CHAS. G. PALMER, J. P.
 DAVID WHITEFOX.
 Sackville, N. B., Sept. 27, 1870.

Oxford Items.

A very sad accident occurred at
 Oxford, on Saturday last, 24th inst.
 A little boy, about 2-2 years old,
 son of J. A. Gibroy, Esq., in playing
 about the bank of Black River, fell
 into the water, and after about an
 hour was found drowned. Funeral
 at day.

"Thirty Years' War"—A Bounty.

The "American Agriculturist" was
 on January 1st, enter upon its 30th
 year of unceasing war upon ignorance,
 poor crops, unprofitable labor, poor
 housekeeping, humbugs, etc., etc.,
 and the Publishers issue a call for
 still further recruits to their immense
 standing army. The Bounty offered
 is a free gift of all the rest of the
 year's volume to subscribers for 1871,
 coming in now. Any person sub-
 scribing this month, will thus get the
 paper for 15 months at the price of
 12. We advise every person, not a
 subscriber, to fall in with the offer.
 No cheaper or more valuable journal
 is published in the world, for the
 Household, for the Garden, for the
 Farm—in City, Village, or Country.
 It is full of useful information for
 every one—is most beautifully illus-
 trated with a very large number of
 the finest engravings, which are both
 pleasing and instructive, and its
 ample pages are prepared by a strong
 corps of able, intelligent, practical
 persons, who know what they write
 about.—The terms are only \$1.50 a
 year; four copies for \$5; ten copies
 for \$12, or 81 each for clubs of twenty.
 These prices are good for 15 months.
 Probably nowhere else can so
 much of real value be obtained for so
 little money. The Publishers are
 ORANGE JUDY & Co., 245 Broadway,
 New York City.

The Boat Race.

In another column is a letter from
 our correspondent at Lachine. Owing
 to some irregularity, it did not
 arrive in time for our last. St. John
 is not at all satisfied with the result
 of the Lachine Race. The "News"
 says the confidence in the Paris crew
 that they can beat the Tyne men, or
 any other crew, in smooth water, is
 on the increase. This feeling and
 desire on Thursday last culminated
 in a despatch being sent to Mr. Wil-
 kinson, the backer of the Tyne men,
 containing a challenge from the citi-
 zens to row a six mile race with our
 Paris crew, for \$4,000—the race to
 come off at Springfield. The Tyne
 crew declined the challenge, and
 sailed on the 24th for England. It
 is said they are ready to row next
 year for \$5,000, or more, on this side
 of the Atlantic. The late race proves
 that the Tyne crew, possess prowess
 the St. John people little counted
 upon, and the St. John people are
 not at all unanimous as to the ability
 of the Paris crew to compete with
 them and win. We hope next sum-
 mer the championship will be decided
 satisfactorily.

CONFIRMATIONS.

His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton held Con-
 firmation at Trinity Church, Dorchester,
 on Tuesday, yesterday at St. Paul's,
 Sackville; and to-day (29th) at St.
 Mark's, Westmorland. Thirteen at
 Dorchester and nine at Sackville
 were confirmed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications on Church matters,
 sharp and personal, lie on our table.
 We cannot see any possible good we
 could do by publishing them. The
 CHIGNECTO POST, being a secular
 paper, cannot venture to encroach
 upon the domain of the religious
 periodicals.

A MAN NAMED DESMOND.

A man named Desmond was sen-
 tenced to two months in the Peniten-
 tiary for striking a horse, in St. John
 on Monday last.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Despatches to "Chignecto Post."

Very Latest from the "Seat of War!"

LONDON, Sept. 28, p. m.
 Strasburg capitulated this morn-
 ing. Four hundred and fifty-one
 officers and 17,000 men laid down
 their arms. The place will be occu-
 pied by the Prussians.

The Prussians also said to occupy
 Orleans.

Paris is entirely hemmed in.
 Public sympathy in England is
 growing so rapidly in favor of France
 that the Ministry are beginning to
 give way to the pressure, and a meet-
 ing of the Cabinet has been called to
 consider the situation.

Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, Henry
 Bulwer, and other public men, indi-
 cated, in speeches and letters that
 England may shortly be forced to
 interfere.

The authorities of the war office
 are in consultation with the board
 of works, on the plans for a complete
 fortification of London.

Consols closed at 97-3/4. Gold
 114 1/8.

From Canada.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—Col. Wol-
 seley is expected to-day from Fort
 Garry. A public dinner is to be
 tendered him by Mayor and citizens.
 Gen. Lindsay leaves Quebec Satur-
 day for England.

A report from Red River says, a
 strong feeling is growing to avoide
 the number of Scott, unless the Gov-
 ernment take steps to have the
 parties arrested that were implicated
 in the murder. Public affairs at Red
 River appear to be in a very unsatis-
 factory state.

From Dalhousie.

DALHOUSIE, Sept. 29.
 Railway Commissioners are ex-
 pected here to-day.

Local and Provincial News.

"NIX NAX" too late this week.
 Jon Work executed with neatness
 and despatch at this office.

Evening.—Messrs. Dickson
 and Bowser have started a Branch
 Store at River Philip, N. S.

The Grand Masonic Lodge of New
 Brunswick commenced its annual
 session yesterday, in St. John.

The Freewill Baptist Churches of
 New Brunswick, will meet in Con-
 ference at Hamstead to-morrow.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Messrs. G.
 E. Morton & Co., Halifax, have our
 thanks for files of late English and
 American papers.

A SPECIAL to the "Chronicle" from
 Toronto announces that the wife of
 Rev. W. Morley Punshon died in that
 city on the 23rd.

MR. GEORGE MILO DUTCHER, a
 Temperance Lecturer from Massa-
 chusetts, has been delivering lectures
 in St. John.

LAUNCHED from the yard of Mr. C.
 Boultonhouse on 24th inst., a schoo-
 ler of 150 tons, called the "Rock
 port."

The Quarterly Session of the
 Westmorland County Lodge, British
 Templars, was held at Upper Sack-
 ville on Tuesday last.

"A DOWNEY-EASTER" and several
 other articles, in type, but crowded
 out, on account of the rush of adver-
 tisements this week.

Some lands of Mr. C. Boultonhouse
 were sold at Dorchester at auction
 on Monday for £1530. Mr. S. W.
 Palmer was the purchaser.

The Dominion sloop, "Water Lily,"
 is again to be put in commission.
 Capt. Alfred Betts, of St. John, has
 been appointed commander.

The grist and carding mills of J.
 C. Lock, Esq., at Black River, Nor-
 thumberland Co., were totally con-
 sidered by fire last Thursday.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.—In May,
 E. B. Dixon, Esq., of this place,
 planted 12-1/2 lbs. Early Rose Potatoes.
 This week he obtained a re-
 turn of 315 lbs.

ROBBERY.—Mr. Jonathan Dickin-
 son's store at Kingston, Kent Co.,
 was broken open on the night of the
 26th and robbed of \$700. No one
 has yet been arrested.

A LETTER from our attentive cor-
 respondent "B," received just as we
 were going to press. By sending
 his favors by Saturday's mail instead
 of Wednesday's, it would insure
 publication.

A NEW Methodist Church was de-
 dicated last Sunday at St. Stephen,
 St. Chippin, Esq., donated \$10,000
 towards the building fund; he had
 previously given several thousand
 dollars towards the same object.

CHIGNECTO Isthmus CANAL.—The
 Engineers have completed the survey
 of the line from the Cumberland
 Marsh to the Tealish River. We
 understand that line is practicable,
 Mr. Page, Chief Engineer from the
 department of Works, Ottawa, was
 on the line on the 26th inst. The
 Engineers are now engaged in the
 survey of the middle line.

LATE-WAR NEWS.

FRANCE DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A despatch
 from King of Prussia to the Queen,
 Tuesday, says the Bavarian corps
 crossed the line near Villeneuve at-
 tacking General Vinoy on the heights
 of the Serail and captured seven
 guns and many men, also that the
 complete investment of Paris was
 accomplished Monday.

A letter from Sir Henry Lyton
 Bulwer to the London "Times," re-
 proaches the English Government for
 inactivity in cause of peace, has
 produced a great change upon public
 sentiment, the ministry are justly in
 reproach. A despatch received in
 London, yesterday, from Bismarck
 says that Favre was cordially received
 at the King's headquarters, where
 negotiations are in progress.

LONDON, Sept. 22, eve.—The Com-
 mittee of Defence is having an un-
 easy time, owing to the hostility of
 the Reds.

The Italians hold Rome in quiet-
 ness. The Pope's corps of Zouaves
 is totally disbanded, and the men
 distributed to their homes.

At Lyons the workmen have con-
 stituted an independent government
 for their own defence.

The recent successes of the Prus-
 sians will overthrow the Provisional
 Government, as Sedan overthrew the
 Imperial Government.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Information that
 has been received has destroyed all
 hopes of peace. Jules Favre ex-
 pressed his willingness to accede to
 the plan to satisfy Prussia by erecting a
 representative assembly, but the
 King of Prussia's councillors posi-
 tively refused an armistice and will
 make peace only on the terms of re-
 taining possession of the districts
 now occupied until terms be ratified
 by a constituent assembly. Although
 the question of terms has not yet
 been reached, Favre informs his as-
 sociates in the Government that the
 cession of Alsace will certainly be
 the ultimatum of Prussia, and he has
 little hope of the success of his
 mission.

A general revolt of Arabs has oc-
 curred at Algeria.

LONDON, Sept. 28th.—The siege
 of Paris has commenced. The Ger-
 mans at Vincennes have been
 abandoned by the French. The
 Prussian guns at St. Denis now command
 the southern part of Paris. A se-
 vere action took place at Châtillon,
 in which the Prussians claim a victory.

Rome is completely occupied by
 Italian troops. The Pope has been
 permitted to retain a guard of his
 late troops of Italian birth. The
 rest has been dismissed. Popular
 demonstrations of approval continue.

There is intense excitement at
 Barcelona and other cities on the
 Mediterranean coast, regarding the
 coming of a violent type of which
 is spreading all directions.

Special reports from Paris indicate
 that the reign of the "Reds" in that
 city may supersede the present
 authority at any moment.

The following is a Berlin telegram
 of 4th inst. this afternoon:—Russia
 is in motion to seize the Black Sea
 and probably the Straits of the Dar-
 danelles. A war between the Czar
 and the Sultan is imminent.

It is reported that there is to be a
 change in the British Admiralty,
 the present First Lord of Admiralty,
 Lord Northbrook, or Mr. Stansfield,
 Lord Northbrook, or Mr. Stansfield.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Bismarck has
 issued a circular to the ministers of
 other nations in which Germany is
 justified in demanding Alsace and
 Lorraine. The French Provisional
 Government at Tours declare Bis-
 marck's conditions inadmissible and
 will immediately address a procla-
 mation to the nation as well as the
 Ambassadors from foreign countries,
 exposing the situation and indicating
 the new measures to be taken for the
 national defence.

The rumored alliance between
 Russia and Austria for absorbing a
 part of Turkey causes uneasiness.
 The English authorities are exhibit-
 ing extraordinary activity in forward-
 ing munitions of war to Malta and
 Gibraltar.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Insurrections
 are reported in the Turkish, Domi-
 nions and it is believed in London
 that Russia intends to make war on
 the Sultan.

Sept. 25.—The fortress of "Toul"
 capitulated on Friday and 200 can-
 non, with a large amount of other
 arms and ammunition, fell into the
 hands of the Prussians.

The failure of M. Favre's mission
 is confirmed, and the ministers at
 Tours have issued a proclamation
 announcing that the war will con-
 tinue.

It is reported that Bazaine has
 offered to capitulate with conditions;
 also that an important battle has
 been fought north of Paris, near
 Pontoise.

