



Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., SEPT. 22, 1870.

Events in Europe.

The Prussians continue their advance on Paris. The Provisional Government continue their preparations for the defence of Paris, and in organizing armies to threaten the enemy. As yet the efforts for peace, made by M. Thiers, have proved unavailing. The English Foreign Minister declines to mix himself up with the matter, and indeed, it may be useless to advance offers of mediation to the Prussian armies, dashed as they are with the heat of victory, and ambitious of humbling to the very dust their ancient enemy. Of course it would add immeasurably to the prestige of Prussia, and gratify the national love of her people, to have her king dictate the terms of peace from Paris. It would have been a generous, high minded act in Prussia, after having completely vanquished the French armies, and captured the French Emperor, after having accomplished every end for which France was invaded, to have offered terms of peace. By doing so, France would indeed have been conquered with kindness; further bloodshed would have ceased; Prussia's power would not have been affected, while her name abroad would have been a synonym of magnanimity, as it is of prowess. Prussia gained the sympathy of the world by the moderation of her tone and by the apparent righteousness of her cause; she loses it now by her acts of selfishness. Bismarck announces the determination of the German people to retain their present foothold in France, and the continued advance of her armies means that France is to be struck hard; that her humiliation is to minister to Prussian pride; and that her territory is to swell the long list of Prussian conquests. King William may prolong the carnage; he may succeed in degrading and crushing the French people and in securing territorial aggrandizement, by dismembering France; but the day of retribution will follow. He declared he made war against the Empire and not the people. The Empire is annihilated. What then but greed and an unholty ambition prolongs a war that has already cost so many of the sons of both countries, and desolated so many homes? France wants peace, but when purchased with ignominy, would she ever be satisfied till she wiped out the dishonors heaped upon her? Would Europe subside into tranquillity with Germany supreme and France reduced to a sort of semi-vassalage to her? Would Russia be satisfied with a vast German power beside her Baltic and Polish provinces? Would Belgium and Denmark be safe from German clutches? Could not such a huge power always threaten Austria? Unless the demands of Prussia are moderated, a general European war at no distant period may be counted upon.

Railway Matters.

A vessel with rails for the road to Amherst is expected in St. John in a few days. The train to Sackville was detained on Tuesday above Moncton by a car load of cedar posts catching fire. A second class car is wanted on Eastern extension. At present a baggage car is used which gives but poor accommodation. The New Engine House at Paines Junction was demolished by the gale on Monday morning last. The morning train from Sackville narrowly escaped damage from it. The Railway Commissioners were to have met at Ottawa last Monday. They are expected in Amherst on the first of next week and on tour of inspection. The Miramichi Railway Bridge is progressing satisfactorily. The stone abutments are nearly completed.

P. E. Island.

P. E. Island has a new Government, composed of a coalition of the Roman Catholic (Anti) and Conservative (Confederate); the former having broken off their connection with their Anti-Confederate friends, the Liberals. The new Government is to refer better terms of Union (if offered) to the people at the polls, and the question of separate schools is postponed. The following gentlemen compose the new Cabinet (one seat being for the present left vacant): J. C. Pope, President of the Council; T. H. Haviland, Colonial Secretary; F. Bracken, Attorney General; A. A. McDonald; George Howland; J. Owen; John Yeo; Emanuel McEachern.

The Fisheries.

Our American cousins are "getting their backs up" at the Dominion authorities not allowing their vessels to reënt and provision in our ports, at the seizures made of vessels caught infringing the terms of the Treaty. Some of the papers, perceiving that their fishing business along our coasts is dependent upon the good nature of the British authorities, are getting very belligerent in their tone. It is unfortunate that an important branch of industry of any country should be destroyed; but we fail to see that the United States have ever done these provinces any kindness that they should be regarded or treated with any peculiar consideration. On the contrary, by the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, and numerous other hostile acts, they prostrated our trade, and endeavored to give us into annexation. It behooves the Dominion to look after her own interests, as the United States have after hers. If they wish to enjoy our fishing privileges, we want a few less restrictions in our commercial intercourse with them. Here is an opportunity for them to propose a renewal of those friendly relations existing ten years ago, so highly beneficial to both parties. Instead, however, of proposing anything of the sort, they are agitating for a stoppage of the bonding system in order to still further hamper our trade, and numerous of their papers are clamoring for the Government to compel the Dominion to back down "while England has her hands full at home." We mistake the spirit of our people if we believe they can be bullied into yielding up their rights without a struggle at foreign dictation.

School Competition.

The competition held on Friday and Saturday last was not so well attended by pupils as the friends of education could wish. The unfavorable state of the weather doubtless prevented many schools from being represented. Some pupils and teachers got drenched on their way to the competition. The Hall was well filled with spectators. Ten schools were represented, principally in this vicinity. We hope next year greater interest will be taken and that every school in the Eastern Parishes will send competitors; for unless the prizes act as a stimulus and stir up a generous rivalry between pupils, as well as schools, the money and labor expended are simply thrown away. No doubt giving prizes naturally sets as a spur to greater mental effort; and as succeeding competitions may show greater results, we trust the authorities will persevere in their laudable design of giving the children of our common schools extra motives for studious effort. Below we append the prize list:

Marinda Hicks (from Mr. Moser's school) won four prizes, as follows: 1st prize in spelling, 1st in grammar, 1st in geography, and 1st in history. Chas. S. Shaw (from Miss Towse's school), three prizes—2d in spelling, 2d in geography, 2d in history. James Melanson (from Mr. J. Chapman's school), five prizes—1st in writing, 3d in written arithmetic, 2d in mental do., 3d in spelling, 3d in history. Murray Dobson (from Mr. Chapman's school)—2nd prize in writing. Sarah E. Wheaton (from Mrs. Tenckler's school)—2nd prize in writing. Gilbert Taylor (from Mr. J. Chapman's school)—1st prize in mental arithmetic. Fred. Fowler (from Mr. J. J. King's school)—2nd prize in written arithmetic, and 3d in grammar. Walter Dobson (Mr. J. Chapman's), 1st mental arithmetic, 2d grammar, 3d geography. Clinton Campbell (Mr. Moser's), 3d prize in mental arithmetic. Mary A. Barnes (Miss M. G. Barnes), 1st prize in reading. Lois Bowser (Miss Towse's) 2nd prize in reading; and Lizzie Baird the 3rd in reading.

Before dispersing, Mr. McQueen, Mr. P. P., and Mr. Bennett made some remarks.

The "Globe" says that another challenge has been sent to the Tyne crew, on behalf of the citizens of St. John to row a match with a St. John crew either at Lachine, in the United States or in New Brunswick, for the sum of \$1,000.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the month ending 31st August. Revenue, Customs, \$1,248,516; Excise, \$331,486; Post Offices and Public Works, \$329,432; Bill Stamps, \$12,057; Miscellaneous, \$68,126; total, \$1,989,611. Expenditure, \$1,455,306.

A man named Wm. Mager was killed at Petries Mill, St. John, last Thursday, by a deal which on being thrown struck him in the abdomen.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Despatches to "Chignecto Post."

Very Latest from the Seat of War!

London, Sept. 20—midnight. A despatch from Berlin says the report that Russia is arming is regarded sensational, and it is untrue that she has protested against diminution of French territory. Tours, Sept. 20. The siege of Rome has actually begun, as the garrison refuses to surrender. The Czar of Russia has sent congratulations to Queen Augusta, on King William's victories. The submarine cable between Prussia and Sweden has been cut by the French.

London, Sept. 21, p. m. A despatch from Tours says a Prussian column of 30,000 sustained a serious check Monday in a third attempt to cut the line of the Orleans railroad at Vissos. The victory clears for the present the Orleans line, which is the only communication between Paris and the Provinces, now open. The Prussian force now before Paris numbers 400,000, and Prince Frederic Charles has 150,000 between Metz and Rheims. The surrender of Rome to the Italian army is hourly expected.

New York, Sept. 20. Gold closed dull, at 113-3/4 and 113 7/8.

Letter from St. John.

Return of the Paris Crew—Splendid Reception by the Citizens.

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

St. John, Sept. 20, '70. The Paris crew returned by the Boston steamer, which arrived here at five o'clock this evening. Preparations had been made for their reception; and from the appearance of the city one would think it was an ovation for the victors and not a reception for the vanquished. The city, however, greeted their arrival as they merited. The Paris crew, victors before on both hemispheres and over the chosen boatmen of foreign countries, now have had to yield the palm to their elder brothers of the Tyne. Both crews of the same language, the same race, and owing the same allegiance, when having a friendly contest must have felt that all that skill and science, aiding physical power and endurance, could achieve, was demanded to gain a victory, and in this contest, it is thought, the elder brothers had more of the first, if not the last, than their younger brothers. But be it as it may, the universal feeling of this city is one of pride in their men, and if it had been possible they would have been victorious. The only matter of regret is that the water was not smooth, and the feeling is, we believe, participated in by the Paris crew, so that no possible objection could have arisen as to what would have been the result had the water been smooth. The race was to be on smooth water, and there are deep complaints as to the race having been run before the state of the water would justify it being started. In this crew, at least, are not to be blamed, for they, when called on, went on what was a doubtful contest with a spirit worthy of the Dominion of Canada, and a determination to win, if possible. Some of the good people here say it is a judgment on the Paris crew, for they have made other boats' crews so frequently feel so badly before, that they now know how good it is. But the city generally, except the defect in good part, and good for their better luck next time.

I have said there were preparations made in honor of the returning boat crew, and since the Prince of Wales was here I doubt if there has been any greater display. Prince William street, King street, Charlotte street, &c., were decked with banners and flags; almost every building was decorated, and flags stretched across the streets. King square, and in fact all the principal parts of Saint John, Carleton, &c., were decorated. Mottoes and transparencies were in various directions, and among others the Waverley House was brilliantly illuminated. On the arrival of the steamer an immense crowd was there, who received the crew with deafening cheers. On their landing they were conducted to barouche, drawn by six cream-colored horses, and preceded by a brass band and followed by an immense concourse of people, they were drawn through Prince William, King and Charlotte streets; the windows and doors of the houses as they passed along being filled with ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and the huzzas taken up as the cortege went by, made it quite exciting. This evening, bouffies in every direction, fireworks in profusion, bands playing, and the streets crowded with well-dressed people, will satisfy the Paris crew that they have the sympathy of St. John. The crew were evidently overpowered by the warmth with which they were greeted, and received the honors bestowed upon them in a most modest and unassuming manner. I learn that to-day the ladies of St. John made up a purse of \$2000 and presented it to them on their arrival. When such public spirit as this is displayed, we need not apprehend any decay in the spirit of our hardy oarsmen; and an occasional defeat, if not needed, will not be lost upon New Brunswick, for it will not be very long before Tyne must look closely to its laurels.

LATE WAR NEWS.

PIRES DESPATCHES.

London, Sept. 15. Prussia will only treat with Senate, Corps Legislatif, or Emperor. Seventeen bridges over the Seine have been destroyed. There are now over six millions of pounds of gunpowder in Paris. No French fortress has yet been taken. All classes are resolved to fight to the death. Accurate calculations place the number of the advancing Prussians at 400,000.

London, Sept. 16, (midnight.) Another collision occurred yesterday between Italian troops and Papal Zouaves, in which they were killed and wounded on each side. Italian forces are expected to occupy Rome to-day. Hon. Robert Lowe in a speech this afternoon at Elgin, spoke in strongest manner against intervention or mediation between France and Prussia in any form whatever. The "Times" declares it to be preposterous for the Prussians to attempt to reinstate Napoleon upon the throne the Republic has overthrown. No engagement has taken place before Paris. Most of connecting railroads are destroyed.

Berlin, Sept. 16. The latest intelligence concerning mediation is as follows:—Prussia declines all further offer for mediation. Mr. Bancroft denies having invoked American intervention. Prussia is satisfied with the reserved attitude of England as defeating the French hope for armed intervention.

Poitiers, Sept. 16. Canrobert's forces, which lately cut through the Prussians at Metz, are now marching towards Paris. They are 100,000 strong. Bazaine has gone to Sedan.

Paris, Sept. 16. This morning a corps of the army of occupation left the city for the purpose of attacking the advance guard of the Prussian army, who are now in the immediate suburbs of the city.

Several Uhlans were arrested this morning in Paris, disguised as citizens. It is expected they will meet the same fate that has been awarded to all other spies captured in the city.

London, Sept. 16, p. m. It is rumored a French Division under the command of Marshal Canrobert, has succeeded in breaking through the cordon of Prussians around Metz, and is now marching against Sedan, where the spoils captured by the Prussians in the last great battle are stored.

A Council of representatives of the allied German States was held at Rheims yesterday. It was decided by them that the separation of the Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine from France, must form the basis of any negotiations for settlement and peace.

The Bavarian and Baden representatives were decidedly opposed to any increase of Prussian territory. The Prussians are burning the woods at Joinville, six miles from Paris.

The headquarters of the Prussian army were at Meaux last night, twenty-five miles from Paris. Gen. Trochu says that the people of France are firmly resolved to fight to the last.

Despatches from Florence say that the Italians are within twenty miles of Rome. The people everywhere welcome them.

King William says that when the Prussians take Paris, he will call a National Parliament by Universal Suffrage.

Tours, Sept. 17. The Fort at Vincennes was blown up by the French yesterday, the position being untenable.

London, Sept. 17. The Prussian Minister believes that the muskets sold to France were the property of the British Government, and that sale was effected by officers of the Crown.

Berlin, Sept. 17. There is considerable excitement at Wilhelmshof. Recently an attempt was made to assassinate the French Emperor by a German apprentice, but he was arrested before he could accomplish his purpose. A loaded pistol was found on his person and he boldly declared that the bullet was designed for Napoleon.

London, Sept. 17. The London "Times," in an editorial, says that the chances of stopping the war between France and Prussia are diminishing. England considers the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany unwise, but not sufficient cause for intervention, as the war was wrongfully begun by France.

The Italian troops have occupied Civita Vecchia.

London, Sept. 17—midnight. It is reported that Austria, Italy and Russia have formed an alliance for the purpose of dividing among themselves Turkey, Prussia, Poland, Prussian Silesia and the Italian Tyrol.

The Sultan of Turkey has called out all the reserves of the Empire.

Florence, Sept. 18. Pius IX. and the Diplomatic Corps at Rome have taken refuge in the Castle of St. Angelo, and the capitulation of the city is hourly expected. Gen. Cadorna has given Baron Von Arnim 24 hours to try his influence on the Pope.

PARIS, Sept. 18.

A sharp engagement occurred at Corbeil on Friday. On Thursday the Prussians advanced to Ablon, on the south of Paris, but were driven back with considerable loss.

During the engagement several mills and granaries on the Essonne were burned with their contents. They were afterwards attacked at Corbeil but held their own. They captured a railroad train from Brussels on Saturday.

Paris, Sept. 19. A fight took place ten miles from Paris, between a reconnoitering party and 30,000 Prussians. The fight was bloody, and the French, though beaten, inflicted heavy losses on the Prussians.

The Prefect of Neufchatel telegraphs that a small balloon was found last evening with a message dated September 16th, signed by the commander at Metz; that the troops were in excellent condition, and admitting the blockade was effective.

London, Sept. 19. The second Secretary of the British Embassy was sent by Lord Lyons to Bismarck. He asked Bismarck for his ultimatum. "We must have Metz and Strasbourg," said Bismarck, and he subsequently said a crisis must be burned if it does not submit.

Jules Favre has requested a safe conduct from Bismarck, and has set out for the Prussian headquarters. The London Journals have no telegram to-day from Paris.

Madrid, Sept. 19. The Spanish Government has decreed its official ratification of the recognition of the French Republic by Senor Olozaga.

Florence, Sept. 18. The endeavor to negotiate for a compromise prior to the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops have been fruitless.

The Pope is seriously ill from a renewal of the attacks of epilepsy, to which he has been subject.

London, Sept. 20. Communication with Paris is limited, and uncertain. The German advance occupies Versailles, and it is said King William will make the Palace there his headquarters.

A great Republican demonstration was made in London last night. Trafalgar Square was packed with people, houses were illuminated, and from windows waved flags of England, America and France.

Nova Scotia News.

An Agricultural Exhibition takes place at Truro, on 29th inst. It is open to all the Province.

The fruit crop in the western Counties of Nova Scotia has been very much injured by the late storm. The milling establishment of Messrs. Donald, East River, was burned, on 10th inst.

A large barn, with a fine young horse, 40 tons of hay, &c., owned by Mr. Alex. Chisholm, were burned on 2nd inst.

An attempt was made a few nights since to assassinate a young gentleman of Cornwallis. While driving in the vicinity of Percoux, he was fired at and the ball went through his hat.

Some mean scamp abstracted \$14 from the collection boxes of the Wesleyan Sabbath School at Windsor, and substituted nails for the money. A pity it is he could not be nailed.

The American fishing schooner "A. H. Woson," was captured and taken into Pictou, some days since, by Dominion sloop "Sweepstakes," for fishing within the three mile limit.

JOSEPH McDONALD, a member of the N. S. Assembly for Antigonish, has been arrested on the confession of one Baxter, who asserts that Mr. McDonald hired him to burn a house of his in order that he (McDonald) might get the insurance; that he burned it, and McDonald got \$900.

On the 13th, at New Glasgow, a young man named McLeod, son of Mr. Wm. McLeod, McLennan's Mountain, while crossing the track, was struck by the cow-catcher of an express train from Halifax, and so severely injured that he died in great agony the same day.

PICNICS AND BAZAARS.—Wilmot, N. S., had a picnic on the 13th, attended by over 3000 people.—On the 15th Windsor had a grand bazaar.—A bazaar was also held on the 16th at Wolfville.—A colored jubilee was held at Three Mile Plains, the week previous, extending over three days.—Windsor Mail.

A young man named Angus Munro, on Sunday evening last, entered the gold mining village of Montague, bleeding from a ghastly wound in his throat extending from ear to ear. It appears a mile from Montague about 2 o'clock he was attacked by two men. Some hours later he found himself wounded, lying in a pool of blood, and his money (\$25) gone. He is in a very precarious state. The men have not yet been arrested.

A CORRESPONDENT to the Pictou "Standard" states that Mr. Alexander Grant of the mines, mined £900 for Messrs. Duffus, Halifax, which was never received by them. The letter was sealed in presence of the Postmaster, and Mr. Grant saw the letter put in the bag, and the bag put in the postal car. A few days previous, a Mr. Hoyt had \$50 abstracted from a letter. The N. S. papers are clamoring for an enquiry into the cause.

Local and Other Matters.

Job Work executed with neatness and despatch at the office of this paper.

A NUMBER of Justices of the Peace have been created in Northumberland. The weather for the past few days has been delightful.

NOTICE.—The attention of Volunteers is directed to Active Militia notice in our advertising columns.

The St. John River has not been so low since the Miramichi fire in 1825, as it is at the present time.

DR. PARKER of Nova Scotia has been elected President of the Dominion Medical Association.

CHARLES J. SAYRE, Esq., has been appointed Judge of Probates for Kent Co., in place of J. A. James, Esq., resigned; and Robt. Caie Esq., appointed Registrar.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—See the large number of new advertisements this week. THE CHIGNECTO POST is a capital advertising medium.

The body of Mr. Burns, who was lost off the "Ebro," on the 27th ult., was found at the North Zigzag, on the 16th inst.

SIR JOHN A. McDONALD and Lady MacDonald left Charlottetown last week in the "Napoleon III." His health is nearly restored.

The Windsor "Mail" credits the "Freeman" with an item, respecting the Chignecto Isthmus Canal, copied from this paper.

DR. W. W. JOHNSON Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, begs to inform his friends that he has opened an office in the building next door to S. F. Black's, Esq., store.

MURCHIE'S—MILLS at Stephen, known as the Iron Mills, were destroyed by fire on 12th inst. The fire was caused by the upsetting of an oil lamp.

The "Globe" says that a young man engaged at work on the Wiggins Orphan Asylum fell off the building, a distance of 40 feet, but, strange to say, was able to walk home.

The "Captain" recently lost was 800 tons heavier than intended, floated two feet deeper than was promised, and carried only half as much coal as was expected.

The French force at Lyons is estimated at 150,000 men. Paris is garrisoned with 300,000 men of whom about one half have served in the army or navy.

The Gaspe fishermen this season made immense hauls of cod. The lowest sum made per man is said to be \$150. The results is attributed to the enforcement of the Canadian fishery law.

CONCERT.—The Dorchester people are to have a Concert of music on Saturday night. From the character of the local amateurs we predict success for it. As the object is praiseworthy we hope Amherst and Sackville will be well represented there.

MR. WALTER WHITEHOUSE, aged 24 years, while returning to his home at Knowlesville, on 31st ult., from a shooting excursion to the Miramichi, had his right arm and shoulder shattered by the accidental discharge of his gun. He lived only four hours.—Con. to Carleton Sentinel.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING, at Fredericton, is ready for the reception of goods. The "Colonial Farmer" urges upon exhibitors the necessity of forwarding articles at an early day, in order to classify and arrange them to the best advantage; and to avoid confusion and dissatisfaction at the last moment.

HOUSES, STORES, &c., insured in the "Imperial" of London, the "Home" of New Haven, the "Etna" of Hartford, at the office of this paper. Each of these offices has \$400,000 deposited at Ottawa. Dwelling Houses on very favorable terms.

JAMES R. DOUGLAS and Mrs. James McCallum, shot at Bay Fortune Bridge, P. E. Island, on 30th ult., by William Wilt, both died a few days ago. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury stated that "although there did not appear to be any malice against the deceased, in particular, there is such a disregard to human life manifested, as to imply malice against all mankind."

DR. WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—This Balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchitis or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy. It can be relied upon, the mass of testimony that has been published since its introduction, being ample proof of its efficacy.

PIRES.—The house of Mr.

Bickerton, at White Birch, Sackville, was burned on 14th with his furniture, &c. One child was at home at the time. Supposed to have caught fire from chimney.—A barn, belonging to Thomas Quigley, was also on 15th. The family were at the time, and the origin of the fire is not known. A large amount of grain and hay was in the barn.

PAINTING.—It at all times us pleasure to see any of our scenes transferred to canvases, especially when done in the style of Gray has painted a view on Philip, "Oxley's Mill." The bright, dazzling effect is that of the picture. The old mill, the transparent stream surrounding banks, all faithfully depicted, have a clear, cool, sun effect. This is the first of Professor's sketches taken during the season.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.—A piper in the West, working into the Cherry Grove, Dr. Ayer for instructions under sign he shall be led, which bill, and which vomited, and under he shall take Ayer's Pills for fection of the liver; also under sign his wife should commence take the Sarsaparilla for her. He adds that he already knew when his calves were to change his pigs in Scorpio, hair in Aries, and soak his Pises or Aquarius as their requires.

Schoolmasters, start for Windsor. Mr. Ham when you there.—Lorell Daily News.

Attempted Suicide.

A Correspondent from writes:—"A strange attempt at suicide here by a young man James Arnold. He left his house on the afternoon of Friday, he was going to help a boy get in some grain; he returned that evening, and his coat, but as he did not return near search was instituted in the neighborhood, no clue could be obtained, from the time he left his father's house, none had been seen. His father was still engaged in the search, when the man made his appearance, coming home. His family were shocked, his wounds inflicted by himself, attempted to cut his own throat. The wounds are deep and dangerous. Dr. C. A. Black, the physician, attendance, has but slight hope of recovery."

CORRESPONDENCE

FROM OUR ST. JOHN CORRESPONDENT.

St. John, Sep. 18.

The Great Boat Race, which has been the theme of conversation many months past, has been in the disastrous defeat of Brunswick's chosen oarsmen, Paris "Crew." The laurels of Paris, Springfield and in the local contests, have all been away, as if by magic, and the wishes of all the initials New Brunswick and the sons of all North America have been disappointed. There is never in the annals of North coast boating competition an event that excited so much as the recent match at Lachine, the Tyne crew being easily victorious from the New Brunswick oarsmen. Without ever into the merits of the Tyne some of our prominent oarsmen got up this match, our oarsmen to be invited their easy victory over the brothers at Springfield, last Now they assert that the Springfield was 800 yards six miles, instead of six miles at first confidently asserted, the fact that the English some necessary appliances getting the water in rough was another cause for the defeat Paris crew. The weather morning of the day of the been very fine, but at three the hour appointed for the come off, it was so rough, race was postponed, till the but in the meantime the wing slightly calmed down o'clock, it was determined race. The English crew the starting point in finishing lively and confident; while other hand, the St. John quite dejected looking. The St. John men led slightly yet the Englishmen soon pulled and easily kept the lead distance. Over fifty thousand had assembled around the banks, and every available the termination of the race and general. But nothing of the race, disappointed cheer on the arrival of the St. John. An immense day long had gathered in the telegraph office; and news came of the postponement, the race, the crowd were the delay, so confident were



