

Franco-Prussian War.

LONDON, Oct. 29th.—Yesterday the Prussians made an attempt to cut the line of communication between Amiens and Rouen. They were beaten off without accomplishing their object.

There was a slight skirmish at Nomeny, yesterday, in which the French were successful. Some houses were burned from artillery fire. The Prussians were at last driven from the field, with the loss of one gun.

The Times has a telegram describing the scenes around Metz at the time of surrender. A frightful storm had raged for several days all over the north of France. The entire country was under water and everything was literally drowned out. The telegraph lines were prostrated in all directions.

M. Thiers, accompanied by Count de Reu-met, has arrived at Lyons. Both have safe conducts to enter Paris. The Prussian force of 12,000 men which tried to cut the Amiens and Rouen railroad at Formeire, were repulsed after a severe fight with the Mobile and National Guards, and retreated on Songons. The Mobiles took one gun. The Prussians in retreating fired the village with torches and petroleum.

The Orleans peace party counts as its leaders M. Thiers, Grevy, Guizot, Montpay-oux and Lefevre.

The balloon post has ceased for more than a week. The spoils captured at Metz include 3,000 guns, forty millions of francs of the French war fund, and twenty millions of the French Civil Government funds.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—M. Thiers has declined a Prussian safe conduct to Paris because it requires him to go via Versailles. The French troops that surrendered at Metz have been disarmed. The Prussians refused to parole the officers, because of General Ducrot's evasion of his obligations.

Provisions were divided in large quantities at Metz. A balloon, which left Paris on the 27th, fell within the Prussian lines near Metz. The messenger succeeded in burning the mails and made his escape into Belgium. It is estimated that the Germans have taken up to the present day 320,000 French prisoners.

Tours, Oct. 29.—Gen. Garibaldi is still acting on the offensive. He will continue the attack so successfully begun. Germans here express great satisfaction with the decree lately issued, whereby all offences against the press law will hereafter be tried by jury.

Prince Fiolguac, who served as a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, has received an appointment to an important command in the army of Garibaldi. He departs for the east at once. The journals announce that Gen. Cambriel has been compelled to relinquish his command in the army of the east, because of the re-opening of a wound received at Sedan.

Owing to the rumor of Bazaine's capitulation, Minister Gambetta has issued a circular to the Prefects saying—I have received from all sides true reports, the veracity of which, in spite of all efforts, I cannot establish officially. It is said that Metz has capitulated; if so, it is well that you should have the opinion of the Government on the matter. Such an event could not be the result of a crime, the authors of which should be outlawed.

Be convinced that whatever may arise, nothing can abate our courage in this epoch of racial capitulations. There exists one thing which neither can nor will capitulate, that is the French Republic. Versailles, via London, October 30.—French volunteers, calling themselves the Wild Boars of Ardenne, are tearing up the railroad track leading from Metz to the German communication with the east. Officers and soldiers were arrested and injured.

Some Wurtemberg troops had an encounter with a body of National and Mobile Guards at Monterean. The latter were defeated. The loss of the Germans was slight. Gen. Von Moltke, on his 70th birthday, received from the King the title of Count.

Tours, Oct. 30.—The Government sat in council last night till a late hour. The following proclamation was issued this morning:—The French Republic—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. FRENCHMEN—Raise your spirits and resolution to the fearful height of the perils which have befallen the country. It still depends upon us to mount above misfortunes, and show the world how great a people may be who are resolved not to perish, and whose courage increases in the midst of calamity. Metz has capitulated.

A general on whom France counted to deliver his country in its danger with more than a hundred thousand of its defenders—Marshal Bazaine has betrayed us. He has made himself the agent of the man of Sedan and the accomplice of the invader, and regardless of the honor of the army of which he had charge, he has surrendered without even making the least effort, one hundred and twenty thousand men, 20,000 wounded, guns, cannons, colours, and the strongest citadel of France—Metz. Such a crime is above even the punishments of justice. Meanwhile, Frenchmen, measure the depths of the abyss with which the empire has precipitated you for twenty years. France submitted to this corrupting power, which extinguished in her the springs of greatness and of life. The army of France, stripped of its national character, became without knowing it an instrument of tyranny and of servitude, and was swallowed up in the heroism of the soldiers by the treason of their chiefs. In the disaster of the country in less than two months 250,000 men have been delivered over to the enemy, a sinister sequel to the military coup d'etat of December.

It is time for us to reassert ourselves citizens, and under the aegis of the Republic which we have determined not to allow to capitulate, within or without, to seek in the extremity even of our misfortune, the preservation of our political and social morality and manhood, however tried by disaster. Let us be found neither panic-stricken nor hesitating. Let it be seen that we are ready for the last sacrifices, and in the face of enemies who every day favour, let us swear never to give up so long as there remains an inch of sacred soil under the soles of our feet. Let us hold firmly the glorious banner of the French Revolution. Our cause is that of justice and of right. Europe sees it! Europe feels it in the presence of so many unmerited misfortunes! Receiving from us neither invitation nor encouragement, she is moved, and she begins to act. No illusion is now left. Let us no longer languish or grumble, but let us prove by our acts that we can ourselves maintain honor, independence, integrity, and all that makes a country proud and free. Long live the Republic, one and indivisible!

(Signed.) CLEMENCEUX, GLAIS, BEZON, GAMBETTA.

leon yesterday. The Emperor's household is in great suspense and consternation. The Pomeranian division, heretofore before Metz, has gone to the siege of Paris. BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The King telegraphs as follows to the Queen:—VERSAILLES, Oct. 29.—The defeat of the two hostile armies which recently marched against us, warrants me in conferring on two commanders—Fritz and Frederick Charles—the batons of Field Marshals, the first instance of such appointments in our family history.

(Signed.) WILLIAM. LONDON, Oct. 31.—A letter dated at Versailles, 25th, says, it has rained incessantly for two days, and the ground is slippery and muddy; a sortie is supposed impossible at present. Since Friday not a gun has been heard, and perfect quietness prevails. A German communication was broken by Garibaldi, that rails were destroyed, and trains smashed. This afternoon, I met an acquaintance from Rheims, who had travelled all the way from Epernay: every train, he said, had been destroyed. He reported fighting going on at Paris on Friday.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The decline in the stock market yesterday is said to be in consequence of the fact that a Cabinet meeting was called for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken in regard to the continued and formidable armaments of Russia. It is stated that Russia has now 500,000 men under arms and ready to take the field in the western Provinces of the Empire. The story of a secret treaty between Prussia and Russia relative to the Eastern Question has been received at Vienna with much feeling and a good deal of circumstantiality. It is now alleged that in the event of a peace humiliating to France, Prussia has bound herself by a secret treaty to support the revision by Europe of the treaty of Paris and the liberation of Russia of the Black Sea with the Danubies. This is expected to be the price demanded by Russia for permitting Germany to move untrammelled upon France. It is further affirmed that as Russia does not care to have the fulfilment of this treaty till the close of the war she is now insisting that in the treaty with France, Prussia shall not seement of her strength on this side of the Rhine. Russian diplomatists regard it as essential to the safety of Poland and the progress of the Russian Empire westward, that Germany shall be left more or less exposed to peril from the side of France. In short, it is believed in Vienna, and the signs are that it is beginning to be believed in London, that Russia having led Germany on thus far in the war until her primary object, the prostration of France, has been accomplished even more completely than was ever hoped or expected, has meanwhile been preparing herself quietly, and is now prepared to exert such a pressure on both combatants as shall secure to her all her objects in the end without impeding her European weight.

The Germans will open the bombardment of Paris with 250 siege guns. Bazaine's order of the day announcing the capitulation of Metz is published. It justifies the act, and exhorts the troops to submission. Admiral Fourichon refuses to sign any paper censuring Bazaine. Marshal Vaillant has been expelled from the Chamber of Deputies. The Independence Belge, Brussels, derives from an officer who escaped from Metz, and from the Mozelle Independence, published at Metz at the time of the entry of the German troops, the fact that the French leaders to the last decided the army by promises to cut their way out. These promises were solemnly repeated even while the negotiations for the surrender were in progress. The Germans will open the bombardment of Paris with 250 siege guns.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Crookery—I. French. Young Men's Christian Association. Astray—John Brunskill. Fish—W. Atkinson.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, NOV. 4, 1870.

PARTY POLITICS.

The recent Radical demonstrations held in the western part of Ontario, by Messrs. McKenzie, McKellar, Blake and others, at which they have fully carried out the orders given by the "great political Mogul," whose servants they are and whose orders they have ever obeyed, has for some days attracted the attention of the press of the Province. The humbug raised by these ranting politicians has ended in vapor, for they have been crying "wolf" so frequently, that no one puts any credence in what they advance. Such is the position of the immaculate Globe and its clique at the present time; they hope to accomplish by agitation that which they have never succeeded in doing by fair logical discussion on the floor of the Local Legislature, or in the House of Commons. They have, and are looking with longing eyes to the Treasury benches of both Houses, and are longing to exchange places with the present occupants. It is astonishing what an amount of sophistry they bring forward to prove that John Sandfield McDonald's administration is not a most economic government, and not the most efficient that we have ever known in Canada. It is not that they have committed any fault, but that they are a body of superior men from both sides of politics, who love their country more than party strife, and are ready to sacrifice party selfishness for the common interest of our country; they have done their work nobly. There was a time when the thunders of the Globe and the harangues of the political demagogues of the Globe, could almost turn men's heads and make them fear lest the country, which, according to them, was on the verge of ruin and bankruptcy, ere their friendly arms could be held out to avert the dreaded disaster. It must be exceedingly annoying to these agitators to find that the ruin they have so frequently predicted has never yet occurred. It must be very annoying to them, that, notwithstanding the gross mismanagement of the country, to find that Ontario was never more prosperous; her agricultural and commercial interests were never so flourishing. The finances of the whole country were never more satisfactory or better managed, than when under control of the present Finance Ministers. In short, every interest of the country, Provinces and Dominion, are being well and carefully attended to, and we believe it impossible to find a people in the world with fewer grievances to complain of than Canada. Our country is now prosperous and happy; but let those so-called Reformers have their way and party strife revived, one Province will stand arrayed against the other, and the "hungry clique" will rejoice in the disasters they have brought upon a happy people. Those who shout loudest against what they call governmental abuses, would be the first to sink every patriotic sentiment, for their personal interests and the interest of their party. A purely Conservative, or a Radical Government, at the present position of our country, is an impossibility; no reasonable man, for a moment, would wish the most prominent politicians in the different sections, to refuse to co-operate for the great and glorious development of the destiny of our country—let their opinions on their own local affairs be what they may. Notwithstanding the ravings of the Brown faction, our people may rely on it that the country is safe, and she will go on and prosper, in defiance of the unreasonable agitation of the needy office-seekers.

The recent Radical demonstrations held in the western part of Ontario, by Messrs. McKenzie, McKellar, Blake and others, at which they have fully carried out the orders given by the "great political Mogul," whose servants they are and whose orders they have ever obeyed, has for some days attracted the attention of the press of the Province. The humbug raised by these ranting politicians has ended in vapor, for they have been crying "wolf" so frequently, that no one puts any credence in what they advance. Such is the position of the immaculate Globe and its clique at the present time; they hope to accomplish by agitation that which they have never succeeded in doing by fair logical discussion on the floor of the Local Legislature, or in the House of Commons. They have, and are looking with longing eyes to the Treasury benches of both Houses, and are longing to exchange places with the present occupants. It is astonishing what an amount of sophistry they bring forward to prove that John Sandfield McDonald's administration is not a most economic government, and not the most efficient that we have ever known in Canada. It is not that they have committed any fault, but that they are a body of superior men from both sides of politics, who love their country more than party strife, and are ready to sacrifice party selfishness for the common interest of our country; they have done their work nobly. There was a time when the thunders of the Globe and the harangues of the political demagogues of the Globe, could almost turn men's heads and make them fear lest the country, which, according to them, was on the verge of ruin and bankruptcy, ere their friendly arms could be held out to avert the dreaded disaster. It must be exceedingly annoying to these agitators to find that the ruin they have so frequently predicted has never yet occurred. It must be very annoying to them, that, notwithstanding the gross mismanagement of the country, to find that Ontario was never more prosperous; her agricultural and commercial interests were never so flourishing. The finances of the whole country were never more satisfactory or better managed, than when under control of the present Finance Ministers. In short, every interest of the country, Provinces and Dominion, are being well and carefully attended to, and we believe it impossible to find a people in the world with fewer grievances to complain of than Canada. Our country is now prosperous and happy; but let those so-called Reformers have their way and party strife revived, one Province will stand arrayed against the other, and the "hungry clique" will rejoice in the disasters they have brought upon a happy people. Those who shout loudest against what they call governmental abuses, would be the first to sink every patriotic sentiment, for their personal interests and the interest of their party. A purely Conservative, or a Radical Government, at the present position of our country, is an impossibility; no reasonable man, for a moment, would wish the most prominent politicians in the different sections, to refuse to co-operate for the great and glorious development of the destiny of our country—let their opinions on their own local affairs be what they may. Notwithstanding the ravings of the Brown faction, our people may rely on it that the country is safe, and she will go on and prosper, in defiance of the unreasonable agitation of the needy office-seekers.

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SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Yonge street, Sabbath School Teachers' Association held their annual meeting on Thursday, 27th October, in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Thornhill, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—The Rev. Jas. Dick, President; J. Purkiss, Esq., Secretary; W. Wilson, Esq., Treasurer. The reports of the retiring Secretary and Treasurer were read and adopted. Moved and carried, that the next meeting of the Association be held in the vestry of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Richmond Hill, on the second Wednesday of January, 1871, at the hour of 7 o'clock, P.M. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the retiring President, P. Patterson, Esq., for his services during the past year. Forty-three persons were then entertained to a sumptuous tea provided by the ladies of Thornhill, after which, the audience adjourned to the Church, where they were favored with music from the children of the Sabbath School. The President then called on Mr. Garton to address the audience who treated on secular education and of his Sabbath School days. Mr. Smith was next called on, who, as a musician, congratulated the children on their good singing. Rev. C. Fish, on rising, called the attention of the audience to part of a sermon, by Waldo Abbot, relating to the ruling of unruly boys, which was well received. The meeting adjourned at 9:30 o'clock, after having spent a profitable evening.

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