



DURHAM CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1870.

The "Globe" on Immigration.

The Toronto Globe—always unfair in its treatment of political opponents—except when, and while they indulge in the luxury of admitting Mr. George Brown to a share of official distinction—seems to be in an unusually rabid condition just now. In one or two articles—on immigration—the Globe has singled out every person connected with the Emigrant Service of Canada, for abusive attack, except Mr. Dixon, the agent of the Dominion, in London, and now in Canada, for the convenience of conference with Mr. Dunkin. The Globe complains that the Immigration Committee of 1868 recommended the removal of Mr. Dixon, and a reduction of the staff at different places in Canada. The obvious intention of the Globe's reference to the report of the Committee, is for the purpose of making the impression that the Committee of Parliament recommended a policy of inaction, and that those—such as Mr. Dunkin, Mr. Carling, and others occupying ministerial positions, while compelled to appear to do something towards attracting settlers to the country, were practically carrying out what the Globe chose to represent as the recommendation of the Committee. Having very little confidence in any statement which appears in the Globe to the prejudice of those to whom it opposes itself, we turned to the report of the Immigration Committee of 1869. The Committee was composed of 21 members, among whom were Mr. Mackenzie, of Lambton, Mr. Jackson, of South Grey, and Mr. Snider, of North Grey. Mr. Jackson was chairman, and, we suppose, the writer of those portions of the report which embrace the recommendations. The Committee report that past efforts have not been productive of satisfactory results, and, that as the public lands are now under the control of the Provincial legislatures, the system should be reviewed with a view to adapt it to altered circumstances. Then follows the paragraph which the Globe has endeavored to misrepresent, and which is as follows:—"Your Committee recommend a discontinuance of the agency at Wolverhampton, in England, and such a reduction of the staff at Quebec, Toronto and other agencies, as can be made consistently with the recommendation in the preceding paragraph, with a view to the early reorganization of those agencies."

which fall within the sphere of Government with regard to immigration; indeed very few people have any definite idea either of the province of Government, in this particular, or of the means by which the object is to be accomplished. We have no doubt, that both Mr. Carling and Mr. Dunkin are logically intent upon seeking the best results, both to this country and to those who may seek a home within its bounds; but the question which presents itself at every angle is, what can, or what ought the Government to do? That it should, by surveys, and opening suitable channels of communication, make its wild lands easily accessible, that it should provide shelter and temporary special protection to immigrants, when, from their numbers and inexperience it becomes necessary; that it should be represented in Great Britain by a gentleman of such attainments, character and personal knowledge of the Dominion as would command public confidence, will be conceded on all hands. The sphere of Governmental interference may be very properly restricted while the principles and practice of association for worthy purposes should be encouraged. To know what is the part to be enacted by individuals, what by corporate bodies, what can be best done alone, and what together, what are the most convenient modes of collecting and circulating information, at what junctures associated bodies ought to modify their original objects, or enlarge their scope, or dissolve their own existence, are problems which solve much better than can be done by any inelastic State machinery. The Dominion has two resident agents in Ireland, one in Scotland, one on the Continent of Europe, and Mr. Dixon. The Government of Ontario secured the services of Mr. White for a few weeks in 1869 and 1870. Mr. White delivered some excellent addresses in a few of the principal towns and cities of the United Kingdom. Mr. White possesses in an eminent degree, the qualities which are deemed essential to a good emigrant agent, but as before intimated, we have failed to discover commensurate results. The European agencies have been, and are, the weak points in the Canadian system, and we know of no plausible pretext for keeping up an expensive system of agencies, which, if not positively injurious, seems to be useless.

More about Railways.

Mr. Gordon, the President of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company, and Mr. Shanly, the contractor, passed through Durham on Friday last, to Owen Sound. It is reported that their mission was to renew the offer to build the line from Mount Forest to Owen Sound, on condition of receiving a bonus raised on the authority of a County By-law, for the sum of \$400,000, and the Warden has consented to call the Reeves and Deputy-Reeves of the western tier of townships to meet at Williamsford on an early day, to take the said offer into consideration. We notice for the information of all whom it may concern, that in accordance with certain provisions of the amended Act, passed at the last session of the Legislature of Ontario, it is competent for the County Council to submit a By-law to the municipal electors on the observance of the following conditions, viz: That the Reeves and Deputy-Reeves for those townships that may be asked to grant a bonus do petition the Council of the County municipality to pass a law to aid in the construction of the said Railway, by granting a bonus to the said Company, and stating the amount which they desire to grant, and to be assessed therefor, the Council of such municipality shall pass a by-law, provided the said by-law shall be approved by the majority of the qualified voters therein, in the manner required by law. In such case the County Council is authorized to provide for the assessing and levying upon all the rateable property within the townships defined for the repayment of the debentures, with interest thereon, which debentures the municipal Councils, and the Warden, Reeves, and other officers are authorized to execute. It has been supposed that the aggregate majority of the interested, or combined townships will be decisive. This is a mistaken idea. The majority of the recorded votes in each township will decide the result in each township. It has also been intimated that the mode of providing for the sinking fund for the redemption of the principal sum is left to the option of the borrower.—This also is a mistaken notion, for the Act expressly says that an equal annual rate, sufficient to include a sinking fund for the repayment of the debentures, with interest, payable yearly, or half yearly, shall be levied and collected. We will not anticipate the action of the Reeves and Deputy-Reeves at the forthcoming convention. Railways are in demand, and the facilities they afford must be had, therefore we trust that the representative men to be assembled, as aforesaid, will ascertain and faithfully represent public sentiment.

Gray vs. Brown.

This case, tried at the Assize Court in Toronto, on Saturday last, arose out of an article which appeared in the Toronto "Globe"—of which Mr. George Brown is managing director—on the 14th of May last, under the rather startling caption of "Sound the Alarm." The article, in rather an indirect way, but with a distinctness that cannot be evaded, charges the plaintiff, Hon. J. H. Gray, M. P. for the city of St. John's, New Brunswick, with having borrowed money from the Hon. Mr. Macpherson to pay a mechanic for furniture, and insinuates that the transaction of the gallant Colonel—Mr. Gray—and the Hon. Senator (Macpherson) was a bargain and sale on the understanding that, in the case between Upper and Lower Canada, now before the Court of Arbitration, of which Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Gray are members, the latter should decide every disputed point in favor of Ontario. After the publication of the libel, Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Gray respectively, made affidavits to the effect that the accusation was a pure fabrication. Mr. Gray thought it his duty—no less we presume to refute the slander, so far as the same implicated Mr. Macpherson, than to vindicate his own character—instituted a criminal prosecution for the said libelous article. Failing to agree on a verdict, the jury was discharged. The evidence and the arguments are before the public. It turns out to be—just what most people supposed—a fabrication for political effect, prepared in the Globe office, out of materials collected by Mr. Geo. Brown himself, for though he swears that he was absent when the article was published, it appears from the evidence of Mr. Hay, of the firm of Jacques & Hay, that the Hon. George was collecting information with a view to give the libel the appearance of colorability. Mr. Brown undertook his own defense in the Court. We like his innovation. Courts of law might be made interesting by a report to personal proceedings at the bar. The bar monopoly should be broken up, and we thank Mr. Brown for this, if for nothing else, that he had the courage to cast defiance in the teeth of the old professional adage that "he who pleads his own cause has a fool for his client." Mr. Brown trimmed up his stereotyped speech in a way that made the old bar tenders stare. We think that the attack was an exceedingly gross and unjustifiable one, but, unfortunately, Mr. Gray is rather peaceable, politically. In the examination, by Mr. Blake, Mr. Gray, though apparently confident in his personal reticence, appeared as a public man at a disadvantage. It is to be regretted that a leading public man from one of the Maritime Provinces, should expose so many points of attack to party sharpshooters. In one respect Mr. Gray has obtained a victory, but take it all in all *non est prodest.*

Death of Gen. Robt. E. Lee. Gen. Robert E. Lee died at Lexington, Va., on the 12th inst, aged 63 years, 8 months and 23 days. His disease was congestion of the brain. His loss will be deeply deplored not only in that land but among the people in whose cause he battled so nobly, but wherever the right of self government is cherished, and the memory of the brave general. General Lee was descended from one of the most distinguished of Virginia families. He entered the U. S. army at an early age, and proved himself one of the greatest generals this Continent ever produced, and besides being distinguished as a military man, he was endued to all who knew him by his estimable social qualities.

Marriage of the Princess Louise.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" has authority to confirm the report of the rumor of the probable marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne, the eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, and that her Majesty and the Privy Council have given their consent to the match. The Princess will receive a fortune of £30,000, and an annuity of £8,000 from Parliament, which will enable her, independent of her husband's means, to live on something better than starvation. We are glad that Her Majesty has consented to this marriage.—The sons and daughters of the reigning monarch, are, by law, compelled to marry none but Protestants, so that for nearly two centuries the Princesses of England have had to pick and choose out of the hungry German princelings without territory enough to sod a lark, and whose princely property and family wealth were contained in small sized valises. These gentlemen were a burthen on the nation; and the British Empire must rejoice that a new order of things has been instituted.

Fire at Orangeville.

On Friday night a most destructive fire originated in the stables of the Wellington Hotel, Orangeville. It broke out about 11 o'clock and continued raging until 11 buildings were totally destroyed, with a large amount of store-goods, fixtures, &c., estimated at not less than \$80,000. The hotels of Witters and Middleton; Minary's shop; the stores of Parsons, McLaverly, Esman, Lloyd, Till, Longway Brothers and Jackson, with a large quantity of their contents, were entirely destroyed. Four valuable horses were lost in the conflagration. Incendiarism is said to be the cause of this great calamity. Two men have been arrested. One, Pendleton, has been committed to Guelph jail, the other, Lennox, escaped from custody. A reward is offered for his apprehension.

The War in France.

The negotiations to effect a peace which are known to have been on foot for some days past are said to have resulted in complete failure, the British Foreign Office abandoning all hope of a pacific settlement. The effect of this failure was to bring the Germans to a resolution to begin the bombardment of Paris immediately, heavy guns being in position for that purpose. Tuesday was the anniversary of the battle of Leipzig—a day held in high regard as a fitting occasion upon which to commence the awful work of shelling the French capital. We shall shortly know whether this resolution has been carried into effect or not.

Social.

A social, under the auspices of Mrs. Gold and Kelsey, will be held in the Methodist New Connexion Church, Durham, on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Admission 12c. The public generally are invited to attend.

Snow.

Snow—Snow fell here on Tuesday morning last.

Bargains.

Bargains—Parties calling at Fraser's store will secure bargains, as the whole stock has to be sold out within a limited time.

Barber Shop.

As will be seen by card in another column, Professor Kingo, late of Toronto, has opened one of the above named institutions in Durham, over Cole & Tweed's store. Lower Village, opposite the International Hotel.

We have received another letter.

From "A Member of Corporation of Bentinck" too late for this week. It will appear in our next.

London, Oct. 18.—Rinderpest.

The Continent spreads with alarming rapidity. It now prevails from Poland to the Atlantic.

The Elora Times says the Messrs.

Hunter, of Pilkington, refused \$750 for a heifer calf which they showed at the Provincial Exhibition. They sold a bull calf for \$200, the purchaser of which afterwards refused \$400 for it.

House Brought Down by Gunpowder.

THREE PERSONS KILLED. From a party of our citizens just returned from a shooting excursion on the North Shore of Georgian Bay, we learn that a dreadful accident which occurred at the house of a settler near the mouth of the river Wye, about six miles from Penetanguishene, on the night of Monday, the 23rd inst., resulted in the death of three persons, being six miles from any neighbors. On the night in question it appears that something being wrong with the bed in which a couple of the daughters slept, they arose to fix it, and it is a torch or candle for that purpose—one of them holding the light while the other proceeded to fix the ropes or slats of the bed. They seem either to have been unaware of the fact, or to have forgotten that under the bed their father had stowed a keg of gunpowder, which was very carelessly left uncovered, and the girl holding the light incautiously approached near enough to let a spark from it fall into the keg, when the powder immediately exploded, blowing the roof of the house, killing two of the girls instantly, injuring another so severely that she has since died, and inflicting more or less injury on all the members of the family. The scene presented after the catastrophe is said to have been a most heartrending one.—O. S. Times.

Mysterious Incidents.

The shocking casualties among prominent commanders in the present war, followed by sudden and amazing recovery, will be cited hereafter as the greatest curiosities of history. The Emperor Napoleon died at Chalon on an early period of the struggle. He died again between Chalon and Metz. He tried to die a third time at the head of his army, but could not. Marshal McMahon, after being instantaneously killed at Sedan, recovered in time to be mortally wounded and died in Belgium. He is now convalescent. Gen. Fally was shot by his own troops. He was afterwards killed in battle by the Prussians. Finally he was executed for cowardice. He is now alive and well. King William went raving mad, and was conveyed to Berlin in a straight-jacket, ever since which time he has been in command at the front. Bismarck has been shot. The Crown Prince was killed in action three weeks ago. Subsequently the former gentleman held several interesting conversations with M. Favre, and a newspaper correspondent, and the Prince, notwithstanding his untimely demise, has continued to make pretty lively times in the neighborhood of Paris.

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Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents, and only give them publicity for the information they contain.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

Sir,—There was a mysterious meeting of a few isolated individuals from different parts of the South Riding of the County of Grey, held in Princesville on the 3d inst., who style themselves Reformers, and as such I presume they have the vanity to think they are the leading members of that body. But Sir, I think the origin of the movement lies in the presumptuous vanity of an unknown (except locally) medical man, domiciled in the small hamlet of Hanover, with a few unthinking aspirants to fame, and a small Gun whom he has been able to hoodwink to suit his purpose. That the object set forth at the meeting, alleged to be organization, was a very good thing; but the general impression here is, that the Hanoverian is a generous idea of tending his invaluable services to the electors of the South Riding as the man who would like (if his own wishes are to be gratified) to represent this fair constituency. As a Reformer I ignore the whole proceedings, and don't endorse any such hole and corner work, but would be glad if somebody would give us who claim to pertain to the aforesaid body some light upon the movement.

Artemiala, Oct. 12, 1870.

Yours, respectfully, ENQUIRE.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

Sir,—Up to the time of the Railway meeting, the particulars of which were published by your last week, I did not fully understand the exact ground of the complaint to be made by those who signed the petition to the Councils of Bentinck and Guelph. I have just seen the petition addressed to the Bentinck Council, but I saw and have examined the one presented to the Council of Guelph, which was in the hands of Mr. Edge. The petitioners request the Council to submit a By-law to raise \$40,000, to be granted to a Railway Company, to build a branch from Elfriston to Durham, who had not officially intimated either their ability or willingness to build such a branch on the receipt of such bonus. The number of persons who appear to make such a modest demand is 69 odd, of these 58 or 59 appear to be petitioners who are not qualified to vote on a By-law to raise money, being neither freeholders nor householders entitled to vote within the meaning of the Act. I am informed that ever this petition the Council treated with consideration, for they adopted a resolution to submit a By-law for the purpose of aiding Railway enterprise as soon as it was ascertained that other interested Municipalities had agreed to assume fair proportions of the liability. This appears to me to be a reasonable common-sense course of procedure, which will meet with the approval of the ratepayers. The meeting I have referred to was called to condemn the action of the Councils, and resolutions to that effect—cut and dried beforehand—were carried. I have nothing to say in reference to the speeches of Mr. Dalgligh, Mr. Adam Cochrane, Mr. Rombough and Mr. J. H. Hunter at the meeting. By adopting the resolutions the meeting became responsible. The ratepayers in the village have not only placed themselves in an attitude of avowed opposition to the Municipal Corporations of Bentinck and Guelph, but also in opposition to the ratepayers, who are prepared to sustain the respective Councils. The matter should not be permitted to remain so, and I know of no better way of trying the issue joined between the parties, than by the leaders of the indignation movement—Mr. Hunter in Guelph, and Mr. Dalgligh in Bentinck—accepting nominations for the Repeal of the respective townships for 1871. The vote on the Repeal, under the circumstances, would test the popular pulse. The only legitimate way in which Durham can exercise control is by presenting some men of intelligence, or of pretensions, for the suffrages of the electors. I hope therefore, that the gentleman named will not permit either their discretion or valor to be questioned by allowing indifferent men to tamper with the best interests of the community any longer.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

Sir,—Can you inform me if it is true that Mr. Hugh McKay, of Durham, has signified his intention of becoming a candidate for the representation of the South Riding of Grey, in opposition to Mr. Lauder, the present member in the Assembly, at the next election? Yours, &c., REFORMER.

Priceville, Oct. 1870.

[Note.—We are unable to say, but we doubt the rumor, from the fact that Mr. McKay has recently expressed himself very positively in favor of Mr. Lauder.—Ed.]

Over thirteen hundred babies have

been received at the Foundling House, in Twelfth street, since its foundation, not quite a year since," says the New York Sun. Thirteen hundred babies thrown away in less than a year! Truly New York is a highly moral village.

The authorities at Washington are

making arrangements to fund the National debt, under an Act passed at the last session of Congress. This will make the debt something like a permanent, and place it in a position similar to that of Great Britain.

Fears were lately entertained relative

to an expected outbreak among the Indian Sepoys. "These fears," says a well-informed correspondent of the London Times, writing from Allahabad, "have no foundation. The Sepoys are comfortable and contented. Great care is taken by commanding officers that they are treated kindly by the English troops, and to the best of my belief, they appreciate the treatment which they receive."

Those bridges—Garafraza and

Lambton Street Bridges, in this village, are again ready in need of repairs.

WAR NEWS.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR. LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

London, Oct. 14.—By a balloon that left Paris on the 10th instant advice has been received stating that the city is amply supplied with provisions.—There is enough on hand to last three months. London, Oct. 14.—Ten trains of cars carrying Prussians to the camp before Paris have crossed the Moselle recently. The Prussian earthworks before Fort Mont du Valerien are irksome to the French garrison, whose fire is incessant. The Germans are generally passive, and will remain so until all the preparations for a general bombardment are complete. The sorties of the French at Paris have all been successfully repelled. A siege train of heavy guns has just arrived before Paris from Germany. New York, Oct. 15.—A London despatch says:—"Advices from Paris to the 12th inst. report that the 'Red' party of Paris, under the leadership of the agitator Blanqui endeavored to create disturbance within the Belleville quarter on the 10th of October. They harangued crowds, but could not succeed in creating a diversion against the provisional authorities. Intelligence of the gathering was telegraphed to the military, who were quickly deployed in the disaffected district. The Gardes Mobile occupied the chief positions, being quartered in the Prince Eugene barracks, from whence a raking fire could have been directed, and disposed favorably along the Boulevard la Villette, Fereurier, Montreuil, the avenues de Paris and Pucelle, and in the Faubourg du Temple. The military took entire possession of the barricades and every prominent position. The 'Reds,' seeing the firm disposition of the authorities and the hostility of the troops to disorder, abandoned their designs. There was no demonstration. Jules Ferry, Emmanuil Arago and Henri Rochefort, by their influence allayed the fervor of the 'Red' leaders and their supporters and persuaded them to disperse, at the same time urging all parties to sink political differences and aid the committee of defence. The members of the committee of defence, by their personal appeal to the citizens, calmed all resistance, and harmony was perfectly restored."

London, Oct. 15, (afternoon)—A

correspondent of the London Post, writing from Paris, laughs at the sham heroism of the people of this city.—Lead talk without deed and without hope of any, drinking, bragging and frolics are, he says, universal. St. Cloud must have been wretchedly burned by Prussian shells as no Prussians were there at the time. The Prussians say they will soon have rifled guns capable of throwing three hundred pound shells five miles. A number of these ponderous projectiles are on the way from the Baltic.

Brussels, Oct. 15.—The Paris

correspondent of the Independence Belge thinks it possible that Paris may be saved. He describes the mines and pitfalls which have been thrown so thick around the *enceinte*. Great quantities of heavy guns, stores and projectiles have been accumulated. Batteries of mitrailleuses are sweeping every approach to the city. He refers to the cold wet weather, which must scatter disease among the besiegers.

London, Oct. 15.—The Saturday

Review thinks it must be admitted that unconditional surrender is an indispensable preventative of another war. Hence the reasonableness of the Prussian persistency. New York, Oct. 15.—A special cable despatch to the Herald says:—"The bombardment of Paris has been resolved on as a necessity. The environs of the city, whence the bombardment must take place, are uneven and difficult of access. Hence the official announcement that nothing decisive can be looked for in less than three weeks."

A correspondent from the King's

headquarters at Versailles on the 9th states:—"There is no extraordinary suffering among the troops for the want of shelter. As to food, foraging parties are draining the country in all directions and the danger of interruption to the long line of communication with Germany conveys serious apprehension that a famine may take the field against both nations."

"One of the Wurtemberg princes who

ventured outside the earthworks has been shot at the ball passing through his hat. Some 300 Prussians thus far have been killed by pickets and sharpshooters. "The object of Gen. Bismarck's visit to Paris is stated to be the removal of Americans and some sick persons."

A despatch from Tours to the Herald

says:—"It is officially announced that Gen. Trochu led in person a brilliant sortie from Paris and repulsed the enemy at all points. A despatch to the World says:—"The *Stalls Anisier* excites the citizens of Berlin by an article in which it sets forth the difficulties in conquering Paris. It says the moral and material resources remaining to the French are not contemptible, and if placed at the disposal of an energetic commander would render the task of the Prussian armies the most difficult in the military history of the world. Paris is a strongly fortified battle-field, and its forts are as strong as citadels, with continuous ramparts for six miles."

OPERATIONS NEAR ORLEANS.

Tours, Oct. 15 (evening).—Rumors from Orleans are startling. It is asserted that the Prussians there, who are known to be in large force, have surrendered to the French with all their artillery. The French forces are continually increasing. The government authorities have given the public nothing to Orleans for a day or two. Messengers sent forward by the associated press agency two days ago have not yet returned. There is much anxiety to hear the official news. New York, Oct. 15.—A cable despatch to the Herald from Tours says:—"The rumors of the evacuation of Orleans and that the Prussians have been driven back are confirmed."

Tours, Oct. 15.—No additional

official news have been received from Orleans. It is understood that large forces are face to face near Ferte St. Aubin and that a general battle is imminent. The military authorities here are hurrying forward reinforcements in that direction. The enemy last night was in force miles from Chateau d'Ux. They have burnt the villages of Youre and Terry.

THE INVESTMENT OF METZ.

London, Oct. 15.—A despatch from Metz reports that bread and salt are entirely exhausted, though there is an apparent plenty of other provisions. A despatch from Tours to the World says:—"Bazine has escaped from Metz and is marching with his full force to the relief of Verdun."

New York, Oct. 17.—A special

despatch from Berlin to the Herald says:—"There are rumors that difference of opinion prevails at headquarters. Gen. Von Moltke favoring the immediate bombardment, while Count Bismarck and the Crown Prince favor the *inter* process of a siege and starvation, and argue that they have nothing to fear from the garrison, and can spare half of the investing army to break up attempted organizations and besiege the cities in other parts of the country."

Toronto Money Market.

Toronto, noon, Oct. 18, 1870. Greenbacks, buying at 83; selling at 85. Large silver buying at 6; selling at 6. Small silver buying at 16; selling at 18. Sterling Exchange, 102 1/2. Gold opens at 113; closed at 112 1/2.

Durham Markets.

Durham, Oct. 19th, 1870. Fall Wheat, \$0 85 to \$0 93. Spring Wheat, 0 80 to 0 88. Oats, 0 20 to 0