

WAR NEWS.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

London, Oct. 22.—A despatch from Tours says:—
The Arc de Triomphe at Paris is now to all intents and purposes an iron clad fort, the work on the structure having been completed a day or two ago.
Versailles, Oct. 21, six Berlin, Oct. 22.—At noon to-day a sortie was made by the French from Fort Mont Valerian, supported by 40 field guns. They were victoriously repulsed by detachments of the 9th and 10th divisions of infantry and a regiment of Landwehr, supported towards the close of the engagement by the 4th corps. The Prussians captured one hundred prisoners and two guns.—The German loss was small. The King witnessed the battle from the Marly viaduct. The people of Versailles were greatly alarmed.
London, Oct. 23.—A sortie was made from Paris last night in the direction of Versailles. The Germans, after some hours fighting, drove the French back, taking 100 prisoners and two pieces of artillery. The loss of the besiegers was small, and was caused by a bomb bursting in the midst of a battalion.
Tours, Oct. 23.—The Minister of War has despatches from Paris to the 18th reporting that sorties continue frequently. The enemy suffers heavily from them and is compelled to keep on the alert day and night. The Prussians, thus harassed, are beginning to suffer from constant exposure.
Sens, Oct. 23.—A balloon which left Paris yesterday landed safely between Signy and Meaux, but quite near the Prussian lines. The balloon when at a height of 2,000 metres was struck with a new projectile now in use by the Prussians.
Private as well as official accounts praise Gen. Trochu for his good judgment and unremitting activity. His energy provides for everything. His popularity is unbounded. Paris feels the utmost confidence in his patriotism and ability.
New York, Oct. 24.—A London despatch to the World says:—
"It is now generally announced in the German camp that the bombardment of Paris is fixed for the first of November, and that 134 siege guns are already with the army and 20 more were expected on the 30th.
"An order has been issued commanding all the German Princes and nobles hanging about the army to report for military duty at once or go home."
Brussels, Oct. 23.—The Independent Belges has the following special despatch from London:—
"After the Cabinet Council held on Friday, Earl Granville telegraphed to the British Minister at Tours, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Florence, with a view to bringing about an armistice between Prussia and France, until the opening of the French constituent assembly. The answers received from the ambassadors indicate an early suspension of hostilities.
New York, Oct. 23.—A despatch from London to the World, dated to-day, says:—
"The Empress Eugenie is in London holding a conference with Lord Granville. Negotiations very favorable for peace are progressing. England asks for an armistice not for the purpose of electing a constituent assembly, but for the restoration of the Empire—Eugenie to re-enter France, and Bismarck to leave Metz to protect her, restore order and make peace. Gen. Trochu approves the plan."
New York, Oct. 23.—Another despatch to the World, dated at London to-day (Sunday), says:—
"Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville spent the whole of to-day in consultation with the Prussian, Russian, Austrian and Italian Ambassadors and Gen. Boyer. The latter had an interview with M. Conti, Napoleon's Secretary, at Mons and subsequently one with the Empress at Chislehurst. It is reported that the Emperor and Empress agreed with the King and Count Bismarck upon a project of peace which includes the dismantling of the fortresses in Eastern France and the payment of 6,000 millions of francs in cattle, horses, grain, wine and oil. No cession of territory is to be made unless the people of Alsace, upon a plebiscite, should vote for annexation to Germany. Bismarck is to leave Metz and proclaim the Prince Imperial Emperor with the Empress as regent. It is added that the solution depends absolutely on the acceptance by King William of the conditions introduced into the proposed arrangement by the great powers that the cession of Alsace must be determined by its people. The powers insist on this, and it is even rumored if Germany objects to it they will interfere by force to compel Prussia to withdraw her armies from France.
London, Oct. 22.—Petitions for peace from Germany pour in with every mail, and Bismarck is openly eager to have the war ended before the opening of the German Parliament. His disagreement with Von Moltke is now a matter of notoriety, and he does not hesitate to speak of it before foreigners in particular in a manner which leads to the belief that he desires to give an impression throughout Europe that any difficulty now interposed in the way of peace proceeds not from the Government of Prussia, but from military headquarters.
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ROME AND ITALY.

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THE RAILWAY.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPH.

The events of the past few weeks have been so closely crowded together, and on such a magnificent scale, that events which, under other circumstances would have merely taken a place in history, the taking possession of Rome, once the mistress of the world, and subsequently the seat of the most extensive ecclesiastical jurisdiction ever acknowledged by mankind, is not less easily accomplished than that of a small town by a people more degraded—politically—than any other people claiming to be included within the pale of civilization. From the time when, without any assignable cause of war, Victor Emanuel engaged the little kingdom of Sardinia by the side of western powers in the Crimea, down to the present moment, when he has added to his dominions that of the territory of independent States, he has steadily worked out one idea, and that has been the unity of Italy, with the house of Savoy upon the throne. Now that there is the prospect of a constitutional government being fully established in the place of the ecclesiastical hierarchy of Rome, we view without displeasure the humiliation of the Pope in the destruction of his temporal power. Time was, but now forever passed away, when Popes carried their pretensions so far as to hold themselves out as lords of the earth, arbiters of the fates of empires, and supreme rulers of the princes and kings of the earth.—In this character they presumed to dispose of kingdoms and to lose subjects from their allegiance. They affirmed the whole earth to be their property, as well where christianity had been propagated, as well as where it was not. On the discovery of the East and West Indies, as well as of America, Alexander the 6th, in 1493, granted to the Portuguese of the Spanish lady to the westward of Cape Nou, in Africa. They pretended also to be the lords of the future world, and sold pardons and indulgences to the highest bidder.
The history of many of these men presents a lamentable record of apostolic virtues. Famous died detested, and his body was cast into the Tiber.—Sergius 3rd degraded his dignity by his vices. John 12, called the infamously, was murdered. Benedict the 9th became Pope by purchase at 12 years of age. Alexander the 6th, the infamous Roderic Borgia poisoned at a feast by drinking a mixture which he had prepared for another. Leo 10th, this Pope's indulgence for crime led to the Reformation. The present Pope, a weak but rather amiable man, succeeded to the Popedom in 1846. In 1854 he promulgated a bull, with great solemnity, declaring the dogma of the Immaculate Conception to be an article of faith, and charging with heresy those who speak against it or doubt it. In the present year he had scarcely decreed the doctrine of his own infallibility before circumstances, as if in mockery of his assumption, deprived him of the support of that degrading fleshly arm, on which rested the pretensions of the elders or bishops, "not to lord it over God's heritage, but to be examples to the flock."
It is now known that the submission of the patrimony of St. Peter to the Pope and the College of Cardinals, was enforced, and only so long as it was governed by France. On the withdrawal of the French troops the inhabitants have risen en masse to proclaim their union with the rest of Italy. The poor old Pope, according to a correspondent of the Daily News, though not privileged to go abroad to make comparisons, has amused himself unceasingly, watching through a little window of St. Peter's in the Vatican, the Italian soldiers who visit the great temple with much devotion. "Does your Eminence know," said he, addressing Cardinal Patrice, "that these Italian soldiers seem much better christians than those who were in my service a week ago?—Good fellows! Good fellows!"
United Italy combines many elements of greatness. It has endless physical advantage of soil, climate and situation, and the untiring memory of great deeds. The possession of Rome will complete the decoration of the new Italian Kingdom.

DURHAM CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1870.

Social Deformities.

Those who have accustomed themselves to believe that humanity is ceaselessly progressing towards perfection, are in general tyrannized over by excessive sympathy. Their tendency to generalize they are apt to overlook the facts upon which their theory professes to rest. It is taken for granted that because ministers of religion abound, and means of grace beautifully supplied, that therefore the people are becoming more religious, and that because the character and means of education are popularized, and therefore the rising race better educated, and consequently, are more virtuous than their predecessors. We hope, indeed, that the world is getting better, but judging from the examples presented by the little world around us, we are obliged to admit that the evidence is not satisfactory. It has been our painful duty to observe that our village fairs were disgraced, or rather that some people who attended them disgraced themselves by drunkenness and rowdyism. We do not allude to the fair of the purpose of exposing the delinquency, or giving prominence to the Act of the demoralized doctrine, but to encourage the Revere of Gileswell and Benwick to avail themselves of the provisions of law to provide a lock-up in Durham. The unwillingness on the part of magistrates to subject the County to the cost of sending a disturber of the peace to goal, is taken advantage of. We regret the necessity that exists for multiplying the means of restraint inasmuch as it conflicts with the benevolent theory that it is improving.
While we are preferring a bill of indictment against society, we might advert to the very damaging evidence, in contradiction of the doctrine of progress, which was furnished at the Division Court held in Durham a few days since. We are not going to particularize the incidents, neither to cast any reflections upon the Court. The Court may be a safety-valve; the effect of bad passions may be limited in their operations. The seditious and the character of the suits—in some few instances were painfully illustrative of a state of moral retrogression, not in the least relieved, but rather aggravated, by the permission now given to a man to be a witness, in the matter of indebtedness, in his own behalf.
To these evidences of a too extensive condition of social degradation, we may add that of the growing disposition to obtain money under false pretences. But the other day, a man in fair circumstances, was arrested in the act of preparing to leave his creditors unpaid, being tempted to do so by having received a larger amount of money on the security of his land than a prudent lender would have invested on the security thereof. The competition which has, and does exist on the part of incorporated companies to do business, and the necessities of mercantile agents, appear so strongly to the selfishness of the Act—many persons who otherwise could struggle out of temporary difficulties receive the impression that by escaping to a foreign country they can enjoy the means so dishonestly obtained. When we say that a man who could thrive by the exercise of honest labor, is irrevocably ruined by the facilities of obtaining money, we repeat that which is capable of complete demonstration. The individuals in this category are only guilty, as accomplices. The guilt is shared by the lenders, their agents, and the borrower. This is not to be understood as conveying indiscriminate censure. There are borrowers, to whom a loan is an advantage, and there are lenders, who have ample security in the value of the mortgaged estate and in the character of the mortgagor, but there are instances in which a sale was contemplated by the borrower and connived at by the agent.
We are not by any means disposed to form a one-sided estimate of the capabilities of our country. We are surrounded by profuse immunities, that to the observant, industrious husbandman—except in very exceptional circumstances—a reasonable measure of success is within his reach, hence it is that, in the absence of ten of the reasons for emigrating are not those professed.
The evils herein classified are interdependent. They are not peculiar to the social sphere of which we write. Drunkenness, vindictive litigation, and dishonesty, may exist separately, but very frequently they are co-partners.

DARING THEFT.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PACKARD'S MONTHLY.

THE LOSS OF THE CAMBRIA.

On Saturday morning, 15th inst., Mr. Job Almond, 8rd lie, St. Vincent, discovered that his oxen had been taken from his pasture field, and suspecting that some needy, unprincipled wretch had driven them off with the intention of stealing them, he started in quest of them, and tracked the oxen all the way to Collingwood, where he found them in possession of Mr. Hotchkiss of the steam saw mill to whom the thief had sold them for \$75. Mr. Hotchkiss on being satisfied as to ownership gave up the cattle and is consequently now the real loser by the theft, while Mr. Almond, by his prompt pursuit, may congratulate himself that he so easily regained possession of the oxen, which by the way are well worth \$120 at least. The thief is described by Mr. Hotchkiss as a medium sized man, with light sandy whiskers, and riding a small pony, not usually to be seen in a stolen animal. The constables are in search of the scoundrel, but had not as yet secured him.—*Meaford Monitor.*
According to the "Medical Press" the Prussian Government has ordered 200,000 wooden legs in England. What a grim comment on glory.

CHINA.

ALL QUIET AT TIENTSIN—PUNISHMENT OF THE MURDERERS.

ITALY.

London, Oct. 26.—Despite the efforts of the Government to discourage such demonstrations, 20,000 people marched to the Palace yard last night, and organized an immense meeting to express sympathy with Republican France. The speakers denounced King William and an allusion to the apathy of John Bright was received with cries of "shame." The Gladstone Government was bitterly reproached for its policy. A defensive policy with France was advocated and resolutions were adopted calling on Parliament to abolish the honors to German Princes, including the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Louis of Hesse. It was declared that the sooner all Kings and Queens were dethroned the better. The feeling manifested in all quarters of the city during the night was revolutionary. The Government had two regiments of infantry under arms in barracks, and extra police precautions were taken to repress any disorder, but no call was made for the interference of the military or police. At this a.m., the Prussian Embassy was insulted by a great concourse of people, with whom the police did not interfere.
CHINA.
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LONDON, Oct. 26.—Later advices from China are much more pacific. A despatch dated Tientsin, Sept. 30th, says, two Mandarin have been transported and fifteen beheaded, for complicity in the outrages on French residents. Besides this, an embassy is preparing to go to France.
ITALY.
THE DISPOSAL OF THE POPE.
FRANKFURT, Oct. 26.—A circular has just been issued by the Italian Government protesting against the rumors of the ill-treatment of the Pope. He is perfectly free and independent. All Italy asks, is a ratification of any determination on his part to leave Rome, in order that the honor and respect due to his office may be paid to him.

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The stricken on the rocks of Mistraline Island, on the northern coast of Ireland, ten miles west of Donegal, and thirty west of Londonderry. So far as is known, only one person of all the crew and passengers has survived the wreck to tell the story of the great disaster.—Four boats, it appears from Mr. McGartland's statement, who was one of the crew, and probably the only survivor, put off from the *Cambria*, crowded with passengers when she struck. McGartland entered one of these; and he saw no more of the ship or the other boats. The weather was very heavy at the time, and he thinks all the boats must have been swamped. The boat that he was in upset almost immediately after it was launched, and all those in the boat were precipitated into the sea and drowned, except McGartland, who, the boat having righted itself, managed to get on board again, where he found the dead body of a lady. After being tossed about for many hours, he was picked up by the *Enterprise*, Captain Gillespie, who cruised about the scene of the disaster in the hope of saving life or property. The voyage from New York had been fortunate, though the weather had been exceedingly rough, until the night of Wednesday, the 10th of October, between 10 and 11 o'clock. The *Cambria* was then under way, and steaming rapidly, suddenly, says McGartland, when all were apparently going well the vessel struck upon the rocks, as has been stated, and was fearfully damaged by the shock, that passengers and crew at once took to the boats, leaving the vessel to her fate; but they were soon, all but one person, McGartland himself, swallowed up by the ocean waves.
It is stated that the infamous Riel, of Scott's murder notoriety, will take up his residence in the Wood Mountains, on the Missouri; and that he will proceed there at once with only four or five followers who still adhere to him, and who shared with him in the murder of Scott and other outrages.
General Sheridan is expected home in December.

Clearing Sale!

Great Reduction in Prices.

THE WHOLE STOCK CONSISTING OF

Dry-Goods, Ready Made Clothing

Mens' and Boys' Boots, WOMENS' BOOTS & SHOES,

Hardware, Crockery, &c.

Must be disposed of by a limited time, consequently

Bargains will be given,

AT M. Fraser's

THE O'DONOHUE.

His Mission to Washington.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 22.—O'Donohue, of Red River, is in St. Paul. He goes to Washington in a few days, and he expresses it, in the capacity of the bearer of a memorial of the Red River people to the President of the United States, protesting against the perjury of the Canadian Government in violating their pledges to the Red River people, by which the latter were induced to submit to a union with Canada, under the Manitoba Act.

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MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. James...
At the residence of the bride...
At the residence of the groom...
At the residence of the bride...
At the residence of the groom...

BIRTHS.

At Durham, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Carson, of a daughter to Mr. Andrew Simpson, of the name of Mrs. Wm. Vollett, of a daughter.

TORONTO MONEY.

Greenbacks, buying at...
Large silver buying at...
Sterling Exchange, 108 1/2...
111 1/2; closed at 111 1/2.

COMMERCIAL.

Durham Market.

Fall Wheat...
Spring Wheat...
Oats...
Peas...
Barley...
Flour...
Butter...
Lard...
Eggs...
Hops...
Potatoes...
Sheepskins...
Calves per cwt...
Hides per cwt...

Owen Sound.

Fall Wheat...
Spring Wheat...
Oats...
Peas...
Barley...
Flour...
Butter...
Lard...
Eggs...
Hops...
Potatoes...
Sheepskins...
Calves per cwt...
Hides per cwt...

Guelph Market.

Fall Wheat...
Spring Wheat...
Oats...
Peas...
Barley...
Flour...
Butter...
Lard...
Eggs...
Hops...
Potatoes...
Sheepskins...
Calves per cwt...
Hides per cwt...

THE L. THE L. THE L.

TORONTO.

CHATHAM.

INGERSOLL.

WOODSTOCK.

PARKVILLE.

BRANTFORD.

ST. MARY'S.

STRATHMORE.

DEWSDALE.

TIMBERVILLE.

FRELTON.

REDFORD.

WELLINGTON.

FRANCO.

ALMERE.

PAPEBEECH.

It is, without

AGENT IN

Durham, Oct.

CH.

Co.

F.A.

Dry-G.

Hats Co.

THE FOLL.