Huron Signal

WEEKLY EDITION.

W. T. COX, Editor and Proprietor.] "The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

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Poetry.

For the Signal.

Is the summer ever coming?
Is the long, long winter going?
How she play's us withher fawning,
And deceives us in her wooing.

Coming, timid, soft and balmy,
O'er the mountain, o'er the sea,
Fanning us in breath so calmy,
With her coming Minstrelsy!

Sending forth her pretty blue birds,
Freeing all her feathered throng
Of lovely creatures,, With these soft words:
"Go! and sing thy summer song."

Whispering to the early flowers,
That yet sleep beneath the snow,
Whispering thro' the leafless bowers,
Bidding tiny streams to flow.

Waking up the cold, dead earth,
From its long and icy sleep,
To the myriads giving birth,
Chasing fears from eyes that weep.

Come and let man's heart be gladdened,
Which thy absence long hath saddened;
Come! come in all thy loveliness,
Adorn tuee in thy bright green dress;
Sweet summer, with thy scents and flowers,
And we'll talk love in the forest bowers.

F. B. B.

Goderich, April, 1863.

Man Overboard.

The following thrilling picture not only of a man overboard, but of one of the Miserable cast out of the pale of Society for his crimes, is from the magic pen of Victor Hugo. It will bear reading over and over again.—[Ed. *Signal*.

A man overboard!

What matters it! the ship does not stop. The wind is blowing—that dark ship must keep on her destined course. She passes away.

The man disappears and then reappears, he plunges and rises to the surface, he calls, he stretches out his hands, they hear him not, the ship, staggering under the gale, is straining every rope; the sailors and passengers see the drowning man no longer; his miserable head is but a point in the vastness of the billows.

He hurls cries of despair into the depths. What a specter is that disappearing sail! He looks upon it with frenzy. It moves away; it grows dim. He was there but just now, he was one of the crew, he went and came upon the deck with the rest, he had his share of the air and sunlight, he was a living man. Now what has become of him? He slipped, he fell, and it is hushed.

He is in the monstrous deep. He has nothing beneath his feet but the yielding, fleeing element. The waves, torn and scattered by the wind, close round him hideously; the ridling of the abyss bears him away; shreds of water are flying about his head; a populace of waves spit upon him; confused openings swallow him; yawning precipices full of darkness; fearfully unknown vegetations seize upon him, bind his feet, and drawhim to themselves; he feels that he is becoming the great deep; he makes part of the foam; the billows toss him from one to another; he tastes the bitterness; the cruel ocean is eager to devour him; the master plays with his agent. It seems as if anger were liquid heat.

But yet he struggles.

He tries to defend himself; he tries to sustain himself; he struggles; he swims. He, that poor strength that fails so soon, he combats the unfailing.

Where now is the ship? Far away yonder, hardly visible in the pallid gloom of the horizon. The wind blows in gusts; the billows overwhelm him. He raises his eyes, but sees only the livid clouds. He, in his dying agony makes part of this immense insanity of the sea. He is tortured to death by its immeasurable madness. He hears sounds which are strange to man, which seem to come not from earth, but from some frightful realm beyond.

There are birds in the clouds, even as there are angels above human distress, but what can they do for him? They fly, sing, and float while he is gasping.

He feels that he is buried at once by those infinities, the ocean and the sky—the one is a tomb, and the other a pall.

Night descends, he has been swimming for hours, his strength is almost exhausted, that ship, that far-off thing, where there were men, is gone; he sinks, he strains, he writhes, he feels beneath him the shadowy monsters of the unseen; he shouts.

Men are no more. Where is God?

He shouts. Help! help! he shouts incessantly.

Nothing in the horizon—nothing in the sky.

He implores the blue vault, the waves, the rocks, all are deaf. He supplicates the tempest; the imperturbable tempest obeys only the Infinite.

Around him are darkness, storm, solitude, wild and unconscious tumult, the ceaseless tumbling of the fierce waters. Within him horror and exhaustion. Beneath him the engulfing abyss. No resting place. He thinks of the shadowy adventures of this lifeless body in the limitless gloom. The biting cold paralyzes him, his hands clutch spasmodically, and grasp at nothing. Winds, clouds, whirlwinds, blasts, stars, all useless! What shall he do? He yields to despair; worn out, he seeks death; he no longer resists; he gives himself up; he abandons the contest, and he is rolled away into the dismal depths of the abyss forever.

The Duke of Wellington on Napoleon.

Earl Stanhope's volume of 'Miscellanies,' just published in London, contains the following interesting Memoranda of the Duke of Wellington on Napoleon I., referring to the value of Napoleon's presence on the field of battle and correcting the popular version of the Duke's opinion:—

"It is very true (observes the Duke) that I have often said that I considered Napoleon's presence in the field to be equal to 40,000 men in the balance. This is a very loose way of talking; but the idea is a very different one from that of his presence at a battle being equal to a reinforcement of 40,000 men. I'll explain my meaning. 1—Napoleon was a *grand homme de guerre*, possibly the greatest that ever appeared at the head of a French army. 2—He was sovereign of the country as well as the Military Chief of the army. That country was constituted upon a military basis. All its institutions were framed for the purpose of forming and maintaining its armies with a view to conquest. All the offices and rewards of the state were reserved in the first instance exclusively for the army. An officer, even a private soldier of the army, might look to the sovereignty of a kingdom as the reward for his services. It is obvious that the presence of the sovereign with an army so constituted must greatly excite their exertions. 3—It was quite certain that all the resources of the French state, civil, political, financial as well as military were turned toward the seat of the operations which Napoleon himself should direct. 4—Every sovereign in command of an army enjoys advantages against him who exercises only a delegated power, and who acts under orders and responsibilities. But Napoleon enjoyed more advantages of this description than any other sovereign that ever appeared. His presence, as stated by me more than once, was likely not only to give to the French army all the advantages above detailed, but to put an end to all the jealousies of the French Marshal and their counter action of each other, whether founded upon bad principles and passions, or their fair differences of opinion. The French army thus had a unity of action. These four considerations induced me to say generally that his presence ought to be considered as 40,000 men in the scale. But the idea is obviously very loose, as must be seen by a moment's reflection. If the two armies opposed to each other were 40,000 men on the side of the French army, or even if there were 60,000 on each side, or possibly even 80,000 men on each side. It is clear, however, that wherever he went he carried with him an obvious advantage. I don't think that I ought to be quoted as calling that advantage as equal to a reinforcement of 40,000 men under all possible circumstances.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, April 28.

The Speaker took the chair to-day at 2 o'clock.

The third report of the emigration committee was laid before the House. It gives a letter from Mr. Buchanan, the agent at Liverpool, saying there was a prospect of a much larger immigration this year than before. As a field for immigration Canada has attracted a much larger share of attention than formerly.

A message was received from the Governor General transmitting the Estimates for 1863, nd

On motion of Mr. J. S. Macdonald they were referred to Committee of Suppiy, Mr. Patrick in the chair.

Mr Howland then opened the budget. He made a three hours' speech, giving a full and clear exposition of the financial affairs of the province. He opened by remarking that he had adopted a new mode of bringing down the estimates. He would ask Parliament to vote all the expenditure except where specific sums had been appropriated by act of Parliament; several items, therefore, appear now for the first time, such as grants to agricultural societies, immigration, light-houses, coast survey and collection of revenue. The latter item, according to the system hitherto followed, was almost wholly under the discretion of the head of the Department. He believed in asking the sanction of Parliament for this expenditure instead of allowing the Government to deduct it from the revenue; it would be productive of good results. He wished to make another change, to have the estimates voted from May to May, because an evil arose from the fact that a third of the year now expired before the House voted the supply. Moreover, if there were a deficiency now it had to be met from the whole year's expenses, but the Government could only increase the revenue for about half the year. He then proceeded to explain the estimates, detailing the increases and decreases of the expenditure for the current year. They were in most particulars the same as given last night. It was only necessary, he said, to ask $100,000 for the Ottawa buildings in addition to the appropriation of last year. A considerable share of the militia expenses would not be necessary again for five years. The Seigniorial Tenure redemption would equal the payment of that debt. The total reduction in the expenditure as compared with last year was $991,309. Of the amount proposed to be expended this year $1,227,464 would be out of previous appropriations under the following heads:—Geological survey, $7,600; balance for militia, $152,575; arts, agriculture and statistics, $3,200, public works, $654,297; roads and bridges, $21,520; Indian annuities, $8,000; capital of the Seignorial Fund $261,562; additional capital of Seignorial Fund, $116,110. He then went on to speak of the estimated income for the year. Receipts from customs, irrespective of changes which might be proposed, he estimated at $5,421,740; from excise, under the present laws, $845,146; from public works irrespective of the re-imposition of tolls, $305,758; and from other sources of revenue, including debentures and the redemption of debt, $7,313,250, which included $4,192,000 redemption of debt. The estimated total income under the present laws at 13,885,898, and the expenditure at $15,672,486, leaving a deficiency to be provided for of $1,786,582. He entered into an argument to show that the revenue of the country had not kept pace with its growth in population and products. It was necessary therefore to devise new means of increasing the revenue in order to meet the expenditure without contracting more debt. In stating the measures he intended to propose to meet that deficiency he assumed that the trade of the country this year would not be less than last, except perhaps in one article, Tea, in which event the duties from the customs would be $844,827 5ver last year. This arose from the fact that the specific duties imposed last year would be brought into operation throughout the whole year, whereas last year these were only in operation about six months. He estimated that he would obtain from excise an increase of $564,451 without any change in duties. From the Public Works he expected an increase of $217,051 without tolls. He proposed increase of duties upon some articles, upon which he proposed levying excise, expecting to derive therefrom $75,000. He proceeded to state that he proposed to repeal all existing laws relating to excise with a view of a more efficient collection of revenue under new duties. With regard to brewers and distillers he proposed to make their licenses for the year the same as under the existing laws, namely, for distillers rectifying by filteration, $100; by other process than filteration, $200; distillers rectifying only, $100. He proposed also to require licenses for using fermenting tubs, by distillers, 12 cents per gallon for the year. He would issue licenses for a shorter period, the least being a fortnight at the same rate. He proposed that licenses for brewers be $60, licenses also for use of mash tubs and coolers, five cents, for every gallon in capacity—the license to last the whole year and for no shorter period. He then proposed to levy an excise duty of 2c a gallon on spirits, and three cents on beer. He proposed as a license for each tobacco manufacturer, $100; a license also for the use of each tobacco press, $200; for each cutting machine, $20, and each snuff mill $50. He then proposed an excise duty upon plug, cake and twist tobacco of 10 cents per pound, and an increase in the specific duty of ten cents per pound. On every pound of ground tobacco or snuff, manufactured, the same amount. On every pound of cut tobacco, made wholly from stems, 5 cents; on every pound of cigars, 20 cents, on every pound of other descriptions of tobacco, ten cents. He further proposed to require a license for those dealing in this article of $20 for wholesale, and $10 for retail dealers. The Bill he intended to introduce would provide for goods being stamped on paying excise. He estimated to derive this year from this source of licenses and excise, $221,082. He proposed also to provide for the inspection of Petroleum Oil. He would embody in the Bill a provision for granting licenses for refining this oil at 50 dollars. On every gallon of manufactured oil, there would be an excise duty of one cent, and one cent per gallon for inspection. Licenses for dealers in the article would be $10. He estimated the receipts from this source this year would be $30,000. He proposed licenses for every tannery at $50; for the use of vats for tanning, $1 per thousand capacity; also an excise duty of 6 cents per pound upon calf and kip, five cents upon upper, 4 cents upon sole, split and harness and 5 cents upon any other kind of leather. He proposed licenses for wholesale dealers at $20. He proposed also to increase customs duty 3 cents per pound. He estimated to procure this year from this source $273,331. He proposed to repeal the bank impost and impose one-half per cent. tax upon paid up capital, expected the following income from these measures:—

Customs	$5,497,575
Excise	1,419,721
Public Works	522,809
Bank Tax	134,000
Other ordinary revenue	3,121,258
Redemption of debt equivalent to amount of other side	4,194,000
Total	$14,887,363

Leaving a deficiency of $785,117

He thought this sum small when the House reflected that the Ottawa buildings and the payment of the Seigniors was not ordinary expenses. To provide for it and against any contingency that might arise he would ask authority to issue $1,500,000 in debentures. He believed the measures proposed would meet with popular approbation. He concluded amid applause.

Mr. Galt said the speech of the Finance Minister was a full vindication of the late Ministry. He made a speech nearly two hours in length, attacking the budget and the general policy of the Administration. He complained of injustice towards the Opposition by the Minister of Finance in presenting the accounts. He charged the financial policy with failure, and declared that the time had arrived when the Opposition should take the responsibility and attempt to turn out the Ministry. He sat down amid loud cheers.

Mr. Brown gave the Minister of Finance credit for the clear and candid statement, nevertheless he thought he had not gone far enough in the way of retrenchment. He should have cut off every shilling of expenditure possible instead of imposing new taxes upon the people. He hoped the Finance Minister would consider the matter and chop down some expenses.

The committee rose, to sit on Friday, and the House adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad

TIME TABLE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING EAST.

		Day Express.
GODERICH	DEP	8.30 A. M.
CLINTON	"	9.08 "
HARPURHEY	"	9.30 "
SEAFORTH	"	9.36 "
CARRONBROOK	"	9.55 "
MITCHELL	"	10.11 "
STRATFORD	ARR.	10.50 "
"	DEP.	12.15 P. M.

GOING WEST.

STRATFORD	ARR.	2.28 P. M.
"	DEP.	2.50 "
MITCHELL	"	3.33 "
CARRON BROOK	"	3.52 "
SEAFORTH	"	4.15 "
HARPURHEY	"	4.21 "
CLINTON	"	4.45 "
GODERICH	DEP.	5.30 "

Connects at Stratford with Grand Trunk and at Paris with Great Western. Daily Stages from Goderich to all points of the surrounding country. Passengers reach Paris on the coast by VanEvery and Rumball's steamers.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., MAY 1, 1863.

THE CRISIS OF THE SESSION.

It is now certain that the Opposition will try their full strength in the House. To-day will tell the story, for Mr. J. A. McDonald, according to his notice of motion on Wednesday, is to bring in a direct vote of Want of Confidence in the Macdonald-Sicotte Ministry! This determination was arrived at in caucus on Wednesday, after a long discussion. The Opposition feel that it is now or never with them, and they are determined to make one desperate effort for power and patronage. We doubt very much the wisdom of the course pursued by the Opposition in this instance, because twist and turn as they may, they must appear before the country in an anomalous position. For many years past our country has been pursuing a course of ruinous extravagance, its Government being in the hands of needy adventurers who never lost an opportunity of making use of the casual advantages accruing from their position; the credit of the country had declined, and national bankruptcy stared us in the face. We all know how this profligacy culminated—how the country, tired and burthened as it was, threw off, through its representatives, the incubus which had well-nigh drawn out all its vitality. The New Government, coming into power as it did, labored under enormous disadvantages. Debts had been contracted, extravagant schemes had been entered into, and on every hand difficulties were heaped up. Could any Ministry under the sun in one year evolve from an empty exchequer and exhausted resources the state of prosperity so long and ardently wished for? As well might the Agriculturist attempt to gather a full crop from a wrought-out field! The thing was absolutely impossible. We grant that the new Ministry did not meet all the wants of the Reform party—that it gave up principles which had long been adhered to, but it nevertheless, recommended itself to the consideration of every honest man, in that there was a disposition manifested to lay the axe of retrenchment and economy to the root of the evil tree which had poisoned the financial resources of the Provinces for so many weary years. It is very easy for a man at his fireside to talk of the emoluments of office, but we firmly believe that any ministry that would thus set itself to work, dearly earns whatever of emolument it may legitimately receive, and a high-minded man is *not* repaid by silver and gold for the public slavery involved in any official position, however exalted.—Little thanks need any man expect from Society for earnest and well-intended efforts to advance the best interests of his country. This principle of unthankful selfishness has long been at work, and is just as ubiquitous as the present moment as it ever was. Look at the stand to be taken by Her Majesty's Opposition to-day. Mr. Howland finds it necessary to impose a tax upon the luxuries and some of the necessaries of life, so as to bring the revenue of the present year up to the anticipated expenditure, which has been reduced as much as it is possible to do, instead of borrowing from the bankers of London, a system which has been so long followed, to our lasting disgrace. How is the Minister of Finance met? Why, good, *honest*, jolly Mr. Galt, backed up by other gentlemen of the same way of *feeling*, holds up his hands in holy horror. "What," says he, "Attempt to harmonize income and expenditure! the public cannot bear the heavy burthen of taxation—why not borrow money to pay the interest on borrowed money, and for general purposes, as I have often done?" This, we repeat, is virtually the answer made to Mr. Howland by the mouthpieces of the Opposition. And has it came to this, that you Upper Canadians are not willing to make *one* effort to place your finances above the fluctuating and demoralizing influences of the London money-market—that you are willing to put your hands into your bosoms and drift helplessly down the current of national degradation? We will not believe it, and we trust and believe that this day, when Mr. J. A. McDonald brings up his shameful motion, he will be met with justly-merited discomfiture. There should be to-day a union of all who desire to see Canada rise triumphantly above her past disgrace, in order to thwart the designs of unscrupulous and needy political cormorants.

WRECK OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

237 LIVES LOST.

In another column is a telegraphic announcement of the loss of the fine Mail steamer Anglo-Saxon. Later news from the scene of the dreadful occurrence, puts us in possession of the awful fact that 237 persons lost their lives by the sinking of the ill-fated vessel. The mails also went down and are lost. The full particulars, names of the lost, &c., have not yet been ascertained, but there is no doubt many Canadian homes will be left desolate.

☞ The East Durham election was declared void yesterday, in the House of Assembly.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

New York, April 29.

The Washington *Intelligencer* of Tuesday morning announces that Gen. Hooker commenced a forward movement on Monday morning. He massed artillery and other troops were crossing the Rappahannock at sunrise.

The *Tribune* says the 7th and 11th corps and the cavalry took the lead.

Murfreesboro, April.

The Confederates are reported as having made important movements on our front, materially changing the situation; whether in reply to ours on McMinnville, or that the Confederates are weary waiting for us to advance, is not known.

It is known that Bragg has been reinforced by one brigade from Mobile, and a Mississippi regiment from Vicksburg was sent back from Chattanooga.

A force has reinforced Manchester to strengthen the Confederates. One brigade went back from Shelbyville to Tullahoma. Johnson is reported to have moved his headquarters to Shelbyville. Cheatham's Division is at Guy's Gap, twelve miles from Murfreesboro, on the Shelbyville and Frienne road, and there are two brigades at Bell Buckle, while a third force is said to be at Doolittle Pike.

For some days it is believed in Confederate camps that if Rosecrans did not advance, Bragg would attack.

One authority says Bragg has 75,000 men. There is no confirmation of the reported death of Bragg.

New York, April 29.

Newbern advices state that Hill's forces was at Greenfield and further North. Our troops at Elizabeth City and Winfield had been withdrawn. Washington and Plymouth are to be retained. A Fort is building at the latter place which will permit of the withdrawal of our regiments now there for operations elsewhere.

The *Post* thinks the news received that Gen. Banks had taken possession of a large amount of Confederate property, indicates that a part of our forces has reached Alexandria, La., where the Confederates had a large quantity of stores and boats. It is not impossible, it says, that they have all been captured.

A Pittsburg telegram of the 28th says the latest intelligence from the scene of the Confederate raid reports the Confederate force at Morgantown only 800 strong, and supposed to be some party of guerillas who have been endeavoring to damage the Baltimare and Ohio railroad. The excitement is abating.

Telegraph communication is perfect between Wheeling and Grafton.

Other reports state that a deputation from Uniontown, Pa., had arrived at Pittsburg to get men and arms to resist the expected raid. The 15th Militia regiment assembled and it was supposed would be sent to Uniontown. Another report that the Confederates had entered Washington, Pa., twenty five miles from Wheeling was discredited.

WRECK OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

CAPE RACE THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Nearly Two Hundred lives Supposed to be lost.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE PERSONS SAVED.

Hon. John Young and Family among the Saved.

With the deepest regret we (*Globe*) announce the total loss of the Canadian steamer "Anglo-Saxon," on the coast of Newfoundland, near Cape Race. On Monday, at noon, in a dense fog, she struck the shore, and was under water in an hour afterwards. During the time she was afloat, the purser says, in his telegraphic despatch, that seventy people were landed; and that afterwards boat No. 2 came ashore, with twenty-three on board. The latter despatch says that on Tuesday, at 9 a. m., nearly twenty-four hours afterwards the steamer "Dauntless" picked up two boats with ninety persons on board, including, we are happy to say, the Hon. John Young, of Montreal, and his family. This gives a total of one hundred and eighty-three saved. The purser speaks of three boats having been cut away on the port side, and we presume that these are all now accounted for, and that the remainder of the passengers and crew went down in the ill-fated ship. The captain, Mr. Burgess, who has a brother and cousin residing in this city, was drowned. He was an able, experienced seaman, and had been long employed on the line.

The "Anglo Saxon was one of the first built of the Canadian steamships, and was a very fast vessel. She sailed from Liverpool, bound for Quebec, on Thursday, April 16th, and was approaching the Gulf on the 11th day of her voyage, when she struck on Cape Race. It is supposed she had a very large number of passengers. There were probably nearly four hundred souls on board, passengers and crew. The escape of one hundred and eighty-three leaves, it is but too likely, nearly two hundred unaccounted for; but we may indulge a hope that the terrible list will not be so long.

The loss of the vessel and of so many lives is not merely a calamity to individuals, it is an injury to the Province, and will be mourned everywhere. All had begun to hope that the Canadian steamship line had passed through its baptism of disaster, and that henceforward there would be nothing but prosperity and progress. But we must await the receipt of further intelligence before saying more.

Cape Race, April 27.

To Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., Montreal:—

The *Anglo-Saxon*, during a dense fog at noon to day, struck four miles east of Cape Race and got broadside to the rocks. During the time she was afloat seventy people landed. She keeled to port and in an hour sank below the rails. Three boats on the port side got away. Capt. Crawford, with number two boat and twenty-three people, has arrived here. Hon. John Young and family are supposed to be in the missing boats. Capt. Burgess was drowned. Officers all missing, and the decks broken up. At four o'clock we left the wreck, when all had disappeared. The people are all here.

(Signed.) WM. JENKINS, Purser.

St. John, N. F., April 28.

The steamer *Dauntless*, at 9 a. m. on Tuesday, picked up two of the *Anglo-Saxon's* boats, containing ninety people. The following list of passengers are reported in the *Dauntless*:—Hon. John Young, lady and seven children and one servant; Miss Hope, Miss Bertharm, Mrs. Capt. Stoddart, Mr. Green, mail officer, Mr. Towers, Rev. Mr. Eaton, Capt. Cassidy, Mrs. Jackson and child, Mrs. Wm. Wright, John Martin, James Kirkwood and sister, Mrs. Eliza James, Catherine Cameron, Mary Ann Thomas, Mary Ann Adams, Edward Moir, or Mans, Thomas Cadwell, Mr. Hoare, first officer, Robert Allan, third officer, Mr. Scott, fourth officer, James Henderson; fourth engineer, Charles Canon, fifth engineer.

The steamer *Bloodhound* has gone to Cape Race for the people there.

A Flagrant Outrage.

THE PERSECUTIONS OF A FRIENDLESS YOUNG WOMAN ON HER ARRIVAL IN DETROIT.

A young woman arrived in the city, Monday evening, who from her own story, and the facts that corroborate with it, is certainly entitled to the warm sympathy of all who have hearts to feel for the unfortunate and friendless stranger. Her name is Jessie Wheelock, and she came from the village of Rutland, Connecticut. She is, from her own statements, eighteen years of age, an orphan, her father and mother having been buried in this city several years ago. The story to which we have referred is one which, if true in every respect, is enough to startle the whole community. The girl is an invalid, being subject to fits. She came from Connecticut to Niagara Falls, where she was detained several days on account of ill-health, but started for her destination on Monday morning, feeling much better though far from being well. On the way here she was attacked again with the malady to which she was subject, and was rendered weak and almost helpless long before her arrival in Detroit. The train which brought her to Windsor arrived at about eight o'clock in the evening, but it was nine before she could get on this side of the river. On the way over she was observed by several passengers to be crying, and to inquiries as to the cause stated her desolate condition, and her inability to procure a stopping place. From her arrival at the Central depot to the time she was found, it is impossible to trace her adventures. By some means, however, she managed to get in front of the Sheldon Block, where, utterly exhausted, and worn out by fatigue and disease, she sank helpless upon the sidewalk.—In this condition she was found by officer James Crowley, at about ten o'clock. Mr. Crowley naturally inferred that the woman was drunk, but upon inquiry into the matter, found that she was not in the least under the influence of liquor, but on the contrary, was helpless on account of bodily infirmities.—He at once proceeded to do all in his power for her, and finally succeeded in obtaining admission into a store near by, and constructed for her a comfortable place to sleep, where he was assured by the proprietor she could remain until morning. Mr. Crowley, conscious that he had done all he could for the unfortunate woman, then left her. No sooner had he left, however, than the proprietor of the store changed his mind, and told the girl who had been left in his charge that she must go, as he did not dare to trust her in the store As there was no alternative, she crawled again into the street, and made her way into a stairway near by, when on a hard floor, in a strange city, weak with suffering, and famishing with hunger, she sank down helpless as an infant.

If her trouble had ended here it would have certainly been bad enough. But they did not. She had hardly got into the hall when she was followed by a man, who approached in a familiar and insulting manner, and, taking advantage of her helplessness, not heeding her tearful entreaties, nor her cries for succor, proceeded to commit a horrible and brutal outrage on her person. Her cries for help soon attracted several persons to the spot, but not until after the villain had succeeded in making his escape. The girl was found on the street in the morning, and told her sufferings to several whom she met.—What became of her afterwards is not known. She was positive she could identify the person who perpetrated the outrage, if she could see him. She represented that she was eighteen years old, and had come to the city for the purpose of visiting the graves of her parents, and finding, if possible, some of her relatives and friends.

Previous to the circumstance above related, Miss Wheelock states that she was assaulted by two persons, a white man and a negro, who endeavored to force her into a marriage, and in the attempt tore off her bonnet and mutilated her clothes, leaving her bareheaded and with a portion of her dress torn from her per son. These men were frustrated in their designs, whatever they were, by the screams of their intended victim. It is also necessary to state that she had three dollars in money stolen from her by some one in the course of the night.

The above occurrence, from beginning to its culmination, is a series of the most dastardly outrages which were ever committed in Detroit. Her condition was such as would appeal to the sympathies of a brute. A lone woman, stricken with a fearful malady, from the effects of which she had became perfectly helpless, alone in the streets at a late hour at night, without money or friends, is first assaulted, then rescued, again heartlessly driven to the streets, and the climax of villany capped as we have recorded. In all its aspects it is an outrage which, more than any which have preceded it, calls for careful investigation by the authorities, in order, if possible, to bring the guilty parties to justice. It would be a proper subject for investigation by the grand jury now in session.—Detroit *Free Press*.

The Removal of the Seat of Government.

We are glad to see that our member for the west end, Mr. Robinson, is determined that the removal of the seat of Government to Toronto this year shall not be overlooked if he can help it. The honorable gentleman, we perceive, has given notice that he will move on Monday next:—

"That, as from the nature of the contracts lately entered into for the completion of the Parliamentary and other buildings in the city of Ottawa, at least three years are likely to elapse before they will be ready for occupation, and as with the termination of the present Session, Parliament will have been in Quebec four years; it is the duty of this House to declare to His Excellency the Governor General, that it would afford this House great satisfaction, and be an act of justice to the Western section of the Province, if the next Session of Parliament should be held in the city of Toronto.—*Leader*.

Mr. Glashier's Scientific Balloon Ascent.

Mr. James Glashier, who last year made eight trips into the upper atmosphere, where he reached a much higher elevation than had been attained before, has resumed his operations the present Spring. One of the principal objects sought in these celestial excursions has been to determine the law of decrease of temperature with increase of elevation. The scale that had been accepted up to last year was a falling of the mercury one degree for every three hundred feet of elevation from the earth's surface. Mr. G. states that the result of his several ascents made last year was that when the sky was clear, a decrease of one hundred degrees of temperature took place within one hundred feet of the ground, while at the height of 30,000 feet a space of fully 1,000 had to be passed through for a similar change. It will be thus seen that instead of there being a uniform decrease with a given number of feet traversed, the decline takes place only in inverse proportion to the rarity of the atmosphere.

The last trip made by the celebrated aeronaut took place, on the 31st ult., from the Crystal Palace grounds at London. During the first mile the thermometer sank from 30 to 32½ degrees. At the second "mile post" the mercury had gone down to 26 degrees; at the third to 14 degrees; at three and three-quarters to 8 degrees. At this elevation a warm current was entered, raising the thermometer to 12 degrees. In a few minutes this was passed, and on reaching four and a half miles in temperature sank nearly at zero. This was at five o'clock in the afternoon. The wind was gentle, and for most of the way from the East. The air was quite dry, both before and after leaving the ground.

The aeronaut speaks of the roar of the city as being distinctly audible when he was a mile high. The clouds (*cumuli*) hung beneath him like patches of shining wool, railroad trains appeared to crawl like caterpillars. At the height of three and a half miles the face looked like glowing purple, this gradually turned to a deep blue. The travellers, taking hold of the [illegible] screamed out with pain as if they had been scalded. In the upper regions the sun had the aspect of deep Prussian blue, and a blackness which crept over the land where the sun was setting is spoken of as being remarkable.

Arrest of the Pilot of the Keokuk.—The pilot of this iron clad vessel passed through Philadelphia, last Thursday night, under arrest. In order that the rebels might capture her, he ran the vessel upon Morris Island. He is the same man who piloted the famous rebels, Mason and Slidell through the blockade.

Tories Seeking Patronage.—The Quebec correspondent of the Hamilton *Times* says:—I have noticed one remarkable fact in connection with Government patronage, and it is worthy of notice as showing what a greedy set the tories are. For one Reformer, there are at least three Tories seeking office, and this, too, from a Reform Administration! Who ever heard of a Liberal asking favor from a Conservative Government? And what, pray, would you give for his chances if he did?

☞ Paris delights to set the "proprieties" at defiance. The reigning lion of the hour in that gay capital is a *man' mantua maker*, who has a princely establishment in the *Rue de la paix*. His place is thronged by the most fashionable ladies, who go to him to have their dresses fitted. His success in this delicate branch of industrial art is something marvelous.

Town

☞ We invite [illegible] tisement of Mr. Bo[illegible] dress goods is very full [illegible] and is well worthy inspection.

Soiree.—There is to be a Soiree in the New Connexion Church of this town, on Wednesday evening next, at 7:30. There is sure to be a full house, on the occasion, so that it is almost unnecessary to do more than announce the matter.

Lecture.—Mr. Wm. Fothergill will deliver a lecture on the Middle Ages, in Crabb's New Hall on Monday evening next. Mr. F. lectured last Friday before a Toronto audience, and, according to the morning papers, made quite a sensation. We hope our townsmen will, *for once*, turn out to hear a really good lecturer.

Steven's Panorama Coming.

Our citizens will this (Friday) evening have an opportunity of seeing this work of art, which our exchanges, both Canadian and American, speak of in flattering terms. It is, they say, beautifully executed, and gives a clearer idea of the scenes illustrated than could be conveyed in any other manner. The subjects of the painting are the present American War and the Massacres by the Indians in Minnesota. We hope to see a very full attendance. Admission only 15cts.

The 6th Concession Mystery.

Notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the police, assisted by the neighbors, no clue has yet been found to the whereabouts, dead or alive, of the woman McIntosh. It appears, after a careful search of the house, that she did not, supposing she left of her own accord, take any of her best clothes, and even her spectacles were found on the dresser. Telegrams have been sent to Port Huron, where it seems, she has friends, but she did not go there. If there has been foul play, we are satisfied that it will yet be discovered, and the perpetrator brought to merited justice. Altogether, it is a most extraordinary case. Donohue was again brought before the Police Magistrates yesterday, and remanded until Monday next.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A DRUNKEN MAN RELIEVED OF 110.00 IN CASH.

A very interesting case was brought before the Police Court on Tuesday afternoon last. His worship presiding, assisted by J. P.'s Detlor, Horton, and Burrows.

Arch. Boyd charged Richard Walters and Jacob Hobson with having stolen from him the sum of $110 on Monday evening while he was in a state of partial intoxication. The following evidence, which we give in full, will explain the circumstances:

Arch. Boyd, sworn.—I was in town yesterday and got $136 from the Bank of Montreal on Mr. Lefroy's cheque. Placed $110 of the money in my vest pocket on the left side. Also received $4 from Mr. Savage. I came in with a man named Straughan and waited in town until he could have some bills printed at the *Signal* office. I met prisoners during the day and they seemed to follow me around. They knew I had received a sum of money. At last I went to the Huron Hotel; they followed me there, and we drank together. I only left the bar-room for a few minutes to look at some *pups* in the stable. (Laughter.) The prisoners seemed to think I was too drunk to go home and were for getting me off to bed. In hustling me up stairs I distinctly remember that they thrust their hands into my pockets, before leaving the room into which [illegible] me I missed my money. This [illegible] clock in the evening [illegible] two interfered [illegible] I am in [illegible] metimes. [illegible] took a [illegible] then [illegible] considerable [illegible] Walters first [illegible] After I got [illegible] I went to taverns [illegible] the dues, but did not pull [illegible] of $5 bills kept in reserve [illegible] sums—I paid Mr. Stewart $5 or [illegible] other parties small sums; paid Johnny Dark $18. Saw Walters first about 11 o'clock and had something to drink with him. Next saw him at the Huron in the evening; saw Mr. Wright there; had two or three glasses. Had the money at that time in my vest pocket; pulled it out once while there. I was somewhat drunk, but not too much to know what I was doing. These young men had been intimate with me before, and I have played cards with them once or twice. I remember going up stairs very well. Walters and Hobson shoved me up and into a room on the left. Felt Walters putting his hands into my pockets both on the stairs and when in the room. I remained in the room half asleep for about an hour. I cannot say exactly at what moment the money was taken. I was not under bodily fear—on the contrary it was all love! (Laughter.) Was not very sober when I got down stairs. I immediately told the whole bar I had been robbed. The money *was* in my pocket before I went up *because it was*. [Laughter.]

Joseph Wright.—Said, about 5 o'clock on Monday evening these parties came into the Huron. I saw Boyd was the worse of liquor. They drank round several times. All the money I saw with him was a quarter. After a while Dick said, "He is very drunk, you had better give him a bed." To this I at last consented, and led the way while the prisoners assisted him up. Walters held him by the arm while Hobson shoved up behind. At the top of the first flight we halted a moment and I wished to get him up another flight where there was a bed more proper for a drunken man than on the first flat. To this Boyd demurred, declaring he wouldn't submit to any such degredation. [Laughter.] I left the three there (at the top of the first flight) and came down. After some time I went up and found that they had apparently got him into a bedroom near where I left them, for one of the doors was locked on the inside. Boyd was too drunk to have done that. In about 10 or 15 minutes after I came down the first time Hobson came down, asked for a cigar and left. I did not see Walters leaving the house.

Robt. Blatt said he was present when the parties came to the Huron first. After supper saw Walters and Boyd come down the stairs together. The latter was charging the other of having robbed him of about $100. Walters didn't to my knowledge offer to be searched.

Robt. Thatcher saw the men coming in. Walters was betting Boyd $5 he would not lend him $5 if he wanted it. [Laughter.]

Fred. Newton said he went into the Huron to get a drink about 5 o'clock and saw this man Boyd pull out a *large roll* of $5 *dollar bills*. He had them in his vest pocket—left side.

John Dark said Walters and Boyd came to his father's Hotel about 9 o'clock. A man had a kind of peep show there. Hobson said he had a d——d good notion to smash it. Dick said, "better not." Jake said if he did he had plenty of money to pay for it. Dick told him to shut up.

This closed the case. Their Worships' offer to receive bail not being complied with, the prisoners were sent "down" to await trial at the next Sessions.

CUSTOMS—COMMISSIONERS' REPORTS.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

Sir,—It must be conceded that all Governmental Officials, as well as their appointees, should do the several duties allotted to them fearlessly, unflinchingly, and regardless of favor and the country, as a whole, exacts such a course of action in the strictest sense, and freely sanctions and duly appreciates, such a course of procedure. However, there is a limit to all actions (fortunately Government officials and their appointees are not exempt) and all officials, exceeding their duties, are to be deprecated by all classes.

Now, Sir, with all due respect to the gentlemen who were appointed by the Government to examine into the state of the Customs' Department, and report thereon, every one, unprejudiced, must confess that, to a large extent, they have exceeded the duties confided to them, and, in doing so, have not only forfeited the confidence of a large portion of Western Upper Canada, but also their action reflects upon the Government and brings it and its supporters into discrute. Their Report (*Reports* I should say) as published in many instances, is unfair, ungenerous, unkind, and disgraceful, and very derogatory to the character of the Commissioners, as public Officials, and necessitates censure of the strongest kind. Not only that, it seems they (or the Press) have materially varied the Report, and comparing one with the other, the inconsistencies are so apparent, that they become positively shameful and should be treated with that contempt and derision so richly merited and deserved. It appears the Commissioners were not satisfied with transmitting a Report (knowing it would be published) of the state and condition of the Customs at the different Stations, but they must comment, and in doing so, have endangered and vilified the good reputation and standing of many gentlemen, whose abilities and acquirements would bear any test. And then the inconsistency! Take, for instance, Mr. Edan, Customs' Offic