Very Important News.

SURRENDER OF LEE'S ARMY!

Conditions of the Capitulation.

Artillery, Arms and Public Property turned over to Grant.

Officers' Side-arms, [&c., Retained.

THE WAR VIRTUALLY CLOSED.

War Department, Washington, April 9, 9 p. m.—To Major-General Dix, New York: This department has received the official report of the surrender this day of General Lee and his army to Lieut.-Gen. Grant, on the terms proposed by Gen. Grant. Details will be given as speedily as possible.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Headquarters Armies of the U. S., 4:30 p. m., April 9.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War,—Gen. Lee surrendered the army of Northern Virginia this afternoon upon the terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

"April 9th, 1865.—To Lieut. Gen. Grant, U. S. Army:—General,—I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

"Very respectfully your obed't servt,
(Signed,) "R. E. LEE, General."

"April 9, 1865—To Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.—Your note of this date is but this moment (11.50 a. m.) received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road, I am at this writing about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place will meet me.

"Very respectfully, your obt. servt.,
(Signed) "U. S. GRANT, Lt.-Gen."

"Appommattox Court House, April 9th, 1865.—To Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.: In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit:

"Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate—one copy to be given to an officer designated by me; the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate.

"The officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands.

"The arms, artillery, and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers nor their private horses or baggage.

"This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

"Very respectfully,
(Signed,) "U. S. GRANT, Lt.-Gen.

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, 9th April, 1865.—To Lieut.-Gen. U S Grant, Commanding U. S. Armies.—General,—I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the army of Northern Virginia as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

"Very respectfully your obedt servt,
"R. E. LEE, Gen."

Washington, April 9, 1865.—The following is the previous correspondence between Lt.-General Grant and Gen. Lee referred to in the foregoing telegram:—

"Clifton House, Va., April 9, 1865. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. The following correspondence has taken place between Gen. Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during its pendency.

"U. S. GRANT, Lt.-General."

"April 7, 1865—To Gen. R. E. Lee. Commanding C. S. A.:—General,—The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the army of Northern Virginia.

"Very respectfully, your obdt. servt.,
"U. S. GRANT,
"Lieut.-Gen. Com. Armies of the U. S.'

"April 7, 1865.—General,—I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

(Signed) "R E LEE, Gen.'

"To Gen U S Grant, Commanding the Armies of the U. S.'

"April 7, 1865.—To Gen R E Lee, Commanding C S A—General,—Your note of last evening in reply to mine of same date asking the conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Virginia, is just received. In reply I would say that, peace being my first desire, there is but one condition that I insist upon, viz: that the men surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia will be received.

"Very respectfully, your obed't servt,
"U S GRANT,
"Lt. Gen Com Armies of the U. S.'

"April 8, 1865.—General:—I received at a late hour your note of to day, in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for a surrender; but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end. I cannot therefore meet you with a view to surrender the army of Northern Virginia; but as far as your proposition may affect the C S forces under my command and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 a. m. to-morrow, on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

"Very resp'y, your ob't servt,
"R E LEE, Gen'l.

"To Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States."

April 9th, 1865—To Gen R E Lee, Commanding C S Army:—General—Your note of yesterday is received. I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for 10 a. m. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertain the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not destroyed. Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself,

"Very respectfully, your obed't servt,
"U S GRANT, Lt.-Gen U S A"

War Department, Washington, April 9, 9:30 p. m.—To Lieut Gen Grant: Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which he has this day crowned you and the gallant armies under your command! The thanks of this department, of the government and of the people of the United States—their reverence and honor have been deserved—will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army for all time.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

War Department, Washington, April 9th, 10 p. m.—It is ordered that a salute of 200 guns be fired at the headquarters of every army and department, and at every post and arsenal in the United States, and at the military academy at West Point, on the day of the receipt of this order, in commemoration of the surrender of Gen. R. E. Lee and the army of Northern Virginia to Lt. Gen. Grant and the army under his command. Report of the receipt and execution of this order to be made to to the Adjutant General, Washington.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., APRIL 11, 1865.

The Fall of Richmond. What Next?

THE capital of the Southern Confederacy has at last fallen into the hands of the Federals. Never, within the present century, has such engrossing interest centered in a beleaguered town; and never, since the siege of Saragossa, has a city been defended more skilfully or with more indomitable valor. For four long, bloody years, its capture was eagerly sought by a host of Northern Generals, and although they frequently thundered at its gates, they were as often hurled back in dismay. It may suit the purpose of such journals as the *Globe* to declare now, that the terrible struggle, which it believes to be drawing to a close, is worthy of no name more high-sounding than that of a *bloody insurrection*, but every honest mind must concede that the South has manifested a spirit of daring, of self-sacrifice, of military capacity that entitles its sons as fairly to the name of revolutionists as did the minature efforts of the American people when they *rebelled* against British power at first. *Only an insurrection!* Ask McDowell, Pope, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Butler, Grant—who gathered together hosts as mighty in point of numbers, and mightier in point of equipment, armament, *pay*, reserves, &c., than the marshalled armies on the fields of Crecy, Fontenoy, Wagram, Austerlitz, Waterloo, or Balaklava,—and who, notwithstanding, were beaten in almost every encounter! It may not be a Revolution, because it may fail to secure its object, but it is one of the most horrible Civil Wars on record, and we do not envy the soul of the man who can sneer at the buried hopes of eight millions of people—the bravest and most generous of their kind, in spite of all the opprobium heaped upon them by those who never enjoyed Southern hospitality for a single hour.

It is quite natural that the people of the Northern States should rejoice in the possession of their prize—quite in accordance with the shams and childish demonstrations which will sometimes crop out even in the midst of red-handed war, that President Lincoln should be invited to "the front" to accompany the vanguard of Grant's army into Richmond; that, when there, he should take up his residence in Jefferson Davis' mansion, and that Gen. Grant should ride into the city upon a splendid horse presented to him for that purpose; but when the rejoicings pass off, serious, thinking men will count up the cost coolly and come to the conclusion that this luxury is an awfully costly affair. Richmond is taken at last, or has been entered after its evacuation, and there can be no question that every brick and stone in it has been purchased with, shall we say, *literally, its weight in gold!* And the consumption of human life—the awful woes, and sighs, and tears, the aggregate of which will never be summed up by the most stupendous intellect!

Richmond having fallen, men hasten to the conclusion that the strife is over, and ask, What Next? The appetite for blood and carnage once indulged by an excitable nation cannot be easily appeased, and the fire-eating portion of the American Republicans are already looking about for somebody whom they may devour. Others again, who lay claim to something akin to statesmanship, cry out for a foreign war in which both sections may unite and thus heal the rankling wounds caused by this fratricidal Civil War. This advice may accord with the promptings of human nature, depraved to a very low level, but it is the most dangerous that could be given. History affords but few instances of the permanent prosperity of nations provoking warfare for its own sake, and without some more definite object than the avenging of some fancied grievance. With an enormous war debt heaped upon their people already, the shrewd politicians and business men of the United States will surely think seriously before rushing headlong into a war with a first-class nation having such vast resources as England. If beaten, as beaten they might be, they would inevitably lose whatever of prestige will be gained by the prostration of the military strength of the South, and even a drawn game would leave them infinitely worse off than before the conflict began.

If the idea of a foreign war is persisted in, the feeling is that England *must* be the power upon which a quarrel is fastened, and Canada, being the nearest, the most defenceless, and the richest of Britain's possessions would be made the battle ground. It is true that Canada has thus far given umbrage to the United States by no act of her own, but she belongs to "perfidious Albion," and that is sufficient to endanger her peace and security. Never did the people of a country stand upon the slippery brink of a volcano, with less of preparation for the outburst, should it come. We have an immense frontier without a single fortification west of Kingston—our army of Volunteers numbers about 25,000 men—between forty and fifty thousand of the flower of our military strength have taken service in the army and navy of the United States—our best horses have been nearly all shipped off beyond the frontier—our stock of breadstuffs is low—the country is suffering under a financial depression of unparalleled severity, and worse still, there is *a decided difference of opinion in the community with regard to the advisability of resisting an attack.* It is perfectly astonishing to find how many even of our prominent leading men openly argue that the condition of Canadians would be materially benefited by Annexation to the Great Republic. This feeling has been fostered by a section of the press which has done all in its power during the last four years to indoctrinate Canadians with purely American sentiments, and which, although it has never shown a disposition to induce a spirit of British loyalty and manly independence, has now the impudence to stand forward and declare that the people of this Province are prepared to spend their last cent of money and their last drop of blood to maintain intact the connection with the mother country. Such a spirit, if it flashes forth in the hour of trial, cannot owe its creation to the grossly inconsistent writers who have gone far, far out of their way to belaud and glorify the "universal Yankee nation." Nor is the security of Western Canada enhanced by the sayings and doings beyond the Atlantic. Lord Palmerston says: "War against Canada means war with Britain."—Col. Jervois says it would be impossible to keep an American army from overrunning this Western Peninsula. Rather uncomfortable, the idea of the farmers of the West marching to the defence of Quebec or Montreal, leaving their wives, and children, and property exposed to the tender mercies of Sheridan or Sherman! Mr. Disraeli declares that Canada must be defended, Mr. Bright says there is no danger at all; that the Americans are pretty good fellows, on the whole, and will leave us alone if we leave them alone. The result is a vote of £50,000 for Canadian Defences this year, and some indefinite talk about gunboats on the Lakes.—We trust that ere many weeks we may know exactly what the Imperial authorities expect of us, and to what extent they are willing to assist three millions of people to cope, with some shadow of success, with twenty or thirty millions.

The Globe on Canadian Defences.

It must be gratifying to the people of Canada when they learn through the editorial columns of the Globe that, apart from the vast naval and military aid capable of being rendered to them by Great Britain in the unhappy event of a war with the United States, Canada, as a Power, is not to be sneered at; but we think our cotemporary goes a "leetle" too far in one direction, and overlooks important facts in another respect. It says, for example, that, "the Southerners, taking the "divisions among them, and the enmity "of the black population to the slave-"Confederacy, into account, cannot be "considered stronger in defensive force than "the British North American Provinces, "and they were assailed by the North "with a vigor and determination which "could only have been called forth by a "struggle for national existence." Common sense must teach that this comparison involves a fallacy. The South was singularly unanimous, and the blacks were an element of strength; while, on the other hand, the British Provinces are, unfortunately, far from being so firmly united as they should be. And then too, suppose the North and South were to unite in the prosecution of a foreign war—what comparison have we in that event?

THE SURRENDER OF LEE!

In common with nearly all those who believed that the late of the Southern Confederacy depended in a very great measure upon the success of the noble Lee, we are forced to the conclusion that his surrender on Sunday afternoon last, with the whole of his command, virtually terminates the terrible civil war which, for four long, bloody years has desolated the fairest portions of this continent. We may have placed too much reliance on one man, and it is barely within the bounds of possibility that some great military genius may spring up at the eleventh hour to lead the large armies still remaining in the South to victory; but it is highly improbable. A cause so terribly crippled and prostrated can hardly be restored to a state of prosperity. As it is, it is perfectly consistent with the character of Gen. Lee, as a brave officer and high minded gentleman that he should cease resistance to overpowering numbers when it would only lead to a useless sacrifice of life and property. Full particulars of the capitulation will be found in another column of to-days paper.

CANADIAN DEFENCES.

In the House of Commons a debate arose on the question of appropriating £50,000 to fortify Quebec, which was, if possible, more interesting than that which appeared in our columns last week. Mr. Bright re-stated his old argument that there was not the slightest danger of war with America, and that fortifications, &c., in Canada would be a useless expenditure of money. While the House agreed that the relations between the two Governments were perfectly friendly, it refused to act upon the advice of the Manchester men by a majority of 235 in a House numbering 315! Were it possible, we should be glad to lay before our readers the splendid speech of Mr. Disraeli, but we must content ourselves with a re-production of that of Lord Palmerston, which reflects the opinion of the House of Commons, and cannot fail to interest most deeply every Canadian who has the good of his country at heart:—

LORD PALMERSTON—Sir, I am sorry that we shall not have the vote of the hon member for Birmingham; but I thank him for the compliment which he has paid to the Government. (Hear, and a laugh.) He has said that the present proposal is a specimen of the usual conduct pursued by us—that is to say, we have made a proposal which I think the result will show is supported by the great majority of the House, and therefore I accept the compliment which he pays us—namely, that our usual and general course is so shaped as to receive the usual and general support.—(Hear, hear, and laughter.) Sir, I should hope that the hon member for Norfolk, who has moved this amendment, might think from the course which the debate has taken that it would be well for him not to ask the House to come to a division upon it. (Hear.) He himself, if I did not misunderstand him, did not maintain that we ought not to defend Canada, or deny that we are bound in honor and in interest to do so. All he wished us to do was to postpone the present vote for further information or for some other inquiry which he desired should be made. But I think he will see that, with only three exceptions or so, the vote has met with the general approval of all who have participated in the discussion. My right hon friend behind me, the member for Calne, (Mr. Lowe) has, indeed, taken that which, if I were not afraid of being accused of a play upon words, I should say was a very low ground. (Laughter and cheers.) He, I think, the hon and gallant gentleman beside him, (Col Anson), and the hon member for Birmingham were the only speakers who seemed inclined to oppose the vote, but I must correct myself even as to that, because my right hon friend said that, notwithstanding all his objections, he would vote for the motion. (A laugh.) But the general tone and line of argument were so much in favour of the motion that I think it would be very undesirable on this occasion that there should appear to be a difference of opinion in the House. (Hear.) Sir, this is not a Canadian question, it is not a local question, it is an Imperial question. It is a question which affects the position and character, the honor, the interests, and the duties of this great country, and I hold it to be of the utmost importance to the character of the nation in a case like this, and when the great majority of the House seem to be of the same opinion, that it should not go forth to the world that there has been a difference of opinion on this motion; but that it should be seen to have been adopted by an unanimous House of Commons. (Hear.) Sir, there are one or two points with regard to which I think it right to express my dissent from some doctrines which have been laid down. Many gentlemen have argued this question as if there was a general impression and belief that war with the United States was imminent, and that this proposal of ours was for the purpose of meeting a sudden danger which we apprehended to be hanging over us. Now, I think there is no danger of war with America. Nothing that has recently passed indicates any hostile disposition on the part of the United States towards us; and therefore, I do not base this motion on the ground that we expect war to take place between this country and America. But is it necessary that when you propose to put a country in a state of defence you should show that war with some powerful neighbour is imminent and likely soon to take place?—Why, the whole practice of mankind is founded on an entirely different assumption. [(Hear.] Every country which is able to do so fortifies its frontier if its neighbour is a powerful State which might, if it thought fit, attack it. But it is said that you can't defend Canada. Now I utterly deny that proposition. [hear.] I think that is assuming a conclusion which no man is entitled to assume. Does the example even of the war now going on tend to justify that conclusion? The territory of the Confederates is vast and extensive. Have they attempted to defend every portion of that territory? They have fortified certain important points, and those important points, although the rest of the country may have been overrun have resisted attack—some of them even to this, and others for three or four years of the contest. (Hear, hear.) Look at Richmond; is Richmond taken? (Hear, hear.) Has not Richmond been attacked for a great length of time? And what are its defences? Why chiefly earthworks, with a force behind them; and, though that force is inferior in number to the force which threatens it, it has hitherto remained in Confederate hands. The mere occupation of territory by an army that traverses through it without reducing its fortresses is no conquest. The conquest is limited to the ground that the invading army occupies, and when that army passes to another part of the country its conquest passes away with it. But all countries fortify particular points, and when those points are secure they trust that general bulk of the territory is safe from any permanent occupation or conquest by any enemy who may attack it. It is urged that Canada has an extended frontier; but are no other states similarly place in that respect? What country has the largest frontier? What is the extent of our own frontier? Why, the whole coast of the United Kingdom (hear, hear); and we might as well say that it would be necessary for the security of this country that we should line our whole coast with defensive works, because we may be attacked at any point of that great and extensive frontier. (Hear, hear.) I maintain therefore, that there is nothing that has passed, nothing that is now passing, between the Government of the United States and our Government, which justifies any man in saying that the relations between the two countries are likely, as far as present circumstances go, to assume a character of hospility leading to war. But, then, the hon. member for Birmingham says that any danger which might threaten Canada and our North American provinces must arise from political disputes between England and the United States. And, therefore, the hon gentleman says the Canadians will find that their best security is, not in fortifications or in British support, but in separating themselves from Great Britain. Now, in the first place, that happens not to be the wish or inclination of the Canadians. [Cheers.] The Canadians are most anxious to maintain the connexion with this country. They are proud of that connexion; they think it for their interest; they are willing to make every exertion that their population and resources enable them to achieve, and in conjunction with the efforts of this country, to preserve that connexion and prevent themselves from being absorbed by a neighbouring power. Is it not; therefore, alike the duty and interest of this country, for the sake of that reputation which is the power and strength of a nation, when we find the Canadas and our other provinces desirous of maintaining the connection, to do that which we may have the means of doing in assisting them to maintain that connexion and remain united with Great Britain? [Hear, hear.] But, Sir, is it true that the only danger which a smaller colonial State runs from a powerful and larger neighbour arises from quarrels that may exist between the mother country and the foreign State? I say that this is a total fallacy. Suppose these provinces separated from this country—suppose them erected into a monarchy, a republic, or any other form of government. Are there not motives that might lead a stronger neighbor to pick a quarrel with that smaller State with a view to its annexation? [Hear, hear.] Is there nothing like territorial ambition pervading the policy of great military States? The example of the world should teach us that as far as the danger of invasion and annexation is concerned, that danger would be increased to Canada by a separation from Great Britain, and when she is deprived of the protection that the military power and resources of this country may afford. [Cheers] If these American provinces should desire to separate we should not adopt the maxim that fell unconsciously from the hon. member for Birmingham, who maintained that the North was right in suppressing the rebellion of the South. We won't adopt his maxim, and think that we have a right to suppress the rebellion of the North American provinces. (A laugh.) We should take a different line, no doubt, and if these provinces felt themselves strong enough to stand upon their own ground, and if they should desire no longer to maintain their connection with us, we should say, "God speed you and give you the means to maintain yourselves as a nation!" That has not happened; but, on the contrary, they much desire the continuance of union to their neighbors, and cling to their connection with this country. And I say that it will be disgraceful to this country (cheers)—it would lower us in the eyes of the world; it would weaken our power and leave consequences injurious to our position in the world, if, while they desire to maintain their connection with us, we did not do what we could to assist them in maintaining their position. (Hear, hear.) I think that the Government are perfectly right in proposing this vote to the House. We are of opinion that all these examples which my right hon. friend behind me (Mr. Lowe) has adduced are not applicable. We all know that in winter the snow is so deep in Canada that if an army should march it could only be in one beaten track, and that it would be impossible to carry on seige operations in winter. We know that warlike operations must be limited to the summer months, and we think that we can, by the fortifications now proposed—some to be made by the Canadians and some by this country—put Canada into such a state of defence that, with the exertions of her own population, and assisted by the military force of this country, she will be able to defend herself from attack. (Hear, hear.) My right hon. friend the member for Calne argued in a manner somewhat inconsistent with himself, for what did he say? He says that you cannot defend Canada, because the United States can bring a military force into the field much superior to that which you can to oppose them. Yet the right hon. gentleman says we ought to defend Canada. You ought not to relinquish the connexion, he says, but you should defend Canada elsewhere. Where? Why, as you are not able to cope with the United States in Canada, where you have a large army and where you can join your forces to those of the Canadians, you should send an expedition and attack the people of the United States in their own homes and in the centre of their own resources, where they can bring a larger force to repel our invasion. If we are unable to defend Canada we shall not have much better prospects of success if we land an army to attack New York or any other important city. I really hope that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Bentinck) will be sufficiently satisfied by proposing this amendment, and that he will not think it necessary to disturb the unanimity of the House by insisting upon our going to a division. (Hear, hear.)

The Discharge and Re-Arrest of the Raiders.

THEY ARE SENT TO TORONTO.

(*By Special Telegraph to the Globe.*)

MONTREAL, April 5.

Mr. Devlin informed the Court that he had been instructed by Mr. Seward to withdraw the charges against the raiders, as they were to be prosecuted otherwise.

Mr. Abbott wished him to say that no proceedings to extradite would take place in Upper Canada.

Mr. Devlin replied that Mr. Abbot expected too much of him. His functions had ceased.

Mr. Carter stated that by prosecuting for breach of neutrality it was admission that the raiders were considered commissioned soldiers, so no attempt to extradite could be made.

Mr Abbott insisted on knowing the instructions of the United States Government. Grave suspicions existed as to the removal of the prisoners. He implored Mr. Devlin to declare the intention. He (Mr. Abbott) did not desire to see the city a scene of bloodshed.

Mr. Devlin said it was humiliating in the extreme to be asked such questions.—Had it come to this, that the law is not strong enough—that five men cannot be removed for trial, unless a solemn pledge be given as to future action? Rather than degrade himself by making such a promise he would risk the bloodshed.

After a sharp discussion, in which Dr. Devlin asserted that many in Montreal were ready to sustain the law, Mr. Abbott admitted that the prisoners ought to be tried for a breach of neutrality.

The Judge remarked that he could not conceive there was my intention to retry the charges with a view to extradite.

Mr. Kerr said he was satisfied that the Government would not countenance any retrial.

Mr. Abbott asked an order of the Court to obtain all the property and papers of the prisoners.

Mr. Carter objected to giving up Young's papers, as they formed part of the record. He agreed to give certified copies.

The case being ended, Messrs. Ermatinger and E. Clarke stepped up, when Mr. Carter applied to withdraw the warrants issued by them, as others were issued by the Recorder of Toronto. This being granted, Sergeant Hunter took possession of the prisoners, who looked much displeased. For half an hour they remained in court. $1,000, &c., were returned to Young. Meantime a guard of mounted artillery, with drawn swords, appeared, which created excitement. Shortly after the prisoners and Water Police entered an omnibus, amidst the cheering of about 200 people and groans for Mr. Cartier. They started, followed by three carriages, containing Southern ladies, and part of the crowd, and passed through the principal streets to the station, where the special train was waiting. The few sympathizers gave some parting cheers. There was no disposition shown to riot at any time.

THE RAIDERS.

All Discharged Except Young!

Toronto, April 10.

The St. Albans Raiders came up today before Recorder Duggan. All of the raiders were discharged except Young, who is held for trial for violation of the neutrality laws.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—The Gazette of Saturday contains the following appointments as Notaries Public:—David Smart, Port Hope; Edward Taylor Dartnell, L'Original; Daniel Shoff, McGillivray; Duncan C. Macdonell, Whitby; William Torrance Hays, Goderich; John E. Farewell, Oshawa.

☞ The Rain Storm, which proved so disastrous to other sections of the country, resulted in golden blessings to California. The freshets washed down immense quantities of gold dust to the valleys, and the miners are busy sifting it out. In ten days $3,000,000 worth of gold dust reached San Francisco from the interior.

Town & Counties

☞ Mr. Kerr, Glasgow House, advertises a fine stock of goods for Summer wear. Give him a trial.

☞ KEEP COOL, during the warm weather, by ordering a nice suit of Spring and Summer clothing at the establishment of Mr. A. Smith, which has received a large stock of goods of the right description. See adv.

Widder vs the R. R. Co.

We learn by telegraph from London that the case alluded to in our last has been decided in favor of defts., that is—against Mr. Widder. The costs will be enormous.

NAVIGATION OPEN.—The steamer Huron arrived at this port on Thursday, to resume her regular trips to and from Saginaw. She has been thoroughly overhauled in dry dock at Detriot preparatory to the season's trade. We wish her every success, and are glad to welcome Capt. Cole and Mr. Wilson, the purser, on our streets.

A JURY VISITS US.—On Wednesday afternoon last we had a somewhat unusual visit from a special jury sent up from London to inspect the ground in dispute between C. Widder, Esq., and the Railway Co., at the harbor. The case, an important one, involving a claim of $10,000, commenced on Thursday (6th) at the Middlesex Assizes, before the Hon. Mr. Justice John Wilson.

WIRE CLOTHES LINE.—The celebrated galvanized wire for clothes lines, as a substitute for rope, has now been in use in England and this country for some time and has proved itself superior to anything known for durability and cheapness. It will not rust or mildew and in cold weather clothes do not freeze to it as they do to rope. It is now being introduced through Canada; an agent is here canvassing this town. It is furnished at 2½ cents per foot or 40 feet for $1. Orders left at the *Maitland Hotel* during this week will be duly attended to.

SOWING.—Our farmers have nothing to complain of, so far, this spring. The weather, since the snow passed away, has been superb, only two nights frost having occurred. Most of the spring grain will be sown by the middle of this month, which will be about four weeks earlier than last year. Judging from present indications, the harvest will be extremely early, and it is hoped that our most important cereals may steal a march upon aphides, midge, and other pesteriferous vermin. Should kind Providence vouchsafe to us a large crop, and politicians act so that prices can be advanced, we may see a return of good times before the fall.

ENERGY.—Mr. Platt's Mills are now supplied with water through a hundred yards of new race made since the freshet. He is spending about $60.00 a day on the new race, and expects before many weeks to bring his fine establishment up to its ordinary 200 barrels per diem. The "city brand" of fine flour turned out by our enterprising townsman stands at the *head* of the American market, and even the *New Brunswick* dealers, we learn, are anxious to obtain a consignment of it. We have ample room for half a dozen such men in various branches of manufacture.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—The following are the contents of the No. for March:—The Rise and Progress of the Scottish Tourist; Epigrams; Spain; Tests in the English Universities: Topography of the Chain of Mont Blanc; Essays in Criticism; The Holy Roman Empire; John Leech. Republished by L. Scott Co., N. Y. Sold at this office.

STANLEY.

A USEFUL INVENTION.—Mr. William Scobie, of this township, has invented a Flax Pulling Machine, which promises to be of great value both to himself and those engaged in the culture of Flax. He claims that his invention will enable a boy to pull and bind over an acre per day. Should his expectations be answered, a great want will be supplied. The invention is to be patented immediately. Success to the Stanley inventor.

SEAFORTH.

This place is becoming a deserted village. John McBride is supposed to have followed Montgomery, leaving many anxious friends behind. There is nothing coming in, the farmers being busy at home, and store keepers are idle. The wheat merchants are rampant mad, for the want of cars to remove their produce.

THE BULLOCK'S CHARGE.—The Volunteers here were inspected lately by Brigade Major Baretto. One Bullock, being the worse for liquor, was set to keep sentry at the gate to keep him out of the way. On the Major's approach, the sentinel bellowed, "Countersign, or I'll run you through!" making a fierce-looking charge on the officer with his bayonet, who ordered him to be arrested. "Gad, buddy," said the prisoner, "if it was on the field-of-baattle I'd run him through!"

FIRE.—The house of Daniel Moran caught fire in the roof from a stove-pipe, in his absence, the first alarm the family received was from seeing two carpenters running to extinguish the flame, in which they succeeded. His wife being dangerously ill at the time, made an attempt to leave her bed, and was near frightened to death.

WAWANOSH.

FIRE.—We are informed that the frame house of Mr. John McGratten, lot 16, con. 3, was burned down on Sunday night last, about midnight. Mr Wm. McGratten and his family, who occupied the house at the time, contrived to save a few articles of furniture, but most of it was lost. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building and furniture was insured for $500 in the Royal. $70 in cash belonging to Mr. W. McGratten was burned with the building.

☞ A young lady in Brooklyn is making a large number of young men unhappy. She is employed by the Provost Marshal to draw the names from the draft wheel.

LINES

ON THE DEATH OF EDMUND E. LAND.

Sweetly, baby, thou art slumb'ring,
Peaceful in thy grave so low;
And thy parents now are mourning,
For the one that sleeps below.

Now they miss thee, little darling,
And their hearts are lonely now
Without Eddy's sweet caresses—
Falling gently on their brow.

Oh, he was a little treasure,
With bright eyes of azure hue:
Ruby lips and golden tresses,
Falling o'er his brow of snow.

Now the darling boy is sleeping
In his narrow bed so low,
Yet they hope with joy to greet him
In a world that's free from woe.

Little Eddy is an angel,—
Now he's with the angel band:
A crown upon his snowy brow,
And a harp within his hand.

Yes, we know that Jesus wanted
One more jewel in His Crown;
And now his happy, happy spirit
To the better land hath flown.

Goderich, April 10th, 1865.

On the Probability of a War between England and America.

On going into committee upon the army estimates, another debate ensued upon the possibility of war with America. Mr. H. Berkeley called the attention of the House to a probability of a war with America, and contended that England is now, by the negligence of the Government, in a worse position than in 1812, when we suffered the loss of so much credit. He believed that the American nation was under a deep debt of gratitude to the English Government, and to both Houses of the Legislature, for the determination on the part of the country to remain neutral, because it must be self evident to everybody that this country, if it had taken the part of the Confederates, could not only have been able to command the safety of the Canadas, but to stop that spirit of fillibustering which marked the Americans, and to have put a termination to that atrocious Monroe doctrine, which was opposed to all national law, and to everything in the shape of civilization and civil liberty. He also brought before the House the fact of the absence of guns capable of protecting the coasts from the aggression of a maritime power. The disasters of the last American war were entirely caused by want of preparation. This country then had no ships, crews or guns fit to contend with the Americans, and in was only about the time which the war concluded that then Government betook themselves to preparation. They should remember what happened during the American war, when an American ship of war came into the Channel at Bristol, and for three or days together destroyed our trade before the Admiralty took steps to prevent it. He had heard old merchants say that they then expected to see the Americans in King Roads, making havoc among our ships, and that if they had gone there they might have done as they pleased.

Mr. Peacocke thought the hon gentleman had done quite right in calling attention to the probability of a war with America, and also to the defence less state of this country. He did not believe that either our defences would be increased, or the probability of such a war diminished, in consequence of the remarks recently made on the subject of Canada. He did not think it was the way to avoid war with an unscrupulous neighbor to tell her that we were unable to defend our colony. He had heard it stated, he would not say when or where, that Canada could not be defended, and he thought such statements were calculated to depress the courage and weaken the ability of the Canadians to defend themselves. (Hear, hear.) Nor would aggression be warded off by telling the United States that were unable to defend the colony. We could only judge of the probability of a war with the United States by looking at the language of ministers and persons high in the employment of their Government.

Sir H Willoughby supposed that honorable members did not desire a war with America. We might have grievances, but if we wished to avoid a war it not desirable to indulge in these eloquent recriminations which could be very easily made on one side as well as the other.

After some general remarks by some members on the question of guns.

The Marquis of Hartington, on the part of the Government, said:—I do not rise for the purpose of following the hon members for Bristol and Maldon into the consideration of the probability of this country entering into a war with America. I listened with great interest to the debate which took place the other night upon the defences of Canada, and it seemed to me that most of the speakers who addressed the House, having any sense of responsibility upon them, admitted, as we must admit, that while there is a possibility of our being engaged in a war with America, the probability of such a misfortune is very remote indeed. He then replied to the remarks as to the guns.

Mr. Foster deprecated the remarks of Mr. Berkeley and Mr. Peacocke, which he felt would be received in America as the observations of one or two eccentric members.

Sir P. Smith had seen the plans for the fortification of Montreal and Quebec. They were very simple and very complete. He, however, must urge the advisability of taking steps to at once place gunboats on the Canadian lakes. At present they had neither the vessels nor the guns to arm them with.

After a few remarks from Mr. G. P. Bentinck and Capt Jervis, the subject dropped.

Appaling Calamity at Sea.

BURNING OF THE UNITED STATES STEAM TRANSPORT GEN. LYON.

OVER 200 PERSONS BURNT TO DEATH OR DROWNED.

By the arrival of the steamer Gen. Sedgwick at New York, we are in possession of facts of one of the most appaling calamities by fire at sea that has occured for many years, involving the loss of life of some 521 souls, including men, women, and children, nearly four-fifths of whom were burned to death, owing to the dastardly conduct of some few who were on board the ship and had no thought but for self-preservation.

On Wednesday last the United States steam transport Gen. Lyon sailed from Wilmington for Fortress Monroe, having on board 204 of the 56th Illinois Regiment, Third Division, Second Brigade, Fifteenth Army Corps, who had served out their time, about 200 paroled and escaped prisoners, and a considerable number of refugees, making a total, including the crew, of about 550 persons. The Lyon proceeded as far as the bar, where she remained over night, and about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning resumed her course. Nothing of interest occurred until about 10 o'clock on Friday morning, when, in shoal water, off Cape Hatteras, the thrilling cry of fire was raised, and at once the scene was heartrending. Women ran screaming on the decks searching for their children or friends, while men were quite as appaled or frantic, and, in the language of one of the survivors, it seemed as if every one had suddenly become bereft of their senses, and the place was a very pandemonium. Soldiers who had been with Sherman through all his hard fought battles, and had never been known to falter in the thickest of battle, became as helpless as little children.

The fire was caused by the bursting of a barrel of coal oil in the porter's room, directly over the boiler, and in less than five minutes the flames were breaking out on deck, and with the assistance of a strong gale spread very rapidly. The mate of the ship at once went to work to get out the hose, but the alarm and excitment were so great that but little progress could be made towards extinguishing the fire. In the meantime the captain came up, and in the most frantic manner exclaimed, "she's gone! she's gone! there's no use trying to save her!" A rush was then made for the life-boats, of which there were but three on board, and they were soon launched. Two of the boats were on the bow of the vessel, and as soon as one was launched, the captain sprang into it, and pushed off, intent on saving his own life. Captain James Weber, of company K, 56th Illinois regiment, succeeded in getting into the same boat, which in a moment after was struck by the wheel, and the captain of the ship was instantly killed. Capt. Weber, being uninjured, clung to the swamped boat, but subsequently, as he was being hauled on board the General Sedwick, about a quarter of a mile distant, lost his hold on the rope and was drowned. Our informant, Joseph Fitzgerald, Co. K, 56th Illinois, got into the other boat launched from the bow, together with twelve others, and while endeavoring to get on board the Sedgwick, all but five were drowned, in consequence of the rough sea. A number of other persons got into the third launch and were saved, while others tossed overboard doors and planks, and were subsequently picked up.

At the time the fire broke out, nearly 400 soldiers were below, as but few were allowed on deck at one time, and as soon as the alarm was given, the ladders were pulled up from the hatches, thus precluding the possibility of escape, and there can be no doubt that they were burned to death. Those remaining on deck jumped overboard and were drowned. The whole number known to have been saved was twenty-nine, of whom twenty were soldiers and nine the crew of the ship. Of the 204 of the 56th Illinois regiment, all but four perished, including all the officers. George Williams, of Company F, 56th Illinois, conveyed a woman on a plank to the Sedgwick, but upon arriving there she was dead; he was saved. Major James Files, who was in command of the 56th Illinois, refused to leave the ship, saying he would stick to her as long as there was a piece left as large as his two hands.

In three hours from the time the fire broke out the ship was entirely destroyed. The General Sedgwick, lay by until toward night, and then left, the officers and crew having done everything in their power towards rescuing the unfortunate beings of the Lyon, but were unable to do more than they did in consequence of the rough sea, and the close proximity to the breakers. The first engineer of the Sedgwick was lost overboard while endeavoring to rescue one of the sufferers.

THE TEMPERANCE ACT.—A correspondent has kindly furnished us